

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXIII. No. 103

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

WANLESS.—At Point Fortune, Que., on May 1st, the wife of G. A. Wanless, of a daughter.
EWING.—At 28 Park avenue, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. William Ewing, of a son.

MARRIED.

BREVOORT—Gunn.—On the 1st May, by the Rev. F. Tesson, at the residence of the bride's father, H. Brevoort, Esq., to Wilhelmina Augusta, third daughter of G. Gunn, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia.
McARTHUR—Ross.—At 143 Metcalfe street, in this city, on the 6th May, by the Rev. Prof. Ross, Queen's college, Kingston, John M. McArthur, merchant, Chicago, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of H. Ross, Esq., Marlinton, Ont.

DIED.

WANLESS.—At Carillon, Que., on May 1st, Ellen Wanless, relict of the late George Wanless, aged 89 years.

LETTERS.—On the 5th inst., of diphtheria, Harcourt Alexander, aged 4 years 3 months and 23 days, eldest son of James H. Letters.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, 17 Paris street, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, to the place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery.

LEMESSURIER.—At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 3rd inst., Peter Paul LeMessurier, Esq., in the 74th year of his age, for many years Accountant of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., St. John's, Nfld.

ROGERS.—At Lakeside, on Friday, the 2nd inst., George Rogers, in his 78th year.

RAY.—At North Bay, Ont., after a short illness, Richard E. Ray, Car Foreman C. P. Railway, aged 40 years and 6 months.

Cornwall, England, papers please copy.

SEANER.—After an illness of twenty-five years, Margaret Anderson, relict of the late Thomas Seaner, aged 72 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 24 Lorne Avenue, Wednesday, May 7th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

McADIE.—In this city, on the 6th May, Donald McAdie, nephew of Mr. R. Forsyth, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m., from 398 St. Antoine street, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORAGE PLACES.—Ample storage for pianos or organs on which Cash advances will be made if necessary apply to N. Y. Piano Co.

JAMES STEEL, manufacturer of Mattresses, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture Wholesale and Retail, Bedding and Upholstery goods Renovated and made over. City Bedding House 72, 74 Notre Dame street.

PIANOS TUNED and repaired with promptness and satisfaction by the N. Y. Piano Co. 228 St. James Street.

NEVER FORGET that at your druggist's you can always obtain Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. It is the only known remedy that speedily relieves all Kidney Diseases, and if persisted in will effect a permanent cure. For sale by all druggists.

THE N. Y. PIANO CO. continues to sell fine new Rosewood Piano, square or upright, with a five year's guarantee at \$225. This is the best piano in Canada for the money.

SEVERAL FINE upright pianos of the celebrated Weber and Decker & Son makers just received at the N. Y. Piano Co stores St. James Street.

LACE CURTAINS.

NOW SHOWING in this department the most complete and varied assortment of NEW STYLES in all the modern makes from the common Nottingham at 80c, up to the finest Hand Made, REAL ANTIQUE, FRENCH LACES at 30c a pair. REAL SWISS LACES in Point Herian, At Pointe, Tambour, &c. ALL RELIABLE GOODS IN LARGE RANGE patterns at much LOWER PRICES than such goods are usually sold, also CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS in all the new makes with a fine line of new CRETONNES, 100c 20c up.

JAMES HAYLIS & SON, The Carpet Warehouse. Established 1859. New Nos. 1833 & 1835 Notre Dame st. Special inducements now offering in CARPETS and OILCLOTHS.

JOHN McD. HAINS, ACCOUNTANT. 12 Western Chambers, St. John St. Montreal. Special attention given to Cases of Insolvency. Trust Estates carefully managed. Rents and debts collected.

JUST THE THING

FOR THIS WEATHER.

New Satin Parasols,
New Silk Parasols,
New Brocade Parasols,
New Parasols of all kinds.

New Gingham,
New Muslinette,
New Prints,
New Dress Stuffs,
New Hosiery,
New Gloves,
New Tweeds,
New Costume Tweeds.

JAMES A. OGILVY'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
199 ST ANTOINE STREET.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 241 & 243 ST. JAMES STREET. (Opposite Ottawa Buildings.)

Liberal advances on consignments. Fire losses adjusted. Valuations made for Estates. Sales conducted in the French language when required.

THOMSON & GOWDEY, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock, Mr. Shandy arrived this morning with the finest collection of Trees ever offered here. Sale at the yard opposite the "Witness" Office.

W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

SILK CURTAINS!

The store for Raw Silk and Tapestry Curtains.

S. CARSLEY'S.

LACE CURTAINS!

An immensely large stock of new Lace Curtains to be offered at special prices during this month at

S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST.

New Striped Dress Materials, 12 1/2c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black French Cashmere from 42c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Velveteen from 30c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Summer Silks from 38c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Checked Dress Materials, 15c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Gros Grain Silks from 75c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Colored French Cashmere, 43c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Silk Broche Grenadines, 55c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Persian Cord, from 16c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Colored Nun's Veiling, from 24c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Colored Dress Silk, from 65c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Colored Velveteen, from 35c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Watered Moiree, from 25c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New All-Wool Twilled Serge, 19c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Silk Cape, from 60c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black English Cashmere, from 26c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Satin Stripe Dress Goods, 22c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Granite Cloth in Checks, 25c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Cobourg, from 19c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Brocade Silk Plush, from \$1.25.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Colored Satin, from 50c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Cashmere Beige from 25c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Camel's Hair, 28c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Brocade Ottoman Cloth, 28c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Striped Cloth Dress Goods, 15c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Black Silk Brocade from 55c.

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Striped Moire Antique from 65c.

Our New Printed Llama are selling well.

TOWELS! TOWELS!

Great Cheap Towel Sale!

Towelling and all sorts of Linen Goods marked very cheap during this month.

Towels from 4c to \$1 each.

200 dozen Linen Towels, 70c dozen.

200 dozens extra Linen Towels, \$1.05 dozen.

250 dozens large size all-linen Towels to be sold at \$1.50 dozen.

KITCHEN TOWELLING

Linen Towelling from 4c.

Good Russia Crash Towelling, 7c yard.

Twilled and Plain Roller Towelling.

Glass Towelling, Dish Towelling.

TABLE LINENS!

Table Linen, 14c yard to \$2.25 yard.

Fine Scotch Linen Table Cloths.

Fine Irish Linen Table Cloths.

Fine Barnsley Table Linen.

The largest stock of Table Linens in Canada to select from.

One lot of fine double Damask Table Napkins to be sold cheap, at

S. CARSLEY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Clapperton's Thread is being daily asked for, a sure proof that it is giving satisfaction. Their name is on every spool.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Belding, Paul & Co.'s Sewing Silks and Twists are the best. Be sure you get them. Their name is on every spool.

Our new street numbers are

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTED COSTUMES in Prints, Satens, Cashmere and Brocade Silks, and Fancy French Materials, all at reasonable prices.

COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

OUR ORDER DEPARTMENT

Has been a grand success.

Hundreds of orders taken this season already.

Dolmans made to order in all styles.

Jackets made to order in all styles.

Paletots made to order in all styles.

Usters made to order in all styles.

MATERIAL FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS.

A large assortment of the following to choose from:

Silk Brocades,

Satin Brocades,

Grenadine Brocades,

Wool Brocades,

Silk Ottomans,

Cloth Ottomans,

Jersey Cloths,

Dingy Cloths,

Fancy Cloths,

TWEEDS IN ALL THE NEWEST MIXTURES.

All qualities of the above goods at lowest cash prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

463 and 465 NOTRE DAME ST.,

105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter street.

Terms cash and only one price.

IMMENSE RUN!

GREAT SUCCESS!

We are bound to double our Shirt

Trade this season

WE ARE GIVING BETTER VALUE THAN EVER!

Our new \$1.00 WHITE SHIRTS away ahead of anything ever offered, fully equal to shirts sold at \$1.50 by other stores.

Our WHITE SHIRTS, with Collars and Cuffs attached, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 are equally cheap, and are selling as fast as we can produce them.

FRENCH CAMBRIC!

Our trade in French Cambric Shirts is more than double what it was last season. We are offering the best value in Colored Shirts in this city. OUR SHIRTS FIT.

COLLARS AND CUFFS!

Our Collar and Cuff trade has increased to such an extent that we cannot supply the demand at present.

For GENTS' FURNISHINGS and SHIRTS, COLLARS and CUFFS, go to

R. J. TOOKE'S,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 6.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE

POLITICAL SECESSION.

LONDON, May 6.—Messrs. Gorst and Raikes, Conservative members of the House of Commons, have joined Lord Randolph Churchill in withdrawing from the Conservative Union. Their aim is to form a new party with a Conservative Democratic programme.

THE TRIAL OF INVINCIBLES.

SLIGO, May 6.—At the hearing of the Invincibles to-day Thomas Moran testified he and two other members of the Invincibles were promised £10 apiece if they would murder a parish official; also money enough to carry them comfortably out of the country. Casey, an ex-soldier of the regular army, had drilled the members of the society. Casey was arrested to-day.

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

ROME, May 6.—The Grand Orient of Italy publishes an ironical reply to the Encyclical of the Vatican on freemasonry. It says the Vatican is free to lament that it is deprived of temporal power to oppose divine provision which has decreed its downfall, and that it may rave with respect to what it considers the abasement of human dignity.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

LONDON, May 6.—The African International Association has given Captain Stephens, an Irishman, who was expelled from the British army, a commission to enlist 2,000 Houssas for service in the Congo country. Stephens is hopeful of great results from the acceptance by the United States of the flag of the Association and from the alliance of the Society with France, which is about to be effected.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

SCAKIM, May 6.—All is quiet in this section. Since the troops left the number of assassinations from friendly tribes is steadily increasing. 500 Gawort Bedouins will aid Col. Wortley in forming a cordon between Assuan and Dongola with headquarters in the oasis of Kharga, from which patrols will be sent to intercept the Mahdi's emissaries.

HEAVY FAILURE.

GLASGOW, May 6.—Dunlop and Twaddell juke spinners, have suspended. The liabilities amount to \$450,000.

(Via Canada Mutual Line.)

INSPECTION OF THE FOOTGUARDS. BERLIN, May 6.—The Emperor William, contrary to a previous announcement, inspected the Foot Guards at their annual review at Potsdam yesterday.

A QUEER MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, May 6.—It now turns out that the morganatic alliance between the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Mme. de Kalemire has actually taken place, the ceremony having been performed on April 30th. The lady is the daughter of Count Caspaki, a Russian Chamberlain, and was formerly the wife of a Russian Secretary of Legation, M. De Kalemire, from whom she was recently divorced. She is 30 years old and remarkably handsome. The affair causes a great sensation. It was said that in the event of the passage of the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister the Duke would marry Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of his first wife, the late Princess Alice.

AMERICAN.

A TERRIBLE MALADY.

MOBILE, May 6.—The malady of Joseph Murrell who was buried yesterday was one of the strangest known to science. He was subject to terrible convulsions. Friends were always with him at night to prevent his falling asleep. The only rest he obtained for a dozen years was a state of dozing. His sufferings were excessive. The convulsions came on when asleep only.

MUST EXPLAIN HIS MIRACLES.

STRATFORD, Conn., May 6.—The Rev. Arthur Sloan, of the Episcopal Church, recently performed a number of faith cures. On Sunday the minister was called before the bishop and vestrymen of his church to explain his acts. The result is unknown.

A BANK SUSPENDS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Marine National Bank of New York has suspended. It is said General Grant is interested in it.

Mr. J. D. Fish is the president. A year ago the bank purchased Booth's theatre property. The Clearing House is now in session to consider the question of the suspension. It is thought the failure is a bad one. The capital of the bank is \$400,000. Its statement on September 22nd, 1883, showed a surplus of \$130,000 and undivided profits of \$62,000. The suspension has demoralized share speculation in Wall street. Large blocks of long stock have been thrown on the market. It is thought several firms will go under. Prices have broken to 3 to 5 percent. Missouri, Pacific, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, preferred, and Erie are weakest. Messrs. Grant & Ward, the old banking firm, state the failure affects them seriously and they will be compelled to suspend.

The firm of Grant & Ward consists of Ulysses S. Grant (ex-President), James D. Fish, U. S. Grant, Jr.; Ferdinand Ward, and William C. Smith.

The bank had a rest of 50 percent of its capital, or \$200,000. Its loans amounted to \$5,000,000 and deposits must have been correspondingly large.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, May 6.)

THERE ARE RELIABLE INDICATIONS already of a very busy building season this year.

CHIEF JUSTICE HAGARTY'S PROMOTION to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeal leaves room for the promotion of Chief Justice Wilson to that of the Queen's Bench, and it is thought probable that Mr. Justice Cameron will succeed Judge Wilson.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER, the agent courier of the better terms deputation, has arrived en route for Ottawa.

THREE MEN have been arrested in Stratford on a charge of committing the recent outrage on the office of the Town. It is alleged that a prominent citizen hired them to do the deed.

THE "MAIL'S" ANNOUNCEMENT this morning that Sir Charles Tupper has resigned creates little surprise, as the indications for some time past have prepared the way for it. Leading Liberals take little interest in the matter, as there is no immediate prospect of a change of government, and it is doubtful whether they would accept office if they had the chance, in the face of grave financial difficulties for the country.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION WEEK.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

COBBOURG, May 5, 1884.

THEOLOGICAL UNION.

At three o'clock this afternoon the annual lecture was delivered by Professor Shaw, of Montreal, prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A. The Rev. Dr. D. G. Sutherland, ex-President, introduced the lecturer, who took for his theme "Retribution." The subject was handled in an able manner, and occupied about an hour in the delivery. Jackson Hall was filled by students and others.

Professor Shaw was not afraid at the commencement to bend of his belief in the old orthodox view of this subject which he defended as being the true faith. Every objection that could be made against this view of the subject was mentioned and refuted. The following points were mentioned:—1. The punishment of the wicked reaches beyond this life. 2. It begins in Hades or the intermediate state. 3. It does not necessarily imply corporal sufferings. 4. It implies confirmed antagonism to God. 5. It implies in the other world a career of sin, itself meriting corresponding punishment. 6. It is more than remorse. It is a positive and judicial infliction of primitive suffering. 7. Only a minority of the race will be consigned to its torments. 8. It is everlasting. On this point the lecturer conducted a lengthened critical discussion, on the original words used in Scripture, which present this truth.

Professor Shaw traced the historical development of the doctrine and the various errors that have arisen from the restorationism established by Gregory I. to some different forms of the doctrine of post mortem probation,

that have appeared since the reformation represented by ten or twelve theologians, whose views he mentioned. After refuting the objections to the Scriptural doctrine, the lecturer claimed that it was one of the most vital and important parts of the message committed to Christ's ambassadors, and should not only not be belittled, but should always be preached with great tenderness and affection.

The report which we have now given is only a brief outline of a very elaborate and carefully prepared lecture. All the lectures and sermons delivered before the Theological Union have been published, and already a goodly volume of standard theological literature has been produced, which will be followed by others in future years.

At the close of the lecture the members of the Union held their annual meeting. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was read and adopted, and the following persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A.
Vice-President—Professor Shaw.
Secretary-Treasurer—Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.A., B.D.

Preacher—Rev. S. J. Hunter.
Lecturer—Rev. J. A. Ward, B.A.
Course of Lectures on Preaching—Rev. F. H. Wallace, M.A., B.D.

