

LATEST NEWS.

TRANS-ATLANTIC.

Measures are being taken to organize the Orange vote in England to oppose home rule. It is reported that Blackway, the abiding member of the firm of P. W. Thomas, Sons & Co., London, has been captured.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted a resolution that the bill to legalize marriages between Jews and Christians be removed from the orders of the day.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has, with one dissenting voice, pronounced in favor of a repeal of the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

The establishment of a land mortgage bank, backed by the Government, is projected in the North of Ireland to assist occupiers of the soil to become owners of their farms.

The Dublin authorities for some time have been in possession of information which finally led to the removal of the imprisoned inventors to England.

As the Duke of Albany was leaving the public ball at the Marlborough on Tuesday night, a man in the crowd threw a quart of beer at him. Only a little of it fell on the Duke. The man escaped.

As all known Socialist agitators in Vienna have been expelled or arrested, troops are no longer kept under arms in readiness for emergencies. The railway companies have been forbidden to carry explosives without permission from some Government officer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A LIVELY SESSION AND A QUARTER FIRE—MR. GLADSTONE ON THE REVOLT IN THE SUDAN.

The galleries of the House of Lords were crowded on Tuesday during the delivery of the Queen's Speech. The Marquis of Tweeddale moved the address in reply. Baron Vernon, in seconding the address, said that the Egyptian Government had not held itself responsible for the disaster in Egypt. The address was adopted after a brief debate.

In the House of Commons Mr. Arthur R. D. Elliot moved the address in reply. Mr. Samuel Smith, member for Liverpool, seconded the motion. Mr. Robert Bourke moved an amendment to the address, which was rejected. The result was unexpected and is sure to lead to trouble, as it was the Government's duty to have somebody ready to reply and allow the debate to be continued. This collapse of the debate has placed the Conservatives in a ridiculous position. Under the usual arrangement between the Government and opposition whips the speakers were to continue a successful debate until Friday when a division was to take place. The Speaker allowed the Conservatives a long time to marshal their forces, and the whips secured the lobbies of the house, but could only muster twenty members to the incident. Unprecedented in the history of parliament, the Conservatives accuse the Government of trickery. Members of the Cabinet, however, state privately that there was no intention to close the debate. In political circles and among the Conservative leadership is attributed to the inability of the leadership and the absence of an efficient whip. The Liberals, while protesting that there was no trick, are congratulating themselves on the result.

A bill was introduced abolishing the law of primogeniture. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the Government do not feel called upon to adopt any fresh measures because of Baker's defeat.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the House adjourn for the purpose of calling attention to urgent public business. All the Conservatives rose in support of the motion, and great excitement prevailed. Mr. Chamberlain seconded the motion, and violently attacked the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote declared the abrupt termination of the debate was conduct unworthy of the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government were in no wise responsible. The motion was negatived without division. The Conservatives intend to move an amendment on the report of the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, which will more sharply challenge the Government's Egyptian policy than did that offered by Mr. Bourke. Mr. Parnell has announced his intention of moving an amendment in reference to the recent conduct of the Government's policy in Ireland. The tendency, he says, has not been to tranquillize the people, especially Earl Spencer's action in prohibiting legal and constitutional meetings, whereby free speech has been practically quenched in Ireland.

THE WAR IN SUDAN.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF BAKER'S DEFEAT. SUDAN, Feb. 6.—British marines have landed here to prevent a panic. Baker Pasha lost all his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian officers and men bolted. Col. Sertorius narrowly escaped with his life. The Europeans pursued him almost into Trinkitat. The Egyptian soldiers, Turkish and Arab, were ordered to place. Fourteen European and three native officers are missing. The fight was begun by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker Pasha's cavalry, which fled. Baker then formed a square, which the enemy surrounded. The rest of the Egyptians fled in confusion and many were decimated by the enemy's fire. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded by the enemy, but with his staff managed to cut his way through. The enemy's force was inferior in numbers to Baker Pasha's. Only three sides of the square were formed, owing to the fact that two companies of Egyptian troops stood still, being overcome with fright. The enemy poured into this gap, when the Egyptians threw away their rifles and flung themselves upon the ground, screaming for mercy. The troops on one side of the square killed many of their own men by wild firing. The enemy betrayed a profound contempt for their opponents. Col. Burnaby is safe. Among the killed are Morris Bey, an Englishman who acted as Baker Pasha's paymaster, and Dr. Leslie, who served in the Russo-Turkish war.

THE EGYPTIAN POLTROONS.

Baker Pasha telegraphs that the force by which he was attacked was less than a thousand strong, but the Egyptians threw away their arms and fled. According to later reports giving details of the fight at Tokar, the Egyptian cavalry threw away their saddles, and turned their horses loose, effecting a retreat on foot, that they might not be sent back to fight again. The scene at Suakin is described as a painful one. The wives of many of the dead soldiers have been bewailing their loss, tearing their hair and clothes in their anguish. One thousand sailors on board the transport "Orontes," now at Suas, have been ordered to Suakin. The Government has received advices confirming the report of the massacre of Tewfik Bey and his followers.

THE DEFENCE OF SUAKIN. New and strong entrenchments are being made here. There are 3,000 men, including the survivors of the recent battle, available for the defence of the town, but they are in a demoralized condition. Morris Bey and Dr. Leslie fell together in the fight after a desperate resistance.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons to-day that Admiral Howitt had decided to strengthen the forts at Suakin, and that the Government had taken measures to increase his force, to ensure the safety of that city.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Egyptian correspondence has been published and confirms the report that England had no intention of employing British or Indian troops in Sudan. The Egyptian Government does not object to the employment of Turkish troops in Egypt, provided the Porte pays their expenses.

It was rumored in London last night that a large force of British troops was immediately to be sent to Egypt. The Times, however, says no orders have been received, and that the dispatch of troops is not in the hands of the Government.

Many officers, it adds, have volunteered for service in Egypt.

Egyptian shares have greatly declined on the Stock Exchange.

Earl Derby in a speech to-night said the Government would not engage the honor and resources of England in the task of recovering the Sudan. The Government had no intention of converting the occupation of Egypt to annexation.

GORDON AT A STANDSTILL. CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The tribes beyond Korosko are in full revolt. Gen. Gordon, who has arrived at Korosko, is unable to proceed on his journey to Khartoum.

The English troops have been manœuvring, holding Cairo against an imaginary attack.

The wires between Massowah and Kassaiba have been cut. Osman Pasha has induced the tribes along the line to join him.

AMERICAN. Billy McGilroy, of New York, was on Wednesday sentenced to six months for violation of the liquor law.

The Grand Lodge of the Junior American Protestant Association, Reading, Pa., has decided to exclude colored people from the order. The decision is final.

The pork dealers of the New York Produce Exchange have adopted a resolution unanimously that hereafter all meat coming from Chicago shall be re-inspected upon its arrival, previous to being exported. Complaint is made that the inspection in Chicago is not thorough, and to its laxity is attributed the action of foreign governments in forbidding the entrance of American pork.

A REIGN OF BLOOD. There have been almost daily executions at Jaccel, Hayti, of persons not included in the amnesty. During the week ended January 10th forty-seven persons were shot in spite of the appeals of foreign consuls to await the arrival of President Solomon. Eighty insurgents fought their way through from Miragoane to Petit Gouave, where fifty-two of them were killed. A number of revolutionists still remain in refuge in the woods.

French reclamations on account of the September pillage at Port au Prince amount to 1,200,000 francs.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS. THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL. The United States Senate Committee on Agriculture has passed a favorable report on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. The House Committee this morning considered the agricultural appropriation bill. The aggregate amount, it is expected, will be about the same as last year, \$405,000.

THE NAVY. The naval appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the House Committee, was \$14,320,000, or \$8,326,000 less than the estimates, and \$1,565,000 less than for the current year. A sufficient amount has been agreed upon to complete four steel cruisers.

In the House a resolution was presented by Mr. Belmont and adopted, calling on the President for copies of correspondence between the Government and Great Britain relative to the extradition of fugitives from justice.

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION. A bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Wednesday as an amendment to an anti-Chinese act, and provides that any Chinese person except a laborer, entitled to enter the United States, must have a certificate from the government of the country of which he is a citizen, describing him, which certificate must have the endorsement of the representative of the United States consular agent where the person comes. A penalty of \$100 or imprisonment for six months, or both, is imposed if a Chinese person knowingly enters the United States without such certificate, then to be removed from the country. Provision of a similar character is made for the return of Chinese laborers who left the United States between November 18th, 1880, and August 4th, 1882.

THE OBSEQUES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The funeral services over the remains of Wendell Phillips were held on Wednesday in Boston. The church was crowded, thousands being unable to gain admittance. Committees from the Legislature, Common Council, Woman Suffrage Association, labor organizations, temperance societies, Irish societies, Free Thinkers' Association, Young Men's Congress, and many reform organizations with which Phillips was identified were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow. The body was taken to Faneuil Hall, where it lies in state. The post mortem examination showed disease of the heart of long standing as well as of recent date. The heart was extensively enlarged and fatty.

THE SS. "CITY OF COLUMBUS" HORROR. Capt. Burnham, of the board of inspectors of steam vessels for the Boston district, said on Wednesday that the captain of the steamship "Glaucus" had admitted to him privately that the "Glaucus" passed the wreck of the "City of Columbus" after daylight on the morning of the disaster and recognized her; that signals of distress were seen from the "Glaucus," but that the latter steamer did not stop because the captain did not wish to be delayed.

CANADIAN. TORONTO. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNTY ORANGE LODGE did not adjourn till an early hour on Wednesday morning. The report showed a total membership in good standing of 1,708, being a net increase of 180 during the year. The finances were in a flourishing condition. Frank Somers was elected county master and ex-Ald. Bell deputy.

KINGSTON, ONT. THE MERCHANTS of the city think that the city council, in taxing the income of the insurance companies, have made a mistake. The increased rate which the companies have been obliged to self-defence to charge insurers more than counterbalances the sum received in taxes.

THE FRIGATE "ORONTES," one of the war vessels of 1812-14, is being demolished and removed. Part of the timber has been sold for fire purposes. A Syracuse gentleman paid \$100 for the vessel, and he will probably realize \$4,000 by the transaction.

QUEBEC. THE QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE Quebec Board of Trade was held on Wednesday afternoon, there being a large attendance. Mr. B. R. Dobell read a very interesting paper on the water courses and railways of the Dominion, which was well received, and by a unanimous vote ordered to be printed.

THE RECORDER has announced that the next defendant convicted in his court of carrying a revolver will be sent to jail for twelve months without the option of a fine.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS. MATAMORAS, February 6.—The Indians at Omilteme have risen against the whites and seven of the principal merchants have been killed and their bodies kicked about by the mob. Many buildings were burned.

RIVER DU LOUP, (en bas), Feb. 6.—A telegraph operator, named Rolph, was arrested here by order of A. R. Macdonald, district superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, on Monday, for forging a telegraph pass from Point Levis to St. Flavie. The prisoner appeared before the magistrate to-day and was committed to stand his trial at the next term of the court.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Six boys were arrested to-day charged with stealing about fifty bushels of grain from two cars on the Esplanade. It was found that the boys carried the grain in bags to the St. Lawrence market and sold it in this place, in which were two principal churning up a sack-like mass, which afforded no firm footing and made the walking most laborious. In spite of this, every one seemed in the best of humor and bent on merry-making. Here might be seen a fair American, stinking knee deep at every step, and laughing right merrily at the grotesque figure which she knew she was "cutting." Not far away, in striking contrast, a blanketed snow-shoer and his *belle Canadienne* trudged steadily along, in every stride that they were to the manner born. Here a group of gamins gleefully "muzzled" one another, while even the "sear and yellow" was represented. On the slide the state of matters was even worse. From the foot of the chute at the Hotel House down to the termination of the slide at the head of Durocher street the edges of the track were unbroken lines of spectators, two and three deep at the top, and toward the bottom thickening into a solid mass. This might have been a fair representation of the large number of slides, cellars at the foot were very frequent, and the tumbles and misadventures of the tobogganers proved an inexhaustible fund of amusement to visitors and Montrealers alike. As a matter of fact, however, the slide was a failure. The fancy dresses were few and far between, and could not have numbered more than a dozen or two. A large number of masks were indeed provided by the committee, but these proved an embarrassment to passengers and were speedily discarded. The faces of some of the slides were a study in themselves, however, and testified plainlier than words that their owners were tired at tobogganning. The spectators were quick to distinguish the faces as they passed down the slide. "Here comes a Yankee," "Hold on tight," "You're doing well," "Good-bye," and similar observations greeted him as he met his way down the slide. On some faces a grim, determined "do or die" expression was visible, the clenched teeth and the look of the face, showing the slider to be conscious of danger, but bravely determined to meet it manfully. Others less regardless of appearance, leaned back against their steers with wide open eyes and mouths, and freely fearfully uttered the words of their features. The slide, although somewhat lumpy, was in fair condition, and only one accident of any moment is reported. This was in the case of a young daughter of Dr. Beers who was thrown from her toboggan and received a cut in the forehead in which it was necessary to put two or three stitches. Owing to the immense crowd the committee in charge had a difficult task to maintain order, but they succeeded admirably.

Shortly after five o'clock His Excellency arrived at the foot of the chute, and, seated in a chair, he watched the descent of the tobogganers. He was introduced by Lord Melgund to His Excellency, who escorted her to the top of the slide. After brief inquiries as to the progress of the tobogganing, he inquired, and expressing his admiration of the beautiful surroundings. His Excellency was taken down the slide by Mr. C. Coristine followed by Mrs. Searl and Lord Melgund on the second toboggan, and Hon. C. Anson and Mr. Searl on the next. His Excellency expressed his delight on arriving at the foot, and promised to return this evening, when a gala night may be expected. The route of the procession will be as follows: Leave Windsor Hotel at 7:45 via Metcalfe, St. Catherine and Durocher streets, where a large number of party will be met by LeTrappeur Snowshoe Club who will escort them to the grand stand erected for their use.

The whole party will participate in the sport and the Lansdowne Club are sparing no pains to make this the event of the Carnival.

THE CURLING MATCHES. The following is the result of the single rink matches which appeared in our columns yesterday and which were in process of being played when our reporter left:

Iron Playing Clubs. NO. 2 MONTREAL CALEDONIA VS. ARBPRIOR. J. H. Johnston, skip—17. R. D. Miles, skip—16. Majority for Caledonia—11.

NO. 1 MONTREAL CALEDONIA VS. NO. 2 QUEBEC. W. Wilson, skip—14. H. H. Sewell, skip—11. Majority for Caledonia—3.

NO. 2 MONTREAL THISTLE VS. NO. 2 MISSISSIPPI. A. Mitchell, skip—27. N. McLeod, skip—3. Majority for Thistle—22.

NO. 3 MONTREAL VS. NO. 3 MONTREAL CALEDONIA. H. A. Budden, skip—11. D. Wilson, skip—24. Majority for Caledonia—13.

NO. 1 MONTREAL THISTLE VS. NO. 1 PEMBROKE. G. Kay, skip—26. R. Russell, skip—3. Majority for Thistle—23.

NO. 2 MONTREAL VS. NO. 1 QUEBEC. W. J. Fenwick, skip—17. W. Brodie, skip—18. Majority for Quebec—1.

Stone Playing Clubs. NO. 1 GRANITE, TORONTO, VS. NO. 2 MILWAUKEE. C. C. Dalton, skip—14. A. Middlemiss, skip—20. Majority for Milwaukee—6.

RINK NO. 1 WATKINLEY, COBURG, VS. RINK NO. 2 THISTLE, ST. JOHN, N.B. J. Salisbury, skip—10. J. H. Thompson, skip—16. Majority for Thistle—6.

NO. 2 LINDSAY VS. NO. 2 BROOKVILLE. J. E. McMurtry, skip—13. W. J. Simpson, skip—14. Majority for Lindsay—10.

NO. 1 TORONTO VS. NO. 2 HALIFAX. Capt. Petty, skip—21. A. T. Smith, skip—11. Majority for Toronto—10.

NO. 2 WATKINLEY, COBURG, VS. NO. 1 OSHAWA. E. A. McNaughton, skip—13. E. Dingle, skip—9. Majority for Watkineley—4.

NO. 1 LINDSAY VS. NO. 1 THISTLE, HAMILTON. J. B. Flavie, skip—17. J. Simpson, skip—5. Majority for Lindsay—12.

NO. 2 RINK TORONTO, a bye. WOODEN "STONE" COMPETITION. A most interesting event in the bonspiel was the club match between Stoney Creek and Fertile Creek yesterday afternoon. These

clubs play with huge wooden blocks which are remarkable for their apparent climaxes. Great interest was taken in the play, which was for a gold medal presented by the Thistle Club of Montreal. The following are the scores:

STONEY VS. FERTILE. Rink No. 1. J. A. Miles, skip—12. R. Hamilton, skip—15. J. H. Johnston, skip—17. R. D. Miles, skip—16. Total, 55.

Rink No. 2. W. Wilson, skip—14. H. H. Sewell, skip—11. J. A. Miles, skip—12. R. Hamilton, skip—15. Total, 52.

Majority for Fertile Creek, 10. AN OUTSIDE MATCH. A match was played yesterday afternoon on the Montreal Curling Club Rink between the Stoney Creek and Fertile Creek clubs for a handsome gold medal offered for competition by the Royal Caledonian Club. There was a large number of spectators who evinced great interest in the skillful manipulation of "the stones" displayed by the players.

The following is the result: Single Rink. RICHMOND VS. MISSISSIPPI, ALMONT. G. W. Parnelle, skip—12. R. Cochrane, skip—15. R. B. Rattray, skip—17. A. Hunter, skip—10. Total, 54.

A. Stewart, skip—11. P. Young, skip—10. W. Wilson, skip—13. Total, 54. Majority for Mississipp Almonte, was won the medal.

THE ASSAULT OF THE ICE PALACE. "It was simply magnificent; I never saw or dreamed of anything half as beautiful!" was the enthusiastic expression of a gentleman who had travelled all over the world to our representative last night as the last of the snow-shoers who were to take part in the assault on the ice palace. And the words seemed to express the general opinion of those who saw the display. The Carnival Committee may certainly congratulate themselves on having achieved one of the most successful spectacles ever seen in America or the world, and those who were to take part in the assault on the ice palace last night will not soon forget it.

Punctually at the appointed time the attacking army of snow-shoers were drawn up in their allotted positions round the square, those taking part in the assault being the Tugue Bros., Emerald, Cowanville, Maple Leaf, Argyle, Wolsley, Atlantic, Albert, Victoria, Vandalla, St. George's and St. Charles. The Canadian and Le Trappeur arrived late on the scene and were not allowed to participate in the glory of the attack. The defending force, stationed inside the palace, consisted of about one hundred men of the Prince of Wales Rifles under command of Colonel Bond, together with Mr. G. R. Fries, chairman of the Ice Palace Committee, Messrs. John Lewis, W. Norman, E. Mann, A. C. Hutchinson, S. Davis, Prof. Hand and a staff of assistants superintended the mimic defence.

By half past seven the ice palace and the snow-shoers had become the centre of a surging sea of humanity, which covered every available inch of the square and of that portion of the streets opening up to it from which a view could be obtained. The proprietors of the grand stands reaped a rich harvest, seats being at a premium, and almost all the benches being occupied in some cases. In the Windsor Hotel and the residences facing the square each window had its crowd of eager faces. The viceregal party witnessed the display from one of the balconies at the south-east corner of the square. It is needless to say, in fact, that the assault was a grand success. By the time the attack commenced there must have been between thirty and forty thousand spectators in the vicinity of the ice palace, and in some parts of the square so tightly were they packed that motion was almost impossible. By eight o'clock the line of snow-shoers round the square had lighted their torches, the lurid glare of which mingled with the brighter rays of the electric light, and glinted and danced from tower to tower and angle to angle of the gleaming castle, round which they began to march. A few seconds later a single colored shell shot high up in the air, from the central tower, leaving behind it, as it soared upward a glowing web of golden sparks. It was the signal for the attack. The hum of conversation and the murmur of the line of snow-shoers ceased for a moment, and a breathless expectation ensued. Almost instantly the silence changed into expressions of delight and admiration as with a deafening rattle the beleaguered garrison opened fire with their cannons and shot and shrapnel, and the latter at once replied in kind. From the moment of the opening of the bombardment until the capitulation of the Palace a continuous fusillade was kept up between the gallant garrison and the phalanx of snow-shoers. The scene was indescribably grand and completely beggars description. As if by magic a perfect hail of fire broke over and around the glowing fabric of ice. Every tower, angle, bastion and turret of the castle was lighted up from within by the electric light and glowed in the midst of the torches' glare like a huge diamond in a setting of ruddy gold. The gleaming surface of the walls and colored ball, and the changing colors seemed to linger and play around every projection and angle, and the whole scene was a most beautiful and magnificent sight. The effect of these was exceedingly beautiful. The light seemed to sink into and dye the ice until it had completely lost its cold brilliancy and flashed a warm brilliant red, which melted into a deep blue and then into a beautiful green. For a moment the electric light would reappear; it would be followed by another brilliant play of color. Finally the explosion of a stand of Roman candles behind a transparency of the city arms gave the signal that the well sustained defence was at an end, and that the triumphal march of the victors the stronghold capitulated.

Those who last night preferred to avoid all danger of a crush, by ascending the mountain, found, no doubt, that the "disturbance" was "enchantment to the view," and that what was lost in minute was gained in general effect ten thousand fold. From half way up the Peel street steps the scene was one from fairyland itself. The city lay darkly defined upon the snow field, thousands of tiny points of light contrasting with the dark masses of the buildings, and in the centre of this field of darkness blazed and glowed like a magic diamond the castle of the wizards, built by men. Cold, still, spectral, nothing about the entire scene spoke of life. As by the touch of a magician's wand the scene was changed. A red glow deepening and spreading, replaced the coldness of the clear white light, and while the sound of

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A. Stewart, skip—11. P. Young, skip—10. W. Wilson, skip—13. Total, 54. Majority for Mississipp Almonte, was won the medal.

THE ASSAULT OF THE ICE PALACE. "It was simply magnificent; I never saw or dreamed of anything half as beautiful!" was the enthusiastic expression of a gentleman who had travelled all over the world to our representative last night as the last of the snow-shoers who were to take part in the assault on the ice palace. And the words seemed to express the general opinion of those who saw the display. The Carnival Committee may certainly congratulate themselves on having achieved one of the most successful spectacles ever seen in America or the world, and those who were to take part in the assault on the ice palace last night will not soon forget it.

Punctually at the appointed time the attacking army of snow-shoers were drawn up in their allotted positions round the square, those taking part in the assault being the Tugue Bros., Emerald, Cowanville, Maple Leaf, Argyle, Wolsley, Atlantic, Albert, Victoria, Vandalla, St. George's and St. Charles. The Canadian and Le Trappeur arrived late on the scene and were not allowed to participate in the glory of the attack. The defending force, stationed inside the palace, consisted of about one hundred men of the Prince of Wales Rifles under command of Colonel Bond, together with Mr. G. R. Fries, chairman of the Ice Palace Committee, Messrs. John Lewis, W. Norman, E. Mann, A. C. Hutchinson, S. Davis, Prof. Hand and a staff of assistants superintended the mimic defence.

By half past seven the ice palace and the snow-shoers had become the centre of a surging sea of humanity, which covered every available inch of the square and of that portion of the streets opening up to it from which a view could be obtained. The proprietors of the grand stands reaped a rich harvest, seats being at a premium, and almost all the benches being occupied in some cases. In the Windsor Hotel and the residences facing the square each window had its crowd of eager faces. The viceregal party witnessed the display from one of the balconies at the south-east corner of the square. It is needless to say, in fact, that the assault was a grand success. By the time the attack commenced there must have been between thirty and forty thousand spectators in the vicinity of the ice palace, and in some parts of the square so tightly were they packed that motion was almost impossible. By eight o'clock the line of snow-shoers round the square had lighted their torches, the lurid glare of which mingled with the brighter rays of the electric light, and glinted and danced from tower to tower and angle to angle of the gleaming castle, round which they began to march. A few seconds later a single colored shell shot high up in the air, from the central tower, leaving behind it, as it soared upward a glowing web of golden sparks. It was the signal for the attack. The hum of conversation and the murmur of the line of snow-shoers ceased for a moment, and a breathless expectation ensued. Almost instantly the silence changed into expressions of delight and admiration as with a deafening rattle the beleaguered garrison opened fire with their cannons and shot and shrapnel, and the latter at once replied in kind. From the moment of the opening of the bombardment until the capitulation of the Palace a continuous fusillade was kept up between the gallant garrison and the phalanx of snow-shoers. The scene was indescribably grand and completely beggars description. As if by magic a perfect hail of fire broke over and around the glowing fabric of ice. Every tower, angle, bastion and turret of the castle was lighted up from within by the electric light and glowed in the midst of the torches' glare like a huge diamond in a setting of ruddy gold. The gleaming surface of the walls and colored ball, and the changing colors seemed to linger and play around every projection and angle, and the whole scene was a most beautiful and magnificent sight. The effect of these was exceedingly beautiful. The light seemed to sink into and dye the ice until it had completely lost its cold brilliancy and flashed a warm brilliant red, which melted into a deep blue and then into a beautiful green. For a moment the electric light would reappear; it would be followed by another brilliant play of color. Finally the explosion of a stand of Roman candles behind a transparency of the city arms gave the signal that the well sustained defence was at an end, and that the triumphal march of the victors the stronghold capitulated.

Those who last night preferred to avoid all danger of a crush, by ascending the mountain, found, no doubt, that the "disturbance" was "enchantment to the view," and that what was lost in minute was gained in general effect ten thousand fold. From half way up the Peel street steps the scene was one from fairyland itself. The city lay darkly defined upon the snow field, thousands of tiny points of light contrasting with the dark masses of the buildings, and in the centre of this field of darkness blazed and glowed like a magic diamond the castle of the wizards, built by men. Cold, still, spectral, nothing about the entire scene spoke of life. As by the touch of a magician's wand the scene was changed. A red glow deepening and spreading, replaced the coldness of the clear white light, and while the sound of

clubs play with huge wooden blocks which are remarkable for their apparent climaxes. Great interest was taken in the play, which was for a gold medal presented by the Thistle Club of Montreal. The following are the scores:

STONEY VS. FERTILE. Rink No. 1. J. A. Miles, skip—12. R. Hamilton, skip—15. J. H. Johnston, skip—17. R. D. Miles, skip—16. Total, 55.

Rink No. 2. W. Wilson, skip—

TEMPERANCE WORK

IN THE OLD COUNTRY, AS DESCRIBED BY MR. THOMAS HARDY OF MANCHESTER.

A lecture on "Temperance work in the Old Country" was delivered Tuesday night in the Ottawa Street Methodist Church School-room by Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Manchester, England. The Rev. James Galbraith occupied the chair. Owing, no doubt, to the inclement state of the weather and the Carnival attractions, the attendance was small but select, and the lecturer was listened to throughout with the deepest attention by all present.

After devotional exercises the Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, regretted the small attendance, and said Mr. Hardy was the representative of the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain and one who had devoted his life to the cause. He had seen in the report in the newspapers of the Dominion Alliance that Senator Ferrier rose to a question of privilege, and have their meetings opened with prayer. He noted that any person could object to asking the blessing of God upon a meeting. He would state for the information of Mr. Hardy that in the Primitive Methodist Denomination in the Dominion of Canada they had 1,500 ministers, every one of whom was a total abstainer, and about 100,000 members, almost all of whom were also abstainers. He did not know of a single member of his own congregation who was not.

Mr. Hardy then said he had long since learned that the smallness of a meeting never lessened the importance of it, and though it was difficult to talk to dead wood, he always bore in mind he had living souls before him. The excitement of the Carnival had no doubt prevented many from being present. He would first treat of drunkenness as a physical evil. It was an evil which no one was in love with. In England the liquor sellers and manufacturers had produced against it, and it was the one great blot upon their trade. He did not see reason in this. If anyone of them kept a dry goods store and one customer spent five cents and another ten cents, which would be the more service to the storekeeper? He would not care so much for a customer who only spent twelve cents as for one who spent four or five dollars. Surely the man must be of more service to the liquor seller and brewer who spends the greater part of his wages in the public house than the man who only spends a few cents. That was logic. These liquor sellers had discovered that drunkenness was not a nice feature in their business. They had the sympathy of liquor sellers and manufacturers, who said they did not like drunkards but moderate drinkers. It was as impossible that God and beer could be united, as light and darkness; and as drink was the cause of the wrong doing, to get rid of the effect they must remove the cause. He was glad to say that he had learned in connection with the winter carnival that after the evening of yesterday the sale had been only nine prisoners. That was good, but how many were not quite incapable of taking care of themselves and so did not get arrested. It was, however, a great improvement on the old way of things. He had been in Paris with a friend, a member of the Dominion Alliance, and found the Sabbath was not much observed; the workmen went to their work in the morning and took a half holiday in the afternoon. He went into the cathedral church of Notre Dame, and found some 250 church members were marching, bands of music were playing, theatres were open—you heard the roar of artillery, the prancing of horses, and with the numerous gas lights, all Paris seemed to be in a blaze of light. He must say he never saw such a beautiful sight in the whole course of his life; but amid all this excitement, he only saw six drunken people, and he was sorry to say that two of them came from his native county of Lancashire. It seemed to be the same here, and he was pleased to say that with all the excitement of the Carnival, the French Canadians entering into the spirit of the thing with all the ardor of their race, there were so little signs of drunkenness.

Drunkenness was a physical evil, for the liquor drew up all the strength from a man's arms, from his legs and from his feet, so that he could not carry his own body about; he then lay down in the gutter, and a man in blue took him to a government temperance boarding house, where the cost was rather expensive. The Rechabites, the Sons of Temperance, had proved by their statistics that people who were abstainers lived longer and were freer from diseases and sickness than any other persons. Drunkenness was an evil both physically and morally. It caused young men to become old and many of them had gone into their graves long before the time allotted by their Almighty Father. They had had trade in England for a year or two, and then they came to the Dominion. The trade with foreign nations was developing and increasing, while the home trade was decreasing. Could they wonder at this when the workman was spending his money in liquor instead of in the butcher, baker, grocer and bootmaker's shops. Their trade was being crippled with this liquor traffic. He would give a few statistics. For each of the last ten years, ending 1880, £136,000,000 had been spent in liquor in Great Britain, while on bread there was £70,000,000, or half the amount on liquor, on butter and cheese, £35,000,000, or one-quarter the amount on liquor; milk was about the same, standing at £30,000,000; on sugar, £25,000,000, or more than one-fifth the amount spent on liquor; rents of farms, £20,000,000, or less than one-half; coffee and cocoa, £20,000,000, or almost one-seventh; houses, £70,000,000, or one-half; cotton goods, £14,000,000, or one-ninth; while linen goods were £6,000,000, or one-tenth. The Rev. Mr. Hardy then referred to the Dominion Alliance, which was formed in 1845, and which had raised a total of £4,171,233,945, while in the ten years ending 1880, the loss was £200,000,000. Could they wonder that this England had had trade? If that money had been thrown into some of the large rivers and lakes of the Dominion it would have been of more service to the nation, for the loss would then be a negative one only. They would get no black eyes from it, no young man would spend his career, none of the thousands and thousands that drink brought upon them. Twenty-seven years ago he was lecturing in the town of Grimsby, a man, the head of a gang of noted rogues, came with his companions to break up the meeting. After he had proceeded some little way with the lecture, without any interruption, one of the man's companions said, "Ain't you ready, Harry?" "No," was the answer. After waiting a little while longer, his companion again observed, "Ain't you going to begin, Harry?" He got the unexpected answer, "No, I'm going to sign the pledge, and if you or any other man try to smash the meeting, why I'll smash you!" That man signed the pledge, joined a church and was converted. Before he was only a common sailor, without a shilling in his pocket, and to use a common expression was going by express train to the devil as fast as he could, but now he was a smack owner, was interested in various businesses and was worth thousands of pounds. Now, if he had not signed the pledge, he would have been dead and damned long since. This was not one solitary case, they could multiply them over and over again. He could not understand how any sensible man could look at the question for five minutes and not be converted. The lecturer then referred to his early acquaintance with William Hoyle and said a number of years ago he went into a village in Lancashire and found there running four looms and his wife running four looms also. They lived on the money earned by his looms while they saved the produce of his wife's. He had given himself to God and was an earnest worker in the cause. Some years afterwards he paid another visit to that village, but he missed the familiar face and asked, "Where is Wil-

Ham Hoyle?" The answer was he, in conjunction with his father and brother have started for themselves. At the present day he owns a factory of his own and employs over 1,000 hands. Temperance and godliness would enable men to come out of the labor market and become employers of labor themselves. Mr. Hoyle used to pay on Friday night, but he found more satisfaction in his England, did not turn up on Saturday, and on Monday morning looked blue from the effects of their spree. So, to try and remedy, he changed the pay until Wednesday at noon. The men could not wait all day for their wages, and so they took their wages home to their wives, and when they once got hold of them it was seldom they would give them up for their lords and masters to spend with. Mr. Hoyle was himself astonished at the result. His men became noted for their sober, industrious, thrifty habits. On his travels through the States he was frequently reminded by Americans of the boggars and paupers they had in the Old Country, and he had in turn to remind them that there were indeed a few decent men left, and that if they could only get rid of the pauper habits they would soon be rid of the paupers. But they said the poor honest man cannot get a chance. That was nonsense, if he was sober and industrious. Why, take a line thirty miles from the Manchester Exchange, and they would find more sober men than in the same space in any part of the civilized world. He could say that when this drink gave up the ghost the marks of his knuckles would be found somewhere about him, and he would undertake to preach his funeral sermon if there was no resurrection. Their churches would be further advanced if it was not for this curse, for some of their best clergymen had been destroyed through it. He would give one instance: A clergyman, who was one of the most distinguished linguists of his body, a man of great mental power, and one who had been the means of bringing thousands to the foot of the Cross, had come under its influence, and a few years ago was living in Manchester on the fruits of his daughter's prostitution. Tell that to people who said it was only weak-minded persons who got drunk; he knew better. Some time ago a negro was driving an old Quaker lady and they passed a sign with "Beer garden" on it. She ordered the coachman to stop and asked him what they raised there. The negro paused, reflected, and then answered, "Can't exactly express myself, mistress, but they raise hell there." They must stop this by total prohibition. Make it felony for a man to make himself drunk. People say this is going too far, but the traffic, his answer was "when you could regulate the devil you could regulate it." In Scotland they had the public houses closed from ten o'clock on Saturday night until eight o'clock on Monday morning. In Ontario they had some of the same hours, they had Sunday closing, and a bill to enforce total closing on Sundays would this year have a large support in Parliament. In conclusion, the lecturer said if an impression had been made upon any one mind he would not regret the small attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Powell, as an old friend and fellow-worker with Mr. Hardy in the Old Country, congratulated him upon his lecture, and also briefly addressed a few words to the audience. A vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer, and the proceedings were brought to a close by singing the doxology and the chairman pronouncing the benediction.

SUTTON NEWS.

A REPORT OF THE W. C. T. U.'S MEETING.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

SUTTON, P.Q., Feb. 4, 1884.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather on the days previously appointed the W. C. T. U. of Sutton held its first regular meeting since last November at the residence of Mr. Orlando Chase, in the village, on Jan. 31st. The W. C. T. U. now numbers sixty-five members, a large proportion of whom were present. The meeting was opened by a Scriptural reading by Mrs. J. Griggs and prayer by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor of the Methodist church in this village. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Cutler, Jr., and were accepted by the meeting. A communication was read by both physical and morally. It caused young men to become old and many of them had gone into their graves long before the time allotted by their Almighty Father. They had had trade in England for a year or two, and then they came to the Dominion. The trade with foreign nations was developing and increasing, while the home trade was decreasing. Could they wonder at this when the workman was spending his money in liquor instead of in the butcher, baker, grocer and bootmaker's shops. Their trade was being crippled with this liquor traffic. He would give a few statistics. For each of the last ten years, ending 1880, £136,000,000 had been spent in liquor in Great Britain, while on bread there was £70,000,000, or half the amount on liquor, on butter and cheese, £35,000,000, or one-quarter the amount on liquor; milk was about the same, standing at £30,000,000; on sugar, £25,000,000, or more than one-fifth the amount spent on liquor; rents of farms, £20,000,000, or less than one-half; coffee and cocoa, £20,000,000, or almost one-seventh; houses, £70,000,000, or one-half; cotton goods, £14,000,000, or one-ninth; while linen goods were £6,000,000, or one-tenth. The Rev. Mr. Hardy then referred to the Dominion Alliance, which was formed in 1845, and which had raised a total of £4,171,233,945, while in the ten years ending 1880, the loss was £200,000,000. Could they wonder that this England had had trade? If that money had been thrown into some of the large rivers and lakes of the Dominion it would have been of more service to the nation, for the loss would then be a negative one only. They would get no black eyes from it, no young man would spend his career, none of the thousands and thousands that drink brought upon them. Twenty-seven years ago he was lecturing in the town of Grimsby, a man, the head of a gang of noted rogues, came with his companions to break up the meeting. After he had proceeded some little way with the lecture, without any interruption, one of the man's companions said, "Ain't you ready, Harry?" "No," was the answer. After waiting a little while longer, his companion again observed, "Ain't you going to begin, Harry?" He got the unexpected answer, "No, I'm going to sign the pledge, and if you or any other man try to smash the meeting, why I'll smash you!" That man signed the pledge, joined a church and was converted. Before he was only a common sailor, without a shilling in his pocket, and to use a common expression was going by express train to the devil as fast as he could, but now he was a smack owner, was interested in various businesses and was worth thousands of pounds. Now, if he had not signed the pledge, he would have been dead and damned long since. This was not one solitary case, they could multiply them over and over again. He could not understand how any sensible man could look at the question for five minutes and not be converted. The lecturer then referred to his early acquaintance with William Hoyle and said a number of years ago he went into a village in Lancashire and found there running four looms and his wife running four looms also. They lived on the money earned by his looms while they saved the produce of his wife's. He had given himself to God and was an earnest worker in the cause. Some years afterwards he paid another visit to that village, but he missed the familiar face and asked, "Where is Wil-

The following ladies were appointed as a committee to consider the feasibility of a reading room and coffee room in this village, viz.: Mrs. G. C. Dyer, Mrs. E. A. Dyer, Mrs. A. J. Dyer, Mrs. F. Page and Mrs. E. J. Ball. The Rev. Mr. Mansell delivered a short address, in which he commented on the open way in which the liquor laws were broken in this village, and the supineness of the authorities in carrying them out, and he advised holding Gospel temperance meetings in the Town Hall, provided that the W. C. T. U. could gain the co-operation of the other ministers in the village, and Mrs. Cutler was appointed by the W. C. T. U. to see the Protestant ministers who were not then present in regard to the matter. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, the meeting adjourned.

FUEL.

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SEND

Notices.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Four Percent for the half year ending 31st December last upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at the Banking House, in this city on and after FRIDAY, the 8th February next.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next sitting thereof, for an Act to ratify and confirm the union of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada and the Bible Christian Church in Canada under the name of "The Methodist Church," according to the basis adopted by the said four denominations and the rules, regulations and discipline also adopted by the said four denominations in a general convention or conference assembled in the City of Belleville, on the 5th day of September, 1883, and to vest in the said Methodist Church all the property now vested or held in trust for each of the said Churches upon such trusts as may be so said Act declared, and to confer upon the said Church such further powers as may be requisite.

MACLAREN, LEET & SMITH, Attorneys for applicants.

Dated Montreal, 7th January, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

Liquidators of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank of Canada have duly made a TENTH call of ten percent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1884, at their office, 135 St. James street, Montreal.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

understand intend to apply to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for permission to erect a Steam Engine and Boilers at 342 William street.

HENDERSON BROS.

Miscellaneous.

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Kryptan Embalming Liquid, for Undertakers.

Nursery Lamp Heaters, 20c each. Sole Agents,

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It is unsurpassed in quality and flavor, and acknowledged to be the BEST wherever tried.

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ASK FOR IT, and TAKE NO OTHER

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Situations Vacant.

ADVERTISEMENTS for HELP WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, a first-class Jeweller. Apply to JOHN LEELE, Ottawa.

WANTED, a Book-keeper for a Wholesale House. Apply by letter stating age, references, and salary expected, to P. O. Box 1700.

WANTED, for a country town in Ontario, a Young Man capable of taking charge of a set of books, and with full knowledge of general office work. Salary for first year \$100. Apply with references, Box 1097 P.O., Montreal.

WANTED immediately, a Pressman capable of taking charge of a large press room must have had considerable experience. Address W. MURRAY, Grip office, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED, a Teacher for Como School, with a Model School Diploma and well recommended. Address JOHN LANCASTER, Sec. Treas., Como.

WANTED, a competent General Servant for a small family; good wages. Apply at 20 Lake street.

Employment Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for SITUATIONS and EMPLOYMENT WANTED, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

A YOUNG Girl seeks employment in a Store, where she could help in parceling goods or otherwise. Write a reliable hand, and can furnish good references. Address, STORE, "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG LADY, holding a McGill Normal School Diploma, would be willing to give instruction to a limited number of pupils at their own homes. Address H. "Witness" Office.

A RESPECTABLE Colored Man wants a situation as Express Driver or Storeman; references given. Address DRIVER, "Witness" Office.

A GARDENER of good experience wants a situation; is middle-aged, single, a total abstainer and has good references. Address GARDENER, "Witness" Office.

A SOBER, steady Man, wants a position as Coffee and Spice Grind Mill; has good references; also understands the care of horses. Address SPIKE, "Witness" Office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with a good education seeks engagement in any kind of business. Apply J. DAVIS, North Georgetown, Que.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by first-

class Working Housekeeper; best city references. Apply 45 St. Antoine st.

WANTED, by a Lady, occupation as Daily Governess, well able to give a good grounding in Music, or as copyist, writes a fine legible hand, and to undertake fine needlework. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter, P. E. Box 1864, Montreal. An occupation is needed, the terms will be moderate.

Board and Rooms.

ADVERTISEMENTS for BOARD and ROOMS, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

BOARD.—Vacancy at 571 Lagache street.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 1163 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS, Furnished to let. 22 Monique street.

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ROOMS, Furnished, to Let. 274 Gay street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for LOST, STRAYED, and FOUND, inserted under this head at the rate of HALF-CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, recently, a small package of paints, in metal tubes. Any person bringing it to the office of this paper will be liberally rewarded.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Miscellaneous Wants, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, on the 1st of May, a House or three Rooms, suitable for the "West End Private School." Apply to H. ARNOLD, at the School, 100 Mountain street.

WANTED, a good House, situated on Union avenue, near the River, near the corner of St. Lawrence and St. Louis. Rent and taxes about \$150. Address P. O. Box 2083.

WANTED, Men and Women, to start a new business on their own hands. 10c to 50c an hour made. 20 samples sent. Address H. G. PAY, Rutland, Vermont.

To Let.

TO LET, first-class Residence in good repair, newly painted and painted, modern conveniences, etc. Apply to Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, several very desirable Houses in good order; various rents. HENRY MILLER, 748 Craig street.

STORE TO LET, with Steam Power next door to a "Witness" Office. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BEATTY, "Witness" Office.

TO LET, a very desirable three-story Dwelling (stone front), situated in a healthy locality, being No. 224 Ontario street. Rent \$65.

TO LET, a first-class single story stone front Dwelling, fitted up with every convenience, being No. 6 Melbourne terrace, St. Urbain street, near Sherbrooke street. Rent \$30 and taxes.

HOUSES TO LET, Furnished and Unfurnished, in various parts of the city, at 50 St. Antoine, Lower Lachine Road, and St. Upper Lachine. For particulars, apply—by letter, telephone or at office. J. CHADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate, Insurance and Trust Agent, 191 St. James street.

TO LET, In Atlantic Buildings, Commissioners street, Stores Nos. 211 and 213, would suit for offices; also offices on first floor No. 205. The best situation in the city for business, convenient with shipping. Apply to W. K. BOYD.

TO LET—Houses and Stores, in different parts of the city. R. STANLEY BAGO, 19 St. James street.

TO LET—FURNISHED. A detached residence on the Lower Lachine Road about one mile from the city toll gate. The House and Outbuildings are all in first-class order, and will be let for one year or

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

CARNIVAL PROGRAMME.

FEBRUARY 4th to 9th.

WEDNESDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Skating and Promenade Concert.

THURSDAY, 8 p.m.—Grand Fancy Dress Carnival introducing such novelties as:—1. Snow man, by the celebrated artist, Barford, (the first ever exhibited on this continent); 2. Ice Temple, Ice Grotto, and Ice Fountain; 3. A vast variety of illuminations under the direction of Professor Hoad, of Hamilton, together with a number of other innovations. Electric Light by the American Light and Illuminating Company.

FRIDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Skating and Promenade Concert. 8 p.m.—Annual Races and Games.

SATURDAY, 8 p.m.—Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, with all the attractions of Thursday evening.

Visitors having Fancy Dresses and holding special membership ticket can take part in the grand Fancy Dress Entertainment.

Special tickets admitting holders to all the privileges of membership, good for "Carnival Week," obtainable at the Secretary-Treasurer's Office, 96 St. Francois Xavier street, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m., and at the rink from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and 1 to 9 p.m. Price—children, \$3.00; Ladies, \$2.00.

Admission on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th, 50c; and on the 7th and 9th (Fancy Dress Carnival), \$1.00 for each admission. Tickets procurable at the Secretary's Office and at the Rink.

Reserved seats for the Fancy Dress Carnival can be secured at the Secretary's Office on and after Monday first.

Shareholders' tickets and the complimentary admission to strangers will be suspended.

Spectators will be admitted on presentation of their season tickets, which are not transferable, and presentation of which by any other than the genuine holder will involve the forfeiture of the ticket and the punishment of the presenter.

Only the holders of costume tickets will be admitted by the main entrance on Saturday evening. Spectators must enter by the side (lane) doors of Drummond street.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL, Sec. Treas.

WINTER CARNIVAL!

GRAND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT
By the MEMBERS of BARNUM'S GYMNASIUM.

AT THE GYMNASIUM, 19 University street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 8th February.

Doors open at 2.15, commence at 3 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 50 cents.

PRINCE OF WALES SKATING RINK.

Grand Carnival on THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst., when the Prince of Wales Pleasure Party will make their first appearance on the ice this season, and give several of their best songs. Also, the Athletic Snow-shoe Club, in full force, will be there and please the spectators with several of their Club songs. The Canadian Jockey also will take part with their new band and full quartet for that evening. Don't fail to see the bear and his keeper that evening.

Admission—Ladies, 10c; Gents, 15c.

J. STENHOUSE, Proprietor.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS & STATUARY,
Phillips Square.

Open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADMISSION—Non-Members 25 cts.

SATURDAYS FREE.

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE:

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Shedden Company (Limited) will be held at the Company's Office, 134 St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February next, at THREE o'clock p.m.

HUGH PATON, Manager and Secretary.

THE MONTREAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 220 St. James street, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at THREE o'clock in the afternoon for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally.

The transfer books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the meeting.

W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

VISITORS!

CARNIVAL NUMBER

OF THE—

DAILY WITNESS

Contains, among other articles and sketches.

Three Ice Palaces.

The Carnival of 1884: a Readable Programme.

A Winter in Montreal.

THE CLIMATES OF CANADA, by J. Beauregard, LL.D.

In a Curling Rink.

About Tobogganing.

How to Keep Warm.

CURLING IN THE OLD DAYS, by Col. Dyde, C.M.G., A.D.C.

A Snow-shoe Steeplechase.

About Hob-nobbing.

The River in Winter.

Our CLUBS: Our Snowshoes, Curling, Tobogganing, Skating, and Hockey Clubs.

Empress Anne's Ice Palace, from Cowper's "Task."

At a Tobogganing Party.

An Indian Concert.

A Masquerade on Skates, &c., &c., with NINETEEN ILLUSTRATIONS.

The whole beautifully engraved, and printed on fine lined paper, in wrappers ready for mailing.

FIVE CENTS.

For sale by the News Agents and Newsboys, and by the publishers,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

MONTREAL.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

SIXTH FUSILIERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THURSDAY, 7th Feb.—A detail of 16 men from each company will parade at the Armory at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Winter uniform.

FRIDAY, 8th Feb.—A Guard of Honor, consisting of 100 men, 3 Corporals, 3 Sergeants and 4 officers, will parade at the Armory at 7 p.m. sharp. Uniform. Review Order with Great Coats.

File and Drum Band will attend.

By order,
W. M. BLAIRLOCK, Major, Acting Adjutant.

IONIC LODGE, No. 54.

A.F. & A.M. O.R.
The Regular Monthly Communication of the Ionic Lodge, No. 54, A.F. & A.M., will be held in the Lodge Room, No. 134 Chatham street, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.

By order of the W.M.,
L.S. KOLIN, Secretary.

SERVICE (D.V.) This Evening

(THURSDAY), at 8 o'clock, St. Lawrence School-house, corner St. Charles, St. Lawrence and Dorchester streets. General invitation.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, P.Q.

The Grand Division meets to-morrow, FRIDAY, the 8th of February, at 10 o'clock a.m. in the Upper Hall, 602 1/2 Craig street, between St. Lawrence and Dorchester streets. General invitation.

Members of the order are cordially invited to be present.

JOHN S. HALL, G.S.

MONTREAL SNOW-SHOE CLUB.

ANNUAL RACES.

URDAY, 9th inst., ON THE—

MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS.

Two mile Indian, 1 mile open, 1/2 mile open, 120 yards hurdles, open (heats), 100 yards open (heats), 2 mile Club Cup, 1/2 mile Club, green (in uniform), 120 yards hurdles, Club, green (in uniform), 100 yards Club, green (heats), 1/2 mile open to boys under 15.

The 1/2 mile race in "Merchants' Cup" series will be run at this meeting.

The Annual Dinner will be held at the Windsor in the evening, tickets \$2.50, and members intending to be present purchase tickets from the Treasurer at the Club House. Early application is advised, as the sale must be limited to the number which can be accommodated in the Ladies' Gallery.

D. D. McTAGGART, Hon. Sec.

6TH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

NO. 1, TROOP.

An Report has been ordered for SATURDAY, the 9th inst. Hour of meeting will be advertised to-morrow.

THOS. B. HALL, 1st Lt.-Commanding.

ST. HENRI FLORAL NURSERIES.

Corner St. Henri and St. Germain street, St. Henri.

The proprietors desire to intimate that their Conservatories will be open to visitors and the general public every day during Carnival week. A cordial invitation is extended to all. City cars pass every few minutes.

JAMES DAY & CO.,

LANSLOWNE TOBOGGAN CLUB.

Club Baggies can now be had on application to Messrs. J. R. PICKER, CO., Bankers, St. James street, opposite Post Office.

CHAS. CORSTINE, Secretary.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY.

A Special General Meeting of the Corporation of the Montreal Dispensary will take place at the Rooms of the Institution, 135 St. Antoine street, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving resignations from the attending medical staff and filling the vacancies thus created.

Applicants for the position of Attending Physician to the Dispensary will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of the above meeting.

J. B. McCONNELL, M.D., Secretary.

THE LADIES OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution signed by five Members of the said Corporation, according to law, the Annual General Meeting of the Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of the City of Montreal, will be held at the Asylum, No. 1415 St. Catherine street, the said City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the Annual Election of Directors and Messrs. Secretary and Treasurer, and for the transaction of all matters and things relating to the said Corporation, which may be legally done at said meeting.

ANNE M. CORBIN, Secretary of said Corporation.

THE SAW WORKS COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Montreal Saw Works Company held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the old Board of Directors were re-elected. A meeting of Directors was held immediately afterward, when Mr. Hutton was elected president and Mr. Charles M. Whitlow vice-president.

CANADIAN SECURITIES COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Securities Company (Limited), was held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—The Hon. D. A. Smith, Dr. Wm. Macdonald, Messrs. R. L. Lindsay, E. S. Clouston, Henry Lyman, Andrew Allan and H. M. Allan.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Austin, one of the delegates to Ottawa in connection with the Trent Valley Canal scheme, is registered at St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. F. Roper, Secretary and Auditor of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, Mr. E. Roper, Hastings, England, and Miss Ida Wether, of Toronto, are staying at the Windsor.

CITY ITEMS.

A regulation having been presented to Ald. Grenier, signed by four hundred electors, asking him to stand for St. James Ward, the worthy alderman has consented to do so.

The Board of Revisers met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Laurent in the chair. The voting lists of St. Ann's Ward were gone over and fourteen new names added. The meeting adjourned until today, when the lists for St. Antoine Ward will be taken up.

The shareholders of the Burland Lithographic Company held their annual meeting at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon. The annual report of the directors, which was satisfactory, was read and adopted. The following gentlemen were then elected:—Messrs. G. B. Burland, Chas. Garth, W. D. McLaren, Geo. Lafrance, Dr. George Ross, Robert Miller and Jeffrey H. Burland. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors Mr. G. B. Burland was elected president and manager and Mr. Charles Garth, vice president.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Feb. 2nd, 1884, and the corresponding week of last year:—

ponding week of last year :—			
Jan., 1884.		Jan., 1883.	
DAILY.		DAILY.	
Monday.....	28 13,191	Monday.....	29 13,686
Tuesday.....	29 13,098	Tuesday.....	30 13,587
Wednesday.....	30 13,001	Wednesday.....	31 13,584
Thursday.....	31 13,100	Thursday.....	1 13,588
Friday.....	1 13,107	Friday.....	2 13,571
Saturday.....	2 13,099	Saturday.....	3 13,561
Total.....	79,538	Total.....	81,925
Weekly.....	34,000	Weekly.....	36,400
Messenger, fortnight.....	55,000	Messenger, fortnight.....	62,500

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 25, \$6; 50, \$11.00; 100, \$22; Weekly Messenger, 50c; 5 copies to one address, \$2.

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each after insertion on pages 2 and 7. Annual contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 15c per line after insertion on pages 1, 5 and 8. When sent by mail small type, 10c per line each line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

THE SYNDICATE should be compelled to give something in return for the great accommodation afforded it by the Government. The representatives of the people should demand the annulment of the "monopoly" and the "immunity from taxation" clauses of the contract. Fair play demands as much for the people.

CERTAINLY the town of Calgary is coming on and in a short time it will be the greatest insult possible to call it a town and the local press will invariably refer to it as the metropolis of Canada. A short time ago it was but a Hudson Bay trading post and a mounted police station; now its town lots are sold by the foot and the Calgary water works and Calgary omnibus, tramway and transfer companies have applied to the Dominion Parliament for charters in order that they may be able to supply the wants of the citizens in time.

UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENT with the Syndicate, the Government virtually says to the company, "Go ahead and build the road as fast as you can and we will supply the money. We will take all the risk and have the trouble borrowing the money, and we will take over the road if it proves unprofitable to run it. You will make all you can out of the construction, you will get all the profits, and if it suits you, you can keep the road. Whatever suits you suits us. There are no terms, however onerous, which we are not prepared to assert are favorable for the country." This may be thought in certain quarters an economical method of expending the public money, a wise way of using the country's credit, and a fine way of constructing public works, but it certainly would not be considered such by any but a Government supported by a party.

THE SYNDICATE, we are told, could sell out all the railways which they have been buying up and building during the last few years in Quebec and Ontario, "and realize handsome fortunes" only that they do not like "leaving the two provinces at the mercy of a single system." If they can realize on their property it would be in order to do so before asking an extension from their creditors and also demanding a loan with which to carry on their business. The pretence that a company which has tried its very best to amalgamate with the Grand Trunk Railway and thus place the whole Dominion at the mercy of one railway company—that a company which holds a strict monopoly of the transportation trade of the North-West is prevented from selling its lines in Quebec and Ontario out of consideration for the interests of the people as against a monopoly, is an insult to the understanding of any but the official advocates of the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE CONTRACT with the Syndicate was defended on the ground that it would relieve the Government of the unprofitable work of running the road. Now, the only security the Government asks for a loan of \$22,500,000 from the Syndicate is this same unprofitable road. A syndicate which put up over one and a half millions of dollars as security offered to build the road for twenty-two millions of dollars and twenty-two millions of acres of land and hand back the Government the road when constructed, and they were told that they wished to shirk the onerous part of the contract, namely, the running of the road. Now a company is to get \$47,000,000 in cash, a guarantee upon its stock of three percent for ten years, four millions of acres of land, one million and a half of dollars in the shape of land grant bonds, gives no security, and either hands back the road or not just as it pleases. Those who considered the offer of the second syndicate a poor one are now

shouting with approval over the last one. If the road is an unprofitable one to run, it is so security for a loan.

THE VERY GREAT difference between the manner in which somebody's business and everybody's business is carried on is well shown by the difference with which the United States Senate regards the Sandwich Islands and all the rest of the outer world. Some time ago a reciprocity treaty was arranged with the Islands, which, from a protectionist point of view, was very favorable to the Islanders, and vigorous efforts have been made to repeal it. At the time that this treaty was being made, Canada had expressly stated her desire for a commercial treaty, and Cuba was also open to these facts, and in order to secure the market afforded by fifty-seven thousand semi-civilized persons, the hitherto invulnerable model tariff was pulled down and the aspirations of Southern California to become a sugar-producing country were nipped in the bud. Of course the treaty has provoked a perfect storm of opposition, but the Senate stands firm and refuses to abrogate it. Now, as the entire sugar trade of the Sandwich Islands, even to the freighting of it, is in the hands of one man, who, by means of it, controls the whole sugar trade of the Pacific coast, it is very much the business of this man to preserve the treaty that gives him wealth, and it is his peculiar business to preserve it. On the other hand, it is the business of everybody generally to press a reciprocity treaty with Canada or Cuba, and it is the particular business of some few to oppose it. The result is that reciprocity gains the day on one side of the continent, but it fails on the other deplorably.

GOOD NATURE should characterize the crowds on festive occasions. This has been eminently the case with Montreal crowds at our Carnivals, as the grotesque incongruities of the driving procession yesterday eminently exemplified, but a spirit of clownish roughness has begun to break out in places which is a disgrace to the city. At the corner of McGill and St. James streets yesterday afternoon a crowd gathered whose behavior was insolent in the extreme. Bridles were seized, ladies were insulted, by having the sleigh robes pulled over their faces, drivers were snow-balled. One lad driving an empty hay cart was, by the emergency in which he was placed, forced to display the characteristics of a homeric hero. His horse being held and his sleigh assaulted, he managed with more skill than Ajax, who needed a charioteer, at once to drive his horse forward, and using his pitchfork for a spear to put his enemy to flight on all sides. A similar outbreak of horse play took place in Dominion Square in the evening. There is evidently no race or class feeling in any of this roughness, nothing but ungentelemanly and at times unmanly playfulness, but if our people have any respect for the good name of Montreal they will avoid all continuance of it.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" states that the members of that company certainly did invest moneys in the New Brunswick railways, but that the moneys so spent were "private moneys." We think that before the Canadian Pacific Railway Company can rightly demand assistance from Parliament in forma pauperis, they should show that they are really in need. If they have "private moneys" then they should be able to fulfill their contract. It is as we supposed. The members of the Canadian Pacific are determined that their private fortunes shall not be risked in the contract which they undertook. The Government must find all the means. If there is any risk the Government must run it; if there is any profit that will fall into the hands of the Company which kindly undertakes to expend the public money. A Company is under such circumstances liable to be as lavish as Government itself. It was because they were men of high honor and great private means that the Government professed to feel safe about granting them the contract. Now it appears that their private means are for other purposes than for fulfilling their obligations. It will be found that a large part of the railway property controlled by the Company is not to be counted under the Government's mortgage under which the new loan is granted. Would it not be well to require also personal security of these wealthy gentlemen whose fortunes as well as their honor were pledged to the completion of the line. A security which probably when all other liens and obligations are fulfilled consists simply of the fruits of the subsidies already granted is no security at all.

FRUITS IN THE TROPICS.

An extraordinary discovery in horticulture has just been made in India. Anglo-Indians have by experiment found that the well-known and much-prized fruit tree, the fig, when transplanted from England to India became completely changed in character, and produces a fruit which is not distinguishable from that of that most detested of all plants, the thistle. This discovery is none the less wonderful and creates no less astonishment though it has long been known that the reverse was true, for all Anglo-Indians have acted upon

this peculiar law of nature in the Tropics and have planted the thistle by all waters and invariably gathered large crops of the fruits of the fig tree. The latest discovery was made through the obstinacy of one of the old orthodox philanthropical horticulturists who refused to give up his belief in that exploded doctrine, that every tree brings forth fruit after his own kind. Anglo-Indians who have lived all their lives in India and who know the nature of the soil, and of the climate, and by long experience knew what would produce the best fruits, worried and threatened him, but all in vain, and the infuriated man pulled up some promising growths of the thistle and planted the fig in their stead, with the results set forth. The results are of course bad, and it is feared that it is now too late to weed out the plants that brought forth such fruit. The worst of it is that the infuriated horticulturist refuses to believe that his trees brought forth the fruits, though the neighbors produce specimens publicly which they declare they found under the trees in his orchard, where such fruit was never discovered before. A number of specimens have been left at the office of the Calcutta Englishman, which has displayed them before the eyes of people in both India and England, and indignation has been caused which threatens to break out against this horticulturist. Here is a description of one of the specimens of the fruit from the Englishman: "In another case, with which I am conversant, a carriage was 'obliged to pull up owing to a crowd, and thus for a short time blocked the cross-traffic. This seems to have been considered 'by a Bengali babu a good opportunity for venting his spleen, there being but a lady and child in the vehicle. He accordingly 'indulged in the most disgusting language, 'both in Bengali and English. This he 'continued until the carriage was moved 'on,' and here is another from the same: 'A native threw a stick at a young lady 'riding, and in another a babu went up to 'a lady (since dead) walking on the 'maidan, and made the vilest proposals to 'her.' These are called the 'fruits of 'Lord Ripon's policy.' What is the tree which is changed with bringing forth such fruits? Lord Ripon proposed that native magistrates of the first class whose integrity and probity had long been tried, should be granted jurisdiction in cases of Europeans who are charged with crimes. The natives were promised nearly fifty years ago that this insulting disability would be removed, and this promise was received with more definiteness about twenty-five years ago. The policy is a mere instalment of simple justice, and yet outbreaks of natives against the Anglo-Indians are said to be the 'fruits' of a proposal to grant a partial fulfilment of a promise of simple justice has, we are asked to believe, disturbed 'the former amicable relations that existed 'between Europeans and Asiatics.' Were the relations of Europeans and natives amicable? Are the relations between a slave holder and his slaves amicable? Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming whose observations are generally keen and just and who is one of a class not apt to be too sympathetic toward natives, spent a 'Christmas in Calcutta' and gives us some idea of the amity which exists between races. Anglo-Indians, she says incidentally, speak of the natives as 'those negroes,' and she relates a couple of incidents which throw a flood of light on the relations of Europeans and natives. She says:—

Here I received my first lesson in the antagonism of races, a gentleman of our party suddenly insisting on my changing places with him, for what cause I could not divine, till he pointed out that a very handsome and beautifully dressed native had taken the seat next to mine. He was the sort of a boy who, should he visit Britain, would be the petted darling of London drawing rooms. I felt horribly annoyed at having moved, but he seemed to think it quite natural: his race gets accustomed to such humiliation at our hands. I remember my dismay when, speaking of a roving horse whose prancing blocked the narrow road, I called to my friend to wait, as the beast would not let me pass, whereupon his rider, just tinged with color, at once thought I referred to himself, and most courteously tried to explain that indeed it was the fault of the horse, and not his! As to a native travelling in the same railway carriage with you, it is a thing almost unheard of. So there is an utter lack of sympathy between all shades of color, and the owner of a white skin seems to consider himself at liberty to treat his darker brethren, no matter how highly educated, with an insolent contempt, amazing to a new-comer and humiliating to witness. You very soon find out that the old command to 'honor all men' has, like a good many other injunctions, been practically expunged from the Anglo-Indian Bible, or applies only to such as own pale faces.

There is not much amity evidently on the part of the Anglo-Indian, it is all confined to the natives. If the natives have not for years insulted Anglo-Indians, as they are alleged to be doing now, the reverse cannot be said to be true, and the natives have been long-suffering. That a few such incidents should occur might be looked for as the fruits of this long growth of Anglo-Indian insolence and intolerance and not of a policy of partial justice. In India as elsewhere it holds true that a good tree brings forth good fruit and a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. If you plant thistles you will not gather figs therefrom and planting figs will not result in a crop of thorns.

THE FOOD REFORM SOCIETY has been giving a free dinner at Notting-hill with the object of showing how cheaply the poor might live if they adopted a vegetable diet. The meal, which cost 3d. per head, consisted of hotch-potch, soup, potato-pie, and maize meal pudding.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

Mr. Curran, of Montreal Centre, has given notice of his intention to introduce on Friday next a bill for the distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors.

Mr. Robertson, Shelburne, whose health is now considerably improved, has given notice of an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, of Regina, has arrived.

The Hon. John Norquay, accompanied by the Manitoba members in the Commons, yesterday waited on Sir John Macdonald and urged the claims of the Province to an extension of limits, increased subsidy and control of public school lands.

A deputation representing the Grand Lodge of the County of Carleton yesterday waited on Sir John Macdonald and asked him to use his influence towards having the Orange Incorporation bill passed this session.

The Hon. W. Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island, is in town. It is said in connection with their claim that the Government ought to acquire and maintain the piers and wharves in the Island.

Mr. Hall will ask whether it is the intention of the Government in addition to the saving bank of the postal service to introduce any system of receiving deposits in connection with the sale of life annuities.

Capt. Scott has telegraphed to the Winnipeg Board of Trade that in an interview had by him with the leading men of the Canadian Pacific Railway that they will allow one hundred miles of the connection with the South Western Railway to be built during next season.

JUDGE MOUSSEAU.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier on Wednesday moved for, first, a copy of the petition contesting the election of the Hon. J. A. Mousseau in 1882, to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec and particulars delivered in connection therewith; second, a copy of the petition introduced and of the admission made by the parties to the said petition at the trial; third, a copy of the judgment and report of the court; fourth, a copy of the petition contesting the election of the said Hon. Mr. Mousseau in 1883 to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec for the Electoral District of Jacques Cartier and particulars delivered in connection therewith; fifth, a copy of the commission appointing the said Hon. J. A. Mousseau a judge of the Court of Session, in the Province of Quebec. He said it was necessary in the public interest that all the facts relating to the calling to the bench of the Hon. Mr. Mousseau should be made known. In his opinion there was sufficient to bring down upon the government which had called him to the bench the highest amount of censure. He did not desire to impugn Mr. Mousseau's professional character, but the fact was that at the moment of his being called to the bench he lay under the most serious accusations, and any moment was liable to be called to come down and take his trial like any other man, and yet he was the man who was to-day administering the law which he was accused of violating. It was equally possible that he would be tried and acquitted as that he would be condemned. The cent haste had been manifested in taking him from almost before the court and placing him on the bench. In his case such facts had been elicited as rendered it essentially necessary that he should purge and clear himself of any stain upon his name. Mr. Mousseau had unfortunately been compelled to run two elections, each of which had been contested. His opponent was a person of the same political creed and religion as himself. Mr. Laurier detailed the charges made against Mr. Mousseau, and said that he had withdrawn the personal charges at the solicitation of Mr. Mousseau's friends, and out of sympathy with him. In reply to cries that Mr. Merle was paid for it, Mr. Laurier said it was not to the credit of a judge to bring in a political party subsequent to the annulment of his election. Mr. Mousseau presented himself, and there was a repetition of the same acts of personal corruption. Mr. Merle canvassed the county against Mr. Mousseau, whose friends said that he had been paid \$5,000 to withdraw the personal charges. An action for libel for that statement was pending against La Minerve. All the facts were known, and he left it to the House if it was not an outrage to have appointed Mr. Mousseau before the election, and to have called him to the bench. He did not believe the Government would have made such an appointment if there had not been plotting at Ottawa to retain friends in power at Quebec. Mr. Mousseau had been another charged with the assistance in the election. He referred to the tampering with the ballot box at St. Ann's in 1878, to which no one accused Mr. Laflamme of being a party. The Gazette had then said that in view of that occurrence it was impossible to call him to the bench, and yet in the case of Mr. Mousseau the proof of personal corruption had been fully made.

Mr. Outmet said he rose as the friend of a gentleman whom many members of the House had learned to respect and esteem. Mr. Mousseau's personal character was high above all attacks, and the more so when he was not harnessed to defend himself. The evidence in the case against Mr. Mousseau was submitted to Judge Tannan, who stated emphatically that, had the personal charges been pressed, he would not be disposed to void his election, much less personally disqualify him. Mr. Laurier said he had lately to allow a prisoner to testify in his own behalf, hon. members agreed that a prisoner or accused person should not be considered implicated because he did not choose to speak in his own behalf. The mover in this case insistently reflected upon the character of Mr. Mousseau, because he did not condescend to vindicate his own character. Such action was wholly unnecessary. The mover, in accusing Mr. Mousseau of pleading his own villainy, forgot the unworthy conduct of Mr. Merle and other members of the party to which he belonged. The hon. gentleman knew Mr. Mousseau could not be brought here except on impeachment. Although it was true there was moral guilt in the act of which Mr. Mousseau was accused, how often was that persons approached candidates in an endeavor to compromise them. Messrs. Merle, Laflamme and others instructed their agents to work for Mr. Mousseau. It was these men who had compromised Mr. Mousseau, and it came upon him, grace from Mr. Laurier to expose the villainies of his own friends. Mr. Merle had persecuted Mr. Mousseau, and he had heard him say on the hustings that if he could not impose his terms upon him, he would follow him to the bitter end. That was only one of the disgusting features of this matter, and throughout the whole affair, as it would be in the future, the friends of Mr. Laurier had always been open to conviction, provided they could obtain their terms.

After remarks by Mr. Cagrain, Sir Hector Langevin regretted that the hon. member for Quebec East, who presented this motion, had not thought proper previously to consult

move should have examined the record and submitted both parts. The member for Laval recalled the exculpatory remarks of Judge Tannock. That was a very important point. Those remarks should have been laid before the house for Mr. Laurier's benefit. The move, while quoting the record in the first trial and petition, and evidence, did not speak of the judgment, which was favorable to Mr. Mousseau. Then a second trial took place, after a second election, and various charges of illegal action were made, including certain special charges of personal corruption. And whilst those grave personal charges were pending, we are told the government puts Mr. Mousseau on the bench. But why did not Mr. Laurier examine the record and see what followed the petition against Mr. Mousseau? He made a statement under oath which should have been laid before the house as well as the petition. (Cheers.) The member for Quebec East appeared here not so much as a member of parliament as the opponent of Mr. Mousseau, accusing him before the high court of parliament the same as before the Superior Court. This was unfair and unjust toward that judge. The house would decide whether it was just toward its members as the government would ask it to reject the motion. He was sorry Mr. Mousseau's affidavit was not in English, but he would read it in French as an act of justice to that gentleman. The affidavit was made when Mr. Mousseau was alone and he had the second trial postponed. It was in effect that he had conducted the election contest fairly and honestly, but that he had been followed and persecuted in the most bitter manner by Mr. Merle and his friends. He further stated that at the time of making it he was unable to give attention to the trial because of his pressing duties as a minister of the crown, denied that he had remitted the fines of Leger and others because of mourning, and that he had spoken to him to tell him that he could not talk about the subject, because of the probability of an election. The case of Leger he declared to have been one among many in which he had been shown that honest and straightforward hotel keepers had been refused licenses by their municipalities, and they having continued to sell, had been fined. Their cases, both in Quebec East and in the house, had been brought before the attention of the Local Government, which had dealt with each upon its merits. This affidavit of Mr. Mousseau should weigh at least as much in the scale—even more—than the accusations against him. When he made it he was not only a Queen's counsel but attorney-general and first Minister of Quebec. Had he uttered an untruth he would have exposed himself to prosecution for perjury, and would have deserved it. The member for Quebec East had thus done Mr. Mousseau, willingly or unwillingly, a grievous wrong. He might not have known of this affidavit, but it should have been put before the house all the same. But two sides appeared to the question, and Mr. Mousseau was not afraid of Mr. Laurier. He would call on the house, therefore, to reject the motion.

Mr. Groulx said that whatever were Mr. Mousseau's faults he was an honest man, and an able lawyer, and these were the best qualifications for a good judge. He had the honor to represent the same county as Mr. Mousseau and he had no hesitation in saying that Leger's version of the case was wrong, and he knew it. Indeed that case had been settled by Mr. Laval long before the trial of Mr. Mousseau in the county, and in his (Mr. Groulx's) presence. He would not say Leger wilfully committed perjury but he had made a mistake.

Mr. Laurier declared that he did not affirm that Mr. Mousseau was guilty, but he was in a position to be at any time liable to impeachment and to be brought before this house. All this should have been disposed of before Mr. Mousseau was placed on the bench. He did not know what were the views of Judge Tannock, but he assumed Mr. Mousseau and his friends could not have thought the charges frivolous or he would not have resigned and bridled his opponents to withdraw the accusation on the first occasion. On the second trial the affidavit had been made, and its object had been attained he had gone on the bench. If he was prepared to have this case tried he had no doubt Mr. Mousseau could have it. With reference to the speech of the member for Laval, he repudiated the idea that the Liberal were always open to conviction, saying that it was only those members of the party who had shown themselves unworthy who found their refuge on the other side.

The House divided on Mr. Laurier's motion, which was lost; yeas, 59; nays, 47.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The principal original stockholders in the Canadian Pacific Company are Geo. Stephen, 5,000 shares; J. J. Hill, 5,000; R. B. Angus, 5,000; D. A. Smith, 5,000; Morton, Rose & Co., 7,410; D. McIntyre & Co., 5,000; J. S. Kennedy & Co., 5,000; F. Grensen, 5,000; H. S. Northcote, 1,800. These were the original shareholders, the total amount of the stock held by the company being \$1,400,000, of which was fully paid up by February, 1882. The following is a statement of the issue of \$30,000,000 stock of the company after the increase in the capital stock from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000: On 29th December, 1882, thirty millions of stock was issued to a syndicate in New York, represented by Wm. L. Scott, under a contract of that date, the stock realising to the company an average of 52 1/2%. The net proceeds of the issue were as follows: Paid value, \$30,000,000; discounts, \$1,400,000; commissions and expenses, \$408,246. The interest dividends, paid out of the capital and revenue on the stock of the company each half-year since its inauguration have been \$2,280,000 up to August 17th, 1883. The contract of the Canadian Pacific Company with the North American Contracting Company stipulates that that company should complete the line from a point 10 miles west of the terminus of the eastern end of the Lake Superior section and the portion from 45 miles east of the Saskatchewan to Kamloops in British Columbia. The price to be paid for the work on the Lake Superior section was \$14,000,000 in cash and \$20,000,000 in ordinary paid up stock of the company, and for the western section through the Rockies \$25,000,000 in paid up shares and \$17,880,000 in cash. The president of this company is J. Biles, and it has its chief place of business in New Jersey. The company has since been relieved of its contract through failure to carry it out.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, Feb. 7.

There is a rising agitation for new Parliamentary buildings for the Province.

Almost every day petitions from municipal councils asking the extension of the franchise to women are presented to the Legislature. Mr. Waters, of West Middlesex, has introduced a bill to give the municipal franchise to widows and unmarried women.

Mr. Clarke, of West Toronto, gave the Provincial Secretary a challenge yesterday to score a point against the Dominion Government by asking whether the Irish papers lately sent here had been sent wholly or partly at the expense of Ontario. Mr. Hardy, in his reply, made it clear that the responsibility lay entirely with the Dominion Government. Yesterday afternoon was spent by the assembly dealing with motions for returns of various kinds and striking committee.

A NEW HAVEN GIRL has been dangerously poisoned by using green worsted in fancy work, and others are suffering from wearing green and red stockings. The dealers say that only the cheaper grades of goods poison, as the dyes are not properly set.

MR. PAUZE RETURNS.

HE COMES BACK FROM ALBANY WITH THE HIGH CONFESSION.

This morning High Constable Bissonnette arrived in the city accompanied by Mr. Alfred Pauze. Two days ago Mr. Bissonnette left for Albany, New York, with a warrant in his pocket authorizing him to arrest Mr. Pauze on a charge of having forged the name of Mr. J. M. Boudreau to a cheque for \$300. All yesterday was spent in looking up the gentleman who was wanted, and about four o'clock Mr. Bissonnette found him. After a few minutes' conversation Mr. Pauze decided to return to Montreal with the High Constable.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Last night about six o'clock a small boy noticed that the window of a store at the corner of St. Louis and Gifford streets, kept by S. Gagnon, was broken and looking inside, he saw a man, who had, he thought, no business there, groping around. The boy at once posted off to the Central Police station and informed Detective Gladu, who went and found the interloper still in the store. He was at once arrested, and when asked for his name said it was Alphonse Payant, but when he arrived at the station he was found to be one Arthur Guerin, who has already been in gaol several times. He was remanded this morning.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Richard Davies, member of Parliament for Anglesea, has resigned.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the motion of M. Rouvier to alter the hour of meeting so as to suit those members who wished to attend the funeral of M. Rouher to-day.

At the meeting of the directors of the Suez Canal Company in Paris the letter of the British Government approving the convention between M. de Lesseps and the British shipowners was read and created an excellent impression. It was decided to call a meeting of the shareholders in March to discuss and ratify the agreement.

Five members of the Salvation Army were arrested in Paris while selling their journal the *War Cry*, charged with causing obstruction. They were released after the police had drawn up a report.

Dr. Darrot, who attended the late M. Rouher, writes that the cause of his death was cerebral meningitis, arising from excessive fatigue, brought about by his active political life.

The French Government has prohibited the continuance of the publication of the *Journal Paris*, owing to its having printed caricatures of Prime Minister Ferry.

Denmark has increased the stringency of the inspection of cattle exported to England.

Misa Fortesque, late of the Savoy Theatre, is about to bring an action for damages against Lord Garmoyne, son of Earl Cairns, for breach of promise of marriage.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has rejected by a vote of 68 to 41, a motion to reduce the salaries of the superior Catholic clergy.

The Liverpool cotton brokers and the Lancashire spinners are holding a conference for the purpose of adopting rules to check undue speculation in cotton futures.

The election of Deputies in Buenos Ayres took place on Monday and resulted in a victory for the Government. The runaway question is uppermost in the press of the Argentine Republic.

Bishop Treppel, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exhorts the clergy to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political matters. He advises laymen, however, to serve the cause of the Compté de Chambord, the legitimate heir of the Compté de Chambord.

El Progreso, the organ of Senor Martos, in Madrid, is being prosecuted for having printed an article commenting satirically on the speech made by King Alfonso at the opening of the Athens, on the 31st ult. *El Progreso*, the organ of Senor Zorilla, is also being prosecuted for having copied the article.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY of grain in America east of the Rocky Mountains on Saturday last was of wheat 32,780,734 bushels, and of corn 13,770,798 bushels against 22,289,436 bushels wheat on 9th February, 1883, and 107,006,951 bushels of corn and against 33,948,813 bushels of wheat on January 26th, 1884, and 11,574,748 corn.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Carnival engrosses all attention this week and so far as the wholesale trade is concerned, there is no business of any moment doing. Business is purely of a holiday character. A good many customers of wholesale houses are in town, but they are not here for the purpose of doing business, but simply to enjoy the Carnival. A good many visit the warehouses, but it is only to talk about what they have seen since they have been in the city and what they expect to see before they leave. It is hard to get them to give their minds to business enough to learn anything about the prospects of the spring trade. Most of them are cheerful enough. They expect to do a fair business, but state that for some time, owing to heavy storms and consequent snow blockades, little has been doing in the country. These customers do not by anything, having most of them given their orders to travellers within the last month and not having felt the need of any new stock since. Remittances according to most reports are very poor indeed. The city retail trade report a very large business during the week.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been almost stagnant during the week. Very few orders have been received from travellers and some have even returned to the city discouraged. In some districts very fair orders have been and are still being taken while in others little or nothing is being done. It is estimated that travellers' orders will aggregate 25 per cent less in amount than for the same trip last year. Remittances are very poor indeed. There is not a great deal of paper maturing this month. The heavy months will be March and April.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is very little doing, and prices are unchanged. We quote:—Eglington, \$17.75 to \$18; Dalmeidington, \$18 to \$18.25; Gartschelle and Sumner, \$19.75 to \$20 and Colneux and Langdon, \$20.50 to \$21.00. The market for manufactured iron is unchanged. We quote:—Bar iron, \$1.30. Hoops and Bands, \$2.25. Sheets and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Tin plates dull at \$5.00 for charcoals, and at \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates nominal, \$3.10 to \$3.15. Metals are steady. Ingot tin, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 as to brand, and Copper 17 1/2 to 18.

Green butchers' hides are steady at for No. 1, \$8.00; No. 2, \$7.00, and No. 3, \$6.00. Calfskins, 10c per lb. Sheepskins, 65c to 75c each.

Wool.—The market is steady. Greasy Cape, 17c to 19c; Australian 22c to 30c, and Canadian pulled, 24c to 26c.

PETROLEUM is quiet at 14c for car lots, 14 1/2 to 15c for part cars, and 15 1/2 to 16c for single barrels.

LEATHER.—Business has been dull and prices are unchanged. There is a small demand which is more than met by the regular supply.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.75; do. No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.50; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish Sole, \$2.00 to \$2.25; do. No. 2, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, \$1 to \$2; do. No. 2, 19c to 21c.

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 27 1/2c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 32c to 37 1/2c; do. heavy, 32c to 35c; Grained, 34c to 36c; Split, large, 21c to 27 1/2c; do. small, 15c to 21c; Oakum (35 to 40 lbs), 65c to 70c; do. (25 to 34 lbs), 60c to 75c; Sheepskin Linings, 25c to 45c; Hames and Collars, 34c; Buffed Cow, per foot, 14c to 16c; Krammed Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Patent Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Peebled Cow, do., 11c to 15c; Hogs, do., 25c to 27 1/2c.

RAW FURS.—There are no furs of any account coming in. The market is very quiet; no change in prices.

Beaver, per lb., \$3.00 to \$3.50; Bear, per skin, \$8.00 to \$10; Bear Cub, do., \$3.00 to \$4.00; Fisher, do., \$4.00 to \$6.00; Fox, Red, do., \$1.00 to \$1.25; Fox, Cross, do., \$2.00 to \$2.50; Lynx, do., \$2.00 to \$3.00; Marten, \$0.75 to \$1.00; Mink, do., \$0.75 to \$1.00; Muskrat, 10c to 12 1/2c; Otter, \$5.00 to \$10.00; Raccoon, do., \$0.00 to \$0.60; Skunk, do., 40c to 75c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is great excitement in the Quinine market, that of New York being particularly upset by the action of English manufacturers. We quote:

Aloe Cape, 18c to 20c; Alum, \$1.85 to \$1.90; Borax, 15c to 16c; Castor Oil, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; Caniste Soda, \$2.50 to \$2.65; Cream Tartar, 30c to 37 1/2c; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Kato, \$0.90 to \$1.00; Indigo, Madras, 85c to \$1.00; Madder, 12c to 13c; Opium, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Orris Oil, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Potash, 15c to 16c; Soda, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Soda Ash, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Soda Bicarb., \$2.50 to \$2.60; Sal Soda, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Tartaric Acid, 55c to 60c; Bleaching Powder, \$2.65 to \$2.85.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair amount of orders for spring delivery have been received, but country dealers are buying with caution. Collections have fallen, and many renewals of paper fall due on the 4th inst. are asked for.

Quotations are: Men's thick boots, waxed, \$2.25 to \$2.35; do. split boots, \$1.50 to \$2.30; do. kip boots, \$2.50 to \$3.25; do. calf boots, pegged, \$3.00 to \$3.75; do. kip, \$2.00 to \$3.00; do. half and puffed, \$1.75 to \$2.50; do. \$2.50 to \$3.00; \$1.75; shoe packs, \$1.00 to \$3.00; women's pebbled and buff, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do. split, do., 90c to \$1.00; do. prunella, 50c to \$1.50; do. inferior, do., 45c to 50c; do. \$1.00 to \$1.50; \$1.25; buckskin, 75c; misers' pebbled and buff, \$1.00 to \$1.25; do. \$1.20; do. split, do., 75c to 90c; do. prunella, do., 60c to \$1.00; do. \$1.00 to \$1.25; children's pebbled and buff, \$1.00 to \$1.25; do. split, do., 50c to 60c; do. prunella, do., 75c; infants' casks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English grain markets are very dull and depressed. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes of wheat, coast, hardly any demand; no nothing doing. Cargoes of corn, steady. On passage to the Continent, wheat, 350,000 qrs.; corn, 40,000 qrs. On passage to the United Kingdom, wheat and flour, 1,000,000 qrs.; corn, 170,000 qrs. Liverpool, wheat, spot, quiet; do. corn, firmer. Liverpool mixed malts, 5s 3d. Canadian peas, 6d. 6d. Liverpool, 4s 3d. a m.—Bacon, C.C., 41c; S.C., 44c; L.C., 45c; S.C., 47c; Hams, L.P., 53c; Prime Western, 44c; Pork, Prime Mess Eastern, 79c; do. