

DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XX. No. 37.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1881.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE RINK.

Carnival TO-MORROW afternoon and evening: admission, 12c. The afternoon is in aid of the Montreal General Hospital. Season-ticket holders are required to pay at this time, but if not wishing to contribute they must present their tickets for admission. Patrons are to be taken at 3 o'clock. No change or a better one will be made. The Tamarac, commanded by General Grant and lighted by the Full Moon, re-appeared by the famous Sledge Guards, will entertain the audience. With hundreds of others, see the event of the season.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Manager.

DR. DAWSON'S

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' BIBLE CLASS.

AT 3 P.M.

All are Welcome.

EARLY CLOSING!

It is worth stating that about the largest increase of customers we ever had was during the two last weeks and this happening during the first two weeks of closing the store two hours earlier on Saturday night, goes to show that there is nothing lost, but something gained by keeping reasonable hours.

NOTICE.—Our store closes on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock, and all other evenings at 6 o'clock.

NOVELTIES!

Just received, a large shipment of Lace Goods and Frillings.

CARLEY'S PRINTS.

Our new French and English Prints are selling splendidly.

Thousands of patterns of beautiful Prints to select from.

CAMBRICS AND SATENS.

An immense stock new Printed Cambrics and Satens.

FAST FIVE.

Call and see our new Fast Five Velveteens.

CARLEY'S SILKS.

We are offering all Colored and Black Silks at specially low rates.

GOOD QUALITIES!

This season we are not offering any common qualities of Hamburg Edgings or Embroideries, but are selling good qualities for the same prices as are generally paid for common ones.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

See our Show Room for Ladies' Cotton Underwear. The largest stock in the Dominion, all our own make.

WHITE COTTONS.

Special attention invited to a very superior fine White Cambric and Cotton, suitable for ladies' summer underwear. Prints from 13c to 20c per yard.

S. CARLEY,

MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Issued by

J. S. HUNTER.

J. S. HUNTER and C. CUSHING,

Notaries Public, Commissioners for all the Provinces.

HERBERT S. HUNTER, D.C.L.,

Notary Public and Commissioner,

No. 110 ST. JAMES STREET.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street.

Spotted line of AMERICAN OILCLOTHS, good patterns, one to two yards wide, 50c per yard. Fine assortment of ENGLISH OILCLOTHS, CUT TO ANY SIZE, 80c per square yard, good quality. IMITATION LINOLEUM, 75c per square yard. Choice lot of H&P CARPETS in colors and bodies at all prices, from 11c up. H&P CARPETS in PIGMENT PAPER, 25c per yard, containing new, fresh imitation of SILK and SKIN MATS in crimson and other colors, all sizes.

SCHOOL BAGS.

Largest stock of SCHOOL BAGS in the city always on hand from 25c up. New lot just received. F&P BAGS, 50c; extra do., 60c. H&P BAGS, very fine, 75c. Extra the TOURNEY VELVET, only \$1 each.

NEW CARPETS ARRIVING WEEKLY.

JAMES HAVES & SON.

TO LET.

St. Antoine st.—Four fully-finished, stone-front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, Nos. 347, 349, 351 and 353.

Boisclair st.—Four-story Residence, 10 rooms, No. 1219.

Richmond Avenue—Nos. 3 and 5, 8 rooms, Cottages, 250.

Tupper st.—No. 50, 3-room Cottage, 250.

Richmond Square—Nos. 9, 12, 15, 3-room Dwellings 450.

Richmond Square—No. 25, 8 rooms, 250.

Guy st.—No. 218, large stone Dwelling, 550.

Esplanade st.—No. 208, 8 rooms, \$150.

Esplanade st.—No. 210, 7 rooms, \$140.

Bygonne st.—Nos. 229 and 232, most elegantly furnished, semi-detached Cottages, 4 rooms, improvements, \$45.

Pinecroft Grove—Nos. 66, 74, 78, Upper Tenements, 8 rooms, very desirable, only \$12 per month.

Fleming Grove—Nos. 56, 60, 74, Lower Tenements, 7 rooms, only \$10 per month.

Canal st.—No. 119, 7 rooms, Brick Cottage, \$17.

Esplanade st.—Nos. 62, 64, 7 rooms, \$12.

Elizabeth st.—No. 68 and 70, 8 rooms, \$13.

St. Dominique st.—Nos. 144 and 146, 6 rooms, \$9.

Canal st.—No. 54, 55, 7 rooms, \$10.

St. Dominique st.—No. 415, 7 rooms, \$10.

St. Lawrence st.—No. 206, 7 rooms, \$12.

Wolf st.—No. 95, 14 rooms, cheap.

STORES.

Boisclair st.—Large Store, Nos. 127 and 129.

St. Antoine street, corner Richmond square, excellent corner for grocery store.

St. Lawrence st.—Nos. 203 and 205, 213, excellent store.

Notre Dame street, corner St. Gabriel, beautiful store, leased.

PARENT BROS., 237 St. James st.

FOR SALE, Nos. 10, 12, 14 Drum

mond street. These houses are splendidly situated, well built and in perfect order, and being modern sized and central situation, are in constant demand by an excellent class of tenants, and are consequently a desirable investment. While for one year of interest of the present economical time, the amount of interest of the present demand will represent but a very moderate rental. Will be sold separately, or in whole, on liberal terms.

J. R. GORDON, 119 St. Francis Xavier st.

TO LET, Shops and Dwellings.

GEORGE BROWN, Architect, 1371 St. Catherine street.

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WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Mr. E. Sewell, of Quebec, who is here for the purpose of laying before the Government a proposition with regard to the winter navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence from Quebec seaward, and who heads a deputation for that purpose, has been promised an interview with the Premier to-morrow.

The Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act of

LATEST NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The Boers in the Dundee District of Natal held several meetings, sympathizing with the Transvaal Boers, and are continually sending assistance to the Boer camp.

General Collyer has reconnoitered the enemy's position and obtained important information. The Boers are massing large bodies of troops.

A despatch from Durban says a strong force of Boers were shelled by General Vihars at a distance of 5,000 yards, and they were compelled to retreat.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF GEN. NEY.

The city of Paris was agitated on Thursday morning by the report that Gen. Ney, otherwise known as the Duke of Elchingen, had been murdered. His body was found in a stone quarry at Chatillon, near Paris, lying face downward. Whether death was the result of a duel, suicide or murder is not yet known. Another despatch says the family of the General believe the General shot himself accidentally, while testing a pistol, the body being found in a room which had been converted into a shooting gallery. The General was a grandson of the famous Marshal Ney.

REFORMS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Cabinet proposes to reconstitute the celebrated professors in the Spanish Universities, who were either expelled or forced to resign after the Restoration, when Canovas allowed clerical Ultramontane influence to deprive the University of their services. The Madrid Government also ordered the Civil authorities to insure exact fulfilment of all laws enabling negroes and slaves to acquire freedom, and pending the revision of the regulations laid down by the last Cabinet for the execution of the Emancipation law of 1880, to give the most liberal interpretation possible to its provisions. The Government is disposed to be very indulgent, and will even extend amnesty to all Crecos who were transported to Spanish and African fortresses after the last insurrection—this subject to the approval of the Governor-General of Cuba.

The Government, in dealing with the tariff question, promise liberal reforms.

THE GERMAN BUDGET DEBATE.

In the Reichstag on Thursday Herr Richter in discussing the budget maintained that no saving was effected in any Department, and denied that Prince Bismarck's Customs policy produced any good. Prince Bismarck, he said, was drawing everything more and more under his own personal direction. Germany was under a Dictatorship. As soon as any chief of the Department showed independence they were suppressed, and thus the administration was thrown into a state of disorganization. The vacillating character of this personal regime causes confusion in Parliament and in Parliamentary parties. Prince Bismarck replied that no country could look forward to a future with such a ruler as Germany. The Chancellor was answerable, not to the Reichstag alone, but above all, to the Emperor. A timorous Chancellor, who always waited for direction from the Reichstag, who had no opinion of his own, would be an entirely superfluous official. He declared that if his agreement with the heads of Departments was ever disturbed, it should be invariably said, "Both of us can no longer remain in office." His sole guiding star was the Emperor. "What good does it bring to Fatherland?" The debate was adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, the Marquis of Hartington, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, moved at 6.30 that all amendments to the Protection Bill be put at 7 p.m. Lord Hartington hoped that Mr. Gladstone would be in his place on Monday. He would, therefore, now only state, as relative to the order of public business, that it was intended on Monday to go into Committee of Supply for explaining the Army Estimates. Lord Hartington's motion was adopted by 371 to 53.