Thanks were tendered to the Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., and Professor Shaw for their services as preacher and lecturer the past year, and they were requested to allow the sermon and lecture to be published.

LATEST NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Five of the crew of the ship "Iron Cross" died of cholera on a voyage from Java to Queensland.

The *Berlin Courier* states that the Empress Augusta, of Germany, has sustained a relapse, and grave fears are entertained in regard to her condition. Prayers have been offered for her recovery.

During a heavy thunder storm on Monday afternoon in London a ball of fire fell in the southern part of the city and burst with a loud report. The residents for miles around were terrified.

The friendly relations between France and Morocco have been ruptured. The authorities of Morocco refused to dismiss the governor of Wazan at the demand of the French representative, and the French legation thereupon hauled down its flag.

THE GERMAN LIBERALS.

The German Liberals are meeting with great success in their work of unifying their party throughout the empire. On Saturday at Stuttgart a national conference was held for the purpose of arranging a final plan for the conduct of the coming campaign for the election of members to the Reichstag. Three hundred and forty regular delegates, representing all the northern sections of the empire, attended. Among the resolutions adopted was the following: "That the National Liberals of North Germany unite in one movement for the creation of a general National Liberal German party, to embrace the entire empire, and having for its object the uniting of the whole German people in the pursuit of patriotic liberality."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S POSITION.

Regarding Michael Davitt's abandonment of Irish politics and proposed departure for Australia a cable dispatch says: "For some time it has been known that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were at variance on different matters, but especially regarding the manner of conducting the coming election campaign, and a somewhat angry discussion took place a few weeks since between Mr. Davitt and Mr. Harrington. Mr. Parnell, the latter being understood to represent Mr. Parnell's views, and insisting that the parliamentary party should have the selection of the candidate in the several constituencies, while Mr. Davitt urged the utmost freedom in the choice of the standard-bearer of the Nationalists. It was also understood that there was a wide divergence in the views of the two chiefs on the land question. Mr. Davitt taking the more socialist side, the argument declaring also that the present land act is utterly useless and had failed to secure the objects in view when it was framed. The reason now generally assigned for the change of residence is that the dispute between Messrs. Davitt and Parnell has resulted in the success of the parliamentary chief."

PAPAL AFFAIRS.

The Pope has sent Bishop Berwick to Scotland to investigate and report upon the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. Mr. Errington, the unofficial British representative at the Vatican, has persuaded the Pope to create the next Archbishop of Scotland a Cardinal. The *Paris Francis* says it believes that the Pope is preparing a fresh note to the powers in regard to the decision of the Italian Court of Cassation in favor of converting the property of the Propaganda into rent. It understands that the Pope will declare in the note that a compromise with Italy is impossible on the basis of existing laws.

THE NIBBLISTS.

Arrests of persons known to be Nibblists or suspected of connection with the Order continue without abatement in Russia. A very large number of artillery officers have been arrested accused of being connected with the murder of Colonel Sudeikin. The explanation of these arrests is that Degareff, who assassinated Sudeikin, was at one time in the artillery service. Several more students have been arrested in Moscow, and the first number of a new paper published by the students in Moscow revolutionism. *Cheskovsk*, has been seized. The secretary of the board of justices and mistress of a school for women in St. Petersburg have also been arrested.

THE SUPPRESSION OF REVOLUTIONISM.

It is announced from Vienna that the Austrian Government has received an invitation from Russia to join in a proposed confederation of European Governments for the suppression of revolutionism. The confederate union is proposed on the same lines as that which was recently reported Switzerland declined Prince Bismarck's invitation to enter. That bound the confederates to refuse all harbor to social refugees, and to surrender suspects to the complaining powers. It was calculated that if all the European powers joined in such an association, the extremes forms of socialism, such as anarchism, would soon be crushed out by legal prosecutions and the inability of the revolutionists to find harbor or bases of operations. It is thought Austria will reply favorably to Russia's proposition.

AMERICAN.

A certificate of incorporation of the Universal Telephone Company was filed in New York on Monday; capital five millions.

John Klatter, who is now serving a fifteen-years sentence for burglary at Trenton, N. J., has fallen heir to \$60,000, left by an aunt who died in England.

Bills have been introduced into the United States Senate to prevent the acquisition of real estate by aliens. Another bill has also been reported to restrict aliens and foreign companies and corporations in the ownership of public land and of any land in the territories.

The loss by forest fires in Elk County, Pa., is estimated at \$1,000,000. Mill owners are the heaviest losers. Wm. Goetz, proprietor of a mill at Switzmont, is missing, and it is supposed he has perished.

The United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs has prepared a bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to visit Central and South America with a view of establishing railway communication between those countries and the United States, the commissioners to serve two years with salaries of five thousand a year each; \$70,000 is appropriated to pay expenses.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The address of the bishops was read on Monday in the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Philadelphia. It states that there are ninety-nine annual conferences, 14 missions, 11,349 traveling preachers, 12,026 local preachers and 1,769,534 members and probationers. The increase in the four past years was 69,232. The number of traveling preachers who died was 654, and of members 58,891. The accessions were 158,737. In 1883 there were 18,741 churches and 9,815 persons, valued at \$79,238,000. There are ten theological seminaries, 45 colleges, 66 classical institutions and 8 female colleges. The bishops refer to the laxity of the laws on divorce, and ask for more stringent regulations regarding the solemnization of marriages between divorced persons.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, including delegates from Africa and Hayti, assembled in Baltimore on Monday. The body comprises nearly three hundred members.

CANADIAN.

QUEBEC.

MR. CHARLES HUOT, of Quebec, is mentioned as one of the successful exhibitors at the Paris Salon this spring.

AT THREE O'CLOCK on Monday afternoon the new City Council assembled in the Council room and elected by acclamation for another two years' term the Hon. Mr. Langelier as Mayor.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for the due observance of Arbor Day. A number of trees will be planted in the principal streets of the city and on the Plains of Abraham. The French press appeal to their countrymen to duly observe the day as a *day nationale*.

THE CRIMINAL COURT closed on Monday when the prisoners convicted were sentenced as follows: John G. Gumbelton, assault, on an indictment for felony, twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor; Honore Trudel, larceny after previous convictions for felony, three years in the penitentiary; Wm. Maloney, larceny, six months' imprisonment; Louis Marcu, forgery, two years in the penitentiary; Jean Andry, robbery, six months' imprisonment; Wm. Giron, larceny, six months' imprisonment; Joe. Duplond, receiving stolen goods, six months' imprisonment.

THE GERRYMANDERING BILL.

THE PEOPLE OF SHEFFORD INDIGNANT—A PROTEST.

WATERLOO, May 5.—The passage by the Legislative Assembly at Quebec of the bill erecting the parish of St. Joachim de Shefford into a separate municipality has aroused great indignation throughout Shefford. A large and influential meeting was held here to-day to protest against the measure. Among those present were the Hon. G. G. Stevens, E. Black, warden of the county; P. McGuire, Wm. Saxby, Geo. Tait, Major Whitecomb, R. E. Bell, Flavien Cote, Francois Desmarais, Jas. Snodgrass, Daniel Ashton, M. H. Ashton, Chas. Whitcomb, J. B. Vient, Albert Touchette and many leading ratepayers of all nationalities and creeds. The Warden was called to the chair, and resolutions were passed setting forth the grave injury to the parish of St. Joachim de Shefford by the great majority of the inhabitants of Shefford if it should become law, and asking the Legislative Council to throw it out. The Hon. G. G. Stevens and Messrs. E. Black, F. Desmarais, and J. H. Lefebvre were named a delegation to visit Quebec and oppose the ratification of the bill by the Council. The bill is regarded as a dangerous and unjust attempt to override the wishes of the large majority in numbers and value of the portion of Shefford sought to be detached and has created a great deal of feeling. The bitterness of which will be deeply intensified if it should eventually pass all the stages and become law.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A LOCOMOTIVE PLUNGES INTO A PASSENGER CAR—TWO PERSONS FATALLY AND MANY BADLY INJURED.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois train, with passengers coming into the city to business this morning from Auburn, during the dense fog stopped at South Eaglewood, and just as it was pulling out from there a heavy locomotive of the Grand Trunk Railway, which enters the city over the same track, plunged into the rear of the train, splitting the last car and telescoping the other two, pinning the passengers among the broken timbers and flooding the interior with steam from the boiler. Two persons are probably fatally, and about twenty others seriously injured. Henry Wilson, engineer of the passenger train, was cut about the breast and face and had two ribs broken. W. Coehle, of Englewood, had both legs broken and one eye destroyed. It is thought he will die. Engineer Terwilliger, of the Grand Trunk train, was arrested, but was released on bond. He claims the accident to be due to the fog.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

TORONTO, May 5.—William J. Brown, known here as the "Giant Butcher," died in gaol this morning. He got sixty days last week for drunkenness. Drink had reduced him to a mere physical wreck. He was at one time looked upon as one of the strongest men in the city. He held a document certifying that on one occasion he had carried a barrel of meat from the ground weighing slightly over 1,000 pounds.

R. G. Young, a rag picker, was arrested yesterday charged with a serious offence. Last Tuesday he brutally struck Michael McGrath, a medical certificate was handed into court this morning that the boy had received permanent injury to his leg and possibly would lose his life. Young was remanded for a week.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., May 5.—John McGuire, a cattle drover from St. Louis, fell from a car on the Canada Southern Railway near here last evening and was instantly killed, his head being severed from the body.

LONDON, Ont., May 5.—Michael Cooney, a brakeman on the London, Huron & Bruce Railway, was killed on Saturday night by being crushed out by a train, while engaged in coupling. He was unmarried.

CLINTON, Ont., May 5.—On Tuesday night last a young girl named Rolla, whose home is in Goderich, was forcibly taken outside the town limits of Clinton by a gang of young men and outraged by one of the villains, a bus driver from Seaforth, named Hunter, although she fought her assailant desperately. Being left helpless by the roadside she wandered during the night several miles, turning up in the morning at the residence of Mr. Hunter on the base line of the Constable's Palace, of Clinton, and Yull, of Goderich, arrested three young men in Seaforth on Friday, named Charles Harburt, Fred. Soles and W. Hunter, who were brought before Mayor Forrester and sufficient evidence elicited to commit them for trial. A medical examination of the girl showed that she had been shamefully abused, her body being black and blue. She has sustained such a shock to her system that she lies at the point of death.

THE LOSS OF THE SS. "STATE OF FLORIDA."

LONDON, May 5.—There is considerable excitement here over the loss of the "State of Florida," a well-known Londoner, Mr. James D. Bennett, of the Bennett Farnishing Company, was aboard of the vessel.

LISTOWEL, Ont., May 5.—Mr. T. G. Pennell, barrister, of Listowel, reported to be one of the passengers on board the "State of Florida," is in town all right. Wm. Pennell, of Listowel, was booked for the "State of Florida," but changed his mind and sailed by the "State of Indiana." Intelligence of his safe arrival in Ireland has been received here.

RAILWAY NOTES.

BOSTON, May 5.—All rail lines having reduced the rate of sugar to Chicago and Milwaukee to 15 cents, lake and rail routes to-day lowered the rate to 12 cents.

TORONTO, May 5.—General Superintendent Whyte, of the Ontario & Quebec, received word to-night that the last rail was laid on the track about two miles east of Arincourt at five this afternoon. Nothing now remains to be done except ballasting.

MISS ALICE GARDNER, a distinguished student at Newham Hall, Cambridge, and author of the article on "The Emperor Julian's View of Christianity," in the September number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, has been elected, out of twenty candidates, Professor of History in Bedford College, in succession to Mr. Bass Mullerger. Miss Mary Warm, of Southampton, has won the Mendelssohn scholarship, the highest prize attainable to English musical students. Sir Arthur Sullivan was the first holder of this scholarship.

MR. POSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In looking over your paper of the 30th ult., I noticed a very characteristic letter, characteristically signed by a *nom de plume*. This letter is but one of a series of telegrams, letters and editorials appearing in all parts of Canada, and, without exception, in papers not belonging to my own political party, which telegrams, letters and editorials have most persistently and determinedly either misrepresented me, or made insinuations against me, or both, in the matter of my action or my motives respecting the temperance question in Parliament. I have so far uttered not a single word in my own behalf, trusting that the facts of the case, and my own previous record as regards total abstinence and prohibition would prove my best and only necessary defence. I should not now be writing this were it not that the very mild disclaimer which appeared editorially in the same paper in which the letter referred to above was published might be construed as, in part at least, an endorsement of the many insinuations and frequent falsehoods with which the letter abounded, and so I have thought that perhaps it might be due to truth if not to myself to make a few statements which may, in your paper, meet the eyes of those who have read the many charges against me and from not seeing them contradicted may believe them to be true.

Generally then, I have been charged:

1. With having been one of the House designedly when the Prohibition resolutions were to have first come on and with a view to giving them the go-by.
2. With having made a compact with the Government to talk them out when I did introduce them.
3. With having attempted to block my second, Mr. Fisher, from having an opportunity of speaking.
4. With having pre-arranged and planned with Mr. White, M.P. for Cardwell, to resurrect an old amendment and so destroy the force of my resolution.
5. With having eagerly accepted Mr. White's amendment without consulting my second, Mr. Fisher.
6. With having taken some time to study Mr. Robertson's resolution before I could make up my mind to vote for it.
7. With having betrayed the temperance cause for the sake of saving the Government from embarrassment.

To all of these charges I beg to give an emphatic and absolute denial. I had no other intention from the first than to push the resolution to a vote.

I was never approached by any man or by the House asking me to take out or back the resolution, and if I had been, should not have even thought of doing such a thing.

I made no attempt to block Mr. Fisher, or prevent him from speaking. I spoke, as to matter and time, as seemed best in my judgment, and although in both these respects I am open to any fair criticism, as to my motives I do not think they should be impugned.

I had no pre-arrangement with Mr. White at all. I would have preferred that no amendment should have been introduced, but I suppose that even my enemies will scarcely affirm that I had power to prevent him or any member from moving any amendment they may have chosen to move.

When Mr. White's amendment came into my hands I spoke immediately to Mr. Fisher. His case was my seat. We talked the whole matter over and he agreed with me to accept the amendment and did so. I heard nothing of Mr. Robertson's amendment until it was moved and read in the House. I did not see it until it was printed the day after the vote. I therefore did not "stand for some time studying it" before I ventured to vote for it. If everyone in the House had been as ready to vote for immediate prohibition as myself, and on as short notice we would very quickly have prohibition.

I have spent the most of my lifetime in advocating and working for the temperance cause, and it is new to me that I ever had any intention of betraying it, or that a single act of mine has ever been fairly made to bear that construction.

At the same time I do not claim to be infallible or omnipotent, and it does not surprise me that some times I should not be able to bring to pass all that I could wish for, or that my work should be found to have in it some of that weakness which seems inherent in human nature, that of my critics of course always being expected.

In conclusion I beg to state that the work entrusted to me, so far as the resolutions were concerned, was to get an expression of the House upon the principle of absolute prohibition. This has been done. As to Mr. White's amendment I could not vote against it, for by so doing I would have raised nothing for the principle I had in charge and would have found myself in the illogical and unreasonable position of declaring that I was not in favor of Parliament enacting a prohibitory law as soon as the public sentiment of the people would sustain it.

It has been a matter of deep regret as well as of surprise that so many professed temperance people could be found who, instead of using all their energies in common with myself against the common enemy, the liquor traffic, should think they were doing the best service in joining in a persistent crusade against my influence, my reputation, my motives and my standing as a temperance man. I make this statement not to think of it as a debt due to the unprejudiced friends of all true temperance work.

As for those whose chief delight seems to have been to pen and publish misrepresentations and insinuations, they, of course, will still go on as before misrepresenting and insinuating. My own course is plain before me, which is to continue to do the best I can, in the best way I can, to advance the cause of abstinence and prohibition, and to spend my time in attending to that rather than in any attempt to destroy the usefulness of other temperance workers.

G. E. POSTER.

Ottawa, May 2nd.

THE LIQUOR SELLING HORDES.

GRANTING THE RUMSELLERS THEIR LICENSES. The Board of License Commissioners, under the provincial act, held a meeting to grant licenses in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. The room was packed with applicants, and Mr. Desnoyers and Mr. Dugas were on the bench.

Mr. Desnoyers addressed the applicants, informing them that they would grant 52 hotel and saloon licenses and the greater part of the stop licenses asked for this year, over and above those granted by the Dominion Commissioners. Storekeepers who did not receive licenses could by a clause of the Dominion act obtain three-month licenses to enable them to dispose of their stocks.

Mr. Dugas informed them that in future the stocks would be watched after closely, and they had better be careful as the tendency was to deprive them of their licenses altogether. No saloon or hotel that was a mere drinking hole would get a license, and all violations of the law would be severely punished. A number of names of successful applicants for hotel and saloon licenses was then read and the board adjourned for a week.

THE POSTAL LACROSSE MEN.

Several employees of the Montreal Post Office assembled at the Prince of Wales Hotel Mess-room on Saturday night for the purpose of organizing a lacrosse club. The following officers were elected: Hon. President, G. La Motte; President, John McKeown; 1st Vice President, Thomas Harding; 2nd Vice President, G. Lefebvre; Treasurer, Joseph Palmer; Secretary, B. Tansley; Captain of the club, Wm. McElroy; Committee, Messrs. Gillies, Whalen, Flanagan, Galsheer, Bennett, Carpenter and Grant. The club beg practices this week, and will most likely have a match early with the Custom House Employees' Club.

"THE DEVIL'S AUCTION."

THE REV. MR. HILL, PASTOR OF CALVARY CHURCH UPON THIS SPECIES OF THEATRICALS.

At Calvary Church on Sunday morning the Rev. Edward M. Hill, pastor, preached from the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd verses of the 2nd chapter to the Ephesians:—"Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord: in whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the Spirit." The sermon preached from this text was one including personal holiness of character. The influences which are at work to prevent holy living were dwelt upon, among the rest being that of intemperance. The sermon closed with a reference to a gross evil which has attracted attention during the last two weeks:

The next thought that stands out prominently in these verses (Eph. ii., 19-22) is the holy temple in the Lord. Is our church a holy temple? Are our homes holy temples? Are our professions Christian lives holy temples? To help answer this question I will take a single influence that is at work for evil, corrupting the holy temple. An influence that keeps the tone of life low to-day, and is corrupting the minds and hearts of children, thus preparing poor timber for this temple of God in the future.

We have even some brilliant pictures adorning the high fences that wall in our public streets. The significant title was "Devil's Auction." Groups of gaily dressed dancing girls formed the prominent feature of the pictures. They were clothed nearly in the heathen costume of tropical climes. A group of twenty or thirty boys and girls stood with eager faces before the advertisement. Few things so interest the child's mind so much as bright pictures. They were learning, I suppose, a lesson in morals, in purity, in chastity, in common decency.

Those pictures were immoral, they were unclean, they were outrageous, they struck public morality and common decency in the face, and insulted every home that tries to train up youth of pure mind, clean thoughts, modest conduct and good citizenship, and yet there are fathers and mothers who attended that exhibition. I was told by a lady who was present at the spectacular display that she wished the girls had a few more clothes on. Yet she went to see them knowing what to expect. There are those who call themselves followers of Christ who will attend such places, and there are others who will not go at such a time, but who will go and sit under the same stars on another night, paying their money to support an institution that befools society in that way. To find the first society they go to such a place. There are those who pay a dollar a year to missions to spread the Gospel of Christ, and pay a score of dollars to keep alive a house that spreads the "Devil's Auction" before the public—not on the stage alone, but on the public highways.

I wonder who is sold at that auction? I wonder who the buyer is? I wonder if the devil buys up any immortal souls that are made in the pure and perfect image of God? I wonder whose dollar bill paid for that placard I saw on the public street? Was it a dollar earned by a Christian man?

If Christian money does not pay for such an entertainment as that I referred to it does not pay to support a house that has no conscience about displaying such an exhibition. Two thousand years have been spent in trying to reform the theatre, and this advertisement shows the success. I have met more than one person in my short pastoral work in this city, who loves the theatre so much that they will not become Christians if they have to give it up. Is such a state of mind an indication of the self-governing Saviour? What shall we say of those who willfully form habits, and then offer themselves to Christ if he will take them with their habits?

The temple of God must be holy, holy temple ye are. Are ye of the household of God? Are ye built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone? Are ye holy temples builded together for an habitation of God? Create in me a clean heart, O God.

THE LACHINE CANAL.

Navigation commenced pretty briskly yesterday. One of the lock tenders at the St. Gabriel lock said that during the morning there had been 28 vessels passing down and 18 or 20 up. At the canal office only 20 vessels had obtained clearance up to two o'clock in the afternoon. All along the canal front there are scenes of activity, tugs puffing along with their tow of barges with lumber, and the craft in the line getting ready. Among the vessels passing through the St. Gabriel lock was the propeller "California."

The "Prince of Wales" has come down to Cantin's dock and will run next week probably.

The "Alexandria" will arrive this evening and freight for her will be received on Wednesday at the office.

THE FETE CANADIEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION.

Two arches at the East end will be commenced at once by the St. Jean Baptiste Society. The cost respectively will be \$1,000 and \$1,500. Other arches representing allegorically religion, commerce, the press, the fine arts, the military, agriculture and navigation will be erected. Four of the arches will represent the gates of Quebec, with volunteers in uniform. The military arch will be capped with a statue of DeSalaberry. Duvernay's statue will surmount the press arch, and on this structure will be shown specimens of every paper published in Canada.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Aldermen Jeanotte (Chairman), Grenier, Hood, Dabuc, Stroud and Prefontaine. After routine, it was resolved to instruct the City Attorney to demand Detective Arcand who was being sued by a girl named Lucy Campbell for false arrest. It was resolved to grant the widow of the late Sergeant Glyn a donation of \$100 to be taken from the Police Fund. The Chairman was authorized, if the appropriation permitted of it, to place special constables on the public squares for four months during the summer. Acting-Sergeant Kehoe was appointed full sergeant in place of Detective Sergeant Glyn. After some minor business the Committee adjourned.

A BROKEN SHIN BONE.

William Delaney, a young man employed by Mr. Burns, plumber, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He was working near machinery when by some means he got his leg caught in the machinery and the shin bone broken. He was taken home and medical aid summoned.

OVER A MILL DAM.

A drowning accident is reported to have occurred recently at St. Jerome. A young man named Belanger was out rowing in a skiff with his sister, aged eighteen, on the North River. The force of the stream carried their boat over the mill dam. The sister escaped with a few bruises but Belanger was drowned.

RIVER NOTES.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer "Bohemian" will commence her regular trips to-day to Cornwall and way ports. The regular tri-weekly line West, consisting of the "Corsecan," "Corinthian" and "Algeria" will commence on the 10th inst.

THE ABATTOIRS.

A TALK ABOUT THE BUTCHERS—THE ABATTOIR COMPANIES AND THEIR PRICE.

A meeting of the Special Committee on Abattoirs was held yesterday afternoon. Ald. Beauchamp in the chair. A large number of aldermen, and representatives of both the abattoirs, were also present. The propositions of the two companies, offering to sell each of their premises for \$200,000, payable in four percent bonds, having been read by the City Clerk.

Ald. J. C. Wilson asked what the cost of the land at the Dominion Abattoir had been, and was informed \$57,125.

Ald. Stevenson wanted to know what their earnings were.

Mr. J. B. Saul, secretary, said that at first, when the by-laws had been enforced, their net earnings were \$2,000 during nine months.

Mr. Weir, on behalf of the Montreal Abattoir, said the company he represented were willing either to rent on fair terms to the butchers or to sell to the city. The twelve acres of land belonging to the Company, not built upon, would suit the city, as it could be utilized as market ground. The first mortgages were pressing for payment, and the speaker hoped a settlement would soon be arrived at.

Mr. C. O. Perreault said it was discouraging to private capitalists to have anything to do with the corporation, who did not carry out their by-laws. The properties as a whole were a good investment, and would increase largely in value in very short time.

Ald. Stevenson having inquired whether the buildings could be used just as they were, or would they need any alterations?

Mr. Perreault said no expensive alterations would be necessary.

Mr. P. S. Ross, the official liquidator of the Montreal Abattoir Company said the property was a decided bargain, it having cost \$325,000, at \$200,000 the shareholders would get nothing, the whole going to pay the bondholders. He, as official liquidator, was willing to sell to either butchers or corporation at a fair price.

If the property went to auction the company would not, perhaps, realize more than \$50,000. Ald. Stevenson said, "We'll buy it then."

Ald. J. C. Wilson said the city did not want \$300,000 of property unless the butchers were willing to kill in it. It was a triangular fight, and all the parties concerned must be in the ring together. He therefore advocated calling a meeting of the Committee to confer with the Abattoir Companies and the butchers.

Mr. Bickerdike, of the Dominion Abattoir Company, said they had tried to meet the views of the butchers in every possible way and a butcher could leave a sheep at their place for a month and all that was charged for its stabling and killing was five cents. What could be cheaper than that? The Council had not done all they should, and no city had cattle markets outside its abattoirs. He would like to know why the by-law was not enforced.

Ald. J. C. Wilson—"Ask Ald. Mooney." Ald. Stevenson reminded the Committee that it had not the authority of the Legislature to borrow any money. He wished to know, however, if the cost given of the Eastern Abattoir included all moneys spent.

Mr. Ross said it did not; there were some \$80,000 incidentally not included.

It was then proposed by Ald. Rivallée that a copy of the offers made by the companies be transmitted to the Butchers' Association and that delegations of the latter and the companies be requested to meet the Committee with a view of arriving at an amicable arrangement as to price. Carried.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THANKS TO MESSRS. ALLAN, OF THE ALLAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

St. Patrick's Society held its monthly meeting last evening, with Mr. D. Barry in the chair. The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Allan, of the Allan line of steamships, for their kindness in giving passages at reduced rates to indigent Irishmen. The meeting also passed a resolution of condolence with the bereaved family of the late Mr. Patrick Carroll, a most respected member, and, after some minor business, adjourned.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

At the after meeting of the committee in the Exchange Bank yesterday afternoon a sub-committee was appointed to arrange with the liquidators to call a regular meeting for Saturday next, at which the liquidators will be prepared, if possible, with a statement showing the assets and liabilities of the Bank up to the present time and with any other information that will enable the shareholders to obtain an estimate of the worth of their shares.

Messrs. L. H. Masson, M. P. Varenne; Baker, M. P. Sweetsburgh; Archibald Campbell and A. Davis, as chairman of the meeting were elected a deputation to go to Ottawa, and are to leave here on Wednesday. At the meeting a regular monthly statement was shown and A. Davis expressed himself very decidedly, saying it was a great deal better than he would have expected.

SOCIAL AT LACHINE.

A very interesting social was held in the Lachine Methodist Church on the evening of the 2nd instant. In spite of the very high wind quite a number were present to enjoy the programme, which consisted of singing, readings and addresses with an intermission for refreshments. A very pleasant part of the entertainment was the presentation of a lady's hand satchel containing twenty-three dollars in gold and silver to Miss Elliott the organist of the church, daughter of the late Mr. John Elliott. Seldom was an evening spent so pleasantly. Every heart was happy and every face full of smiles.—Com.

BREAKING FENCES.

The residents of Verdun complain that loafers and parties of fishermen along the shore burn down their fences to cook refreshments for themselves while idling their time. Mr. Crawford, the mayor, last week had the top board torn from off his fence for two acres in length. Of course the boards were used as fuel. The municipality has instructed the police to act with ricker, and parties caught at the work of demolishing the fences will be put in gaol.

POSTAL NEWS.

The next mail for England for transmission per Cunard SS. "Bothnia" via New York, sailing from that port on the 7th, will be closed at the Montreal post-office to-day, May 6th, at five o'clock.

THE COOPERS.

At a meeting of the Coopers' Union last night reports of work done by the society were submitted and declared satisfactory. The question of employers taking too many apprentices was discussed but no action taken.

REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Potter sold the Rutledge estate property, No. 31 Dalhousie street, by authority of justice, for \$2,000 to Mr. W. C. White. The lot is 38x10 feet.

MR. BEAUGRAND'S OLD MAPS.

A series of maps of this city, dating from 1611 to 1803, now owned by Mr. H. Beau grand of La Patrie, are to be reproduced and sold by subscription.

The English Workingmen's Society held their usual monthly meeting last evening. The reports submitted were very satisfactory. The total assets in the various banks were stated as being \$2,513.65. Several new members were proposed.

"PROTECTION AND RESPECT" FOR RUM-SELLING.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

A few days ago an organization of liquor dealers in this state formulated resolutions in which they declared that the business in which they are engaged is "legitimate," and "entitled to the protection and respect" of the community. Long hollers cannot smother the truth. The rum-seller cannot smother the truth. The dealer in which comes to think his wares sweet and innocent; and so it is possible that those whose business it is to sell poison to the public, and who witness hourly the disastrous effects of their trade, may think it is deserving of respect. But the public can make no such mistake. A trade which derives its revenues from the plunder of homes and from the degradation of helpless childhood, from the degradation of manhood; which requires for its prosperity the injury of the community; which ministers to every vice and vicious passion and propensity; which makes drunkards, and thieves, and embezzlers, and gamblers, and wife-beaters, and murderers; which brutalizes and degrades all who are brought in contact with it—can not claim the respect, and assuredly ought not to be able to claim the encouragement, of the community.

It indeed indicates the extent of the prevalent demoralization that a business so inherently infamous, so unquestionably against public policy, should have been permitted to establish itself so firmly that those who pursue it are convinced, not only that it is legitimate, but that it is "entitled to protection and respect." But upon what ground do these bold claims rest? What constitutes a legitimate, respectable business? Is a business which debauches, impoverishes, injures the public either the one or the other? When such questions have to be asked it is time that they were asked definitely. At present rum selling is technically legitimate. That is to say, it is not unlawful. But since its consequences are what we see, it would be an abuse of language to term it respectable. But it does not stop at these insolent pretensions. It tells the people that it has great political power; that it is organized, and that it will fight reform and temperance with the votes of the unfortunate who have been misled. This then is what the community has to face. It must either submit to the political supremacy of the rum-sellers; it must either accept their government; it must either bow to their standard of morals, and declare them to be entitled to "protection and respect," or it must make up its mind to a conflict the aim and end of which shall be the overthrow of this abominable abuse, and the protection of the masses against the worst foe of civilization.

