

Notices of births, marriages and deaths... unless otherwise notified...

BIRTHS. PHILIP—At No. 30 Albert Road, Montreal, on the 22nd March, the wife of Alex. Philip, bookkeeper, of a daughter.

MARRIED. McLAIR—At Alexandria, Ont., on Tuesday, 21st March, 1882, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., John A. McLaire, Esq., of East Hawkesbury, Prescott, to Christina, daughter of Mr. William Ross, of Leochiel.

DIED. GARDNER—In this city, on the 21st March, Eliza Lammie, beloved wife of Thomas A. Gardner. Funeral will take place from her husband's residence, 255 1/2 St. Mary street, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

PATERSON—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Peter Paterson, of the Montreal Post Office, aged 51 years, and 22 days.

WALKER—At Lechate, on the 8th Feb., John Mackie Walker, age 23 years and 29 days. Also, William Walker, on February 23rd, aged 74 years and 7 months.

BROWNING—Suddenly, at 171 Drommond street, on the 23rd inst., of heart disease, Mrs. Browning, aged 60 years, daughter of the late Wm. Browning, of Donetshire, England.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Friday, 24th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TELEPHONIC and telegraphic communication night and day. Tees & Co., undertakers, 11 Bonaventure street.

FOR MEDIUM price furniture you cannot do better than to go to Shaw's, 720 1/2 Craig street. They keep an immense assortment. Prices as usual, low.

STRANGERS visiting the city and wanting fine furniture, would do well to give us a call and they are sure to be suited. Goods carefully packed and freight prepaid to all parts of the country if desired. Henry J. Shaw & Co., 720 Craig street.

ARE YOU—Are you a dyspeptic? Have you indigestion? Is your liver sluggish? Does your food trouble you? Does sleep fail to refresh you? Is your appetite and energy gone? Zepes (from Brazil) will cure you, tone you up, and invigorate your whole system. It is a gentle purgative, acts as a wonder upon, and gives strength and energy to the digestive apparatus. It is strongly anti-bilious, carries off all surplus bile, tones the liver, gives sound digestion and speedy health to the dyspeptic and the bilious. Try a 10 cent sample.

DECKER, Is the proper way to spell the name of the famous Piano Makers.

DECKER BROS. THE BOGUS "DECKER." In DeZonche & Co.'s window, drops two letters, so as to clear the bogus makers of the law's meshes, and is stencilled.

DECKER & BRO., New York. Of course, it is an impudent FRAUD to take advantage of

DECKER'S NAME AND FAME!

ALL HOTELS, CLUBS AND RESTAURANTS.

JONAS' FLAVORING EXTRACTS! Sold by all first-class Grocers throughout the Dominion.

JONAS & CO., 55 St. Sulpice street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Issued by JOHN M. DUFF, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS.

HEARTH RUGS AND DOOR MATS. We are now showing one of the finest assortments of these goods ever exhibited here, from the very best of the finest Turkey, comprising YAK, BEAM, TAPESTRY, VELVET, AXMINSTER, RIBBER, TAN, GORE, REVERSIBLE, TURKISH, LAZAR, SHEER, SKIN, etc., etc. in every variety of style and price, and in all sizes, of Mats and Rugs. MATS from 50c up to \$150.

WORTH TWICE THAT. Just from Paris one case of All-wool Debrige, all shades; will be sold at 1/2c; worth twice that.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! Fine Table Lamps, with Gold Burner and Fancy Chimney, new patterns, 75c. Come and see our splendid cheap lot.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOLS! The reason why Clapperton's Thread is so much liked for that machine and hand sewing is because of its strength, smoothness and freedom from knots.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. REDUCED! REDUCED! REDUCED! These Plain Ribbons that were 20c are now 8c. Plain Ribbons that were 25c are now 15c. Plain Ribbons that were 50c are now 18c. Wide Cash Ribbons of splendid quality, that were \$1.50, are now 50c yard.

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MR. GEORGE YOUNG. Will preside at the NOON MEETING To-morrow (Friday), at 12.15. Subject—"Special Prayer for Temperance Work and Temperance Workers."

JOHN MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS! JUST MARKED OFF: New all-wool French Twilled Belges, in all shades, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST MARKED OFF: New Royal Twills, in all colors, at 25c per yard. New Persian Twills, in all colors, at 30c per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST MARKED OFF: New Lustré Corda, in all colors, at 18c per yard. New Fancy Satin Dress Goods, in a variety of pretty shades and very neat patterns, 20c and 25c per yard.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST MARKED OFF: New Estamena, in all colors, at 30c, 40c and 50c per yard. New Colored Cashmere, new Colored French Delaines, new Colored Dress Goods of all kinds at John Murphy & Co's.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST MARKED OFF: New goods continually receiving at John Murphy & Co's. Five percent Discount for cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

NEW DRESS GOODS JUST MARKED OFF: 403 and 405 NOTRE DAME STREET, Corner St. Peter street.

NEW HATS. SPRING OF 1882. Receiving daily all the newest and latest novelties in ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS. FULLOVERS.

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ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. THE ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE. The leading Art Periodicals of England, France, Germany Italy and America are now on file in the Gallery for the use of members and their families.

ROYAL SCOTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting will be held in the Armory on FRIDAY, 24th inst., at 8.30 p.m. All the Regiment interested in rifle shooting are invited to attend.

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Meetings, Amusements, &c.

CONVERSAZIONE!

The fifth and closing of the series of entertainments in the Lecture-room of the American Presbyterian Church...

THURSDAY, March 23rd, 1882. From 7 to 10 p.m. Tickets, 25c, to be had at the door.

MASQUERADE AT THE PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK.

When the Royal Dragons will make their last appearance this season on ice. Come one, come all, and see what it takes to make a night of it.

6TH FUSILIERS.

The Battalion will parade at the Armory, Old City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m. Uniform—Undress.

MIZPAH LODGE, No. 3, L.O.O.F.

The regular weekly meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Oddfellows' Chambers, No. 66 1/2, Craig street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

BY ST. BARTHOLOMEWS CHORUS, in the Lecture Hall of the Church. THURSDAY EVENING, March 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

FUNERAL

The members of the above named Society are requested to attend the funeral of the late Peter Paterson, from No. 129 St. Ursula street, on FRIDAY, March 24th, at 3 p.m.

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Brigade will parade in the Armory, Old City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock sharp.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Mount Royal, No. 3694.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, at their Court House, Victoria Mission Street, Corner of Godwin and St. James streets.

SOMETHING NEW! CONCERT

By the RENOWNED SMITH FAMILY, With Tableau Vivants. NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT. Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society. WILL be held in the Lecture Room ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24th, 1882.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

Monday Evening, March 27th, at 8 p.m. O. S. POWELL, LL.D. Give his favorite Lecture on "LOVE AND MATRIMONY."

GRANDEST ATHLETIC EVENT EVER COMPLETED FOR IN CANADA.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE CRYSTAL RINK, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, April 5th, Finishing SATURDAY, April 8th.

SELF-CULTURE.

Prof. O. S. Powell delivered the second of his lectures on Paraphenology before a very large audience in Nordheimer's Hall.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Mar. 18th, 1882, and corresponding week of last year: Mar. 1882. Mar. 1881. DAILY. Monday 12,443 Tuesday 12,910 Wednesday 12,941 Thursday 12,958 Friday 12,988 Saturday 12,913 Total 75,170

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The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

REMARK is made on the fact that a fire at the Royal Albert Docks broke out in a different quarter to that which had been indicated in an anonymous warning; but that is just what might have been expected, for the quarter indicated was likely to be closely watched for the purposes of the incendiaries.

THE GOVERNMENT of New Brunswick has been sustained in the Assembly by a vote of twenty-three to seventeen in resisting a resolution, as one of want of confidence, which advised that the vacancies in the Legislative Council should not be filled, at least until constitutional means for the abolition of that chamber should be exhausted.

THE CORPORATION of LONDON is a great body, and its sheriffs are exceedingly great men. From time immemorial to give dinners in the House of Commons dining-room, when they personally presented petitions at Westminster, but some member, jealous of parliamentary privileges, sought to stop this time-worn custom. Now there is a special committee of the House in whose hands are matters concerning the creature comforts of the House. To this Kitchen Committee the question was solemnly referred, with the result that the sheriffs are not in the declining years of their office to be turned away from the privileges of the House of Commons dining-room. Happy sheriffs!

"SHERBROOKE" accuses us of mis-statement in the Bradlaugh question, but the mis-statements are in his own letter. First, then, we drew no distinction between the political and religious aspect of the question, nor do we understand how it can cease to be either a political or a religious question. Secondly, we did not say that the sincerity of the party should not be challenged. We only said it never was challenged in the case of persons notoriously indifferent to the oath and who go through without balking. Thirdly, we did not, as is implied all through this letter, either say or imply that Mr. Bradlaugh ought to be allowed to take the oath, but we did say that it was probable that the time would come when the oath would not be enforced on any who objected to it, and gave as a reason for this that to many of those who take it, it is an empty and therefore ineffectual form.

THERE ARE SYMPTOMS to indicate that the Intercolonial Railway's list of employees requires purging. A day or two ago two railway men on their way from work at Moncton got into an altercation and one was stabbed by the other in a dangerous manner. Some time ago two trains came into collision near Halifax, causing the death of a fireman. At the inquest the train despatcher and his operator at Truro swore positively that an order had been sent to the station master at Windsor Junction to detain the train that by going on caused the accident. An intermediate operator who heard the message pass through his office corroborated the train despatcher's evidence. The station master swore positively that it was a train of another number which he had received the order to detain. The station master was given the benefit of the doubt produced by his own testimony, the jury believing that at most a mistake had been made either in sending or receiving the order. The friends of the killed man were not satisfied, however, and, at the instance of one of his brothers, the station master was arrested upon a charge of manslaughter. The preliminary examination was delayed from day to day, on account of the railway Department failing to produce books and documents required in evidence. At length appeared in Court Mr. Tupper, son of the Minister of Railways, who had been retained

by the Department to watch the case, who assured the magistrate that the accused station master had been proved entirely blameless, through the discovery that the train despatcher's books bore evidence of having been tampered with by altering a figure so as to correspond with that official's testimony at the inquest. The result of this intimation was the immediate and honorable acquittal of the accused. The sequel to this might well be supposed to be the giving of the train despatcher, and possibly the two witnesses swearing in corroboration of his evidence, an opportunity of clearing themselves of the charge of perjury implied in the assertion of the Department's counsel, that the despatcher as originally entered in the order book did not agree with their sworn testimony. More than a week has passed, however, and there is no word as yet of any action being taken in the matter, while the travelling public seemingly have their lives and limbs in the care of persons whose oaths even cannot be trusted.

CARELESS POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

The dead letter undertakers seem to have a dearth of legitimate epistolary corpses, from the avidity with which they anatomize perfectly healthy subjects sent to them by burking postal clerks who act as their procurers. A short time ago a letter was mailed in a Montreal street letter box, addressed to the Sandwich Islands and bearing eight cents in postage stamps upon the envelope, according to the rates given in the official Postal Guide, and also in the postal bulletin issued by the Montreal Post Office for March, 1882. The sender was a few days later astonished to receive his letter back in a very demoralized condition, the envelope ripped open and covered all over with official memoranda intended to convey the intimation that the misive had been arrested in its westward flight for evading the full amount of postage. An enclosure from the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa gave the same intimation in a more formal and explicit manner, politely asking that additional stamps to the value of seven cents be affixed to the envelope, which already bore the appearance of a miniature theatrical bill board. Bewildered with all this official contradiction, he sought the kindly aid of the Post Office Inspector, when closer examination disclosed the fact that the letter had been deflected from its intended route at Windsor, and the still more important fact that, not only was it not underpaid, but it was overpaid three cents, the latest postal decree having been that King Kalakaua's dominions had been admitted to the Postal Union. The question arises, if post officials at headquarters are not posted in postage rates, have they permission to cut open a letter on mere guess without taking the trouble to consult the record? While on this subject, there is another postal grievance of a similar nature worthy of attention. We have sometimes occasion to compliment the employees of our city delivery department on their acuteness in finding the proper destination of badly addressed letters, but the cases are not few in which they fail to earn that admiration which is everywhere accorded to the English post office authorities for intelligence and zeal in delivering letters aright. For instance, a letter to a lady whose name has few duplicates in the directory addressed by mistake to Sherbrooke instead of Drummond street was returned to the writer in England for correct address and comes back with a page or two of strong expressions of astonishment at the stupidity of a post office department that could not deliver a letter better than that.

SPECULATING CLERKS.

"It has been calculated," says the Montreal Times, "that food cost 32 per cent more in 1881 than it did in 1878. The incomes of a large class of our people have not increased in proportion to the growth of living expenses, and the pressure of swelling expenditures against an unsteady income is a troublesome thing to mind and pocket."

There can be no doubt for the truth of this and the outcome of it in this city has been an attempt to meet it partly and lessen the cost of living by the co-operative system. There can be no question of the popularity of this to purchasers whatever it may be in the long run to the stockholders. Groceries and other things probably are bought at lower prices and there is likely also some saving not inconsiderable in the necessity to pay cash for everything, so that only the absolutely necessary things are purchased. A running account is a dangerous thing. Much is ordered then that might be dispensed with and not thought of till the big account at the end of the month or quarter stares the housekeeper in the face. There is something anomalous, however, in the fact that the same parties who patronize the co-operative idea to make things cheap call for a custom house on the sea and land border to add to the price and make things dear. Whatever be the cause living is dearer and the large number, who, with unelastic salaries, have to meet the increased expense, find it indeed very troublesome. Some of our large institutions, mercantile, monitory, &c., have been very properly warning their officers to beware of being led into speculations beyond their means in the hope of adding to their means. The warning would have a quadruple force to all if, in addition to the warning, they were to assist in lessening the

temptation to speculations by additions to salaries and bonuses. Wisely and liberally granted, with a kind admonition, these would at the present time be a real boon to many.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

In last week's series of the ever charming Echoes of the Week, which that entertaining writer, George Augustus Sala, contributes to the Illustrated London News, an account is given of a personal visit with a number of other writers and worthies to the tunnel which the South Eastern Railway Company has already commenced boring under the channel. It appears from the account that beneath the bottom of the channel was the last place in the world that George Augustus Sala ever expected to drink long life to Her Majesty the Queen. He certainly thinks he did it there and wrote a lively account of the adventure. Is this all a mistake? Can it be that when Mr. Sala imagined that he was drinking the health of the Queen, of the "Mistress of the Seas," beneath her greatest domain, that all the time the chalky cliffs of Dover were above his head? Oh the pity of it, if it be true, that he was the victim of a very practical joke played by Sir Edward Watkins, whose enemies or rivals state that the tunnel does not extend under the channel at all, but merely burrows under the shore! It is hardly credible that a man of Sir Edward Watkins' stamp should be guilty of deception, and of a deception which could not long be kept up. This is probably only one of the wiles of those who oppose the scheme. Mr. Sala has done the tunnel scheme some service by raking up some of the old genuine objections which were made to the building of railways, and the incredulity and ignorance of even great writers, judging from their vehicles of publication. Mr. Sala continues:

"So we sped back to town by an express train; and I went home, and read in an old number of the Quarterly Review a fine old crusted article on a projected railway. Hear the Q. R. — "As to those persons who speculate on making railways generally through the kingdom, and superseding all the canals, all the waggon, mills, and stage-coaches, post-chaises, and, in short, every other mode of conveyance by land and by water, we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice. — "The gross exaggeration of the powers of the locomotive steam-engine (or, to speak in plain English, the steam carriage) may delude for a time; but must end in the mortification of all concerned. — "The proposed railway was one to connect London with Ipswich, and the promoters of the scheme had the hardihood to assert that the trains would attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Whereat wrote the indignant Quarterly: — "With all these assurances we should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congress's rickety rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate. — "Wordsworth, we all know, penned a beautiful sonnet against railways, beginning— "Is there no soul of English ground secure From rash assault?"

Medical men of authority declared that the tunnels would be dangerous in producing colds, catarrhs and consumptions; and that "the deafening peal, the fearful gloom, the clanking chains, the dismal glare of the locomotive," and a thousand other horrors, were so alarming that such inventions ought to be utterly proscribed. But the sweetest delirance against steam locomotion was made in Parliament by the beloved Colonel Sibthorp. That gallant M.P. assured the House of Commons that "railways were dangerous and delusive speculations," and that "such schemes were unsatisfactory, and, above all, unknown to the Constitution of this country." And finally, that "he hated the very name of a railway—he hated it, as he hated the devil." The Channel Tunnel scheme will have to go through a vast amount of opposition of this kind.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, March 23. MINISTERIAL CAUCUS. Yesterday was private members' day, but was a pretty lively one in several respects. There was a ministerial caucus in the morning, which, though secret, is understood to have discussed the question of the re-distribution of seats and the much talked of dissolution of Parliament among other things. In regard to the former, current talk is that fewer changes will be proposed than was at one time supposed, it being thought that too sweeping changes might create a reaction in regard to dissolution. It is understood that members were admonished to keep their powder dry and be ready for emergencies, but were told that no decision had yet been arrived at. It is tolerably certain that Mr. Mackenzie's committee on members before propagation. In the House Mr. Blake did not move his North-West land resolutions. In which an animated discussion was expected. There was quite a brisk rencontre between Mr. Anglin and Sir Charles Tupper in regard to the purchase of second-hand cars for the Intercolonial Railway. Sir Charles claimed that the cost was very light, indeed only about half of first cost, and that a saving was effected by the purchase. The vexed question of what should and should not be charged to capital account also came in. Sir Charles contending that new purchases should be charged to capital account and repairs to ordinary account. Mr. Anglin held that the purchase of second-hand cars was prima facie evidence that the rolling stock was run down. If bought cheaply they must be of inferior construction or injured from use. He remonstrated vigorously against making purchases of rolling stock in the United States while the Government railway workshops at Moncton were idle and Canadian workmen were going abroad to seek work. The principal feature of the evening's session was the passage through its final stages of THE DECEASED WIFE'S NESTER BILL, despite several attempts to amend or destroy it. Mr. Mills' motion to amend the bill so as to make the law uniform throughout the Dominion was lost by a vote of 51 to 106. A second amendment by Mr. Amyot to declare legal any marriages that may be celebrated by the regular clergy was declared lost without recording the yeas and nays. Sir Albert Smith then moved the six months' hiatus, which was negatived by the decisive vote of 113 yeas to 55 nays. After the amendment had been carried in its final stage it was made up as amended by Dr. Strang, who moved an amendment to provide for legalizing marriage to a widow with the brother of a deceased husband. This was also negatived by a vote of 87 to 48, after which the bill was read a third time and passed. An important return in regard to the Pacific Railway was brought down yesterday, giving the correspondence between the Government

and Pacific Railway Company with remarks as to the route. The return includes a map filed by the Company with the Government in which is traced in red lines the projected route of the railway through the Rocky Mountains by way of the Kicking Horse Pass. The contract requires that the route shall be built by the Yellow Head Pass, and the Company in the correspondence produced state their strong belief that

A SHORTER AND MORE FAVORABLE ROUTE can be had by another pass. They ask that Government should apply to Parliament for the necessary legislation to enable the Governor-in-Council, notwithstanding the terms of contract in regard to the Yellow Head, to approve of such other route as may seem desirable. This reminds one that in discussing some matters with regard to Canadian Pacific contracts yesterday afternoon Sir Charles Tupper questioned the right to ask for particulars of contracts let by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is, however, distinctly provided in the Pacific Railway Act that such information shall be furnished to Parliament when called for.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Local Citizens' Committee was held in the Library of the Natural History Society on Monday evening. The chair was taken by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, and there were present, also, Dr. Dawson, F. W. Thomas, Chas. Garth, R. Moat, S. C. Stevenson and Frank W. Hicks. Dr. Hunt submitted copies of a circular of invitation to distinguished scientific men in Europe, which he had prepared as requested by the local committee. He stated that he had drawn up a list of at least 150 to whom these invitations would be sent. Among the notable men invited are the Duke of Argyll, Professor Allman, Dr. Acland, W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Warren, W. LaRue, Dr. P. N. Duncan, Douglas Galton, Prof. Geikie, the Rev. Samuel Houghton, Dr. Joseph Hooker, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Stanley Jevons, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Lockyer, Prof. Maskelyne, Prof. Lankester, Lord Lindsay, Prof. St. George Mivart, Dr. Odling, Dr. John Percy, Gen. Pitt Rivers, the Rt. Hon. Lyon Playfair, Prof. Frostwick, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Siemens, Prof. Warrington Smyth, W. C. Sorby, Dr. Spottiswoode, Dr. Tyndall, Gen. Strachey, Sir W. Thompson the Rev. O. Fisher, Prof. T. McKay Hughes, Rt. Hon. H. Pawcett. The committee on the deputation to His Excellency, inviting him to be present at the opening meeting in August, reported progress. Mr. F. W. Thomas read a memorial, prepared by the Finance Committee, addressed to the Mayor and City Council, asking for a grant of two thousand dollars to aid in the invitation of foreign guests in August next. The memorial was approved and signed by the members of the Executive Committee. It was then resolved that His Honor the Mayor, Colonel A. A. Stevenson and Messrs. Andrew Robertson, George Hargreaves and Hugh McLennan (with power to add to their number), be asked to be a delegation from the association to the Government at Ottawa for the purpose of inducing the Government to grant such financial aid to the local committee as these gentlemen may think it advisable to ask for. Prof. C. H. McLeod reported that the committee on rooms and places of meeting estimated their total probable expenditure at \$500. It was then resolved that all expenditures must first be sanctioned by the Executive Committee, and the accounts subsequently certified by the chairman of each special committee. The committee then adjourned to the 3rd of April at half-past seven o'clock p.m.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The stock of T. Laurin & Pils., wholesale boot and shoe makers, was yesterday morning sold at auction at the dollar cash—about half of it was manufactured and the rest in process. The price was considered very low as the goods had been entered in the inventory considerably below cost of manufacture, but quantities of each line were so small as to make it a very undesirable stock in hand.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Patrick H. Brennan of New York is seeking information about his sister Kate, who is believed to be in Montreal. He is a bright, winning child, and his loss is a terrible blow to his parents. Yesterday morning a money box was stolen from the office of the superintendent of the City Passenger Railway stable, at St. Jean Baptiste Village. A cupboard in which the box was had inadvertently been left open. It is believed that the amount taken is not over \$10.

The ice bridge is as firm and as passable as it was any time this year notwithstanding that a report has been circulated that a shove had taken place opposite the city. The ice dealers are at work this morning cutting and conveying ice, which is nearly two feet thick, to their store houses. "Are state lotteries injurious to the people?" was debated last evening in the basement of the Church of the Gesù at a meeting of the Catholic Club. Messrs. W. McKay and J. D. Purcell took the affirmative side of the question and the Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., and M. V. Quinn the negative. The meeting finally condemned lotteries.

There are many stories about hard heads, but the following item from a contemporary is equal to any of them: "A carter in the employ of Mr. D. Morrice, whilst driving along St. Mary street yesterday, fell from the sleigh and, before any aid could be rendered, the sleigh passed over his head. Although the vehicle weighed over 750 lb., strange to say the man escaped without the slightest injury."

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, March 23.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

There is not much change to report in the state of trade since our review last week. The volume of business is not large for the season. A fair number of customers have been down from the West during the week. It is probable that the number is larger than for the same week last year, but their purchases are not so large as last year. All firms are getting the number of customers is large, and also that they are buying very cautiously and prudently. Some report, however, that the purchases are small owing partly to the heavy stocks of winter goods which have to be carried over and which disincourage men to increase their responsibilities very freely and also to the fact that they have just bought partly largely from travellers. These firms state that while numerous parcels have been sold the aggregate value is not great. Others on the other side state that their aggregate sales have been larger than up to the same time last year. The trade west of Toronto has been very good indeed, and the rapid development of the North-West has given an impetus, of course, to trade in that quarter. The sales of dry goods and clothing for Manitoba and the North-West have been very large. The Lower Province trade has been very quiet so far. There are still some complaints about the cotton supply, but two of the new mills are now at work producing cloth, and though their cotton is not yet on the market it soon will be, and the trade will be better supplied. Remittances though somewhat better than last week are still not by any means good. The New York Bulletin says: "The volume of business continues dull and without change. The local receipts of wheat by railway for week ending 22nd March were 1,406 bushels. The total receipts from 1st January to 22nd March were 518,696 bushels, against 352,353 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 166,343 bushels. Local shipments for week ending 22nd March were 283 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 22nd March were 472,943 bushels, against 316,515 bushels at corresponding date in 1881, being an increase of 156,428 bushels. The provision market is quiet and about steady. Butter is unchanged. The receipts for the week were 597 packages, and shipments 713 packages. There is a little better feeling in cheese owing to an advance in the English market of 1-6 for choice. The receipts were nil, and shipments 1,912 boxes."

UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

BY FLORENCE MONTGOMERY.

CHAPTER V.

THE STRUGGLE WITH PAIN AND POINTING.

It would seem, then, that Harold had been the victim of fate, and had been forced to relinquish the programme which he had carried out for himself. To the outside world it appeared so. What it saw was a misanthropic and slightly eccentric man—a man with no thought beyond the management of his property to which the devotion of his life was given. But the world did not understand the solitary man.

There was not, there could not be, anything purposeless in the life of a man like Harold. Running through all those years was a fixed and settled resolution, and a predetermined course of conditions of mind, which none knew but himself.

So many years, then, he gave himself in which to forget, and in a round of occupations he hoped to hurry the moment of oblivion. A change in his feelings must thus, he thought, be wrought. Year after year, with their unceasing millwheel of duties, must at length obliterate the one year, or rather the few months, which had been laden with so much of joy and sorrow for him; and every day, hearing him further and further away from what he was pleased to call the era of his weakness, would restore to him the mastery over his feelings, which for those brief and happy weeks he owned to himself he had partially if not entirely, lost. Then, thus much accomplished, he hoped by degrees to be disposed to re-enter society, and by slower degrees still to turn his thoughts once more to marriage.

Not for love. Not the old dream of a happy marriage and a beloved wife. Not that part of his programme could ever be there; he had been wholly vanquished.

But he would have the outline of the programme. With that one exception, it should be to all intents and purposes the same. He would yet find some beautiful woman whom he could esteem and regard, albeit she might never kindle in him the feelings with which he had once been inspired. And with the tie of mutual interests, mutual hopes and fears, with children growing up around them and sharing their affection, who should say that esteem and regard would not ripen into affection, and the greater part of the programme be carried out still? Still might he laugh at fate and fortune, and defy adverse circumstances to make any radical change in the life he had carved out for himself.

So from the ashes of his life-wreck his will sprang, phoenix like, in greater force than ever. The thunder-bolt of heaven had fallen hot and heavy, but he would not recognize God's hand. There was in him no thought of submission, no bowing to a higher will. He was determined still to carve out his own future, and to make it what he deemed it ought to be.

But he could not escape like this. For when the time he had allotted to himself in which to forget had expired, fate had scored another victory; for, to his own dismay, he realized that his wound was as fresh as ever, and that he still shrank from the idea of any woman in his home, any face at the head of his table.

Once more the old prescription, the old remedy—time. Another year must now be added, and another, and another; and so the years rolled on.

Yet in one sense was he worsted in the struggle, for, as it were on time, who was to have been his friend, became in a way his enemy also; and Habit, who was to have been his help, turned out a hinderance too. The two, banded together, were making him a premature old man, in appearance, in ways, and in feelings.

We are dealing with a character over whose life no softening mother's love or sister's influence had ever rested, no hallowing religious power had ever shone. Of a strength outside himself he knew nothing, nor of the power of a Voice that could still the raging of the storm within him. Napoleon's "Je me suis" was ever the motto of his life.

And what was the end of it? That after all those years he was in just the same position as at first, still struggling with his own strong feelings, still determined to overcome them, and still unable to forget Elsie Stanhope, or to banish her beautiful face from his mind.

CHAPTER VI.

THE OLD EARL'S DYING REQUEST.

The next event in the family history was the death of the old earl; and a conversation which Harold held with his father a short time previously did for him that which all his own resolutions had been powerless to accomplish.

The evening of the day on which the doctor had announced that the earl's hours were numbered, the old man called his son to his bedside, and somewhat suddenly asked him the following question:

"Has it ever occurred to you, Harold, that when I am gone there is only one life between your brother and the property?"

"Do not disquiet yourself," was Harold's reply. "I shall certainly marry some day."

"Some day?" repeated Lord Seaforth. "Ah, Harold, I have been waiting patiently these many years in the hope of it; but there seems to me even less chance than there was at first of your making up your mind to do so."

"I shall certainly marry some day," repeated Harold, in exactly the same tone as before.

"But supposing you die in the meantime?" said the old man, excitedly.

Harold raised his head. He seemed struck by the idea.

"Supposing you die," the old earl went on, eagerly following up his advantage; "what happens? The whole of this ancient estate, upon which you are daily bestowing so much care and attention, falls at once into the hands of an unprincipled spendthrift, who would put it up to auction to-morrow."

A sound that could still the raging of the storm within him, Napoleon's "Je me suis" was ever the motto of his life.

"There are two ways of avoiding this terrible misfortune," Lord Seaforth went on. "One would be, of course, your having a son of your own; but, failing that, there is a plan in my head which I have for some time past been revolving, and for which I have long waited an opportunity of propounding to you."

Harold came nearer the bedside and listened with some curiosity.

"We must do that which it has been our family's glory not to do. We must entail the estate."

"Entail the estate?" exclaimed Harold. "And upon whom? Except myself and my heirs, there is no one but that vagabond himself."

"You mistake, Harold," said the old man. "Godfrey has a son."

There was a long silence after this. Harold walked up and down the room slowly, without speaking, and the old man lay back on his pillow and watched him.

"I am very feeble, Harold," he said, at last. "Bear with me while I put the case before you, and then tell me your objections, if you will."

Harold instantly resumed his seat and gave all his attention.

He went on to explain that he intended to cut Godfrey off with a shilling, thereby leaving him entirely in his brother's power, to whom he should look for continuing the stipulated allowance, on the same conditions as heretofore; that the estate should now be strictly entailed on Harold and his heirs; and, failing them, on Godfrey's son, Godfrey himself being omitted altogether.

By these means the worthless younger son should never have the chance of making ducks and drakes of the property.

He concluded by an earnest entreaty to Harold to marry at once, and to let him die with the feeling that he was pledged to do so.

And, standing there, by his father's dying bed, Harold felt it was not worth while to disturb the old man's mind by any objections. So certain was he of his own resolution that he felt the matter to be quite unimportant. The only argument in its favor that struck him was that of the possibilities of his own death before he had carried out his intentions. So he first pledged himself that within a year there should be a mistress reigning in the halls of Seaforth; and then gave his consent for the summoning of the lawyers, with a view to the entail being made.

But he took no part in the lawyers' arrangements. He looked upon the whole transaction as simply the humoring of a dying man's fancy; and his only feeling with regard to it was thankfulness to see the old man's mind at rest before he passed away.

CHAPTER VII.

HAROLD FULFILLS HIS PROMISE TO HIS FATHER.

When the year of mourning for his father had nearly come to an end, Harold, for the first time for many years, left Seaforth and went up to London, nominally to take his seat in the House of Lords, but in reality to re-enter society, and seek for himself a wife. But once in society he realized what he had before suspected—that it was too late. He was too old and too unbecoming for society, too confirmed in his old-fashioned ways.

He could not exert himself sufficiently to make himself agreeable, and he felt that the girls he danced with looked upon their solemn, bald-headed partner as quite an elderly man. They were very kind, but their manner was such as they would use to an uncle, or a father even. There was a respectful tone in their talk, and he knew that both he and his conversation were a strain to them, and that they breathed a sigh of relief when the quadrille was over. How he hated and loathed it all! What a fish out of water he felt in the gay scenes in which he found himself!

Dinner-parties suited him a little better, if by chance he got any one next him who did all the talking for him; but he could not start a conversation. He did not know what to say. He had almost made up his mind to go back to Seaforth, when he came across Lady Helen Fraser, a young widow of good family and no small share of personal beauty. She was clever, agreeable, and attractive. Her conversation was such that he could join in with it with ease, and he altogether got on better with her than with any one he had yet met.

She was just the sort of person, he told himself, to adorn a great position, and to enjoy and appreciate it. She was a woman of the world, with a great deal of savoir-faire. She would know how to value the glories of Seaforth, would do the honors well, and entertain the county in a way which would redound to his credit.

Of her character, as far as he could judge of it on so short an acquaintance, he approved. She was sensible, energetic, and apparently straightforward. That she was worldly and ambitious he either did not see, or, seeing, did not object to. It was altogether the very thing. His mind was soon made up. What should he wait for?

Lady Helen was not slow to perceive his intention, and met his advances more than half-way.

At the end of a few weeks he made her a formal proposal, which was instantly accepted. Then, and not till then, did he discover that she had two little boys by her first marriage. Whether or not the fact had been purposely kept from him he could not tell, and it was too late to inquire or to draw back. His word was given, his proposal made. He probably would never have asked Lady Helen to be his wife had he known the circumstance; but, having committed himself, he made up his mind to make the best of it.

He resigned himself to the infliction, and did not say a word. But deep down in his heart, that heart which never forgot and never forgave, was planted a feeling of distrust toward his future wife, which in all the years to come she will never be able to remove.

It was a fatal mistake on Lady Helen's part; an irreparable false start with a man like Lord Seaforth, who loved truth and upright-ness above all things. It gave him a hold over her from the very beginning, and it laid the foundation of a lifelong distrust.

It had been to her a sore temptation, and she had yielded to it. Left a widow at an early age, with two boys and a scanty dowry, she had had a hard time of it, and every day that her boys grew older it became harder.

The three weeks' courtship was a time of intense excitement to her, and to the last she never felt quite certain whether the prize might not slip from her grasp at the eleventh hour. How she stilled her conscience with regard to the non-mention of her boys it is not for us to enquire. That the end justifies the means is the creed of some consciences, and perhaps Lady Helen's was not so sensitive as yours or mine. As we saw so must we reap, and she was laying up retribution for herself in the days which were to come. But the end of the reaping is not seen at first, and to her mind it was a glorious harvest that she gathered in when Lord Seaforth laid himself and his worldly goods at her feet.

The wedding-day was fixed, the settlements were drawn up, and preparations on a large scale commenced at Seaforth for the reception of the bride.

Outwardly, as we said before, all went well; and Lord Seaforth was apparently well satisfied with everything. But one morning, when the engagement was about a fortnight old, he called upon Lady Helen at an unusual hour and requested a private and serious conversation. He had, he said, been thinking mat-

over with regard to her son, and thought it best to have everything cut-and-dried. He had come to stipulate that he personally should have nothing to do with them; that the responsibility of their training and bringing-up should rest entirely with her, and the management of their affairs with her guardians.

Lady Helen readily agreed; gladly, too; she would not have liked him to interfere. She felt quite capable of managing her own boys, seeing she had always done so, and she promised Seaforth he should never have any trouble in connection with them.

"They will be going to school soon," she said, "and shall never be in your way. At twenty-one Colin will come into his little property in Nairnshire, which is let till then; and little Andrew—"

She paused a minute. She knew little Andrew's future to be exceedingly vague, and in her own mind intended him to be provided for out of Seaforth's livings or interest.

"Andrew," she promptly resumed, "is a clever boy, and will push his way. Neither of my boys shall ever be any trouble to you, dear Lord Seaforth, I assure you. Why are you so concerned about them? Boys always turn out well in the end."

Irritated, perhaps, by the confidence born of inexperience betrayed in these words, he then, for the first time, spoke to her of his brother, and gave a short sketch of his career and banishment. Lady Helen listened with deep interest. She would fain have heard more, and put a question when Lord Seaforth had ceased speaking, in the hope of eliciting further details.

"Is he your only brother?" she enquired.

"And is he unmarried?"

But his answer effectually put an end to any further enquiries.

"My only one," he answered, very shortly, and he began at once to take up his hat, with a view to departure. "This is a most painful subject," he added, as he rose from his seat, "and I beg it may never be mentioned between us again. It was necessary that I should allude to it before you entered the family, but it is for the first and last time."

So saying, he took his leave.

"At any rate," thought Lady Helen to herself, as soon as she recovered from the shock of his sudden set-down and as sudden departure, "at any rate he has no poor relations to pro-

persons falling under either of those descriptions fish is not simply food; it acts as physic. The brain is nourished by it, the "nerves"—to use the term in its popular sense—are "quieted," the mind grows stronger, the temper less irritable, and the whole being healthier and happier when fish is substituted for butchers' meat. I am not prepared to adopt the theory that fish is thus useful because it contains phosphorus. It is doubtful whether under ordinary circumstances the flesh of fish is enriched by this element in a form available for brain-nutrition. Nor is it certain that phosphorus would act beneficially on all, or even the majority of brains. I offer no formal opinion on that point in this connection. The statements I am now making are not intended to be scientific, and I shall not attempt to support them by a technical argument. It must suffice to place the facts simply before my lay readers. As a matter of experience I find persons who are greatly excited, even to the extent of seeking to do violence to themselves or those around them, who cannot sleep and are in an agony of irritability, become composed and contented when fed almost exclusively on fish. In such cases I have withdrawn butter, milk, eggs, and all the varieties of warm-blooded animal food, and carefully noting the weight and strength, I find no diminution of either while fish is supplied in such quantities as to fully satisfy the appetite.

A great point in the use of fish as food is to vary the form in which it is given. The cook must be charged to devise new dishes and new ways of cooking, and to provide the several kinds of fish in season or procurable. No diet should on any account be allowed to become monotonous. In less excited cases, where there is rather depression and despondency than a high state of irritability, I allow milk, butter and eggs in moderate quantities, but no butchers' meat; and as far as possible, I give fish at every meal. This is important. In a class of cases which is particularly noteworthy consisting of badly or imperfectly nourished children in whom there would appear to be disproportionate development of the several parts of the organism—for example, the muscular system may outgrow the brain and nervous system—the fish diet produces the best possible results. Such cases abound. The offspring of parents between whom there is a considerable difference of age commonly suffer

from disproportionate development, as also do children born late in the lives of their parents. Children so situated are peculiarly likely to be delicate and to suffer from some nervous, which may later on in life culminate in constitutional "nervousness," mind-weakness, or even insanity. I do not say that the fish diet will cure all these cases, but I believe they will be as a rule largely benefited by its adoption.

This is a matter of popular interest, and I make no scruple to address non-medical readers frankly on the subject. Special feeding may be a measure of treatment, but it is more truly a matter of natural prudence. The aim should be to prevent disease, and I conceive it to be a duty to give expression far and wide, and by every means in my power, to the strong faith I entertain that by rational modes of self-management and generally wise care for body and mind, bad health, both mental and physical, may be avoided. If this worried, brain-working, and nerve-straining population could be induced to substitute fish for the flesh of warm-blooded animals in its ordinary diet, it would, I am convinced, be relieved from some of its worst sufferings and weaknesses, both mental and physical, and spared many mind and body destroying troubles.

MY BURGLAR.

I am over seventy years old, yes, I am nearer eighty than I am seventy. I cannot remember very well what is taking place around me

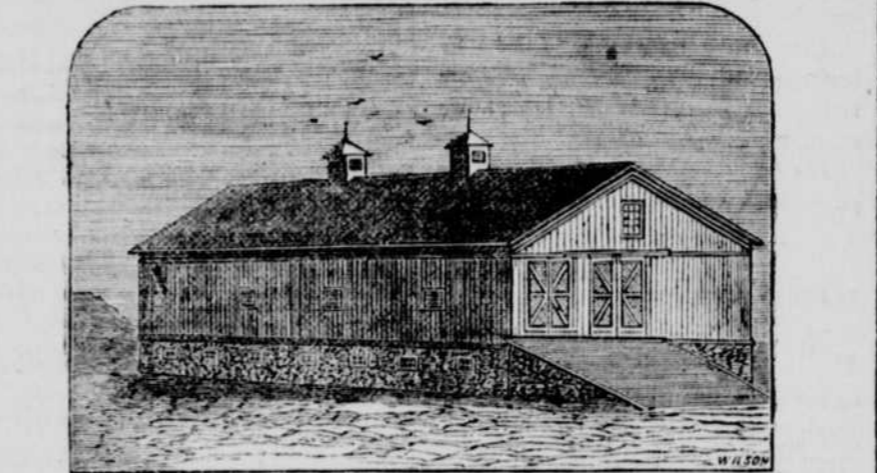


Fig. 1.—FRONT ELEVATION OF THE BARN.

vide for, and so there will be all the more chance for Colin and Andrew."

A few weeks after this conversation the marriage took place, and the bride and bridegroom went straight to Seaforth.

(To be Continued.)

FISH AS FOOD AND PHYSIC.

J. MONTIMER GRANVILLE, M. D. IN "GOOD WORDS."

Pound for pound fish is fully as nutritious as butchers' meat. It may not seem so satisfying, but that is because the sense of satisfaction which we experience in eating is the result of supplying the stomach with food and in no direct or immediate way related to the nourishment of the organism as a whole. Very few of the solid substances we eat are digested, even so far as the stomach is concerned, in less than an hour, and nutrition cannot commence until after digestion has proceeded for some time. It follows that the feeling of satisfaction produced by solid food during a meal must be due to the appeasing of those cravings which are set up in the stomach rather than the supply of the needs of the system. Inasmuch as butchers' meat is less easy of digestion than fish, and it gives the stomach more to do, it is easy to see why it seems at the moment, more satisfying. Looking to the ultimate purposes of nutrition, fish is the better

kind of food, it is more readily and completely reduced in the stomach, and it nourishes the organism more thoroughly, and with less physical inconvenience, than the flesh of warm-blooded animals.

A common error in regard to the use of fish is the failure to recognize that there are two distinct classes of this staple, looked at as food. In one class, which may be represented by the mackerel and the salmon, the oil and fat are distributed throughout the flesh, while in the other, of which the cod and whiting may be taken as examples, the oil and fat are found almost exclusively in the internal organs, notably the liver. Now the oil and fat are necessary, and if the fish is not cooked and eaten whole, or nearly so, these most important parts are wasted. In cleaning fish, as little as possible should be removed. This is a point of the highest practical moment.

I am, however, at the moment, chiefly interested to ask consideration for results obtained in the experimental use of fish as food for the mentally exhausted, the "nervous," the "nervous," and the distressed in mind. To



Fig. 2.—REAR ELEVATION OF THE BARN.

now, but I can remember what was taking place fifty or sixty years ago as though it were yesterday. When I was nineteen I lived with my brother and an old housekeeper in a large brick house which stood just out of the village on the top of a hill.

My brother was a surveyor, and was frequently gone from home for several days at a time, so we were obliged to keep a hired man. He was a queer genius, not exactly foolish, but not very bright. If he took a notion into his head nothing could turn him; he would have his own way unless my brother was there to manage him. But we never had any real trouble with him, and did not feel afraid of any.

One time when my brother was gone for several days, and there were several hundred dollars left in his private drawer in the old secretary, the hired man took a notion to go home on a visit. We told him he must not go and leave us alone, but he went in spite of all we could say. I did not like the idea of being left in this way at all, but there was no help for it, and I went and got my best or at least

most intimate friend, Eunice Cook, to come and spend the afternoon and night with me. We fastened all the doors and windows very carefully, and went to our rooms. At about nine o'clock it was moonlight, and we put out our lamp and sat down by the window to talk. We had only sat there a few minutes when Eunice said, "What is that?" and pointed toward an object which paralyzed me with fright. Apparently just outside the garden fence was a man with the top of his hat just showing above the fence. It moved along, as fast as one would naturally walk, a little way, and then turned round and came back. It kept moving back and forth, and then stopped.

"What shall we do?" There is some one there who is waiting for us all to go to sleep, and then he will rob the house, and perhaps murder us," said Eunice.

"There is no use in calling Aunt Melinda," I whispered, "she would be frightened to death. What shall we do?"

I do not know how long we waited there, shaking with terror, but it seemed a long time to us. I am not naturally a coward, and soon began to come to my senses. I told Eunice if she would come down and open the back door for me and fasten it after me, I would run down the back way to our nearest neighbor and get help. She refused at first, saying that I would be killed, but I told her I could not wait there, for I should die of fear if I could not do something. So I started, and it did not take me long to get there, you may well believe. The old gentleman who lived there, with his son, came back with me. We stopped very softly. "Yes, the man is still there."

We got close to him before he sees us, closer, and closer yet, and there is a large black cat on the top of the fence that had looked up like a man's hat. They did not laugh at me at all. They said that I ought to be made a general for my bravery, and when my brother came home he said the same. I will add that our hired man was discharged, and a better one put in his place.—The Household.

BEE-KEEPING.

(Conducted by D. A. Jones, Bolton.)

A SCHOOL OF APICULTURE.

SIR,—Can any one learn apiculture in Ontario from any noted apiculturist if so, where? and on what terms? A. B. S.

I have consented to take a very large number of students this year, and teach them apiculture at my bee-farms here. All those I had last year have started bee-keeping for themselves. The demand for trained men is so great that I have sent to C. G. H. Grounbust of Brunswick, Germany, a noted German apiculturist, to send me ten or twenty first class German bee masters. Hundreds would go into the business if they could employ trained men until they learned the business themselves. I do not charge students anything for the privilege of learning. They usually help at all the various branches of the work in order to become more familiar with it. In that way they learn the business more thoroughly and make good the time lost in teaching them. All students board themselves. They can get first class board at private houses at two dollars and fifty cents per week, within two minutes walk of the bees. Any one coming can leave at any time when he is inclined to, on short notice. The season starts when we put the bees out of their winter quarters in spring, say some time in April, and ends when they are put into winter quarters in October or November, say six or seven months. Now, it is very important to learn spring management, and still more important to learn fall management; for if bees are not properly prepared for winter, great losses will occur. I furnish books, bee-journals, &c. Those who wish can also spend a short time on my bee islands in the Georgian Bay at my breeding establishments here. If any one can secure a situation with a first class apiculturist nearer home perhaps they had better do so, but be sure you are taught the business in all its branches especially wintering. This may be considered an answer to many similar letters just received.

BLACK BEES WANTED.

SIR,—Will you please inform me where I can buy two or three colonies of black bees. I would like to be able to purchase them in or near Montreal, where I might see them before buying. J. L.

Will some reader of the WITNESS who has black bees for sale kindly advertise them in the bee column of the WITNESS so that I may know where to direct enquiries. The cost would be small compared with the benefits.

SIR,—Could you let me know where I could get some Bokhara seed, and at what price, and at what time it would be sown? A. READER.

Bokhara Clover is imported from Germany by seedmen, but few keep it as its great value is not yet as well known as it should be. It is usually sold from forty to fifty cents per pound, but forty cents is plenty, for it can be imported for less. If you cannot get it from your seedman I can furnish you now as mine has just arrived. It may be sown at anytime. Sow in spring with grain and it blooms the following year. It is a biennial.

PEDESTRIANISM AND TEMPERANCE.

BY EDWARD PAYSON WESTON (THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN.)

I have pleasure in acceding to the request that I should lay before the readers of the Church of England Temperance Chronicle the results of my experience as to the physical benefits of Temperance in cases of prolonged muscular exertion.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the American people as a nation, have not, until the past few years, manifested much interest in that branch of physical exercise which is calculated to prove so beneficial to all who will practise it. I ask the reader can we imagine a more graceful attainment than that we should be capable of using our limbs advantageously?

For the past fourteen years I have labored earnestly and zealously to elevate in popular esteem pedestrianism as a health giving exercise have made it a study; therefore, if in these papers I should often intrude myself as an example, I trust the reader will not accuse me of egotism.

I desire to impress it upon the public mind that there is no exercise more dignified, none less expensive or more conducive to health, than that of walking. I mean natural walking, and not walking that is not only unnatural but it requires an artificial strain, which I contend, is injurious. In the course of these papers I propose to show that a Total Abstinence or capable of doing twice as much (and with less exertion) as the man who indulges in the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Why, the question is asked, did I contract to walk two thousand miles within six consecutive weeks (without walking on Sundays), and do

it in mid-winter over the turnpike roads of Great Britain? To make money, some may be ready to answer for me. Well, partially, for athletes are only mortal, and it has been clearly demonstrated that they cannot live without food, and in a civilized community without clothing, and I have yet to learn where food and clothing can be procured without money.

But to win a purse was not the sole object of my attempting that task, my ambition was not wholly mercenary, I had two distinct reasons.

My first reason, I desire to prove that man was not the poor weak mortal he is generally represented to be; I wish to show that he can accomplish feats requiring great strength and endurance, and if he refrains from the use of artificial or alcoholic stimulants, these feats will do no violence to his physical constitution. We are wonderfully made, weakness was not one of the components of original organization; it is a foreign agent introduced and made respectable by that kind of culture which represents indolence. In a normal state man is not physically weak, for he breathes the pure air of heaven, drinks the water that bubbles like a flood of silver from the mountain spring, and uses his feet to convey him from place to place. His feeds on the same air and the same sunshine that gives vitality and strength to the tree of the forest, and like the tree he grows in vigor and physical beauty.

Now, if the habits of civilization cause a man to indulge in an artificial stimulant, which de-thrones natural strength, throttles health, and introduces the foreign element of weakness into the system of the body, he must be looked upon in the light of an evil will instead of a blessing, since it is opposed to the plain laws of nature.

I offer this, as but an imperfect introduction to the papers which are to follow, and in these subsequent papers I hope to demonstrate the fact that any man who refrains from the use of alcoholic stimulants, and thereby preserves his natural strength, can accomplish as much, if not more than I have done. I have now permanently retired from professional pedestrianism; not because I am in any way shattered physically and mentally, but simply because I have been able to realize that an exercise which I have struggled to elevate has been seized by a clique of unprincipled gamblers in America, and degraded to such an extent, that no man can associate himself with it now, and retain his self-respect. These individuals do not hesitate to defy the laws of both God and man. I am proudly conscious of the fact that though I have made many failures, I have never allowed myself to be credited with an inch I did not honestly accomplish and I defy any man to come forth and say that I or mine ever received one farthing of any wage made against my success.

During the past fourteen years, I have travelled on foot before the public upwards of 56,000 miles, and I am to-day 100 pounds stronger and better in health than when I started.—Church of England Temperance Chronicle.

A GRAIN AND STOCK BARN.

The building is for storing hay and grain, with basement so arranged that a good part of it may be used for keeping live stock. Figure 1 shows the front elevation of the barn in perspective, and the rear end and other side are given in figure 2. With these engravings very little is required to be said as to construction of the barn and general appearance. The plan of the basement is shown in figure 3. In this there is provision for two rows of cattle stalls. A silo, 15 by 18 feet, for the preserving of grain fodder, occupies one corner. The two small squares 4 by 4 feet show the position of ventilators, which also serve as shutters for the descent of hay, straw, etc. The second floor is seen in figure 4 with its drive-way 14

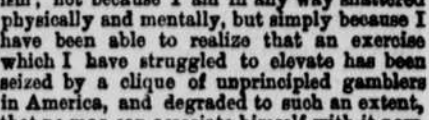


Fig. 1.—FRONT ELEVATION OF THE BARN.

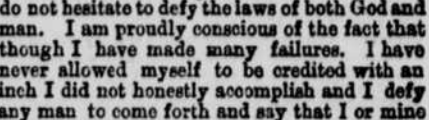


Fig. 2.—REAR ELEVATION OF THE BARN.

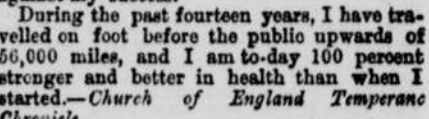


Fig. 3.—PLAN OF THE BASEMENT.

by 80 feet running the whole length near the centre of the barn, with a tight floor above with the exception of 16 feet. On one side is a large bay going down to the basement floor. The granary 13 by 22 feet, and 10 feet high, occupies one end of the wheat mow; it is oiled with matched oak. The mow is 13 by 55 feet to the top of the granary where it extends the whole 80 feet, or length of the barn. There are also two feet on the mow side of the barn of the same size as those in the bay. The position of the stairway to the basement is shown at one end of the bay, and by the side of the drive-way near the entrance doors.

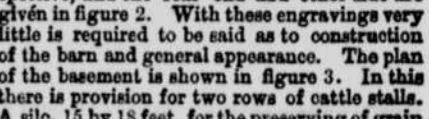


Fig. 4.—PLAN OF MAIN FLOOR.

Professor Johnson, by whom the barn was erected, in his notes accompanying the architect's plans says: "The drive-floor runs the long way of the barn, to give room for the machine and straw carrier inside when threshing. The grain will be stored in the mow and above the drive-floor on the south end. In threshing the straw-carrier will convey the straw to the floor over the north end of drive-floor, from which it will be distributed to the bay so as to keep all straw inside. The mow will then be clear to receive corn, straw and other forage crops. The cost of the barn, with two coals of paint, will be about eighteen hundred dollars."

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

MARCH 23.

Which of you with taking thought can add to his stature one cubit? If ye then be not able to do that thing which is least, why take ye thought for the rest?—Luke xii, 26, 26.

Master, which is the great commandment in the law?—Matthew xxii, 36.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?—Go, and do thou likewise.—Luke x, 36, 37.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FAMILY.

Some years ago there was upon the door of a house near Bridgewater, occupied by a father and son—the former a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber—a board with the following inscription:—“Barber and Son blacksmith and barber's work done here; here shoeing and shaving, looks mended, hair curling, bleeding, teeth drawing, and all other farriery work. All sorts of spirital liquors according to the late colonial treaty. Take notice my wife keeps stool and lays folks as usual, teaches reading and singing and other languages, and has a situation if required to teach horiory, sewing, the mathew maticks and all other fashionable diversions.”

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

The following is translated from the Chinese: Where spades grow bright, And idle swords grow dull; Where goats are ewy, And where hares are full; Where field paths are With frequent feet outworn, Law Court yards weedy, Silent and forlorn; Where doctors fail it, And where farmers ride, Where are abundance, And youth is multiplied; Where poisonous drinks Are chased from every place; Where opium's curse No longer leaves a trace, Where these signs are They clearly indicate A happy people And a well-ruled State.

AN EARLY SPRING A WET YEAR.

One of our prominent attorneys, who is at the same time one of the leading fishermen of the valley, claims that the weather invariably repeats itself, and gives the following as the result of his observations, viz.: All years ending in 9, 0 or 1 are extremely dry. Those ending in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are extremely wet. Those ending in 7 and 8 are ordinarily well balanced. Those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters. Those ending in 2 have an early spring. Those ending in 1 have a late spring. Those ending in 3 and 4 are subject to great floods.—Léveson Times.

THAT VERY SAME YEAR.

In one of the Justice's courts the other day a suit for malicious trespass in entering upon land and removing a fence, one of the witnesses was asked, "Did you help build that fence?" "I did." "What year was it?" "Well, let's see. It was the same year that my brother-in-law had his leg broke in a wrestling match at Dearborn." "Well, what year was that?" "Let's see. It was just six months after we found the Duggan boy drowned in Sabia's well. That was—that was in 18 hundred and—and—" "Can't you remember?" "Why, yes, I ought to, let's see. That same summer that we took the Duggan boy out of the well, Tyler's second girl started to run away with a tin pedlar, and we caught them just the other side of Dearborn. I squared off on the pedlar and knocked him 18 feet into the bushes." "But what year was it that you built the fence?" "Why, the same year that this all happened, or maybe a year before or after. If I could only talk with my old woman a minute I could get it exact." "How?" "Why, I was building the last half of that fence when she was hooked by a cow, and she'd hunt up the man who owned the beast and hit the date square in the head." It was decided to let the exact date remain in seclusion, although the witness suddenly thought himself that it was "somewhere around" the same year that Brown's horse ran away and smashed into Deacon Tracy's front gate.—American Paper.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRAKEMEN.

"How many types of the many-sided brakemen have traveled with," said the jester, mixing over five years of platform travel. There is the plural one, you know, who always doubles up on the names of his stations and calls out: "Cleavelands! Cleavelands! Cleavelands! Change cars for Hudsons, Davennas and Akrons! This car's for B-falls!" "And the jovial one," said the fat passenger, "the jolly brakeman, who's always happy; who, when he runs into a penitentiary town, always shouts, 'Moya moya! Change suits! Seven years for refreshments! If you tell him the fire has gone out, he wants to know who left the door open. The crosser the passengers are the merrier he is, and it would be a pity without parallel to see him mad." "And the dismal brakeman," said the cross passenger, "who puts wet wool in the stove and leaves the door open, and spills grease on you when he lights the candles, and if you ask him when we get there he sighs and says we may never get there. He points out of the window at a whistling post and says: 'There's where number six run off and killed Billy Bly last week.' And when we cross a ravine he says, 'This is the same kind of a bridge the Ashtabula disaster happened on.' And he points to a short-bronked looking man two seats ahead of you and tells you, 'His wife is dead. We've got her in the baggage car.' And then in a determined effort to increase car. And then he says, 'Only one he had,' 'And the cautious brakeman," said the sad passenger, "the slow spoken man who always looks at his watch very carefully before he will tell you at what hour the train is due at the terminus, and looks out the window very earnestly to get his land mark before he tells you where you stop for dinner." "And the irascible duffer," said the man on the wood box, "who rears 'Non!' when you ask him if this is a mail train, and bangs the door against your elbow every time he comes in, and tells a bewildered woman who wants to know how she can get to Niblo's Siding, that night 'that she can get off at the tank when we stop at Brewster's, run down on 12 and catch 22 coming back on 10's time and that's the only train that stops there.' And he gets so filled with wrath that he has to go out on the platform now and then and swear it off at the little snow-birds on the telegraph wires. I know him," the man on the wood-box said, as he rubbed his elbow with pathetic com-plain.

"NEW YORK WITNESS" PUBLICATIONS.

The "New York Weekly Witness" has the following departments: News, Markets, Financial, Farm and Garden, Home (chiefly composed of letters from ladies), Children's Letters, Sabbath-school Lessons, Daily Report of Fulton Street Meeting, Correspondence, Daily Selections from Editorials of the Daily Papers, Stories, Temperance Stories, Advertisements, \$1.50 per annum, post-paid. Any subscriber has at present the privilege of sending one or more subscriptions with his own at ONE DOLLAR each per annum.

SIGNING A DEATH WARRANT.—Many people sign their own death warrants by a foolish and continued disregard of the preliminary symptoms of disease. Being in other respects in average health they look upon their particular complaint as the outlet as of little import, flattering themselves that "it will get well of itself." That this is in many instances a fatal delusion is conspicuously shown in cases of lung disease. Beginning with a mere irritation in the throat this malady too frequently terminates through neglect and bad treatment, in fatal tuberculosis or bronchitis. Remedy the evil while yet there is time with Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil, which, applied outwardly and taken inwardly, produces the most beneficial effect. Physicians classify it among the most salutary of known remedies, and, in addition to evidence as to its virtues as a pulmonary, experience has shown it to be a reliable curative of rheumatism, neuralgia, piles, kidney complaints, soreness and tumors. Sold by medicine dealers. Prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

"YOU HAVE BEEN allowing games of chance in your house" said a great unpaid to a delinquent publican. "No, your worship, no," was the defence; "everybody cheated!"

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, sores, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none the less wonderful. One or two doses frequently cure sore throat. It will cure cramps in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colic has been cured by a teaspoonful dose. It cures with the utmost rapidity; it is really a wonderful medicine.

THE EASTERN QUESTION: "Will you give back, sheesh!"

IT IS OPEN ABBEY, "Why does my doctor recommend Cadbury's Cocoa Essence?" The reason is that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains four times the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents the average in other Cocos which are mixed with sugar and starch.

"Oh, yes," said the broker; "oh, yes, he's sharp; he's very sharp. But then he's like most sharp men, he never cuts anything unless it's softer than him, self."

FOR CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus and Cholera Infantum, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed.

DURING THE TIME the late Sir Vincent Cotton drove the "Ags" fast coach to Brighton he made the horses spin along at a dashing rate down the hills on that very up-and-down country. On one occasion a nervous passenger ventured to remonstrate, and asked if he had no consideration for the lives and limbs of the passengers. "What are your lives and limbs to me?" was the reply; "don't you know I'm behind time?"

NO PREPARATION of Hypophosphites I have used can compare with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for restoring strength to the nervous system.

I think it the best medicine I ever used.

W. J. HORNBY, Buffalo, N.Y.

A JAPANESE AUDIENCE, when they wish to express disapproval of a bad play, do not hiss or hoot, or make any hitious and inconvenient noise; they merely rise to their feet and turn their backs to the stage, upon which the curtain immediately descends, and the play is forthwith tabooed.

THE REASON Teas & Co.'s desks are so popular is that the makers understand how to make a serviceable as well as durable article. Teas & Co., 11 Bonaventure St.

"No, I don't like living in flats," said Brown the broker. "I prefer to live on them."

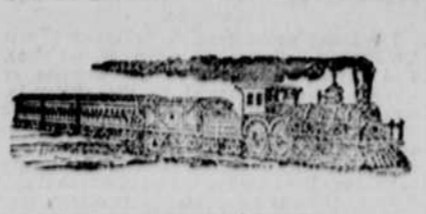
WEAK LUNGS and HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG.—Breathe with the mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remedies, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults and children. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

HERE RESTS his head upon the lap of earth; a youth to fortune and to fame unknown. Too much beziege crept underneath his girl, and played the mischief with his temperate zone.

THE ONLY SAFE and effectual medicine that acts at once upon the bowels, liver, skin and kidneys, while it cleanses the blood and strengthens the system, is Burdock Blood Bitters, the great vegetable-purifying tonic. Blood bottles, 10c.

FOGG can say a neat thing when he wishes. When Miss Frankincense asked him, pointing at a mirror, what he thought of her pier, he replied, "I think that it alone can you find your peer in beauty."

WHAT PHYSICIAN was ever known to possess an infallible cure for headache? Burdock Blood Bitters does more than the doctors. If you are skeptical try it and be convinced. Trial bottles, 10c.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE WEST. On and after 1st JUNE a Train will leave VAUDREUIL about 7 a.m., calling at all Stations and reaching Montreal about 8.15 a.m. The Regular Local Train from CORNWALL will arrive at Montreal at 9 a.m., as heretofore. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, March 11th, 1882.

CENTRAL VERMONT Railway.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE. Two Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping Cars attached. Two Express Trains daily to Boston, with Pullman Elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. 8.40 a.m.—Fast Day Express for Boston via Boston, Manchester, Nabua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 8.50 p.m. 3.30 p.m.—For Waterloo and Niagara.

5.30 p.m.—Night Express for New York, via Troy arriving in New York at 8.45 a.m. the next morning. 6.30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston, via Lowell and Fitchburg, New York, via Springfield and New London; also for Holyoke, Worcester and Providence.

GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, at 8 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m. Night Express leaves Boston at 7 p.m., via Lowell and Fitchburg, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.

Fast Express leaves New York, via Troy, at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 136 St. James St. A. C. STONEBROOK, Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE: NEW YORK OFFICE: 360 Washington street. 271 Broadway. J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Sup't. W. F. WHITE, Gen. Passenger Agt. St. Albans, Vt., Oct 14th 1881.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGING OF TIME. Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 2nd, 1882, trains will run as follows: Mixed. Mail. Express. Leave Montreal for Ottawa 8.20 p.m. 8.30 p.m. 9.00 p.m. Arrive at Ottawa 7.55 a.m. 8.20 a.m. 8.50 a.m. Leave Ottawa for Montreal 10.00 p.m. 8.10 a.m. 8.55 a.m. Arrive at Montreal 9.45 a.m. 8.10 a.m. 9.45 a.m.

Leave Montreal. 8.30 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS with Parlor Car attached Montreal to Boston, but Longwood Hotel, 27 Birch, 65-67, Beach, 85. Delivered inside city limits. R. GIBBARD. Arrive at Montreal. 9.05 a.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS from Boston, with Pullman Parlor Sleeping Car attached. 9.45 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS from Boston, with Parlor Car attached. Baggage passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Station, and checked through to all principal points in New England, &c. For Tickets, apply at 302 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station. M. P. ALDEN, Supr. Trade. BRADLEY BROWN, President and General Manager. Nov. 14th, 1881.

FUEL.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! I, the undersigned, will sell at my Yard, corner St. Hubert and Craig streets, but Longwood Hotel, 27 Birch, 65-67, Beach, 85. Delivered inside city limits. R. GIBBARD.

FOR SALE.

Best Lehigh Coal, Old Company's brand, broken size, in good order and under cover. Also, best English Coke and Pig Iron. Apply to ROGERS & KING.

ALBION MINES.

We are now delivering coal from this mine. HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents.

Professional.

MACLAREN & LEET, Advocates, &c., 163 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C. JOHN P. LEET, B.C.L. Commissioner for Ontario.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY.

107 ST. URBAIN STREET. DISEASES OF CHILDREN TREATED TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 a.m. Visiting of the Sick, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS 10 a.m. ADVIS and MEDICINE FREE.

CENTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "WITNESS" OFFICE.



GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. NEVADA, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 1.00 p.m. ALIZON, Tuesday, April 4th, 3.00 p.m. WISCONSIN, Tuesday, April 11, 11.30 a.m. These steamers are built of iron, 42 water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath rooms, smoking rooms, drawing rooms, and all up-to-date improvements. Staterooms are staterooms and cater on each steamer. The boats are provided with all luxuries at a moderate price. Cabin Passage (according to stateroom) 300, 350, and \$100. Intermediate, 200, 250, and 100. For full particulars apply to W. B. HICKSON, 354 St. Paul St., Montreal.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Departed two steamships weekly from New York as follows: For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY; For BOSTON and LONDON every WEDNESDAY. LANGRISH, in the world, connects these emporiums. Rail and Cable from Montreal to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Steerage (both through railway ticket to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates. W. B. HICKSON, Montreal, New York. B. HATTERBY, 214 and 268 St. James St., corner McGill, Montreal.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Carrying the United States Mails. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant MAURY'S latest routes at all seasons of the year. CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, Mar. 30, 3 p.m. CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, April 8, 8 a.m. CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, April 13, 1 p.m. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, April 23, 9 a.m. From Pier 37, North River, New York. Special Round Trip Tickets, \$110, good to 31st of March, 1882. Rates of passage, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age half fare. Servants, \$50. Ticket and Trip Tickets, \$144, \$180, and \$190 additional, according to route selected. Steerage from Montreal to Liverpool, \$51. Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bathroom amplitudes. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs. JOHN G. BARKER, Agent, 21 and 23 Broadway, N.Y. Or to J. Y. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul St., Montreal, in Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS. Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161. For Sale by all Stationers. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., Works, Camden, N.J. 26 John St., New York. ROBT. MILLER, SON & CO., Sole Agents for the Dominion, 15 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

EASTER CARDS!

Our stock of EASTER CARDS is now complete and choice in assortment. Prices from 2c to \$1.00, and fringes from 15c to \$4.00. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

BIRTHDAY CARDS IN LARGE VARIETY.

FANCY GOODS, suitable for presents. CHILDREN'S STORY and TOY BOOKS, SCRAP PICTURES, &c., &c. WM. HOOD & CO., 415 Notre Dame street, corner St. Peter, Opposite Cowan's Hat Store.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF ROSENKRANZ GRAND PIANOS!

Amongst which one CONCERT and one PARLOR GRAND, both highly finished, just arrived, and the musical public are cordially invited to inspect the same at the ROSENKRANZ PIANO WAREHOUSES, Cor. St. Catherine street and Phillips square, ART GALLERY BUILDING. N.B.—A fine Chickering Square Grand Piano, nearly new, taken in exchange for a Rosenkrantz Baby Grand, will be sold very cheap.

J. D. LAWLOR'S.

New PATENT ROSELESS ART-FRICTION HAND WHEEL and THE ART-FRICTION PATENTED February 7th, 1881. Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT. Terms moderate and prices as low as the lowest at LAWLOR'S, 304 Notre Dame street, near Franco's Xavier street.

THROUGH BILLS LADING.

Granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and through Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

VIA BOSTON, PORTLAND OR HALIFAX.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Dispatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (National Dispatch) via Boston. Through Rates and through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CHASE, 11, Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER & CO., 2, Rue de la Harpe, Paris; A. G. BROWN & CO., 10, Rue de la Harpe, Antwerp; BURN & CO., Rotterdam; G. H. BROWN, Hamburg; JAMES MOSE & CO., Bordeaux; FRANCES & BROWN, Southampton; W. & A. BREMEN, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & CO., Queenstown; MONTGOMERY, JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLAN, HAZ & CO., Quebec; ALLAN & CO., 73 La Salle street, Chicago; R. BOURLENS, Toronto; LEVY & ALDEN, 307 Broadway, New York; and 201 Wellington street, Boston. Or to H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India street, Montreal.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE MANUAL.

AND PROHIBITIONIST'S HAND-BOOK. Published by the Ontario Branch of the DOMINION ALLIANCE. 10c per Price 15c. For Sale at "Witness" Office and at DRISDALE'S.



DOMINION LINE OF STEAM.

SHIPS RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. ONTARIO, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 1.00 p.m. MISSISSIPPI, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 3.00 p.m. TRENTONIA, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 5.00 p.m. LAUREL, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 7.00 p.m. DOMINION, Tuesday, Mar. 28, 9.00 p.m. QUEENSTOWN (Halifax) and VANCOUVER (Halifax), Tuesday, Mar. 28, 11.30 a.m. DATES OF SAILING, FROM PORTLAND. ONTARIO, Saturday, 30th Mar. MISSISSIPPI, Saturday, 30th Mar. TRENTONIA, Saturday, 30th Mar. LAUREL, Saturday, 30th Mar. DOMINION, Saturday, 30th Mar. Rates of Passage. Cabin Montreal to Liverpool, \$27.50. Return, \$101.50. Prepaid Steerage 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 London, to Bowring James & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Co., 54 James street; in Quebec, to M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.

A LIAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

1881. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, 1882. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, City-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unexcelled for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table with columns: From, Tonnage, Commanders. Includes entries for Liverpool, London, and other ports.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, and from Boston and Portland alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, to Quebec, Montreal, and at Fort Foye on their homeward passage, to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers bound from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX.

Table with columns: Name, Day, Time. Includes entries for Parisian, Hibernian, Polynesian, etc.

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West. FROM PORTLAND. HIBERNIAN, Thursday, Mar. 23. CIRCASSIAN, " " 30. SARMATIAN, " " May 6.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West. FROM BOSTON. *PARISIAN, Thursday, Mar. 16, 6.30 a.m. *POLYNESIAN, " " 30, 7.00 a.m. *NOVA SCOTIAN, " " April 13, 6.30 a.m. *SARMATIAN, " " 27, 6.00 a.m.

Passengers may embark at Boston on the Steamers marked* on the evening previous to sailing if they so desire. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Cabin, \$22.00. Intermediate, \$15.00. Steerage, \$8.00. (According to accommodation.) Rates of Passage from Montreal via Boston: Cabin, \$25.00. Intermediate, \$18.00. Steerage, \$11.00. (According to accommodation.) Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland: Cabin, \$27.50. Intermediate, \$20.00. Steerage, \$13.00. (According to accommodation.)

THE SS. "NEWFOUNDLAND" is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John, N.S., as follows: Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax on Jan. 18, Feb. 1 and 15, March 1, 15 and 20, and Halifax for Liverpool, Jan. 31, Feb. 14 and 28, March 14 and 28, April 11. From St. John Monday, Feb. 6 and 20, March 6 and 20, April 3 and 17.

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John: Cabin, \$20.00. Intermediate, \$15.00. Steerage, \$8.00. (According to accommodation.)

GIASLOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland and Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow street, as follows: FROM BOSTON. MANITOBAN, Saturday, Mar. 25. AUSTRIAN, " " April 1. FROM PORTLAND. SCANDINAVIAN, Saturday, Mar. 18.

THROUGH BILLS LADING.

Granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and through Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Dispatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (National Dispatch) via Boston. Through Rates and through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

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Miscellaneous.

JUST OPENED! A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF 'Addis London' Carving Tools! JAMES WALKER & CO., 231 and 233 St. James Street.

BEAUCHAMP, 108 St. Bonaparte.

ventures street, 108, Bonaparte Block, Furnace Maker and Sandler, all kinds of Saddlery, Harness and all repairs done on very moderate charges. Montreal.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

WILLIAM EVANS 27th Annual Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Choice Vegetables and Flower Seeds for 1882 now ready, and may be had on application. All the latest and choicest Novelties in Flower Seeds, including American Wonder Peas, White Russian Cabbages, White Australian Cabbages, New Brunswick Onions, Seed Corn for Ennals, Timothy Clover, Taro, Seed Wheat, Barley, &c. Samples and prices on application. Matthew's Garden and Plant, Jr., Seed Dealer, 88, 91 and 93 McGill Street, Montreal. Established 1855.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1, sent secretly packed, by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cassia produces whiskers of hair on the head. His Skin Lightener is a liquid for removing freckles and crows feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses, for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black spots on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for grinding the cartilage of the nose into dust, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears are sold at \$3, or sent by post for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Quay street, High Holborn, London, England.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF SOVEREIGN REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c. R. BIRKS, 307 McGill, corner of Recollet street.

KEEP OUT THE WET!

ROOFS! ROOFS! GRAVEL ROOFS! NEW ROOFS and REPAIRS MADE PROMPTLY AND IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE BY D. NICHOLSON & CO., (Successors to H. Alexander) No. 41 St. Antoine street.

WATSON & PELTON, Manufacturers' Agents.

Having been appointed Agents for the EXPRESS, FLORENTIN & FLORENTIN'S SPECIAL, we are prepared to receive orders for importation from CLUBS or the TRADE. Send for Catalogues and Prices. BATHING can be seen at our sample room, 53 ST. WULPICE STREET.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE.—Rare chance for a party of small capital to make a good business. It is for the sale of a manufactured article destined to come into general use, and controlled by Canadian patent laws. Address, for full information, F. H. MOORE & CO., 89 Court street, room 9, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

FOR SALE.

The good will and stock of a well established STOKER-RESTING BUSINESS. Now paying well. Apply to THOM. CONROY, 165 Dalhousie street.

Dry Goods.

LONDON HOUSE. 445 NOTRE DAME STREET. Mantles, \$6.00, reduced to \$4.00. Dolmans, \$13.00, reduced to \$9.00. Ulsters, \$7.00, reduced to \$4.00. SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! New Curtains in Lace. New Table Linens. New Towelings. New Canton Flannels. New Buttons and Braids. New Dress Goods. New Mullins, plain and spotted. New Embroideries. Men's Sox, 75c, reduced to 45c. Men's L. W. Gloves, 75c, reduced to 45c. A splendid, cheap lot of L. W. Gloves, for children, all marked down.

NEW PRILLINGS!

A. A. MURPHY & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Helen streets.

For Sale.

LAST EDITION.

"BILL HAMPTON" ARRESTED. THE GLOVER AND BRAIS' BURGLARY—THE THIEF'S MODUS OPERANDI—AN ARREST IN TORONTO.

The burglar in Glover & Brais' wholesale goods' furnishing store a few evenings ago created a good deal of excitement from the cool audacity with which it was planned and the temporary success with which it was executed.

On the afternoon of the day of the burglary a stranger entered Glover & Brais' store and representing himself as an intending purchaser, looked over the goods near the side window, which he examined very critically.

At all events information was received which cast suspicion on a well known character in Toronto and the result was that a warrant was issued for the arrest of "Bill Hampton" in Montreal.

MR. HUDON'S NEW MILL. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY—THE CONTRACT FOR THE BUILDING.

Mr. Victor Hudon leaves for England tomorrow to push the interests of the new Hochelaga Cotton Company, which he is understood to be the originator and prime mover.

DOINGS AT CAUGHNAWAGA. SUGAR AND SUGAR MAKING—ENFORCING THE LAW—A MONTREAL SUGAR KEEPER TO BE PROSECUTED.

There is a prospect of a good sugar harvest at Caughnawaga this season, and the Indians are now making maple sugar and syrup on a small scale.

WITH A BUTCHER'S KNIFE. WRITING AT A DOOR—HE HAD LOST THE KEY.

About a quarter to one o'clock this morning Constables Prefontaine and W. Taylor were on duty in Blison street, when they received information that a house was being broken open.

STE. CUNEGONDE FIRE AND POLICE. A special meeting of the Ste. Cuneconde Council was held this week to consider the appointment of a new Chief of the Police and Fire Department.

COURT OF APPEAL. Judgments will be given tomorrow in the following cases: Baylis and Stanton; Bickelick and Murray; Head and Murray; Harrington and Corne; McLachlan and the Bank of Montreal; Canada Shipping Company and Hudson Cotton Company; Attorney-General and the Colonial Building Society; Archambault and the Eastern Cantons Printing Company; Brunet and the Metropolitan Building Society.

ON THE SAME TRAIN. Deputy High Constable Constant was coming from St. Johns, P. Q., on Tuesday night, when he noticed on the train a woman named Margaret Phillips, who was wanted on a warrant for assault issued last August.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS. About 200 immigrants arrived at Bonaventure Depot last night per Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway from Halifax.

THE TELEGRAPH DEAL. The latest accounts from the capital are no more favorable than they have been since the first note of warning sounded by the refusal to grant the Mutual Union an amalgamating clause.

A SAD RETURN. A paragraph in our issue of Tuesday evening referred to a young man returning from California to his home in Nova Scotia in the hope of seeing his family before he died.

WANDERING SHELTERLESS.

A SICK WOMAN IS ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE HOTEL DIEU, AND DISAPPEARS. SOME OF THE ITEMS OF LAST YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

The annual report of the City Auditor has been printed. It states that there is an apparent augmentation of the funded debt this year of \$259,800, which will be applied to the retirement of the G. T. R. (Old St. Lawrence & Atlantic) bonds falling due this year.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT. The annual report of the City Auditor has been printed. It states that there is an apparent augmentation of the funded debt this year of \$259,800, which will be applied to the retirement of the G. T. R. (Old St. Lawrence & Atlantic) bonds falling due this year.

IS IT FOUL PLAY? DEATH OF MR. PARKER, COLLECTOR OF FREELIENBURG.

The latest news from Freliengsburg is that Mr. Parker, Collector of Customs at that place, died from the result of his injuries of a fall.

THE SALARIES QUESTION. It appears that yesterday it was agreed that the whole question of civil salaries should be left over until the Board of Chairmen meet to locate appropriations.

SUING A J. P. FOR DAMAGES. Mr. John Black, banker, of St. Johns, P.Q., is suing Mr. Charles Peltie, J.P., for \$25,000 damages, for false arrest.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. Joseph Belliveau was sentenced to-day to 2 years imprisonment for stealing from St. James' Church, 3 years each; George Lavars, for passing counterfeit coin, 3 months; Hercule Santoro, for larceny, 23 months.

RAWDON NEWS. RAWDON, 20th March, 1882. The mild weather predicted in my previous report has been fully verified.

THE RIGHT TO WILD LAND. A LAND COMPANY BUYS LAND FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OWNERS APPEARS.

Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dornon and Justices Monk, Tessier, Cross and Baby were occupied all day to-day in the Court of Appeal by the hearing of the case of the Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization Company, limited, against Messrs. G. B. Hall & Co.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE CASE. The petition of Mr. John Fraser, of Montreal, has been laid before the House at Quebec by Mr. Hall & Co.

THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS. A PLEA FOR THE PREMIER—HE REALLY IS ILL. A personal friend of the Hon. Mr. Chapleau this morning remarked to our reporter that he believed the rumour that the Honorable Premier, who is at present confined to his hotel in Quebec, was hardly grounded under the circumstances.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a general meeting of the Bar of Montreal, held on the 22nd inst. under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Robertson, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE EXCURSION. The special Pullman train with the excursionists for Chicago will leave Bonaventure Depot on Friday night, at 24th inst., at ten o'clock punctually.

THE LATE MR. BERTHELOT'S FUNERAL. This morning the funeral of the late Mr. J. B. Berthelot, advocate, took place from his sister's residence, 7 Beaver Hill, where the service was conducted in the church of the Geny by Father Turgeon.

THE SMITH FAMILY'S ENTERTAINMENT has been the subject of much speculation and keen anticipation, but the persons who have to be present to-morrow evening to have their curiosity satisfied, it is however known that there will be some beautiful tableaux exhibited under the direction of Messrs. Robert Reid and George R. Frowse.

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COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL. The Money Market is quiet at 5 percent for call loans.

STERLING IS FIRMER IN SYMPATHY WITH NEW YORK. The Stock market was strong again to-day, recovering fully from the weakness that characterized the close yesterday.

WHOLESALE PRICES. The English breadstuffs' markets are firm. Berthelot's cable news to-day are as follows: Carrots, Wheat and Corn, floating on passage and for shipment, quiet.

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