The debate on the Protection Bill was resumed. While Mr. Callan was speaking on the amendment, the hour of seven having arrived, the Speaker put the amendment, which was negatived. The Speaker then put several other amendments, which were negatived. Mr. Forster moved the third reading of the Bill. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved its rejection. He said the Government could not expect to construct a new policy and conspiracies in America by covering Ireland. Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, after remarking on the absence of Mr. Parnell, read extracts from a report of a speech, to which he alluded yesterday, made by John Devoy in the United States. He argued that men like Devoy had their friends in England and Ireland, who were only kept down by the strong arm of the law. He also referred to the speech made by Davitt, in which the speaker warned the country of the wolf dog that was ready to bound, in vengeance over the Atlantic. "If," concluded the Home Secretary, "there were men who would use such language, it would be the duty of Englishmen to stamp upon them as if they were a nest of vipers."

Mr. Sullivan argued that it was cruelty to Irishmen at home to punish them for what was done in America.

The debate was adjourned.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

Mr. Parnell is declared to be suffering from nervous prostration.

The Times announces that extra vigilance against Fenianism is being exercised, and likely to be continued for some time. During the past fortnight the number of suspected persons who arrived in London is reported double what it was in the first two weeks in January. Most of the suspected persons who lately arrived in London came from Ireland; some from Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and other large towns, and America. Certain members of Parliament continue to receive threatening letters, the most of which are handed to the police, and others burned. Precautions continue at the several barracks. The rifle ranges of the volunteers are still unused, owing to the want of ammunition, which has been all removed from the magazines.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that at the Land League meeting there a letter was read from Mr. Esan, now in Paris, denouncing Mr. Shaw's manifesto as an audacious assumption of leadership, and asking: "Who in Ireland ever for a moment believed that the handful of rascals who follow Mr. Shaw represent the country?" He adds: "Do the Shaws, the Eringtons, the Blennerhassetts, the Bellingshams, the Colthursts, the Martinis, the Hennys, the Foyes, and the rest of the traitors who have deserted the Irish leader in the face of the enemy, think they can drag the country back into the slams of corruption and Whiggery, or that they will induce the people to adopt Bonaparte Gladstones, to idolize Bright, the coarctator, or to offer thanksgiving for what is well described as a mixture of back-shot and good intentions which is being offered them by Chief-Secretary Forster." He says that the cause of the League is receiving support from the press of all shades of opinion in France.

A Dublin correspondent reports that the Emergency Committee is preparing to supply landlords with Protestant tenants from England and Scotland to occupy farms from which tenants can or may be evicted in the south and west of Ireland. The representatives of the Committee continue to attend the land sales occasioned by the non-payment of rents. The police and soldiers are obliged to protect the Committee's officers in some cases.

A report comes from Vienna that the Porto has ordered thirty million cartridges for the United States, to be delivered within the next three months.

The Rev. Benjamin Speke, the brother of the late Captain Speke, the well-known African explorer, who accidentally shot himself while hunting in Somersetshire ten years ago, has caused a great sensation by mysteriously absconding himself for several weeks.

AMERICAN.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, on Thursday morning, agreed to adopt the amendment on the first section of the Funding Bill, which provided that bonds shall be distributed in order of application without scaling subscriptions. Amendments also were adopted to section four to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer to use from time to time, not exceeding \$50,000,000 at any one time, coin in the Treasury in the redemption of five and six percents; also to authorize the Secretary at any time to apply the surplus money to purchase or redeem bonds or Treasury notes authorized by this Act. An amendment was also adopted to section five, which extends the time from July 1st to December 1st, when banks must deposit the new bonds exclusively to secure circulation. The Committee take final action to-day (Friday).

Robert Hadfield, of Buffalo, N.Y., a noted journalist, committed suicide by shooting on Thursday while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity induced by ill health. He was the son of the late Hon. Robert Hadfield, a famous English Reformer, and M.P. for Sheffield for over twenty years.

Senator Matthew A. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Washington at ten o'clock Thursday morning of Bright's disease.

By direction of President Hayes, a general order has been issued prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts and stations.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

Mr. DAVID MOORE has sold his limits west of Pembroke to J. A. Booth, for the sum of \$133,000.

BRANTFORD.

THE MANAGEMENT of the Blind Institute is being investigated by Mr. Langmuir, complaints of a serious nature having been made through the press and otherwise.

FRANCE.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

PARIS, Feb. 5.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

No one comprehends exactly what was the object of the debate on Grecian affairs, as the Foreign Minister in his several circular notes spoke out sufficiently plain, that France had no intention to go to war for the extension of Hellenic frontiers. So long as moral coercion could tell on the Sublime Porte, the Government would indulge in any amount of that pressure. Beyond doubt M. Waddington raised the hopes and hearts of the Greeks, so much so, that they indulged in illuminations and tar barrels in honor of his advocacy of the cause; they serenaded the French Minister at Athens till he became fatigued at the demonstrations. Events changed; the political horizon appeared full of danger, and France simply backed out of her enthusiasm for the Athenians. It is felt that events can alone bring about a settlement; Greece has no more confidence in the western powers, in Congresses that take away with the left hand what they give with the right; the Greeks are looking forward to their big orthodox—or heterodox, brother, Russia, and count upon the Russo-Bulgarian Balkans. It is not so certain that when the fire breaks out it will be limited; full combustible materials lie abundantly about and are certain to receive sparks. When your neighbor's house is on fire, France concludes it is prudent to take care of your own.

WATCHING ITALY.

Perhaps at the present moment the French are keeping a closer eye on Italy than Germany. The latter is not at all forgotten; every year her pecuniary difficulties increase, while France suffers from a plethora of prosperity, which is insignificant in comparison with what her riches will be when her scheme of new railways, canals, deepened rivers, and opened up high roads come into play. It is a fixed idea here that Germany covets that Nabob's vineyard, Morocco, and Italy has forgotten the decaying respect to Tunis; now France is so pushing forward her network of Algerian railways as to enclose the Regency, and so render the position of Germany in Morocco commercially untenable.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCE.

As usual, the general elections in Alsace-Lorraine are followed with much patriotic curiosity, or anxiety, to see how far the work of Germanizing that Venetia has progressed. Appearances are not favorable to that progress, since Baron Manteuffel has to turn himself into a kind of first-class election hustler, to drum up the Alsatians to plump for Votierand, and he promises them great things if they vote correctly. The Alsatians recall the address of the cook to the chickens, "With what sauce, my friends, would you like to be eaten?" "Pardon, we would not like to be eaten at all." "But," rejoined the *coquin* *bleu*, "that's not the question under consideration."

THE ELECTIONS.

Preparations for the general elections have already commenced; candidates are all milk and sugar toward constituencies, while the latter are organizing committees charged with the co-ordination of caucus meetings. In the matter of stamping, America will have nothing to envy Monsieur this campaign. For the peace of the country nothing can be more salutary than to allow those who please to speechify and vacillate. Since that liberty has been tacitly conceded last year, the nation has become accustomed to the nothings of windbadism, and feels no longer terrified by tall talk. Socialists and Communists have been laid by the Government treating them with indifference; they cannot now even pack a reunion. Similarly with the Royalists and the Bonapartists, they can bark and bite their best, but Henri V. is not nearer the gates of Paris than he was fifty years ago, and Imperialism remains a headless and incomprehensible thing.

A POLITICAL PLAN.

M. Gambetta is said to have a new plan for the election of deputies, with the special view of always keeping up a supply of experienced representatives in the Chamber. Instead of renewing that body wholly every four years, he would elect one-third of the deputies yearly in rotation, thus securing triennial parliaments. Opinion is not unfavorable to the idea, and would like to see it applied to-morrow to the Senate, which is becoming a costly irritant and a positive obstruction. The mode of electing deputies will be discussed in a few days, when the project of the *scrutin de liste* will be brought forward.

CRIME.

Vitriol throwing has decidedly become an in-

sultation in France; discarded lovers have no longer a monopoly of that terrible agent of revenge. When the bailiffs came a few days ago to seize a debtor's penates, the police had to be called to force open the door; that effected, the debtor threw a basin of vitriol in the faces of the authorities, blinding and disfiguring unmercifully.

The landlady of an hotel not having been paid by a client, took the value of the bill out of him. She knocked him down, and was on the road of biting him to death, when the screams of the man brought the police, whom she also endeavored to mangle.

A respectable-dressed lady gave a sugar stick to a boy to hold her baby for a few minutes—the latter extending it, two hours, he gave the little stranger for minutes to another boy and bolted; the second lad seeing neither mother nor sugar stick coming, presented the baby to a policeman.

A widow, terribly afflicted with Bonapartism on the brain, has been sent to prison for a month and fined 50 francs for crying *Vive l'Empereur*; she ought to have been punished by compelling her to name what Emperor she referred to; it would be solving an enigma into the bargain.

The guardians of Pere Lachaise cemetery in going their rounds heard manning; on following up the voice, they found an old lady aged 75, lying on a grave senseless; planned to bury her in a coffin; "I cannot live without my daughter and I desire to rest with her; I leave all my money to the poor." Her money amounted to 62,000 francs in gold and silver, in a sack under her head. She was conveyed to her family.

NEW YEAR.

We have New Year's days all the year round in Paris; commencing with our own, then to the Russians, the Persians, and just now the Chinese have kept their *jour de l'An*; they assembled in the salons of their embassy; near the Arc de Triomphe; before the arms of the celestial empire, a dragon, with fire griffins, was a table with two rows of colored tapers burning perfumes; the officials, following rank, saluted and touched the ground with their foreheads several times, after which high jinks were indulged in at the expense of the home government.

MISCELLANEA.

Mlle. Paradol, daughter of Prevost Paradol, who has been a nun for some years, has gone to Egypt to found a convent on the shores of the Mediterranean which her father expected to see some day peopled with eighty millions of Frenchmen.

A painting of Courbet's, Minister of Fine Arts under the Commune, has been hung up in the Luxembourg. Meissonier, for political reasons, endeavored to have the works of his confreres excluded.

WHAT "AN ELECTOR" THINKS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It seems to me that it is high time that Mr. Beaudry should cease throwing himself upon the electors of Montreal in the way that he has been doing for some years past. He has been six times mayor of this city, and for which he has received from the Civic Treasury the sum of \$12,000, or in other words he has been getting \$2,000 a year for every year that he has been mayor. And not only that, but we must take into consideration the expense that he is incurring the city with, in having a mayoralty contest year after year. From the fact that he (Mr. Beaudry) is only after the salary as mayor, from the fact that he has been a burthen upon the city in the past, and will likely be in the future, and, again, from the fact that he has not elevated the character or tone of our city in days gone by, he should be rejected by the citizens of Montreal and sent forever to private life.

AN ELECTOR.

Montreal, Feb. 24, 1881.

THE ALUMINUM DISCOVERY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Judging from enquiries received by us during the past few days, we fear that the article which appeared in your issue of Saturday last with reference to the aluminum deposit on the property of Messrs. Anderson and Cameron at Mount Royal Vale has conveyed a wrong impression. Many seem to think that the property contains an ore of aluminum associated with clay. This is incorrect. The clay itself is the only aluminum ore. Every clay is a chemical compound of silica and alumina or oxide of aluminum.

HUBBARD & DONALD,
Analytical Chemists.

THE WILKES TESTIMONIAL.

PRESENTATION OF \$5,000 TO DR. WILKES—REMINISCENCES OF HALF A CENTURY IN THE PULPIT.

There was a very large attendance last night at Emmanuel Church to witness the presentation of a public testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Wilkes. Mr. Henry Lyman occupied the chair, and on the platform were the Revs. Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Cornish, J. S. Black, G. H. Wells, Theodore Lohman, Robt. Wilson, James E. and Professor Shaw. Dr. Wilkes sat on the right of the chairman, and appeared to be in excellent health. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson opened the meeting with prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Cornish said he had received letters of apology for inability to attend from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. Principal MacVicar, and Dr. DeSola; from the Rev. A. B. Mackay, and the Rev. Dr. Usher, for being absent on special duty elsewhere, and from the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. Principal Douglas, Prof. Fenwick, and Mr. James Court, for being absent through illness. The treasurer of the fund, Mr. George Hague, reported that the amount received altogether on account of the Testimonial had been \$8,196.25, of which \$2,432.70 had been received from Great Britain, and \$4,844.67 from Montreal. The expenses of collecting, &c., had been \$111.53, leaving a balance of \$8,084.72, which was accordingly presented to the Rev. Dr. Wilkes.

The presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. Cornish, who concluded a few appropriate remarks by saying: "I have the honor to request you to accept this Testimonial, which has been freely given by your numerous friends in the Mother Country and in this city, and in divers parts of this Dominion and the United States; given, too, with oft expressed wishes that all that is good and blessed may ever surround your path."

THE REPLY OF DR. WILKES.

Dr. Wilkes, in a clear, strong voice, replied as follows: "DR. CORNISH.—I thank you, the Committee and the many friends you represent for this magnificent Testimonial. Before advertising to the matter generally let me offer to you individually, to the Acting Treasurer and to some others, all of whom have expended an immense amount of labor in getting this Testimonial, the expression of my heartfelt gratitude for such generous service."

My first impression is the faithfulness and loving-kindness of God. No one need be afraid of laying himself out in services rendered in His name, on behalf of fellow-men, without any reference to pecuniary reward. "Let him trust in the Lord and do good, and verily he shall be fed." The money value of this gift is large, and by no means unacceptable to myself and family, especially at a time when circumstances, over which we have had no control, have caused considerable diminution of a moderate income, and when also the bread-winner has passed beyond the three-score years and ten; and yet let me say that the reports which have reached me of the readiness, the cheerfulness and the liberality of the response made to the application of the

Committee and its officers, raise this gift far above any money value, and exhibit it as such a testimony of regard as constitutes it a precious reward for such services as I have been enabled to render in the cause of truth and righteousness during fifty-five years.

This is a "Jubilee Testimonial." At the jubilee service in Zion Church in October, 1878, there were present a considerable number of old friends of various churches, who had been the companions in former days in such work as we were called to do together. I have not a list of the subscribers in my possession, and do not yet know most of the names that are on the list, but I happen to know that there are some among them who were boys in my Sunday school class in Montreal 55 years ago. At that early period of my manhood we had a missionary society, of which I was secretary, composed of Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational dwellers in the city, the design of which was to procure and then to aid in the support of well-qualified ministers of Christ in the destitute parts of Upper and Lower Canada. In the sermon delivered on the occasion of the jubilee service just alluded to, mention is made of my reasons for relinquishing commercial engagements here and proceeding to Glasgow, Scotland, for the purpose of being prepared in the University and Theological School there for the work of the Christian ministry. While thus engaged the interests of Canada were not forgotten; and ministers were sent out to labor here for their Master. The summer of 1832 was spent in Canada; the voyage being on board the brig "Favorite," Captain James Allan; the work of the summer had reference to educational and missionary plans and movements. Nor were the interests of Canada lost sight of during the three following years of my ministry in Edinburgh, Scotland. But in the year 1836 I became one of the regular ministers of the city, having a small yet intelligent congregation in St. Maurice street. Without at this time alluding to the various forms of denominational action and work which fell into my hands, it is but natural and proper that I should speak of more general work done by my fellows and myself in the interests of the community. We were a small but united band of ministerial brethren, and of fellow-Christians, who worked for Christ in the Bible, Tract and Sunday-school societies; also Temperance Association and the French-Canadian Missionary Society. We sought to promote, in a broad catholic spirit, a higher, yet the highest, interests of the general community of which we formed a part. As at present, and for several years now the father, as to date of commencing my ministry, of the Protestant ministers in this city, you will perhaps not consider it out of place if I allude to my connection with some of our admirable institutions in their inception or in their early history. The High School for boys is one of them. The late Dean of Montreal and rector of Christ Church, Dr. Bethune, the late Rev. Henry Eason, and some others, among whom I was one, met several times and agreed to its establishment, but deemed it well that the names of clergymen should not appear in the programme, in order that there might be no mistake as to its non-denominational character. For several years the interests of the newly-formed Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute were promoted by a series of lectures on appropriate subjects, principally addressed to the young men connected with them. They could not at the time spend money on lectures—they rather required it to purchase books—our lectures cost them only the attention required in listening to them. When our system of public school education was adopted I occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Examiners—that is, of teachers—for twelve years. I had the happiness of taking part in the efforts to place our noble University on a broader and better foundation. One can look back to the past when there was comparatively little literary taste among the majority of the class in our city, which is now eminently intelligent, and can trace somewhat the influence of all these agencies in gradually bringing about the improved condition of things. The actual results of such efforts take time to develop themselves, but they contribute not only a reward for what has been done but also furnish a stimulus to others to work on in this behalf, that good seed sown shall not be lost. I must not fail to mention the pleasant memories that crowd upon me now of occasional services rendered to my brethren of the Presbyterian Church—then of four types—also the Methodist and Baptist Churches. I have had opportunity, in some cases, frequently of occupying their pulpits, occasionally as an exchange of services, and at other times to fill up a gap at a time when we had no Theological College with their professors in our city. It is very pleasant to think of such fellowship with these congregations of fellow-Christians; and I thank God for the opportunities then afforded. I have not called your attention to an active ministry in the pulpit as the sole pastor of a church which became very large and influential. Yet, apart from the nearer, more tender and sacred relations of the membership of that church, during more than a generation, I have had abundant evidence of usefulness outside that membership. The Evangelical pulpit is a power in the community, and a power for good. Many, in successive years, who are here temporarily in our colleges and medical schools, carry with them to their homes elevating and holy influences from these services. The strangers passing through our city, and the many who reside here for a short period or more permanently, and who are accustomed to occasionally visit other than their own congregations, come under the influence of such services. Having held tenaciously to the grand old truths of the Evangelical faith, I believe their enlightening and saving power have been felt by many in successive years.

Differing in these matters from my respected Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, yet I have ever treated them with courtesy, and have in days that are past, in association with my fellow-Protestants, worked heartily with them in times of conflagration, pestilence and other forms of affliction, and also when we could be helpful to each other apart from seasons of disaster. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to several of our French journals for the kind allusions to my work in Montreal at times of the Jubilee Service.

As I do not wish to detain you, let me make only one other allusion. Rather more than one-fourth of the amount of this testimonial has been contributed by friends in England. The Secretary and the Treasurer of the Colonial Missionary Society and my former associate, the Rev. Professor Chapman, have taken great pains in this matter. I thank them and the contributors most heartily. For a period of 45 years ago the Committee sent me a beautifully illuminated address on the 50th anniversary of my ministry. What a pleasure it is to serve the Master in association with such a Christian brotherhood.

A word in conclusion. Let it not be deemed egotism—I do not mean it as such, but rather as a testimony to an important practical principle—when, in my old age, I say that I have never, since my entrance into the Christian ministry, toiled for money or for position or for fame, but simply have sought to lay myself out for usefulness. One has one's reward in the consciousness of doing good to one's fellow-man, and thus pleasing the Lord. Through His great mercy and by His blessing I have not lacked anything, and then He has prolonged my life and has permitted me to reap! The knowledge of no little good done has been afforded me; and he has given to me what I have already assured you I value very highly indeed, the confidence, the regard and, in many instances, the warm affection of my fellow-citizens, and of my fellow-Christians here and elsewhere, of which this testimonial is the graceful and generous evidence. Again I thank every subscriber, and pray that all our people and our churches may rise in mental and spiritual

stature and efficiency, and that the good Lord will send them prosperously.

The Rev. G. H. Wells, the Rev. J. S. Black and the Rev. Professor Shaw made such a few remarks, paying a tribute of respect to the venerable pastor, and recalling pleasant reminiscences of his ministry. The meeting then closed with the doxology and benediction by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson.

\$5,000 WANTED.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS BY THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The Dominion Alliance, Quebec branch, have issued an appeal for \$5,000 as follows: "In addition to the ordinary work of the Alliance, in holding conventions and public meetings, and circulating suitable literature on the subject of temperance, we have taken up 'Vigilance Work,' with a view to the reduction of the number of licenses and the due enforcement of existing laws. We have a standing committee to co-operate with the French Vigilance Committee in Montreal, and propose to encourage and aid similar work in different parts of the Province."

"A petition to the Quebec Legislature, praying for a new and greatly improved License Act, has been prepared, and will be widely circulated."

"For the prosecution of this work we have engaged as secretary and agent, the Rev. Thomas Gale, who will devote his entire time thereto. We also desire to employ special agents as circumstances may require. The Alliance has no test of membership that will exclude any citizen who desires to suppress the liquor traffic. Here all such can work together."

"Hitherto we have been crippled for want of funds. Our Executive has often been perplexed to know how to meet necessary expenses. The Secretary has often been unduly or not paid at all, and the work has necessarily been fragmentary and unsatisfactory."

"The Branch, in its recent annual meeting, resolved that this state of things should exist no longer, and instructed its Executive to appeal for \$5,000 for the work of the ensuing year. The appeal is now confidently presented to the public."

"All who favor the work are invited to help us by generous subscriptions."

"To secure the forementioned sum we require, at least

50 subscribers at \$100 each,	
or 100 " " 50 "	
or 250 " " 20 "	
or 500 " " 10 "	
or 1000 " " 5 "	

"And you are earnestly urged to subscribe in aid of our work one of the above named sums, or a greater than any of them. In any case, be as generous as you can afford."

"Signed on behalf of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance."

"J. FERRIER, President.

"J. RADPATE DOUGALL,

Chairman of Executive.

"J. M. M. DUFF, Treasurer.

"A. A. AYER,

Chairman of Finance Committee."

PERSONAL.

It is reported that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her husband are coming to America in May.

Professor Thorold Rogers, having closely examined the journals of the House, finds that on no occasion during the history of Parliament has the authority of the Speaker on a point of order been called in question. Mr. Speaker Trevor was expelled from the House for having accepted a bribe, and Mr. Speaker Norton was called to order for having questioned the candor of an honorable member; but on a point of order the ruling of the Chair has always been held conclusive.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, who is called on to resign his seat for Galway by the Land League because he has declined to follow Mr. Parnell, is the head of the great house of A. & S. Henry & Co., of Manchester, who also have a business connection in Philadelphia. Before the death of his uncle and the retirement of his brother, which placed him in this position, he had practiced and attained a reputation as a surgeon. Since 1871 he has sat in Parliament with Major Nolan for the county, and was a strong supporter of home rule under Mr. Butt, but has declined to accept Mr. Parnell's rule. He will therefore lose his seat at the next election. He has built a magnificent castle in the wildest part of Conemaugh, and, by a large expenditure, made a wilderness bloom.

Fernando Wood carried to his grave with him a most interesting secret, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* which revealed would have illustrated Mr. Lincoln's remarkable power in the control and management of men. In the Thirty-eighth Congress Mr. Wood was the worst of obstructionists, the leader of the rank and file of Copperheads, as they were then called. He was publicly censured by a vote of the House one day for the use of indecorous language concerning the body of which he was a member. Soon after this event he was seen coming out of the White House late one night. It was telegraphed to every newspaper that Fernando Wood had held a long conference with Mr. Lincoln. What passed between these two men was never told by either, but Wood's course on public questions was materially changed by the conversation which took place. He was never afterward so violent in his opposition to the war and war measures.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall, was held here Wednesday, when the usual statements were submitted, the result of the year's operations being considered satisfactory. The following Directors were elected:—Sir Hugh Allan, President; Geo. Stephens, Vice-President; John Turnbull, Managing Director; John McLennan, M.P., D. McLennan, Hon. D. A. Smith, and T. H. Ritchie, Q.C.

The New York *World* says the Syndicate which purchased the majority of the stock of the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Wilmington Railway is composed of Garrett Bros., Baltimore; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York; Russell Sage, Jay Gould, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, and others. The new arrangement will lead to a new working agreement on the lines between New York and Washington.

There is just now quite a remarkable manifestation of national sympathy and financial good will between France and Canada, which promises to work out important results. The plethora of capital in the former country is seeking employment, through the all-pervading form of the syndicate, with an earnestness which promises to rapidly develop the resources of the Dominion and at the same time to give profitable opportunities to the ever-restless speculators on the Seine. The Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier—one of the latest of these ventures—is an offspring of the Paris and Netherlands Bank, which proposes to organize a whole series of undertakings, such as working up the phosphate deposits in the Ottawa Valley, introducing beet root cultivation and sugar manufacture, and last, but not least, establishing a line of steamers between France and Canada. As far as we can ascertain, there is abundant capital at the back of the Company; and it will probably not be long before our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence receive the benefit of it.—*New York Bulletin*.

THE PAY of one shilling a day hitherto granted to British naval cadets on entry is to be abolished. The cadets will be treated more as private students than as young naval officers, thus reducing the cost of maintaining the training ship Britannia.

CASTLE DALY.

THE STORY OF AN IRISH HOME
THIRTY YEARS AGO.

BY ANNIE KEART.

(Author of "A Doubting Heart").

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

"I wish Connor would come," she said; "I want to speak a word with him, though it will only be to warn him against imprudence. Did you not say there was a shorter way of getting out on the hill-side than by climbing round the edge of the hollow?"

"Yes, if you can scramble up an old chimney; but here is your brother coming feet foremost among the peat-sods. That is one of our ways of exit and entrance here. You see, we don't scruple to let you into the secrets of the place."

Ellen had a severe remonstrance ready, but when Connor emerged from the blackness at the end of the cave—his merry face looking out of the folds of the old cloak still wrapped round his head—her anger vanished; she had nothing to say as she threw her arms round his neck but "Oh, Connor, Connor, how could you do it?"

"How could I do what? Play such a nice game at hide-and-seek with you, Eileen aron, on my birthday?"

"Little enough I came into your thoughts. Have you frightened Lesbia out of her wits?"

"Not at all, it was thinking too much of me the darling girl was, to be surprised to see me. I have made her own it. Was she to keep my birthday, and I not to appear out of the earth by magic to thank her?"

"If she were the same little Babette she was last year, and not a great hearse, and if we did not owe so much to her brother, I would not mind your nonsensical wooing; but as it is—don't hate me, Connor dear—I shall be obliged to warn Mr. Thornley, if you hang about her and try to get round her in secret ways. I cannot let him go away to England and leave Lesbia under our care, unless you will promise to keep out of the way."

"He is going away to England! Hurrah! Once let us get rid of his meddling hands and prying eyes, and we'll do some good here, D'Arcy and I."

"But I shall warn him of your doings with Lesbia, and he'll stay."

"You have not the heart. Think what I'll do for the cause if I get her and her thousands to help us."

"It would be base. Ask your friend what he would think of such conduct."

"Ask him I will, and welcome; he's too staunch to stick at anything that would help on the cause. Would you have him weigh the good of the country against a dirty bit of money of anyone's?"

"Well, I have warned you; and now I must go. Mr. Thornley will be back and miss me."

"How cleverly you got rid of him. I heard it all from behind the wall, and did not tingle with impatience till Pelham was fairly off. It was awkward your bringing him here to-day. He possibly might have taken it into his head to refresh his memory with a look round, and if he had put his head in here, would not he have got even a bigger fright than he had when he first made acquaintance with the place?"

"Was Pelham ever here?"

"Have you forgotten Lictor? This is Dennis' old still; and here, just where you are standing, was where Lictor was shot."

"I hate to think of it, Connor; it seems as if that was the beginning of all our troubles."

"It can't be helped now. Come on. I'll take you round the edge of the hill. If Mr. Thornley is there, he won't know me from an old woman, with the cloak round my head, and I'll answer for little Lesbia having presence of mind to toss me a halfpenny."

As they left the shed, Ellen shook hands with D'Arcy.

"I am glad to have seen you, cousin," she said.

"And I you, if we never meet again. I have too few belongings to me not to value every chance of changing my dreams of to remembrance, above anything else that concerns myself."

"There, what do you think of him?" cried Connor, triumphantly, when they had emerged into daylight again.

"I like him. I see what you mean about his having power to draw all creatures living under the sun, after him, so as you never saw, like the Pied Piper."

"And he'll do it to some purpose one day, Eileen aron; it was quite as much to show him to you as to speak with Lesbia, that I wiled you in there. Is not he glorious? I should like Cousin Anne to see him."

"Why can't you both go like Christians and stay with Cousin Anne, instead of lurking in caves and dens of the earth like—"

"Patriots as we are. No, no; we have too much conscience to involve Cousin Anne unbeknown to herself in our lawless doings; but, Ellen, he wants beyond anything to see the inside of Castle Daly. His mother used to talk to him about the place when he was a little lad in the wilds of America, and he thinks all the world of it. I have promised he shall at least see our old schoolroom, and the black-framed likeness of Aunt Ellen that hangs over the chimney-piece."

"Impossible, Connor; you could not take him secretly to the Thornleys' house."

"Could not I? What do you say to my having found the key to the little door in the north turret, convenient in the pocket of an old coat the very day I left Dublin? I have been in and out that way often enough to know it, I suppose."

"But the rooms are altered; the north wing is seldom used, and the door of communication at the head of the turret stairs is generally locked."

"It will be open, you'll see, on the night we pay you a visit, when you'll have the little trifle of money we spoke about ready for me. I can't possibly get back to Dublin without it, I assure you."

"Connor, I can't let you draw Lesbia into deceit."

"Give me credit for a grain of conscience, at least; we are not so badly off for followers that we need enlist her little frightened wits into our service. I flatter myself that there are servants in Castle Daly still that would do a good deal more for me than for their master. Ask Miss Maynard where she thinks the little bunch of forget-me-nots she found on her dressing-table this morning came from."

"Connor, it's too bad. I believe it's all jokin' with you. I quarrelled with Mr. Thornley a few minutes ago for accusing us of playing at rebellion; but I do think it's nothing but play with you."

"Well—he—the fellow in there, has grim earnest for the two of us; and for the rest, don't be rash. Some day, perhaps, when the opportunity comes, you'll see whether it's most earnest or play with me. I don't think I'll be the worse for getting all the fun I can out of what comes in my way now. It's little enough pleasure there is in life this year for any one. There, put your foot on my knee for the last scramble up the cliffs and over the wall. And now I'd better vanish, but don't be too downhearted. You have not seen quite the last of me." He disappeared for an instant, but before Ellen had gone many steps forward down the slope of the hill, his head wrapped in the old cloak again emerged from the shelter of the old wall, and he called her back to whisper, "Remember, she believes firmly that I came all the way from Dublin for the sake of seeing her for ten minutes on my birthday; and if you deceive her you'll make me no better than a spy and an informer, and drive me to hang myself. I've warned you fairly."

Ellen found Lesbia still occupying the precise spot where she had left her, and looking as demure as if she had been employed the whole time of her absence in gathering sprays of sundew, and spreading out the little rayed discs on her hand as she was doing them.

(To be Continued.)

SUMMERS IN HUCKLEBERRY CUT.

BY JANE GREY IN CHRISTIAN UNION.

II.

I can recollect that Marion and I talked it over, and that some one said the word, "Prayer meeting!" and that some one else asked, "Where?" and that one of us again said, "In the rum-shop," and that then we halted. Neither of us had ever been to a rum-shop. Neither of us had ever "taken part" in public religious exercises. We were not "female prayer-meeting" women. We had never joined the temperance work. We had read of the Western crusades with doubtful approval. We were not even women's rights people. We were just two women like other women, off for a summer vacation in Huckleberry Cut.

And yet to us had the message come. As truly as if that dead man had opened his lips and summoned us, we felt that for us the soul of the summer was born again. It was impossible to sit on the piazzas and gossip about the murder with the other ladies.

"I feel as if it were our murder," said Marion. "I feel as if we had done the deed."

"Rum did it," I quoted. The words had beat time in my brain ever since.

"Rum done it," corrected Marion. And we eased our heavy hearts by a little laugh.

"Now, Jane Grey," said Marion firmly, "I will stand by you in this thing. If you preach from the top of the Baptist steeple, I'll climb after you. I will be at a prayer-meeting anywhere you say, whether in a grog-shop or a graveyard. I will sing, I will sit, I will smile, I will cry—I will do anything but talk. Understand that you do the talking—that's all—and I'm with you. Ask me to open my lips and I'll take the first train home."

"But I never spoke in meeting, any more than you," I exclaimed ruefully; "and if I should have palpitation!"

"That's your lookout," said my friend relentlessly. "You can talk, and I can't, and that's the difference. And if you don't care enough for the souls of Huckleberry Cut to do your palpitating at home, I don't think much of your missionary zeal."

"I haven't any missionary zeal," I answered. "I only want to save the drunkards."

"Very well," said Marion. "So much the better. Go up-stairs, lock your door, take your Bible, and find out what you want to say to a lot of men like those men we rode through. I will go and see if we can get the grog-shop to say it in."

"It isn't my business," I pleaded. "It is the ministers'." Besides, it isn't courteous not to ask the ministers. Perhaps they will take the meeting."

Marion reflected a moment, tying her white gauze veil carefully under her chin before she spoke. Then she said,

"You're right. It would be more polite. I will see; and forthwith left me to my Bible and my 'palpitation' for an hour."

She returned at the end of that time, looking very pretty, sparkling and triumphant.

"Well," said I.

"Well," said she.

"Is it all fixed?"

"All fixed."

My heart gave one timid, womanish leap. For a minute I hoped every minister in town had turned out to manage my meeting, and left me free to idle with the other ladies on the boarding-house piazzas, where drunkards never came. But I was never to know what it was to be "free" in Huckleberry Cut again.

"No," said Marion, "not one." The Methodist is on a vacation. The Baptist is sick. The deacons hoped you would hold your service in the vestry. There's a Universalist said he would be glad to come, but his baby had the spring-halt and his horse had the croup—No! Well, it's all the same. And the rum-seller was a gentleman and a scholar, Jane, he said he would be glad to have us pray in his place. He said folks were so set against him. He said he didn't see why. Murders happened everywhere, might have happened in the hotel! He said he felt bad, too; nothing of the sort hadn't never happened to him before. And he said he shouldn't charge us anything for the kerosene! So it's all settled, Jane. See, I had these posted on the door of the grog-shop before I came away."

She held out to me a paper on which, with fainting heart, I read:

"NOTICE."

There will be brief religious exercises in this place on Sunday next at 4 p. m., conducted by ladies.

Beyond inviting one or two ladies to accompany us, partly to form a choir and partly to make sure of the presence and protection of the "ever-womanly," we made absolutely no preparations for our experiment. Oh, yes; I should say that we borrowed some hymn-books from the Methodist Church, and a red tablecloth with blue roses from our landlady.

On Saturday noon I was taken suddenly ill with a difficulty at the heart to which I am subject. Marion looked grave. But neither of us mentioned the meeting till Sunday morning, when I said:

"You will have to preach."

"Not if I wheel you there in a wheelbarrow," said Marion, stoutly. I made no answer. The day passed on. It came three o'clock. I was on the bed, breathing with difficulty, pulse faint, and action of the heart irregular. How—how—how to get up and preach to a rum-shop full of dreadful men!

"I think in half an hour I should dress," said Marion. She put on her hat and went out; at half-past three she returned and told me that she had reason to think I had better go through with this thing, if I could do so without real

danger. I asked no questions. She helped me to dress in silence; and in silence we got into the carriage and drove slowly off. The air revived me a little, and I ventured to express my conviction that we should have no audience.

"Perhaps not," said Marion, quietly. "All the better for you. At least we will do our part."

As she spoke the words we turned a corner, and came suddenly in sight of the grog-shop. I drew one long breath.

Full. Full to the brim and flowing over. Men in the front room, men in the middle room, men in the rear. Men on the window-sills, on the counters, on kegs, on hogsheds, on the steps, on the piazzas, in the road. A few women. Two hundred and fifty people, at a guess, in all.

I did not look at Marion; she did not look at me. I took hold of my Bible, and gripped it hard. The carriage stopped. The rum-seller and one of the quarry men helped us out. We went in silently. The men took off their hats as we passed through. In one corner I blindly saw a little desk or table covered with the red tablecloth and blue roses. Blindly I made my way to it, and laid the Bible down. I dared not raise my eyes. I was oppressed to suffocation with terror at my position, and at my utter inability of body, soul and spirit, to meet the occasion.

Marion Shelton sat just below me with her hymn book, and the other ladies made a little cordon of sweetness and light about us. Their presence and the absolute silence gave me breath, and I raised my eyes and looked our audience in the face.

From that instant, dear doubtful timid sister women, I did not know what it was to be afraid, because I did not know what it was to think about myself at all.

The place was filled with just such men as poor Tim Jersey and that boy murderer with the pale, scared face, now peering from the grating of the county prison ten miles away. They were not the people who go to church and attend the "conferences." Most of our audience had not been inside of a church for many years. They did not understand churches nor church-people, and church-people did not understand them.

Ah, well—how shall I say it? Life can hold few more memorable hours for those women who "conducted" the service in that rum-shop that summer Sunday afternoon. I am sure we all forgot ourselves. Nothing could be more reverent, more orderly, more hushed than that audience of two hundred Huckleberry roughs. Nothing could be sadder than their faces. Nothing could be more pathetic than the slow, distinct reading of the Gospel story, and to the verses in Revelation where John saw the "dead." I remember that a little space had been left clear in the centre of the inner room, and I knew, though no one told me, that it was the spot on which the murdered man had fallen. They had washed, and washed, but it would not come out, and no one would step upon the stain. And when I read about "the dead who stood before God," the fellows nearest moved and shrank, and looked over their shoulders at the spot as if he stood there. And when I prayed the Lord to purify us all, and save us all from terrible temptation, and keep our hearts clean, and our souls strong, and our lives holy, I felt as Marion said, as if we—we comfortable people, we "good" people, who did not trouble ourselves about men who came to places such as this to find the false cheer of their hard lives; we who did not know how they lived, or what they suffered, or how they longed, or repented, or strived, or what they might be if they were helped—I felt as if we, too, had murdered Tim Jersey; and as if we, too, needed to be forgiven and purified and strengthened to be different men and women.

I did not feel, God knows, as if I were preaching "down" to those people in the rum-shop. And when their tears came mine came for them and for myself. And when they hung their heads for shame I could have hung my own. And when they looked like men who meant to be a little better, if they could, I wished as I had never wished for anything in all my life—as I had never wished for any little personal joy or comfort—that I were fit to teach them, or might, by any stress of suffering or struggle, become a little less unfit.

And so, by and by, before I knew it, the one hour was over and our meeting, too. And we sang "Nearer to Thee," and "Depth of mercy," and "Pull for the shore," and twice, for some one asked it, "I need Thee every hour;" and then it had begun to grow dark and we did not light the kerosene (despite the polite urgency of our friend the rum-seller), but repeated an Apostolic benediction in concert with bowed heads in the solemn dusk.

Some of the men came up and asked if they might shake hands with us, and one very old man said, "God bless ye." But for the most part no one seemed inclined to talk, and we separated silently, as if God were with us.

Was he? we wondered, when it was all over and the fine, high excitement, like an angel whose wings have dropped, had departed from us. Prayer-meetings are not a specific substitute for alcoholic liquor. Psalm-singing is not soul-saving. Religious emotion is not purification of life. Was it, we asked ourselves, in the real sense of the words, worth while? Would there ever be any better men or women in Huckleberry Cut because of that Sabbath hour in the rum-shop?

It seemed dreadfully doubtful to Marion and me when we thought it over. But, for we did not know what else to do, we went steadily on with our blind beginnings. We collected something in the boarding-houses for poor Mrs. Jersey, and Marion sent it to her with a lovely note, for I was unable to visit the poor soul then, and we renewed our notice for the Sunday services. And we said our prayers and did as well as we knew how, and wished we could do better, and bided our time. And we continued the little rum-shop meeting for four Sabbaths. We gained in our audience and in courage and experience. We learned to know most of the men's faces. Some we became acquainted with, and gradually remembered who drank and who didn't, and where people lived, and whose wives belonged to whom, and who had invited us to their homes, and other points of parochial interest.

"And yet," said I, "I don't know that these men are any different for all this, except that more of them take off their hats when we come through the crowd."

"Well," said Marion, "that's the first step in regeneration, and worth working a month for."

At this point in our experiments I was taken seriously ill. The physician judged that the heart difficulty was increased by the exciting occupation of the last few weeks, and peremptorily ordered me to stop.

Marion Shelton refused to conduct the meetings alone. No one else stepped forward. The bartender's zeal flagged. Reluctantly we took down the precious little written notice and brought our grog-shop services to an end.

The bar-tender conspicuously sold lemonade

for a week, privately whiskey in another. The horror of the murder died away. The men scattered. The vision faded. We sat with the ladies who gossiped on the piazzas. My husband wrote from Michigan that he should come to bring me home on Friday. Marion was summoned hastily to a sick mother.

Like the mass of unorganized and untaught efforts our work seemed to melt like a whiff of vapor. We had labored, and striven, and prayed, and hoped, and now—had we failed?

(To be Continued.)

THE ART OF DRINKING.

Twice as much thought is given to the question, "What shall we eat?" as to the other, equally important, "What shall we drink?"

And quite as much nonsense has been expended in answers to the second question as to the first. Perhaps now we shall have more to the same effect.

As bread is the staff of life, and if rightly made is the best stuff to be had, so water is the natural drink for man and beast; wholesome, refreshing, and nutritious. Too much of a good thing is as bad as too little; therefore, temperance in the use of water is a virtue, and using more of it than is useful is a vice. It must be digested; therefore, the stomach may be overloaded with it, as well as with beef. Ice-water chills the stomach, retards digestion, and produces cramps, colic, dyspepsia. Therefore, be moderate in its use. Drink it very slowly, and in small quantities, in hot weather or in cold.

Carefully observe the effects of tea and coffee on your nervous system. If you are not a good sleeper, see what is the difference in your ability to sleep when you use or avoid these drinks. They may be very injurious. And they may not.

Do not drink much of anything while at the table. Your food will more readily and pleasantly be digested, if not attended with a great quantity of fluid. And this is more important to be kept in mind when alcoholic liquors are before you.

They are not healthful as a beverage, and unless they are needed "for the stomach's sake," and you are properly advised to use them on that account, you will find yourself better without them than with them. It is not necessary in this connection to discuss the vexed question; but you may depend upon it as a settled fact which no arguments will ever dislodge, that a person in health does not require alcoholic stimulants, any more than a horse, going as fast as he ought to go, needs whipping. All the tendencies of our American life are to overwork: we do business more rapidly than for our good; we live too fast; we do not take things calmly and with moderation, and the very last thing we need when in health is an artificial stimulant, especially an alcoholic stimulant.

Therefore, drink little of anything, unless it be milk, and that as food. Be cautious in regard to the use of tea and coffee. And let intoxicating drinks severely alone. They will do you no good if you are in health, and may do you great harm.

So with mineral waters. They are medicinal. They are good for you if you are not in perfect health, and if you can find such waters as are adapted by nature to remove your complaint. Good medical advice or careful experiment may give you the very remedy you want, in some of the mineral waters. But never take medicine when in health. Do not live ten months in the year so as to need two months of tonics or physic the other two. But keep well all the year, so that the doctors will make nothing out of you, and no mineral waters will go into you.

Take the good things of this life with thankfulness and joy. Live as generously as your means will permit, with the fact before your mind that temperance in eating and drinking is essential to the highest enjoyment of what you eat and drink. Be cheerful. Health is to be secured by your own attention to natural laws. If you break down by sins of neglect of proper food and drink, exercise and ventilation, or by commission of sins of intemperance, overwork, idleness, &c., you will be punished by ill health, and you will deserve what you get.—N. Y. Observer.

COULDN'T DO WITHOUT HIS GLASS OF WINE.

Captain R—, a naval officer of high character, was compelled, by painful indications of nephritic disease, to call one morning on an eminent physician. Sir Henry listened with deep concern to the captain's symptoms, looked at his tongue, and felt his pulse, but drew his conclusions chiefly from the captain's rubicund nose. "For the next two or three months," said Sir Henry, "I must beg you to abstain entirely from wine and from all spirituous and fermented liquors." "From beer and spirits, if you like," said the captain, "but after dinner I must have my glass of wine. I can't do without my glass of wine." "You really must do without it," replied Sir Henry, "if you wish to get well." "Get well, Sir Henry?" replied the captain. "Why, I came to you, expecting you would give me something to make me well. I can't do without my glass of wine." (N.B.—The glass of wine which the captain could not do without was a glass out of the second bottle.) Sir Henry, finding remonstrance vain, gave a general turn to the conversation, and presently the captain rose to take his leave. Sir Henry, with extraordinary courtesy, attended him toward the front door. While they were passing through the hall, Sir Henry, as if struck by a sudden thought, paused opposite the door of his front parlor. "By the bye, Captain R—," said he, "this is my museum. Perhaps you would like to walk in and take a look; there are some curious things." They entered. The museum consisted entirely of anatomical preparations, made by Sir Henry himself. The captain looked first at one, then at another, with considerable interest, but also with awe, such as others have felt under similar circumstances. "Now this," said Sir Henry, taking down a bottle which contained something preserved in spirits, and placing it in the captain's hands, "is the kidney in its healthy state." The captain surveyed it with much gravity. "This," said Sir Henry, taking down another bottle, "is a kidney in that state of incipient disease in which yours is at the present time." The captain viewed it with comical concern. "This," continued Sir Henry, taking down a third bottle, "is what your kidney will be in a few months hence." The captain stood aghast. "And this," added Sir Henry, taking down a fourth bottle, "is what your kidney will become in its last and fatal state." The captain bolted! However, the captain gave up his glass of wine which he couldn't do without, and, thanks to Sir Henry's original mode of dealing with a refractory patient, recovered his health. Nevertheless, the captain used all ways to maintain that he had a "constitutional tendency" to nephritic malady, in support of which thesis he was accustomed to state that his father, the admiral, had a ten-

dency to the same form of disease. I can just remember the admiral, and of one thing I have a perfect recollection—the admiral, like his son, had a very red nose.—Blackwood's Magazine.

DOMESTIC.

STOAK IN COOKING FRUIT.—Every housewife should know that sugar boiled with an acid, if it be but for three minutes, will be converted into glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as two and one quarter pounds of glucose. In other words, one pound of sugar stirred into the fruit, after it is cooked and while yet warm will make the fruit as sweet as two and one quarter pounds added while the fruit is boiling. Save your sugar.

PUDDING WITHOUT MILK OR EGGS.—Make dough as for biscuits, or to every pint of flour one teaspoon baking powder, half tablespoon melted butter, saltspoon of salt, water or sweet milk to make a soft dough; roll half inch thick, cover with fruit of any kind, sprinkle with sugar and roll, pressing the edge down and ends together; lay a cloth in a steamer, place the dough on it and steam an hour. If dried fruits are used, they should first be stewed. Serve with sauce. This may be warmed over by steaming. Excellent and may be made with chopped suet and steamed three hours.

CLEAN FLOORS.—I admired my neighbor's bare floors until I found how they were made so spotlessly clean. "With soap and sand and a scrubbing brush," she told me. "Applied by a woman down on her knees!" I asked. "Yes," she replied. "You can have your floor like mine if you use the same means." No, thank you. Neither I nor my daughter shall put ourselves to this drudgery, and I shall not require it of any woman. Physicians say that the position assumed in order to scrub a floor with a brush and cloth makes the labor so done a positive injury to the woman, often resulting in very bad cases of female disease among working women. If floors must be scrubbed with soap and sand, a long handled brush or a broom should be used for the purpose. But all this hard scrubbing is unnecessary labor, if paint or oil be properly applied to the boards of the floor. Then only warm water or a weak soda is necessary for cleaning, and a nice long handled mop is the proper implement.

PARKIN.—"There are ever so many ways of making parkin. I believe in country places it is often made by simply mixing oatmeal and treacle together with a little ginger and milk, and baking the mixture in a slow oven. Grandmamma used to make hers in this way:—Rub 1 lb. of butter and 1 lb. of fresh lard into 2 lb. of fine oatmeal, or flour and oatmeal mixed. Add 1 oz. of ground ginger and 1 lb. of moist sugar, and a little minced candied peel if liked. Stir half a cupful of hot milk into a pint and three-quarters of good treacle, and heat the treacle as well, so that it may be more easily mixed with the meal. Beat all together to stiffen batter, and bake the parkin in a slow oven. It may either be baked in little buttered pans or in large dishes. It should be kept till wanted, carefully excluded from the air in a tin box with a closely fitting lid. I think parkin is most wholesome and excellent, especially for children. A cake of parkin and a cup of milk form a capital supper for any child."

BOILED PUDDINGS.—When puddings are boiled, they should be plunged into plenty of fast boiling water and kept boiling until done. If the water boil away and more has to be added, it must be put in boiling. A wooden skewer or a dish should always be placed under them in the saucepan, in order to keep them from sticking to the pan. The pudding cloths also should be well looked after. They should never be washed with soap, but should be laid in cold water as soon as they are done with, afterward washed in hot water, dried in the open air, and folded away to keep them from getting dusty. Before being used again, they should be rinsed out of boiling water, squeezed dry, and floured well. When bread or anything that is likely to swell, enters into the composition of a pudding, room should be allowed for its probable enlargement, and it should be loosely tied. Light puddings should stand a few minutes after being taken from the pan before they are turned out. Solid puddings, on the contrary, should be served immediately, though they may be plunged in and out of cold water before being turned out. Puddings made of pastry should be closely tied, and served as quickly as possible after they are taken up, as they soon become heavy. It is a good plan to make a hole in the top to allow the steam to escape, after turning a pudding of this kind out. Puddings boiled in a basin need to be boiled longer than those that are in a tin mould. Those made with suet and flour should be stiffly mixed; if made too thin they will break when turned out.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

FEBRUARY 25.

Oh that I knew where I might find him!

Who is among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness, and hath no light? let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God.

Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart.—Seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.

Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.—Now in Christ Jesus ye who sometime were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For through him we both have access by one Spirit unto the Father.

If we say that we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness, we lie, and do not the truth.

Lo, I am with you alway.—I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.—The Comforter... dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

Job. 23. 3. Is. 50. 10. Je. 29. 13.—La. 11. 9. 10. 1 Jno. 1. 3.—Ep. 2. 13. 18. 1 Jno. 1. 6. Mat. 28. 20.—He. 13. 5.—Jno. 14. 16, 17.

OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN the following story was recently told by a distinguished metropolitan divine: "At the close of a scientific convention, held in Washington, the members called in a body at the White House, to see Mr. Lincoln. As they were waiting in the East Room, the president entered. A member addressed him, and, after making some rather fulsome remarks, said: 'Mr. President, we trust, during this time of trial in which the nation is engaged, God is on our side and will give us victory.' To this Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Sir, my concern is not whether God is on our side. My great concern is to be on God's side, for God is always right.'"

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A FIRE COUNTY EDITOR wrote that he proposed to cook the finest turkey in the county for his Thanksgiving dinner. The printer set it up "hook," and the poor scribe was under police surveillance every time he wandered into the outskirts of the town.—Quincy Modern Argosy.

IF A PERSON of fair complexion exposes himself to the electric light for some time in examining the action of lamps, the hands and cheeks will show all the symptoms of "sunburn," even in midwinter, and he will develop freckles on his countenance as quickly as he does in going about unprotected by a sun umbrella in midsummer.

AN OLD FABLE.—"That is probably the oldest piece of literature in England," said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, pointing to a venerable-looking table as he spoke.—"How old is it?" asked the friend.—"Nearly four hundred years."—"Pshaw! that is nothing. I have an Arabic table over two thousand years old."—"Indeed!"—"Yes, the multiplication table!"

"CURIOUS thing about that statue of Wellington," said old Smuggles, in a moaning sort of tone, as he snatched past with Starlight—"curious thing, always shirks when it rains, you know."—"Don't say so!" said Starlight.—"Fact!" muttered the old man; "every time it rains it becomes a mere statue wet," and the old man's left thumb went under Starlight's rib with a tremendous violence.

ROBERT KYLE left a few tracts with a young lady one morning. Calling at the same house a few days afterward he was rather disconcerted on observing the tracts come duty as out-paquet on the head of the damsel to whom he had given them. "Well, my lady," he remarked, "I see you have used the tracts I left you; but," he added in time to turn confusion into amusement, "ye has putten them on the wrong side of your head, my woman."

NOT WITHOUT INFLUENCE.
A burglar enters the shop of a suburban letter-writer in Paris and instructs him to prepare for her a petition to the President of the Republic, asking for the pardon of a soldier, one of her friends.
"One franc, if you please," says the scribe when he has concluded his task. "Thank you, here is the letter. Now you must have it placed in the President's hands by some great and influential personage."
"Ah, I am acquainted with no one," says the girl; "perhaps you will present it for me."
"Certainly, certainly, and I fancy that I am not without influence at the palace. Ten sous extra, if you please."

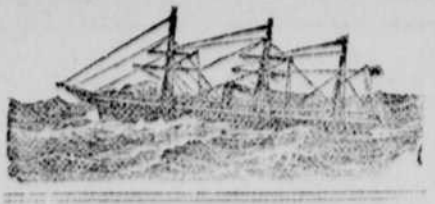
"UNSEASONABLE VANITY."
Voltaire, while lodging in Maiden Lane, visited the great and nearly blind dramatist, Congreve, then in the firm and on the verge of death. "Mr. Congreve," he afterward said, "had one defect, which was his entertaining too mean an idea of his profession—that of a writer—though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him, and blurted to me, in our first conversation, that I should visit him upon no other footing than that of a gentleman, who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered that he had been so unfortunate as to be a mere gentleman I should never have come to see him, and I was very much disgusted at so unseasonable a piece of vanity."

TRAVELLING BY COMPASS.
A story is told of an old hunter in Michigan, who, when the country was new, got lost in the woods several times. He was told to buy a pocket compass, which he did, and a friend explained to him its use; he soon got lost, and lay out as usual. When found, he was asked why he did not travel by the compass. He said he did not dare to. He wished to go north, and he "tried hard to make the thing point north, but wasn't no use, 'twould shake, shake, shake right round, and point south-east every time." A great many people find of the right direction in life for the same reason of the compass which befell our Wolverine friend—they are afraid to take the Bible and follow just as its points.—Episcopal Recorder and Covenant.

ASHAMED OF HIS "BLACKSMITH."
Rennie, in the good old times, was travelling in Scotland in a stage-coach. The axle-tree broke near a blacksmith's, and the son of Vulcan being out, Rennie himself lit the fire and welded the axle-tree in a masterly style. His fellow-passengers, who had been very communicative and friendly during the earlier part of the journey, now became very reserved, and the "respectables" especially held themselves aloof from the man who had so clearly revealed his calling by the manner in which he had mended the broken axle. Arrived at their journey's end for the day, the travellers separated. Mr. Rennie proceeded onward to Eglinton Castle. Next morning, when sitting at breakfast with his noble host, a servant entered to say that a person outside wanted to speak with the earl. "Show him in." The person entered, and he proved to be one of Mr. Rennie's fellow-travellers, whose surprise and confusion at finding the "blacksmith" of the preceding day breakfasting with my lord may be easily imagined. The earl was much amused when Mr. Rennie afterward related to him the incident of the broken axle.

"CLEAR OF THE OBSTACLE OF RHYME."
"To Charlotte, on her demonstrating to me that poetry was altogether independent of rhyme:
"Unto thee, O Charlotte,
Unto thee,
Do
I dedicate this
Ode.
For thou hast removed, O joyful
Day, an insurmountable obstacle
To
My being a poet. I may compare it
Unto a considerable obstacle,
Which,
Thistime last year, I being in the steamer
Crossing from Holyhead,
Realized itself right in front of me,
Looming to North and South ever nearer
And nearer
I said, 'Now if I were minded
To
Cross the Atlantic to America I couldn't in
Consequence of this insurmountable
Obstacle.'
Which at that moment was an
Into,
Being prevented by a buffer from
Doing
Ourselves any harm.
The obstacle was in point of fact
Ireland.
And as to this day,
Whose word across the Atlantic
Must needs sail round that
Con-
siderable obstacle,
For
He cannot sail through it.
So hast
Thou taught me, O Charlotte
Sailing clear of the obstacle of rhyme,
To
be a poet."

"Don John"



INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant Maury's line routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 p.m.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, March 3, 11 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, March 10, 10 p.m.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 19, 6.30 a.m.
From Pier 37, North River, New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—\$20, \$30 and \$100 according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half-fare. Servants, \$50.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS.—\$110, \$135 and \$160. (Available only to March 31, 1881.)
TICKETS TO LONDON, \$7, and to PARIS, \$15 and \$20 additional, according to the route selected.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms, and ships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALL, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N.Y., or to C. C. M. PAUL, 143 St. James St., Montreal.
J. V. GILMORE & CO., 254 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GUINON LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 S.E. foot of King Street, ARLINGTON, 11:30 a.m., March 1, 6 a.m., March 13, 11:30 a.m., March 22, 10.30 a.m., March 31, 11:30 a.m., April 9, 11:30 a.m., April 18, 11:30 a.m., April 27, 11:30 a.m., May 6, 11:30 a.m., May 15, 11:30 a.m., May 24, 11:30 a.m., June 2, 11:30 a.m., June 11, 11:30 a.m., June 20, 11:30 a.m., June 29, 11:30 a.m., July 8, 11:30 a.m., July 17, 11:30 a.m., July 26, 11:30 a.m., August 4, 11:30 a.m., August 13, 11:30 a.m., August 22, 11:30 a.m., August 31, 11:30 a.m., September 9, 11:30 a.m., September 18, 11:30 a.m., September 27, 11:30 a.m., October 6, 11:30 a.m., October 15, 11:30 a.m., October 24, 11:30 a.m., November 2, 11:30 a.m., November 11, 11:30 a.m., November 20, 11:30 a.m., November 29, 11:30 a.m., December 8, 11:30 a.m., December 17, 11:30 a.m., December 26, 11:30 a.m., January 4, 11:30 a.m., January 13, 11:30 a.m., January 22, 11:30 a.m., February 1, 11:30 a.m., February 10, 11:30 a.m., February 19, 11:30 a.m., February 28, 11:30 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