They will oppose any reform whatever. They deny the right of the people to protect themselves at all. They claim the right for themselves to poison and brutalize and degrade all whom they can reach. They think they will be supported in this by the public they fleece and injure, and upon the pretence of whose animal appetites they coarsely calculate. Hitherto they have unhappily been justified in this dependence. The men who had most cause to loathe the business have been among the first to uphold and fortify it. But a change is even now passing over public opinion. It is becoming more and more generally recognized that intemperance is at the bottom of two-thirds of the social, political and moral evils that retard progress and perplex and harass the legislator. It is being comprehended that an effective and safe franchise requires sobriety and intelligence in the voter. In fact, it is being realized that the future of the country depends largely upon mastering the elements which have their origin and derive all their strength from rum, and which militate at every turn against good government, pure social conditions, religion and progress.

THE PRINCESS BISMARCK.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR AND HIS FAMILY.
The Berlin correspondent of an English daily writes:—The Princess Bismarck, the Chancellor's wife, celebrated her 60th birthday last week, having been born on April 11, 1824. In Berthold Auerbach's "Letter" (just published) the Princess is spoken of as her husband's most intimate confidante, with whom the Iron Chancellor often confers on important subjects, and in whose sagacity and judicious advice he always finds trusted assistance. The Princess has just passed through a severe illness, and being still convalescent, was unable personally to receive congratulations on her birthday, her place being taken by her only daughter, Marie, the Countess Kantzian. The elder son, Count Herbert, now in charge of the German Embassy at St. Petersburg during the absence of General von Schweinitz, is still the lion of the day in the Russian capital. He is asked by everybody, and cards of invitation bear in significant though not choice French, the intimation:—"Bismarck sera!" The Chancellor's second son, Count Wilhelm, who has just been transferred from the Imperial Chancery to the Prussian Government office, returned home on the morning of his father's birthday, from a mission to Italy and Rome. The latest anecdote told here about Prince Bismarck also happened on the latter's birthday. Standing before his table of presents, groaning under a mass of flowers in bouquets, baskets, wreaths, cushions, and all other shapes, the grim Chancellor said:—"Now I feel like Madame Patti!"

ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS.

EARLY EDITIONS OF ROBERT BURNS—BOOKS TO DISCUSS BOOKS—"HOW ENGLAND STRIKES A COLONIST."
A copy of Burns' poems, printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, has been sold by auction at Edinburgh for \$200; a copy of the edition of 1793, containing an autograph inscription to Mrs. White by the author, who describes himself as "a man who has ever had too much respect for his friends, and too much contempt for his enemies, to flatter either the one or the other," brought \$105; and a copy of Collins' poetical works, with an inscription by Burns to Jean Lorimer, was sold for \$80.

"Prose Masterpieces from Modern Essayists," which met with so much success in America last year, is about to be issued, in three volume form, in England. It contains specimen essays from Macaulay, Carlyle, De Quincey, Mr. Arnold, Lamb, Lander, Leigh Hunt, Helig, and other famous authors.

"John Bull and his Island" is being translated into Italian.
A new series of books will be commenced immediately in Edinburgh, written by University men, to be entitled "The Round Table Series," to record and discuss the studies and teachings of eminent modern authors. Among the earliest to be dealt with will be Emerson and George Eliot. Of each book one hundred copies will be printed, on the hand-made paper, and will be signed and numbered.

Mr. James Grant, author of the "Romance of War" and many other popular works, has a new book in the press.

At the last meeting of the Browning Society, on Friday, the 25th April, the chair was occupied by Mr. Lowell, the American Minister.

The Hon. P. Cartier Hill, formerly Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, contributes an article on "How England Strikes a Colonist" to the May number of Cassell's Magazine.

Professor George Stephens, of Copenhagen, is writing a book that will give in a popular form the result of his latest researches upon the Runic.

The authorities of the British Museum are selecting a series of books, MSS., prints, &c., relating to Wolff, for exhibition in the Grenville Library, after the precedent of last year's Luther exhibition.

The Carlyle Memorial at Edinburgh will probably take the form of a bust by Mr. Boehm, to be placed in the library-hall of the University.

It is stated that the late General de Wimpfey has left memoirs ready for publication which

will throw a new light upon the capitulation of Sedan, with which event his name is historically connected.—Academy.

Among books now in the press in England is one called "Scenes in the House of Commons," by Mr. David Anderson. Its aim is to explain the rules of procedure and ancient forms and ceremonies, to sketch the foremost statesmen on both sides of the Chair, and to give the writer's impressions of the stormy "scenes" which have recently occurred.

Miscellaneous.

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FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFER.

Has had over thirty years' experience in the above business. Best of Roofs-Cement Roofs guaranteed for ten years. All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE—50 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Retains a specialty.

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BICYCLES

FROM \$30.00 UP.

"Young America,"

"Pioneer,"

"British,"

Coventry Machinist's "Special Club,"

Coventry Machinist's "Club Racer."

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COVENTRY MACHINIST'S COMPANY

CELEBRATED BICYCLES.

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53 St. Sulpice st.

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LAUNDRY BAR.

ASK FOR IT, and TAKE NO OTHER

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Trade Mark, Made by The Albert Toilet Soap Co.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR SITUATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT WANTED

inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER

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AN English Lady desires engage-

ment as Governess, Companion, or as

Lady, Housekeeper or Lady Help. Thoroughly

educated and musical. Good references.

Address M. A., 454 Sussex street, Ottawa.

A YOUNG LADY who under-

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SENGA, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYERS OF Labor, requiring

Mechanics, Carpenters, Grooms, Farm Laborers,

or any kind of male help, would confer a great boon on

newly arriving immigrants by applying at any time to

the Rev. J. H. DIXON, Chaplain to immigrants for the

Colonial and Continental Church Society and for this

Dioecese. By the kind permission of Dr. M. Levesque,

Esq., L.L.D., applications may be addressed to me at his

office, 813 Craig street. A large number of those ar-

riving bring first-class references with them.

JAS. H. DIXON, 132 Palford st.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by

good Cooks, Housemaids, Landladies, also a

good Seamstress, who will assist with light housework.

Apply 65 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, a situation by a re-

spectable young man, in an office or Wholesale

Warehouse, as Collector, Timekeeper or any position of

trust and responsibility; excellent references. Under-

stands the grocery thoroughly. Address J. H. C., 82

St. James street West.

WANTED, a situation as Store-

man or outside work; good references.

Address STOREMAN, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by an experienced

Clerk, conversant with both languages, a situa-

tion as Clerk or Bookkeeper. Best of references.

Address L. O., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by an elderly Lady

of large experience and unquestionable refer-

ences, a position of trust as Lady's Companion or

Housekeeper for family or young gentlemen, in city or

country. Address COMPETENT, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable

young man, of 19, work on a farm.

Address P. POSTER, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Man

and Wife, to take care of gentleman's house

during the summer; best city references.

552 Dorchester street.

WANTED, Situation as Nurse, or

to wait on a Lady going to England, in return

for passage. Address ANNA, "Witness" Office.

Business Cards.

AT STODDART'S!

DON'T BUY GOODS OF PARTIES SELLING CHEAP!

STOCK-TAKING AT STODDART'S,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WALTHAM WATCHES—7 Jewels, Compensation Balance.

BROADWAY, Solid Silver 3 or 4 Cases.....\$ 9.50

WM. ELLERY, 3 or 4, Solid Silver Cases..... 10.50

P. F. PARTLETT, 3 or 4, Solid Silver Cases..... 15.00

R. W. STODDART & CO.,

Manufacturing Jewellers and Watchmakers,

41 and 41½ Bleury street, and 13 Red Lion st., London, Eng.

THE FAIRBAIN CRATE BAR

is a plain mechanical device for supplying a sufficient amount of air to the Coal in a Boiler Furnace,

USES THE ENTIRE HEAT PRODUCT.

"The Fairbairn Patent Grate Bars have been in constant use in the Canada Sugar Refinery for over a

year, and have proved superior to any other. They consume the gases and produce an even fire, bright all

round, and make more steam, without any increase of fuel, although we have no means of living exact

percentage of saving. As they don't heat like other bars, little or no clinker is formed. They show very

little wear, and bid fair to last a long time."—THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (Limited).

Substantially Corroborated.—By Chief Engineer Steamship "Parisian," Montreal Brass Works, R.

Mitchell & Co., Herald Printing Company, Bureau Lithographic Company, Great North-Western Telegraph

Company, Montreal Gas Company, Dominion Tobacco Works, G. J. Lunn & Co., Machinists, Rogers &

King, and others.

THE FAIRBAIN MANFG. CO. OF CANADA, No. 4 Corn Exchange.

Send for Circulars. Beware of pretended imitations of ventilation principle.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer Lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at

prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land

allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands

WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

along the Main Line, &c., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for

sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX

PERCENT per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of pur-

chase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten percent premium on

their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal

Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands,

apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

Montreal, December, 1883.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Situations Vacant.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—A

good practical hand, also, good Cutter on MILL

and Banding; must be steady men. Address THE

ONTARIO FILE CO., 150 Front street, East, Toronto.

GENERAL Servant or Tablemaid.

Apply at 57 Centre street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, a first-class experi-

enced Butler; single, with best of references.

Apply at H. & A. ALLEN'S office.

WANTED, good general Servant,

references required. Apply at

26 Park Avenue.

WANTED, a General Servant,

who can wash and iron; also a good Nurse Girl.

Apply at 271 University street.

WANTED, a Boy to take care of

a horse. Apply to 211 Peel street.

WANTED, a Young Girl (Pro-

testant) to mind two children and assist with

housework; no washing; references required.

26 Union Avenue.

WANTED, a good Housemaid.

1389 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, a Housemaid.

Apply 1476 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a good General Ser-

vant where another is kept. 22 Victoria st.

WANTED, a Boy to take care

of a horse. Apply at 211 Peel street after 6

p.m. or before 9 p.m.

WANTED, a good General Ser-

vant, for 18th May. 46 St. Famille st.

WANTED, a good plain Cook.

Apply to 41 Shuter street.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook,

or General Servant.

Apply at 77 Durocher street, forenoon or evening.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

PROF. HEWITT, the Great English Teller, and Prof. Clarke, Montreal's famous Harpist, will both assist at the Grand Concert to be given in the Natural History Hall.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6th.
Reserved Seats Tickets and Programmes procurable at LAMPOUGH'S and the Hall.

Y. M. C. A.

BIBLE CLASS.

Conducted by PROFESSOR FENWICK,
TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Open to all. Strangers welcome.

A LECTURE will be delivered under the patronage of the Dean of Montreal, in ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Stanley Street, on **TUESDAY EVENING,** by the Rev. J. B. WILLIAMS, a native clergyman of Antigua, B. W. I. Subject: "Church Growth in West Africa." Tickets to be had at the door.

6TH FUSILIERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
COMPANY DRILL.
TUESDAY, 6th instant, Companies B and C.
WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, Companies A and F.
The Battalion will parade in the Armory on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 8 p.m.
Uniform—Drill order.
Pits and drum band will attend.
By order,
W. M. BLAIRLOCK, Major,
Acting Adj.

THE MONTHLY PRAYER
MEETING for Mothers, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 3 p.m., in the room of Young Women's Christian Association, 101 Metcalfe street. All Mothers are cordially invited.

THE "SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART."
Have removed to 1372 St. Catherine street. The usual monthly meeting will be held at this address, on **WEDNESDAY, May 7th, at 11 a.m.**
ALICE CRANE,
Secretary.

DREIFUSS TESTIMONIAL.
The above Presentation will take place on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at the St. Lawrence Hall, at 3 p.m. All subscribers are cordially invited to attend and all those who wish to contribute toward this object will kindly send their donations to
HENRY LYMAN, Esq., 382 St. Paul street, Chairman.
Or **W. D. STROUD,** 406 St. Paul street.
Or **M. SCHWOB,** 293 Notre Dame street.

VICTORIA RIFLES
OF CANADA.
The Battalion will parade at the Armory on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock a.m. sharp.
Uniform—Drill Order.
Drum and Bugle Corps to attend.
By order,
T. P. BACON, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant.

MONTREAL
LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the members of this Association will be held in the SYNOD HALL, on THURSDAY, May 8th, at 3.30 p.m.
All ladies and gentlemen interested in education are invited to attend.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.
The Annual General Meeting of the Corporation of the Montreal Dispensary will take place at the Rooms of the Institution, 135 St. Antoine street, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.
J. B. McCONNELL, M.D.,
Secretary.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Saturday, May 3rd, 1884, and the corresponding week of last year:—

April, 1884.		April, 1883.	
DAILY.	TOTAL.	DAILY.	TOTAL.
Monday.....28	13,142	Monday.....30	13,460
Tuesday.....29	12,918	Tuesday.....29	13,359
Wednesday.....30	12,967	Wednesday.....30	13,336
Thursday.....1	13,055	Thursday.....31	13,196
Friday.....2	13,040	Friday.....1	13,397
Saturday.....3	13,070	Saturday.....2	13,704
Total.....78,413		Total.....80,362	
Weekly.....34,750		Weekly.....32,450	
Messenger, fortnight \$2,223		Messenger, fortnight \$2,500	

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1884.

AN OUTRAGE on propriety is proposed by an application for a license to sell liquor opposite the Roman Catholic cemetery gate. This is not the first time this has been attempted. The former nuisance was bought out by a noble-spirited priest, the Rev. Father Rousselot, then curé of Notre Dame.

PROFESSOR FOSTER shows a natural indignation at the party motives imputed to him in connection with the management of the prohibitory resolutions. His letter will be found in another column. The enthusiastic reception Mr. Foster has received in Glengarry shows that he has been little injured by the expressions he complains of.

A FEW DAYS AGO a telegram from Quebec appeared in the papers which stated "that the Protestant School Commissioners of that city had discovered a deficit in their 'cash of about \$1,100.' This wording of this report is likely to convey a very wrong idea. The deficit spoken of was in their revenue, which falls by that amount to meet the necessary expenditure. There is an effort being made to go: a bill passed which will enable the Commissioners to meet this deficiency, which, like the Provincial deficit, is an annually recurring one.

IF THE CITY ABATTOIRS were up at a refile and the City Council won them, they might be entitled to as much commiseration as the poor man who won the elephant. To follow the dictates of the butchers, confer with the abattoir companies with a view to the purchase of their plant, and trust to luck and the generosity of the butchers for revenue to pay for them seems a course that deserves condemnation instead of pity. It is well that the city has not the power to borrow four hundred thousand dollars. The committee might then be induced to make the purchase forthwith. Borrowing is so pleasant.

THE "CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC" PROGRAMME of Lord Randolph Churchill has in it the elements of success. It will be the same combination of "swallow-tails" and "short-hairs" of which the American Democratic party is popularly understood to be constituted, consisting of the club men on the one hand and the bar tenders on the other. This wing of the Conservatives will carry off a great deal of the voting power of the Tory party and will have the aid of a certain kind of Radicals. It will probably leave the respectable old aristocratic interests very much in the lurch. Farewell then to their Graces and their Lordships as a ruling power in the land.

IT USED to be believed that the supposed excellent young Christian prince who married the Princess Alice was a suitor for the hand of another of our princesses, and that the royal family was very anxious for the union, never failing to turn out to vote in favor of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. It appears now that His Serene Highness has only one hand for the lovely English princess, whether the right or left, or with what part of his heart is not made clear, the other hand being given to a divorced Russian woman. Will the English princes contrive to turn out in favor of the bill? We hope they may, to preserve their dignity, and to put themselves into a better position to kick the Serene Highness out doors.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Michael Davitt has finally determined to give up his part as one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist party and retire to private life is not in any sense a surprise. Davitt and Parnell have long been at variance with regard to the land policy of Ireland. Both were agreed that the land should not be owned by the landlord. The recent Land Act made the tenant farmer the permanent occupant, with all the privileges of an actual proprietor, on payment of a sum fixed by valuers appointed by the Government. This is only a first step. Upon the next step Davitt and Parnell could not agree. Davitt was a pure Socialist with regard to land. He declared that the land should not belong to the peasant any more than to the peer, that it should be the property of the people as a people and not that of individuals, and that the individuals who cultivated it should hold it during the will of the people by paying a fixed sum for the government and well-being of the whole people. The nationalization of the land was his policy. Mr. Parnell is not a pure theorist, but a politician and a man of expedients. He declared against nationalization of the land and in favor of peasant proprietorship. The land should belong to the man who lives upon it and cultivates it, said Mr. Parnell, and not to the State. Mr. Parnell knew that, though the people elect the representatives, the people are only the individuals collectively, and that individuals are fond of ownership. The peasants want to own their farms. They would probably rather have personal landlords than a State landlord. Their character makes them a feudal people. They naturally love a lord, if he is generous and somewhat reckless, and not a landlord. They are always inclined to rebel against any impersonal authority, which is merely just. They are "agin the Government," because the Government makes no appeal to their emotions. Mr. Parnell understood the people better than Davitt, and he is a practical man, not aiming high, and they have accepted him and rejected Mr. Davitt.

THE GREATEST ENGLISH WRITERS.

Who is the greatest living English poet? Who is the greatest critic? Who is the greatest philosopher of the day? Are questions derived from a certain kind of school girl's album which are continually being asked and to which, judging from the question and answer columns of newspapers, many people think a positive and indisputable answer can be given. In former times there were men of taste who were supposed to settle such questions, and actually did so to some degree for the people of their age. Those were the times when poetsasters and scribblers flourished under patrons while really great thinkers lived in garrets and starved or poisoned themselves, according to their predilection. In those days Shakespeare was thought of as a bad poet. Stout old Samuel Johnson commenced by waiting rather impatiently among the funkeys of a great man in order to secure his "patronage," and he was not successful, and he lived, and prospered too, in his own way, until he lived to see himself in a position in which he could in turn reject the advances of his patron. Since his days patronage is sought for mostly by "hair oil" and "perfams" makers. When a book writer nowadays

offers a book for publication the only question, perhaps unfortunately, is, will it sell? A writer has only to please the public taste and no publisher can long stand between him and his audience. The question who is the greatest poet, philosopher or historian is now put to the popular vote. It is doubtful if people read most the works they most admire, or the mere sale of the work would furnish a complete answer to the question. An English newspaper recently called for a plebiscite to say who were the ten greatest living English writers. The plebiscite almost unanimously placed the names of Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, William Morris and Matthew Arnold in the list. The newspaper appointed a judge who, against the will of the majority, placed Browning's name as first on the list instead of Tennyson's, and gave the prize to the person who so placed them. Imagine Mr. Arnold's disgust at being one of the chosen of the ever wrong majority. An American journal followed the example thus set, but proposed to accept the judgment of the majority, a thing which an English journal, written for professed admirers of Matthew Arnold, could not very well do. The five most popular living American writers are, it would appear, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Aldrich and Steadman. One writer set Mr. Ruskin against Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Matthew Arnold against Mr. Steadman, Mr. George Meredith against Mr. Howell, Mr. Browning against Dr. Holmes, and Lord Tennyson against Mr. Lowell. In England, were a plebiscite called upon American writers, Bret Harte would, according to the *Daily News*, take a first place. Bret Harte has always been a great favorite on the other side, where his work is considered more original and more characteristic than that of any other living American writer. Mark Twain's name does not appear anywhere in the prize list of the first ten American writers. "We would not," says the *News*, "give Mark Twain for a wilderness of 'Aldriches and Grant Whites.' Imagine Mark Twain being considered worse a wilderness of Ruskins against whose name that of Richard Grant White is placed. Yet although, as a matter of course, the majority hold Mr. Ruskin in higher estimation than Mark Twain, they read Mark Twain more eagerly, and, perhaps, more persistently. Probably the minority who would rather give up Mark Twain's fun than Mr. Ruskin's serious teaching is a very small one. The majority will be tried by this judgment in the days to come, and not the poets and writers, who will then stand or fall upon their own lasting merits. "No man can be written down except by himself," and no man can be written up or "placed," up permanently, even by a "majority." The whole list of both countries will, we fear, make in history a poor show for the literature of the later Victorian era.

QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—THE LOTTERY BILL DISGRACE.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)
QUEBEC, May 5.
To-day being a private members' day the entire sitting of the Assembly was devoted this afternoon to private legislation and business of a miscellaneous character.
The Hon. Mr. Joly presented a petition from the Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec, asking amendments to the Anatomy Act; and the Sherbrooke city bill was reported from Committee with amendments.
NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.
Mr. Attorney General Taillon, who was in his seat on the opening of the House, seemingly quite recovered from his recent indisposition, laid on the table the report of the Provincial Auditor on the account of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. This being the report which the Government wished to have first submitted before declaring whether they considered a committee of enquiry necessary. He added that in two or three days he would announce the line of conduct which he proposed to pursue in the matter, so that the House might pronounce upon the question during the present session. In reply to Mr. Stephens he said that vouchers, which were numbered by the thousand, were in the possession of the Railway Department, where they could be seen.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
Mr. Secretary Blanchet brought down a number of returns, and among others the long mislaid or long hidden preliminary report of the Civil Service Commission, upon which the Mousseau Government claimed to have based their reduction of salary last year. The return included the report in question and copies of the various Orders in Council, carrying into effect the changes recommended in each department, so that it is not easy to understand how ignorance of the existence of the mysterious document could have been pleaded. The report itself simply consists of a brief letter dated the 23rd June, 1883, and signed "Louis Teller," stating that four lists appended will form the basis of the commission's final report and that Mr. Gaspard Drolet, one of the commissioners, concurs in all the recommendations, but objects to their being at once carried out for reasons explained by himself in a letter, which letter, however, does not appear in the return. The four lists which are signed by the three commissioners are: (1st) of the permanent officers; (2nd) of the supernumeraries; (3rd) of the messengers, whose services could be dispensed with, and (4th) of the officers whose salaries were either too high or too low for the amount of duties they performed. A cursory glance at the list of "permanent" shows that wherever the Mousseau Government were left a choice by the recommendations of the report between a French Canadian and an English-speaking officer, the English-speaking officer was almost invariably the one to be discharged. A specially glaring instance of this species of national favoritism, coupled with the grossest injustice, appears in the list relating to the Queen's Printer's Department, where the report gave the Government the choice of discharge between a French Canadian, who had been 17 years in the service, and a Mr. Trudel, who had been but two or three; yet the latter received the preference and was retained, while Mr. Molony, a young man in the prime of life and of the highest moral character, whose abilities and

usefulness could not be questioned, was discharged, though his duties as English translator have still to be performed, not by the officer retained, but by an officer in another department, who is now paid a heavy extra for them, though he is already in receipt of a very handsome salary. It may be mentioned that Mr. Molony is a rising member of the Quebec bar, and is moreover honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens as one of their representatives in the City Council.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.
The bills to incorporate "The Sanitary Association of the Province of Quebec" and to authorize Dame M. J. T. Larocque and her husband, J. A. Outmet, M.P., to sell or otherwise dispose of certain substituted property (the latter, after a long discussion and the rejection of an amendment, offered by the Hon. Mr. Joly) passed their third readings, for which stage tomorrow the bill respecting the Hochelaga School Commissioners was fixed, after being put through Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS.
In reply to Mr. Gagnon, who asked if Mr. Lefebvre, ex-Consul-General of France at Quebec, was a proprietor of lands in the Eastern Townships, which formed part of the Crown domain, the Hon. Mr. Lynch replied in the affirmative, adding, however, that Mr. Lefebvre's lands were held on the usual conditions of settlement.

The remainder of the afternoon sitting, up to recess, was taken up with the transaction of business of a miscellaneous and unimportant character.

THE LOTTERY BILL.
The promised notice of motion to restore Father Labelle's lottery bill to the order paper in the Council was not made this afternoon, as expected; but it will undoubtedly be made as soon as the plotters are sure of having Hon. Geo. Couture, of Lévis, the representative of the Lanson division, well enough to be safely brought over to take his seat.

It is understood that the opponents of the measure will endeavor to checkmate the attempt to bring up the bill again by appealing from the Speaker's decision, should he rule in its favor, or they will challenge Hon. Mr. Remillard's vote as personally interested, being one of the corporators named in the bill.

HON. GEORGE IRVINE.
L'Electeur announces this evening that the member for Megantic has accepted the Imperial appointment of Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty at this port, vacant by the death of the late Judge O'Neil Stuart. It is understood that this appointment will not prevent Mr. Irvine from practicing his profession as a barrister in the other courts, but it would seem that it will necessitate his abandonment of politics, as the Opposition organ expresses the deepest regret at the blank he will leave in the Liberal ranks of the Province, and at the immense loss his great talents as a representative man, and a debater of the highest order, will be to his fellow-countrymen and the Provincial Opposition.

NO REPORT TO MAKE.
It is said that when Mr. Desnoyers, the Montreal Police Magistrate, was down here, a few days ago, he was commissioned by the Attorney-General to see Mr. Teller, the Chairman of Mr. Mousseau's Civil Service Commission, and to press him to send in his final report, and that Mr. Teller stated that, inasmuch as the Ross Government had refused to recognize the Commission, he had no final report to make.

QUEBEC'S MAYOR.
The Hon. P. Langellier, ex-Provincial Treasurer in the Joly Government, was unanimously re-elected mayor of Quebec this afternoon for another term of two years. Among the members of the new council, who took office at the same time, was Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, of the *Morning Chronicle*, a popular member of the press gallery of the Legislature, who has been elected to represent St. Louis Ward. In his inaugural address, Mayor Langellier referred in feeling terms to the gratitude of the Council and citizens of Quebec for what he had been able to do for the ancient capital during his late term of office, and alluded to the fact that on former occasions he had endeavored to perform his duties quite as faithfully to the public, though he had not been favored by that public with anything like the same appreciation. He no doubt had reference to the comparatively short existence of the Government of Mr. Joly, of which he was a member, and to his own defeat in Portneuf at the last general election.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
After recess last night Mr. Stephens' bill to protect joint stock companies was somewhat amended in committee of the whole and fixed for its third reading to-day.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
Mr. Joly's bill to extend and define the liabilities of masters to indemnify their employees for personal injuries received by the latter in the performance of their duty, next came up on motion to go into committee upon it. A vigorous opposition was made to the measure by Ministers and some of their friends, Mr. Blanchet contending that the proposed law, though suggested with best intentions, was neither necessary nor advisable, and Mr. Taillon objecting that it was too severe upon the employers of labor; that it proposed to amend the Civil Code, which covered the case sufficiently, and that he was opposed to any disfigurement of that monument of our provincial legislation; and Mr. Lynch appealing to the House not to be led by feelings of false philanthropy to overlook the rights of employers. Mr. Joly made a chivalrous and gallant fight for his cherished measure, pointing out that by the decision of our courts the existing law was inadequate to protect the workman and that as a large employer of labor himself he fully understood the rights and responsibilities of masters. Messrs. Morcier, Archambault and Trudel spoke warmly in favor of the bill, and Mr. Nantel moved the six months' hoist, which was carried on the following division:—
Yeas—Taillon, Robertson, Lynch, Blanchet, Flynn, Desjardins, Beaulieu, Gauthier, Brousseau, Bergeron, Martel, Nantel, Marcotte, Caron, Lévesque, Desjardins, Messrs. Morcier, Archambault, Lévesque, Charbonneau, Casavant, Maron, Paradis, Roulin, Richard, Duckett, Audet, and Beauchamp—30.
Nays—Asselin, Duhamel, Faucher de St. Maurice, Archambault, Trudel, Robillard, Dorais, Carbray, Mercier, Joly, Marchand, Rinfret, Gagnon, McShane, Bernard, Demers, Gaborry, Bernatchez—15.

ALLEGED TEMPERANCE HOTELS.
Mr. Demers' excellent bill to place a check upon many of the frauds known as temperance hotels by subjecting the issue of licenses for such hotels to certain wise formalities not provided for by the actual license law was also voted down by the Government and their supporters on motion for its second reading. The Attorney-General pretended that it was too late to pass such a measure, and argued that the promoter should not tarry until next year. Because ministers had been compelled, through their own bungling and remissness, to defer the adoption of their license policy Mr. Demers refused to give way, and showed very conclusively that if ministers really favored the temperance cause as they pretended, this very necessary bill, which had been before the House over a month, might have been passed long since. Finally, Mr. Marcotte, of L'Islet, was put up by the Government to move the six months' hoist, which was, of course, carried by the motion majority, only a few Ministerialists having courage to vote against it. The division was as follows:—
For—Taillon, Robertson, Blanchet, Flynn, Desjardins, Gauthier, Brousseau, Bergeron, Asselin, Martel, Nantel, Archambault, Marcotte, Trudel, Caron,

Robillard, Dorais, Lévesque, Martin, Desjardins, Fregau, St. Hilaire, Casavant, Lavallois, Duckett, Richard, Audet, Beauchamp—25.
Against—Duhamel, Mercier, Joly, Marchand, Rinfret, Gagnon, McShane, Bernard, Demers, Paradis, Charbonneau, Gaborry, Paradis, Maron, Bernatchez—10.

The House then adjourned at midnight.
THE INCREASED INDEMNITY.
Le Canadien in a strong article to-day supporting the members' claim to an \$800,000 annual indemnity, makes the novel proposition that the House should vote \$2,000 a year to the Opposition leader, as the member occupying that position is obliged to give most of his time to the affairs of the country, and renders very valuable service.

A VETERAN SCHOOLMASTER.
On Monday morning the senior pupils of Mr. Arnold's school presented him with a dressing case and an address. Mr. Arnold was deeply affected. A number of the parents of Mr. Arnold's present and former pupils are getting up a fitting testimonial in proof of their gratitude for his invaluable services during forty-five years.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY OFFICE.
Tuesday, May 6.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
The English grain markets are slow, with unchanged prices. Beerbush's cable advices to-day are:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, dull; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, slow; corn, firm. Arrivals off coast, wheat, large; corn, dull. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet; do, corn, firmer, held higher. Mixed maize, 5s 2d; Canadian peas, 6s 5d.

Chicago wheat is about 3/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 94½c May, 95c June, 95½c July and 95½c August. The receipts were 30,000 bushels and the shipments 36,000 bushels. Corn is about 3/4 of a cent per bushel lower at 55½c June, 57½c to 57½c July. The receipts were 88,000 bushels and the shipments 187,000 bushels.
The local grain market is still quiet and without change. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.12 to \$1.15; do White, do, \$1.08 to \$1.10; Canada Spring, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Corn, 56c to 58c unbound per bushel; Oats, 40c to 41c; Peas are quoted at 90c to 91c per 60 lbs. in store; Barley, per 48 lbs., 55c to 70c.

Flour.—Receipts, 3,804 bbls. The market is rather more active and values are firm. 125 Super Extra, \$5.50; 250 Super Extra, \$4.65; 125 Medium Bakers, \$4.75; 250 Ontario Bakers (Spring Extra), \$2.35. The following are the quotations:—Superior Extra, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Extra Superfine, \$5.15 to \$5.15; Fancy, \$4.85 to \$5.00; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.15; Strong Bakers (Canadian), \$5.10 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers (American), \$5.35 to \$5.45; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Middlings, \$3.35 to \$3.45; Pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Ontario Bakers, bags included (medium Bakers), \$2.30 to \$2.40; do (Spring Extra), \$2.15 to \$2.30; do (Superfine), \$2.10 to \$2.15; City Bakers, (delivered), \$2.85 to \$2.90.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, \$4.35 to \$4.75.
DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—New is easy at 19c to 23c, and old is quite dull at 12c to 18c. Cheese is quoted at 10½c to 12c for new and 13c to 14c for old makes.

Eggs are rather firmer again to-day at 15½c to 16c per dozen.
HOG PRODUCTS continue quiet. We quote:—Western Pork, \$20.50 to \$21.00; Canada Short, Cut, \$21.50 to \$22; Hams, city cured, 13½c to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in bulk, Western, 12½c to 13½c; do, Canadian, 11½c to 12c; Tallow common refined, 9½c to 7½c.

ASHES are unchanged at \$3.90 to \$4.00 for Pots, as to tars.
RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 450 bushels; peas, 45,653 bushels; oats, 4,200 do; barley, 1,450 do; flour, 3,904 bbls.; rye, 580 bushels; ashes, 14 bbls; butter, 5 packages.

CHEESE MARKET.
UTICA, N.Y., May 5.—Cheese strong; sales 4,000 boxes at 12½c to 12¾c, principally at 12½c cents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
Mrs. James McShane, on behalf of the Notre Dame Hospital, begs to return thanks to Messrs. Robert Reford & Co., steamship owners and agents, for the sum of \$25, for the bazaar to be held in Place d'Armes on June 2nd.

Room Advertisements.

PARTIES wanting second-hand plans will find a number of instruments, including N. Y. Weber, Chickering, Pease, Ladd, Stevenson, Hood and others at C. W. Lindsay's warehouse, 1312 St. Catherine street, also for sale at lowest cash prices or on monthly instalments.

ONLY \$12.

COMBINED DINNER AND TEA SETS, in Ivory Porcelain, 119 pcs., \$12.

These Sets are finer quality, newer patterns, larger size dishes, &c., than any offered in the city at the same price.

DINNER AND TEAWARE BY THE DOZEN

Several patterns and colors, which we sell in any quantity. Parties purchasing can make up sets to suit themselves.

CHAMBER SETS, 10 pcs., for \$3.

OTHER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

PRICE'S WATER FILTERS.

The most perfect Filter in the market.

Wholesale and Retail.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glassware,
444 & 448 St. Paul Street,
(A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street.)

BABY CAPS!

BABY BONNETS!

Now on view, the very latest styles in Baby Caps and Bonnets, made up of the most fashionable materials for the season of 1884.

GIRLS' EPAULETTE COLLARS, the novelty of the season, are taking well. They are stylish and most becoming for children of all ages.

The Hosiery, Gloves and Children's Jersey, put down at half-price, are moving rapidly. VALUE WILL TELL.

WILL McDUNOUGH

(Successor to the late Mrs. Gunn).
Lace, Baby Linen and Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Warehouse,
250 ST. JAMES STREET.

BABY CARRIAGES.

LATEST STYLES.

Rattan Baby Carriages.
Willow Baby Carriages.
Basket Baby Carriages.

PRICES LOW. Large stock to choose from.

R. N. McALLUM,
1305 St. Catherine Street.

V. R. C. Officer's complete Uni-

form for sale, cheap. Can be seen at 205 St. James st.

Auction Sales.

MABEL'S WORK.

A SEQUEL TO HOW ROY WENT WEST.

BY MRS. S. M. L. HENRY.

(National Temperance Society, New York.)

CHAPTER XXV.

The boys came early, and with them were Willie Briggs, George Newton, Carl Lawton, Harry Dissenbaum, Earnest Steadman and Ned Windham; and for the time you would hardly have noticed that these boys did not always train together. Archie was everywhere with Mabel, helping to serve the tea; and Claude Marsden, with an ease and freedom which always distinguished him, joined himself to them in this part of the entertainment. He seemed intent on monopolizing Archie and Mabel, or both. After tea, there was music and song, and they gathered into little knots for conversation.

The pledge was discussed in all its bearings; and opinions freely expressed. Willie Briggs made the most of his opportunity among the boys. Mr. Brayton had a circle of girls about him, to whom he was unfolding the new gospel he had just been learning; and Archie related to Harry, Ned, Claude, George, and Will Knowlton, his experience of conviction and salvation. The other boys were somehow a little shy of him, although they kept their eyes on him most of the time.

Jim did not make one of the company; but stood outside, by the gate, or just under the window, and watched, and listened. The evening closed with a sacred song, and prayer by Mr. Brayton, and the company began to disperse.

Nellie Monroe was alone; and being left by the boys who were in the secret, purposefully, the only one unprovided for, Archie was obliged to take her home, or seem rude.

It was with a little dread that Mabel saw him starting off; but the distance was not great, and she told him, as she brought his overcoat and mittens, that she would wait for him.

"Try to do Nellie some good, Archie," she whispered, as she buttoned his cap under his chin.

"Yes, Mab," he replied, and pecked at her chin with his lips.

Mabel stood and listened, as she heard the light tones of her guests dis away in the distance; and then taking up her Bible, sat down to wait.

Archie and Nellie talked soberly and earnestly about Roy; then about the temperance movement; discussed the pledge, and referred to Claude and Frederick; and he had the courage to drop a few words out of his own blessed experience, before he left her at the door of her house.

She invited him to call; he made no reply to this, for he knew if he went on in his better life, he could not call upon Nellie Monroe. Archie turned towards home. He had gone but a short distance, when Claude met him, and slipping his arm into his, turned about and said:

"I guess I'll go your way, Archie."

"All right; glad of your company," said Archie.

"I didn't know but you'd feel too good for us fellows now," said Claude.

"O, Claude," replied Archie, "anything but that. I see now, as I never did before, how bad and weak I am if I left to myself."

"Come, Archie," said Claude, as by a sudden impulse, "I'd like to know more about this. It's not much harder to go around by the 'Gazelle,' and it's early yet. Let us walk down, and look the little craft over. I'd like to see Roy's engine; and we can talk by the way."

"Can we get in?" asked Archie, "and what about light?"

"O, the boys had their meeting there the other night, and they had lamps. I guess we can get in; if we can't we can look at her by the moonlight; we can have our talk, any way."

Archie hesitated a moment, remembering that Mabel would wait for him. But having no suspicion of double dealing, and thinking he might say something that would do Claude good, he assented; and the two walked on, arm-in-arm, talking earnestly together, until they came to the dock of the "Gazelle."

"It's all right," said Claude; "the plank is out; they must be very careless to leave it this way, though;" and they stepped aboard, and stood a moment on the deck. The river lay white in her chains of ice, which were being strengthened night by night. The hills stood like ranks of sentinels in dark uniform. The stars shone out with mild splendor; and the moon, in her first quarter, was near the horizon. It was a scene of peace; for the noise of the mill was hushed, and the busy town was still. Archie felt the influence of the hour, and the scene of beauty, as never before.

"O, Claude," he said, "it seems too bad to have wasted a year, or a day of life in this beautiful world. We ought to be good, and true, and pure; begin to-night, Claude, won't you?"

Claude could not be insensible to the earnest words, and the tone in which they were spoken; and he almost repented of the part he was playing. But he knew that others were near, listening to every word; so he only said:

"Let's go around into the cabin;" and led the way. Claude struck a match, and by its light found a lamp, and lighted it; and the boys began looking about.

"Let's look at the engine," said Claude; and opening the door of the hold, he descended, Archie following. It was with deep feeling that Archie stepped into the place, which had been so often occupied by Roy.

"How Roy used to say, 'hear her breathe!' Poor Roy! I can see him now."

"Yes," said Claude, placing the lamp on a little shelf, and wishing heartily that he was out of a scrape, which began to creep, under the circumstances, a little nearer than anything he had ever done.

There came a sound of feet above them; there appeared at the hatchway a group of familiar faces, and Jim's voice called out, "Hello down there, what you up to?"

"Hello yourself!" said Claude.

"Trapped your game, eh?" asked Jim. Claude hastily climbed the stairs, until his head and shoulders were above the deck, when he said, in a low tone:

"Boys, let him up! Have a little fun with him; a prayer meeting or something; but don't do this."

Claude was seized and hauled up. "You white liver!" cried Jim, with an oath. "I think I see myself! Hello, Arch!" he called, peering down into the dimly lighted gloom, while he held the door just ready to fall, "are you ready to die?"

Archie made no reply. He had overheard enough that had just passed, to know that some mischief was intended; and knowing the boys as he did, it was not difficult to read the plot.

"Say, Arch," called out Jim again, "are you ready to die?"

"I believe I am, Jim," replied Archie, while a great joy welled up in his heart, as he realized that it was indeed true. He was at peace with God and his own heart; and there seemed to be no ground of terror anywhere. He knew this question was asked simply as a banter, yet it started a spring of gladness that he did not know was in him. "I will not fear what man can do unto me," he thought.

"All right, boys!" Archie says he's ready to die," said Jim; and then, as though struck by a new thought, he called out:

"Hello, Arch! are you ready to live?—here in Masonville, with us boys? I've heard it's easier to die than to live, sometimes."

Archie was impressed with the truth of this; and somehow there came before him a vision of Balaam, who was compelled to say wiser things than he knew. After a moment, he replied:

"I am ready to live, with God's help, and I am not afraid of you boys."

"Well, maybe not," said Jim; "but there's one thing you are afraid of; and that is a bottle in a basket, just 't'other side o' the engine; and if you prefer to live, and your God intends to keep you sober and good, I give you and him fair warning that you'll have to get me out o' the way. If you can't go any further with us, go it alone with your God, and see how you like it."

"Archie, I'm sorry." It was Claude's voice, full of distress. But the hatchway was dropped with a bang, and latched; there was a sound of a scuffle overhead; then retreating steps, and all was still.

Archie was sure the boys had not gone ashore, so he concluded they were keeping watch in the cabin, and that probably he would hear from them again. He knew they would have "a time," just such a time as he had often had with them, but which it sickened him to remember.

He began to look about. He tried the door, and found, as he had expected, that it was fast. The reality of his situation was not pleasant, as it came home to him. He had been tricked, and he thought, "I would hardly have believed Claude capable of that; but he did say he was sorry." He had been tricked, and was a prisoner, at the mercy of a company of reckless boys, who would become insane with drink. They would stop at nothing, to gain their purpose, whatever that might be. He thought of Mabel, sitting up waiting for him; and his heart sank, as he thought how anxious and distressed she would be.

"She may think I have forgotten my promise, and am in the Monroe House. She may start out to find me in the saloon, as she intimated once she should—and what would happen to her? She might start alone; I don't know: she's brave enough to do it." And at the thought came an impulse to call the boys and beg them to release him; but on the second thought, he said:

"No, I will not cry to them, they would only laugh. I know them too well. I will only let God hear me. They cannot trick me out of my peace with God, or shut me away from him. O God," he cried, "only let Mabel and father and mother know, so they won't worry, and keep Mabel from starting out alone—that's all I ask."

He stood a long time, with one foot on the stair, just as he lifted himself to try the door; but at length he turned, and began to make the acquaintance of his surroundings; and then suddenly he recalled the words of Jim: "There's something you are afraid of; it's in a bottle in the basket, 't'other side the engine."

"It's whiskey, or brandy," said Archie in a tone of terror. "O, boys! how could you have done such a thing as this!" And he sat down on the step, while his nerves began to quiver.

"Well," he said shutting his hands together with a stern grip, "I'll stay, then, on this side the engine—that's what I'll do, so help me God!"

He sat with his teeth set, and tried to think of something that would take his thoughts away from the drink; but in spite of everything he suddenly discovered that he was exceedingly thirsty.

"Why didn't I take a good old drink of water at the kitchen tap before I left home?" he thought. "I wonder I could have been so careless. I'll never do that again," he said, working his tongue; "I'd always go and take a long swig at the tin dipper, before I leave the house for anything."

He tried to forget his thirst; he thought of Mabel, and of her prayer that night. He thought of his father, and the church; but with this thought came a remembrance of the sacrament; and his mind leaped back to that day, when he and Roy took the wine for the communion; and he remembered how he treated them at his bar; and how cool and delicious the wine was; again he became painfully conscious of thirst. As he thought of how smooth and refreshing that rich fluid was, as it flowed down his throat that day, his mouth began to water—a drool oozed from his lips, and every nerve of his body seemed on fire. He sat with his feet firmly planted on the floor; his fists clinched, his teeth set, his eyes shut; but he seemed to see through the engine, and into the basket on the other side; the long-necked bottle, the crystal glass, the ruby wine! How it sparkled! how red it was! what a beautiful bead it had! what a delicious odor filled the air! Every sense clamored aloud for drink.

A dim vision of Mabel floated before the mind of the agonized boy. He thought of God, of Christ; but there was the drink.

He felt his will giving away; and with a frenzied cry of "O, God! if you can't save me I am lost!" he leaned forward, as if to spring to his feet. Suddenly his hands relaxed, a strange sensation passed along his nerves, his head swam, and, reeling forward, he fell to the floor.

(To be Continued.)

DAILY WORDS FOR 1884.

(Moralist Text Book.)

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him, What saith my lord unto his servant. Josh. 6, 14.

He that hath the bride is the bridegroom. John 3, 29.

Our only care, delight, and bliss—Our joy, our heaven on earth be this.—To hear the Bridegroom's cheering voice.

A CITY CAR DRIVEN, according to the New York Sun, recently said, after hearing a policeman's opinion: "We car drivers have colder work than policemen do, I think, and the old ones among us have tried every drink you ever heard of. A lot of us were talking the whole thing over the other night. Hot rum, hot whiskey, brandy and ginger, and all the cold clear alcoholic drinks were discussed. But the majority were in favor of hot coffee. That is the least hurtful, the most heating, and the longest lasting drink I know of."

AN UNCOMMON PROCEEDING.

"How cold it is growing," said Miss Wait, the teacher of the common school in the then little manufacturing village of Shattuckville, Franklin County, Mass., as she stood in her soft blue hood, buttoned her warm flannel cloak, looked at the window-fastenings of the not-over-commodious or attractive but snug school-room, looked her desk, and carefully shut the damper of the air-tight wood stove, preparatory to quitting her domain of labor for the night.

As she picked up her rubber overshoes and stooped to draw them over her shapely kid boots, she cogitated, "Oh, dear! Tommy Howe's red toes sticking so pathetically through those old gaping shoes fairly haunt me. I wonder if, in all this prosperous, busy village, there is no way of getting that poor child decently clad. I must think it over and see what I can do about it."

Twenty-four hours later the leading man of the village, and the owner of the little factory there, who years before, when a poor boy, had straggled down from Vermont to this little hamlet, eccentric and brusque, but kind-hearted, keen-eyed, and observant of all that was going on within his domain, was walking along the street and met a bright-eyed and sprightly lad of ten spreading ahead with that amusing, unconscious, consequential air that a boy always carries with his first brand-new pair of boots.

"Old Sam" Whittier, as this gentleman was familiarly called, not by reason of advanced age, by any means, but because of his supremacy as the mill-owner and employer of all the help in the hamlet, took in the situation at a glance, and called out to the absorbed child:

"Hallo, youngster! where d'ye get them fellows?"

"Teacher gave them to me, sir," and the lad's tattered cap came quickly off, and he stood with it in his hand.

"Does he buy boots for all the boys in the school?" was growled out.

"Guess not, sir; but she bought Joe Briggs a speller and Jane Cass an arithmetic, and she gives away stacks of slate-pencils, and paper and ink, and such."

"What made her go and buy them boots for you?"

"She said she wanted to, sir; and when I said I had no money to pay her for them, she said she'd rather be paid in perfect lessons; and I will try to pay for them in that way, you may be sure, sir."

"Pretty good sort of a teacher, is she, bub?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. I guess she must be the best teacher that ever lived, sir,—she tells us about so many things that we never knew before; and she wants us to be good and honest and not tell lies, and she says we shall be men and women by-and-by, and she wants us boys to know something so we can own factories our own selves some time. The other teachers we've had only just heard our lessons and let us go; but she's so different."

"Well, well, bub, I shall have to think this business over a little. Now run along, and go to scratchin' over them 'perfect lessons.' I don't suppose you'll find a person in Shattuckville a better judge of perfect lessons, or how much they are worth, both to teacher and to scholar, than 'Old Sam' Whittier. So, bub, look after your ways, and I shall look after you."

The next morning a little note written in a coarse business-hand was despatched to the teacher by the hand of one of the children. It ran as follows:

"MISS WAIT:—I have heard of some rather uncommon proceedings on your part as a teacher toward your scholars. I would like to inquire of you personally as to particulars. Will you do me the favor to run over to my house directly after the close of your school this afternoon?"

"What can I have done?" thought the little teacher in such a perturbed state of mind, that she corrected Johnny Snow's mistake in his multiplication by telling him seven times nine were fifty-four. Indeed she let the mistake go so long that every little hand belonging to that second primary class was stretched up in a frenzy of excitement. "Let me see; what is it I have done the past week? I switched Bobbie Baker pretty smartly, to be sure,—and I kept Sam Woodruff after school,—and I kept Marion Fisk in order. Well, dear me, I have tried to do my duty, and I won't worry," and Miss Wait resolutely went back to "seven times nine," and so proceeded in the usual routine. But she ate no dinner that noon, and had a decided headache as she crossed the big bridge over the mill-stream and over the hill to the mill owner's residence.

"I shall not back down in anything where my clear duty and self-respect are involved," thought she. "I have set up a certain ideal as to what a teacher of these little common schools ought to be, and I will, God and my mind, good courage, and health not forsaking me, bring myself as near to it as possible. Moreover, I will not consider, in the premises, whether the scholars are children of the rich or learned, or of the poor or ignorant. For the time being God has placed in my care ragged, dirty little wretches of a factory village, as well as clean, well-dressed, attractive children."

"Good evening, good evening, ma'am," said "Old Sam" Whittier, in his gruff way, meeting the teacher at the door. "As I said in my note to you, I proceed to-day of some rather uncommon proceedings on your part. I saw, ma'am, little Tommy Howe in a new pair of boots this morning. Do you know how he came by them?"

"I thought them for him, Mr. Whittier," wondering whether the local magnate before her suspected the poor child of stealing.

"Oh, you did. Are you in the habit of furnishing your scholars with such articles? Was the providing of boots a part of your business contract with the committee? If it was, I can put you in the way of buying boots at wholesale in Boston, where I get my supply for my store."

"It will not be necessary, sir," replied the teacher, with dignity. "I thank you for your kind offer, however."

"Why did you furnish boots in this particular case, if I may inquire?"

"The lad is very poor. His mother has her hand, heart, and brain full with the smaller children. Tommy is learning rapidly; I see marks of rare intelligence in him. It would be a pity to have him taken out of school at this time when he is so much engaged. Should he continue coming clad as he was in such weather as this he would be ill soon. I could not take the risk in either case."

"Are you able to let your heart get the better of you in this way?"

"I have my wages only," replied the young woman, still with dignity.

"Then you probably will have to retrench not a little in your own expenses."

"If I do it will harm no one's purse or pride but my own. In this instance it may be the matter of a pair of gloves or an ostrich-tip with me. With him the little act may make a difference that shall be lasting through time and eternity."

"You have been attending that school over at South Hadley, I hear?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you been through it, or graduated as they call it?"

"Oh, no; I have attended but two terms. But I am fully determined to complete the course."

"Hum,—all right. Miss Wait, you seem to be doing some good work among the children over the river there. I am going to think it all over; but look here,—if any more of those little rascals need boots, let me know. I shall consider it a privilege to provide them. You know I can get them at wholesale,—ha! ha! and the now-greatly-relieved teacher's interview with the eccentric mill-owner ended.

"If she goes on teaching on and off, and then taking a term on and off at Mount Holyoke, she can't graduate for years to come," ruminated "Old Sam" Whittier, as he watched her tripping on over the hill; "it's ridiculous."

And so it came to pass, when Miss Wait was paid her meagre salary at the close of that term, she found in the envelope containing the order on the town treasurer a cheque with a slip of paper pinned to it, reading thus:

"This may be an uncommon proceeding, but I thought it over and have come to the conclusion that you had better go right along in your studies at South Hadley until you graduate. After that, with your pluck and principle, you will be able to invest in boots or books, or in any other way you see fit."

Very truly yours,

SAKUL WHITTIER.

I leave this true little sketch without comment. It carries its own lesson.—Mrs. Annie A. Preston, in Journal of Education.

HOW A SALOON WAS CLOSED.

BY LYDIA A. HESKETT.

"My son a saloon-keeper! dealing out draughts of poison, death and destruction to his fellow-men. O, that I have lived to see this day!"

The speaker was an old gray-haired man of eighty years, who had tried to bring up his children to be respectable men and women; and to a certain extent he had succeeded. But now when he was so near life's setting sun, this bitter knowledge must be thrust upon him, to rob him of that calm content which the aged Christian alone can feel when all is well. The love of God was strong within him, and he felt that there was still a work for him to do, so he hastened up to Salem, where his son lived and tried by prayer and entreaty to turn him from his shameful work. Although the son seemed touched by his aged father's appeal, yet he went on with his vile traffic as before. The old gentleman now tried to buy his saloon, offering him the sum of two thousand dollars, which was all the money he had in the world.

"You don't want to run the thing yourself, do you, father?" said the son in a mirthful tone.

"Yes, if you'll let me have it, I'll run it off the face of the earth," was the old gentleman's ready reply. But the son would not sell, and the old gentleman's next move was to follow his son up town the next morning, and when the saloon door was unlocked, he stationed himself, with cane in hand, in the doorway. The saloon was on the corner, and men began to flock around it as bees do around the hive; but the old man who stood there, leaning heavily on his cane, with sadness depicted on every one of his lined old face, his hair white as snow, presented such a picture of age and helplessness, that the would-be tipplers turned away in shame.

But there was another class of debauchees who were not able to be out so early in the morning as the former. They came at last, with unsteady step and blood-shot eyes. What did they care for this little old man, who stood as a barrier between them and the subtle poison that robbed them of strength and will?

"Don't come here!" said the old man, as they attempted to pass him. "It's the gateway to death and destruction; think of it."

"I'm thinking of a drink just now!" yelled out an old toper in an angry tone, and as he said this he caught the old man by the arm and threw him on the pavement with great force.

Before the bar-tender could realize what was being done, he saw his father lying bleeding and senseless on the sidewalk. He was over the counter and out of the saloon in a moment, and picking his father up, he carried him tenderly across the street to a doctor's office. Seeing that he would receive proper attention he rushed out of the office, like a lion let loose in its rage, hurrying hither and thither in search of the villain who had committed the outrage; but this monster in human form was not to be found, and it was well for him that he could not. The old gentleman was soon restored to consciousness. There was a slight cut on his temple. This and the shock that he sustained to his nervous system, rendered him incapable for a time. But when he was again able to be out, he took his stand in the saloon door again, saying to his son—

"I shall stand here until I am again thrust out, or if need be, until I drop dead in my tracks, if God so wills it."

It is needless to say the saloon was closed.—Church and Home.

A RICH MAN was counting his treasures, and after a while was heard by his little niece to say, "There! I have quite a nice little sum laid up against a time of need." His young companion of the hour asked, "What are you talking about?" He replied, "About my treasures which I have laid up."

Her immediate response was the suggestive interrogation, "Up in heaven?" He could only say, "No! my treasures are all on earth; some in banks, and some in other places." The little questioner continued, "But what you got any up in heaven?" Sadly he answered, "Well, I don't believe I have; but you may leave me now, I'm going out." As he was left alone, he was impressed with the oppressive thought that he was poor indeed, though accounted very rich. With this conviction he began to lay up treasure in heaven by receiving the grace of God and doing the will of God as a penitent believer, who henceforth became not a hearer only but a doer of the divine requirements. In connection with an active Christian life he was ever afterwards, so long as he lived, laying up for himself treasures in heaven of which there could be no loss.—Wate House.

EXCELLENCE in the gymnasium at Amherst counts in the student's record as does his excellence in mathematics. President Seelye says that this required physical discipline has had the happiest results. "By close statistics, carefully kept, for twenty years, it appears that the health of an Amherst College student is likely to grow better with each year of his college course. The average health of the sophomore class is better than that of the freshman, and of the junior better than that of the sophomore, and of the senior best of all. This average is shown to come from an improvement in the physical condition of the individual student, and not from a dropping out of the course of those who might be too weak to complete it."



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE OLD RELIABLE

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

SHORT LINE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, in effect WEDNESDAY April 23rd, 1884.

TIME-TABLE.	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express.
Leave MONTREAL 7.00 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	
Arrive OTTAWA 11.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	
Leave OTTAWA 8.15 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	
Arrive MONTREAL 12.40 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	10.55 p.m.	

The celebrated Calumet, Lachine and Carleton, three of the grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the express trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from BROCKVILLE, PERTH, SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

154 ST. JAMES STREET.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and Quebec Gate Station.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

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General Manager. Gen. Supt.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

The direct and best route to

BOSTON.

Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Worcester, Providence, and all New England Cities, and the only line running through the WHITE MOUNTAINS TO PORTLAND.

Trains leave Montreal 9.00 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, with Parlor Car, for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston. Also, for Portland via White Mountains.

5.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also, for Newport, Waterville, Bangor, St. Cathar's, and all Maine stations, with through connection for Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line.

Baggage checked through, and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Station, thus saving all trouble to passengers at the boundary line.

For tickets and all information apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, or Bonaventure Depot.

T. A. MACKINNON,

Genl. Manager for the Trustees.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

Three Express trains daily to Boston, with Pullman Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

Trains leave Montreal 8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.55 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell 7.05 p.m., New London 9.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield, 11.10 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Montpel

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

VULGARITY IN LITERATURE.

If we allow for the conditions under which it is produced, the comparative correctness and dignity of style exhibited in English journalism, and what is called current literature, will strike us as remarkable. But the conditions do not admit of more than comparative excellence; and when we turn from these literally ephemeral productions to contemporaneous prose-writings of more pretension, we can hardly fail to be struck by their inferiority. How many prose-writers are there in England, whose works are well known and popular, and whose style would satisfy a daily fastidious critic? I confess—and I should not presume to say so if I did not think I am but one of many who experience a similar difficulty—I find most English books of to-day hard to read, by reason of their style. They are not by the familiarity either of carelessness or of excessive coloring. They have either no manner, or too much manner. They are either awkward, or jaunty. They lack measure, reserve, composure; in a word, they are deficient in self-restraint and self-respect. If they are letters they do not belong to the Aristocracy of Letters. When Napoleon took Talleyrand by the ear in the presence of his entire Court, the Minister not uncharacteristically remarked, "What a pity so great a man should be so ill-bred!" It is a common thing now-a-days for writers who have not even the excuse of greatness, to "take the public by the ear," and the public, unfortunately, are not so fastidious as the Bishop of Autun. When one writer presents himself to it with a free-and-easy air, and, so to speak, in his dressing-gown and slippers, or when another writer bursts upon it in spangles and gorgeous vestiture, unhappily it does not tell the former to go home and dress himself, nor convey to the latter that he is uncommonly like a baron. The vulgar like vulgarity, and, above all things, they love bright colors. Not a few writers in our time have passed for men-of-letters by dint of being ungrammatical; and a still greater number have achieved reputation by the prodigal employment of adjectives and epithets that dazzle but scarcely illumine.—*Alfred Austin, in "National Review" for March.*

PECULIARITIES OF GREAT MEN.

The famous saying that no hero is a hero to his valet was unhappily not refuted by Goethe when he observed in his magnificent way that a hero is a hero and that a valet is a valet. How Howard's servants and family must have smiled when they read Burke's magnificent panegyric on the great philanthropist. We wonder what Antonia would have thought of the Conqueror of the World, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough of the "source of France." The one, if we are to believe Procopius, was an object of awe, alternately the wit and the puppet, of his contemptible consort. The other, it is notorious, never durst put a finger in opposition to his wife. His uxorious weakness was, indeed, the just of his laqueys. It would have required more penetration than falls to most men to discern a king of men in the shabby, dirty scarecrow—his ruffles plastered with spit cravat, his waistcoat bedimmed with snuff—which sat in the centre of the "Tobacco Parlour." What a different figure does Napoleon make in the narrative of Count Ségur and in the narrative of Madame de Remusat! How difficult it is to reconcile the Augustus of history with the Augustus of Suetonius! In public the majestic, calm, inscrutable ruler; in private a very ordinary man, with an ample share of the weaknesses of his race.

"He would," says Suetonius, "go abroad in his chair, or walk, and toward the end of his walk he would run jumping about, wrapped up in linen or fannels. Sometimes he would angle or play with dice, or chequers, or nuts, with pretty prating little boys whom he used to pick up from several parts, especially Mauritania and Syria."

He was the lord of the civilized world, but the slave of a wife and a daughter; afraid to sleep in the dark by himself, and full of the most ridiculous vanity. "His eyes," so writes the same author, "being clear and bright, he was willing to have it thought there was something of divine vigor in them, and was not a little pained to see people, upon his looking steadfastly on them, lower their countenances as if the sun shone in their eyes!" Even the foremost man of this world—the mighty Julius—wasted a great deal of his valuable time at the toilet-table. No excoomb in Rome was more careful about his personal appearance. Suetonius assures us that he invaded Britain simply that he might have the pick of our pearls, then the best known to connoisseurs, and that even at the moment of his death his last thought was that he might fall gracefully—"Suum ad ima curra deduxit quo decens cadere."

But the contrast between a great man as he appears to the world and as he appears in private life was never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of the younger Pitt.

"When he was at Walmer"—we are quoting Lady Hester Stanhope's "Memoirs"—"he used to go to a farm where hay and corn were kept for the horses. He had a room fitted up there with a table and two or three chairs. Oh, what slices of bread and butter I have seen him eat there, and hunches of bread and cheese big enough for a ploughman! He used to say that whenever he could retire from public life he would have a good English woman cook. To see him at table with vulgar sea captains and ignorant militia colonels, with two or three servants in attendance—he who had been accustomed to a servant behind each chair, to all that was great and distinguished in Europe—one might have supposed disgust would have worked some change in him; but it was always the same. On one occasion Sir Edward Knatchbull took him to the Ashford ball to show him off to the young men and their wives. Though sitting in the room in all his senatorial seriousness he observed everything, and nobody could give a more lively account of the ball than he. He told who was round of a certain captain, how Mrs. K. was dressed, how Miss Jones, Miss Johnson or Miss Anybody danced."

We find him, in another passage, drinking out of a lady's shoe and superintending his sister's toilet. Lord Chatham was a model of domesticity. The price, bordering upon insolence, in which he showed himself encased to the world, says Brougham, fell naturally from him, and without any effort to put it off, as he crossed the threshold of his own door. He was, however, always studious to maintain his dignity, and it was noticed that when he read Shakespeare in his family circle he invariably passed the volume on to someone else when he came to the comic passages, resuming it again when the serious portions recommenced.

GOING FOR THE MAIL.

For years, says an exchange, the children of Colonel Mott, of Westbury, Conn., were in the habit of harnessing the family horse and driving to the Post-office for the daily mail. I sat last fall the old horse, with others, was turned out to pasture, but it seems that he remembered his duty. About the usual time of the day he escaped from the lot and trotted to the Post-office, where he was observed to wait patiently. The postmaster surmised the animal's mission, and he selected Mr. Mott's mail, tied it up in a package and adjusted it to the horse's head. The mail arrived at its destination safely. The animal ever since has appeared daily at the regular hour at the Post-office for his master's mail.

BOTH WERE SWEET.

A doctor, attending the other day a worthy baronet, received by mistake as his fee a couple of mint lozenges, rolled up in paper. In the evening the baronet found the sovereign and shilling in his pocket in lieu of the mint lozenges, and on meeting the doctor, asked him how he liked his fee. "Oh, it was very sweet," was the reply. The real fee was soon after presented, enclosed with the following:—The fee was sweet—I thank you for the hint, these are as sweet; they've both been through the Mint.

LIKE ALL STERLING REMEDIES, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver complaint and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptoms are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN AS GOOD.

"Have you enjoyed our strawberry festival, boys?" "Oh! yes, sir." "Then," asked the teacher, seeking to append a moral, "if you had slipped into my garden and picked those strawberries without my leave, would they have tasted as good as now?" Every small boy in that staid and stately company shrieked "No, sir!" "Why not?" "Cause," said little Thomas, with the cheerfulness of conscious virtue, "then we shouldn't have sugar and cream with 'em."

A FACT.

There are oils white, and oils black, Put up in bottles short and tall, But Haggard's Yellow Oil for pain, Is the very best oil of all. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, sprains, bruises, contracted cords, sore throat, frost bites, burns and all soreness of the flesh. It is for external and internal use.

WEALTHY FATHER. "As I have often told you, Mr. Smythe, you had better forget my daughter. I will never consent to her marrying a soldier." Cornet S., with embarrassment: "But I cannot exist without her, I assure you." Father: "That I can well believe, with your cornet's pay." Tableau!

THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD.—The entire Western hemisphere pronounce Murray & Lamm's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the bazaar, and the bath, that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers.

PARAPHRASING IS NOW in fashion as part of the grammar examination. This is the way a boy, who had remembered that there is a Lydia on the sea coast of Asia Minor, paraphrased Milton's line, "And ever against eating cares lay me in soft Lydian airs." "And, to prevent any concern about over-eating myself, send me constantly to the sea-side."

REMARKABLE RESTORATION.—Mrs. A. O'Brien, 372 Exchange street, Buffalo, was supposed to be dying with consumption and abandoned by her physician. She suffered terribly and was reduced in flesh to ninety pounds. In this condition she resorted to Bunsell Blood Bitters, and now enjoys perfect health and weighs one hundred and forty-five lbs. She will gladly answer enquiring sufferers on receipt of U. S. postage stamp.

WASHINGTON HAS 52,000 trees along its streets. For a city named in honor of a man celebrated for cutting trees down, this is a good showing.

MR. C. E. RIGGINS, Jeannville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

"I THOUGHT you were a flame of Miss Bullion, Mr. Dodd," said Sam. "I thought so, too," said the other, "until the old man put me out one night."

BLUE BLOOD.—Pure blood, good health, follow the use of Golden Fruit Bitters and Pills. Sold by all druggists at 75c. per bottle.

NOT LONG DEAD!

"Is your wife acquainted with the dead language?" asked the professor of a Newiman man. "Maybe she is," was the reply, "but the language she uses is entirely too warm to have been dead very long."

SAVED FROM THE SCALPEL.—A Toronto lady, Mrs. Deikenshaw, contracted a disease of the knee joint and was advised to submit it to a surgical operation by the best physicians attending; all other treatment having failed, when Haggard's Yellow Oil was tried and speedily effected a cure. It is the unfailing remedy for accidents and emergencies, and is for external and internal use.

Financial.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the Second day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the Second day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board,
W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.

MONEY TO LEND
—ON—
REAL ESTATE,
at lowest rates.
STUART & FAIR,
Notaries and Commissioners, Issuers of Marriage Licenses,
13 HOSPITAL STREET.
ERNEST STUART, JOHN FAIR, JR.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, the Saw and Shingle Mills in good running order with good water-power, in Village of St. Chrysostome, County Chateauguay, with about 35 arpents land under good cultivation, with house, barn, and stables thereon, will be sold on liberal terms. For further information, apply to COLLEGE, 22 Foundling street, Montreal, or M. COLLEGE, on premises.

BUSINESS STAND TO LET.—The premises occupied for the past thirty years by the undersigned as a general store, a good business can be done. Apply to J. BLACKBURN, New Edinburgh, Ont.

Business Cards.

WALL PAPER!
J. L. CARSON & CO.,
Our New Number,
1739 Notre Dame st.

J. W. ROBERTS,
Importer and Manufacturer of Fine English Racing, Hunting and Equestrian Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Boys' and Girls' Pileas, &c. Just opened, another case of these beautiful goods. They are all from the best English makers, and are fully guaranteed. They are giving splendid satisfaction. Would be pleased to show these goods to intending purchasers at
46 St. James street West.
Telephone communication.

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Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. AGREEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS drawn. All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with accuracy, promptitude and upon Reasonable Terms by
J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert,
442 St. James street, Montreal.
Correspondence invited.

PORTLAND CEMENT!
ROMAN CEMENT,
FIRE BRICKS,
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WATER LIME,
DRAIN PIPES,
PLASTER OF PARIS,
WHITING,
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W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 Grey Noun street.

GEORGE WOOLEY,
SUCCESSOR TO JAMES MORRICE,
127 BLEURY STREET,
Two doors above Dorchester street.
Upholstering and Cabinet Making in all its Branches.
Many years experience, newest designs in Furniture, and fire-proof coverings always on hand. Hair for Mattresses at reasonable prices. Fine custom-made work, a specialty, and always guaranteed. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Summer Resorts.

LORDELLE.

A Gentleman occupying his own country Residence will receive a limited number of boarders for the summer season. Location is unsurpassed in the Eastern Townships for health, scenery, and genuine comfort. Walks and drives in all directions being fine. Rooms are large and airy, overlooking beautiful lake, five miles long by three miles wide. Superior fishing, boating, and bathing; five minutes' walk from Depot, Post Office, and Lake. A carriage and Stabling for those desiring to bring their own horses; distant about sixty five miles easterly from Montreal via S.E.R.R. (People of character and standing desired). Reference, D. A. Budge, Secy., Y.M.C.A.
Address E. P. S., Box 814, Montreal.

HOTEL EVERETT,
OLD ORCHARD BEACH (Maine).
Mrs. M. F. LIBBY, Proprietress.
This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for summer visitors on 1st June, 1884.
Its location is unsurpassed. The house is finished and furnished with every regard to comfort and luxury. The rooms are large and well-ventilated.
The broad, shady Plaza, with its hammocks and chairs invite repose.
Gas, Speaking Tubes, Electric Bells, are among the conveniences.
The house is also drained by the new sewerage system. Mrs. Libby's Staples Cottage so well and favorably known, will be continued by Mrs. Libby as heretofore. References on application. Address
Mrs. M. F. LIBBY,
Staples Cottage,
Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, two (2) Hydraulic Presses, made by Clarkson Brothers, Glasgow, Scotland, 14 1/2 inches diameter—powerful, substantial, and complete in every respect, in perfect working order; will be sold very cheap.
Apply at 14 St. Peter street.

FOR SALE, fine garden Raspberry Canes and twenty Hives of Bees. Apply to EDWARD GRAVES, Cote St. Antoine.

SAFES for Sale and removed, hoisted and lowered.
A. AHEAN, 577 Craig street.

FOR SALE IN WM. PERRY
Lot, Mount Royal cemetery, six lots in one or divided in two. Apply to Mr. PERRY, or Superintendent.

SPENCER
ADDRESSING PRESS
FOR SALE
Apply at this Office, or address

J. DOUGALL & SON

CEDAR BOATS for Sale or Hire,
of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Repairing done cheap and neatly. Boats supplied and rented for the season at low rates.
JOE ST. VINCENT & LAMARIN,
Office, Richelieu Pier.

Silverware, Cutlery, &c.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Finest Silver Plate in
TEA SETS, TRAYS, SIDE DISHES, WATER SETS, FRUIT STANDS, CARD CASES, CAKE BASKETS, CRUETS, FISH CARVERS, SALAD BOWLS, JELLY FRAMES, FIVE O'CLOCK SETS, BISCUIT JARS, &c., &c.
PEARL HANDLED DESERT and FISH EATING KNIVES and FORKS.
Guaranteed quality SPOONS and FORKS.
PLATED CUTLERY.
POLISHED BRASS WARE IN
ANTIQUE JUGS, WRITING SETS, CARD TABLES, FLOWER HOLDERS, HAND-MADE SILVER, CANDLESTICKS, MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS,
With Gongs, Chimes, &c. very finest movements.
Genuine Canton Gongs,
Lemire's Opera Glasses,
Musical Boxes, Fans,
Bronzes, latest Parisian designs.
Barbentine and Paraffin Ware,
Specialties for Wedding Presents.
Wholesale and Retail.
J. WATSON & PELTON
53 ST. SULPICE STREET.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant MAYNIE'S lane route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, May 17, 10.00 a.m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, May 22, 2.00 p.m.
CITY OF CHICAGO, Saturday, May 31, 10.00 a.m.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, June 7, 3.00 p.m.
From Pier 36, North River, New York.
Special Round Trip Tickets, good to 15th July at reduced rate.
Intermediate Passage \$40. Round Trip, \$75.
Rates of passage, \$30, \$50 and \$100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.
Children between 2 and 12 years of age half fare. Servants, \$50.
CITY OF LONDON, \$7, and to PARIS, \$15 and \$20 additional, according to route selected.
STORAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.
Havon, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms and ships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
INMAN STEAMSHIP CO. (Limited), New York.
CHAS. C. HAY, 143 St. James street.
J. Y. GILMORE & CO. 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

GERMAN AND U. S. MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTH AMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, Foot of Second street, Hoboken.
FIDEL, Wednesday, May 7, 3.30 p.m.
NECKAR, Saturday, May 10, 2.00 p.m.
AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, May 14, 8.00 a.m.
ODER, Saturday, May 17, 2.00 p.m.
Rates of Passage from New York to Southampton, Havre, or Bremen.
First cabin, \$80 and \$100, according to location. Second Cabin, New York to Bremen and return, \$100. Storage at very low rates. Steamers sail from between Second and Third streets, Hoboken, N. J. For freight or passage apply to GILMORE & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
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GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. E., foot of King st.
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WINCONSIN, Saturday, May 10, 4.30 p.m.
WYOMING, Tuesday, May 20, 12.30 p.m.
OREGON, Saturday, May 24, 4.30 a.m.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make a passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath room, smoking room, drawing room, piano and library, also experienced surgeons, stewards and caterers on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
Cabin Passage (one berth) to stateroom, \$50, \$50, and \$100, Intermediate, \$40.
STORAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.
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J. Y. GILMORE & CO. 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

RED STAR LINE.

U. S. and Royal Belgian Mail Steamers From New York, EVERY SATURDAY for Antwerp. Direct Route to Paris and the Continent.
WESTERLAND, Saturday, May 10, 5.00 p.m.
NORFOLK, Saturday, May 17, 10.30 a.m.
HOLLAND, Saturday, May 24, 8.00 p.m.
WAESLAND, Saturday, May 31, 10.30 a.m.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms and ships. Second Cabin accommodations unequalled. Staterooms all on main deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep or pigs carried.
Spring and Summer Rates.
Saloon, \$50 to \$80; excursion, \$110 to \$150.
Second Cabin, forward and prepaid tickets, \$50.
Excursion tickets, \$50.
Storage at very low rates. Bedding and outfit FREE on all ways. Storage to Paris, \$21.50.
For freight and passage apply to
PETER WILHELM & SONS, 55 Broadway, N. Y.
J. Y. GILMORE & CO. 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE STATE LINE

OF FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMERS. Regular Weekly Service between New York, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast. STATE OF NEBRASKA, Thursday, May 8, 3 p.m.
STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, May 15, 9 a.m.
STATE OF IOWA, Thursday, May 22, 9 a.m.
STATE OF INDIANA, Thursday, May 29, 9 a.m.
The route of State Line Steamers is the shortest sea passage being from New York to Glasgow direct, via the north of Ireland, thus avoiding a turbulent passage across St. George's Channel. Passengers booked through Liverpool may stop over in Scotland for a few days before going on to destination.
All vessels of this line are built under special survey, and classed A 100 (highest description) at Lloyd's. They are fitted up with every improvement which experience can suggest for the safety, comfort and convenience of First, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and from their fine model and great power, are calculated to maintain a speed equal to any of the other first-class lines.
First Cabin, \$60; Round Trip, \$110. Second Cabin, \$40 outward; \$35 prepaid; \$75 for Round Trip.
Storage at very low rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.
Or to J. Y. GILMORE & CO. 354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
Tons. Tons.
VANCOUVER, 5,700 BROOKLYN, 4,600
SASKATCHEWAN, 5,700 TORONTO, 3,956
MONTREAL, 5,700
DOMINION, 3,178 ONTARIO, 3,187
QUEBEC, 5,700 TEXAS, 2,700
MISSISSIPPI, 5,700

DATES OF SAILING:

From Quebec:
MONTREAL, 10th May.
SASKATCHEWAN, 17th May.
BROOKLYN, 24th May.
VANCOUVER, 31st May.
TORONTO, 7th June.
QUEBEC, 14th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From Quebec, \$50, \$60, \$80, \$90, Return, \$90, \$100, \$110, \$144.
Intermediate, \$45. Storage at very low rates.
Prepaid Storage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Films, Main, & Montgomery; in London to Gracie & Hunter, Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
Owners and General Agents, Antwerp.
Direct and Regular Steamship Communications between CANADA AND ANTWERP.
Under Contract with Dominion Government.

The steamers are intended to sail as follows:
Halifax to Antwerp Direct.
SS. "HERMANN," on or about 18th April.

The steamers will sail as follows from Antwerp direct for Quebec and Montreal:
SS. "ROWENA," on or about 25th April.
SS. "HERMANN," on or about 25th May.

Regular monthly communication will be continued throughout the season.
Through Bill of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.
For rates of freight, passage and other particulars apply to
STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp.

MUNSTERLOH & CO., Genl. Agents, Montreal.

NATIONAL LINE

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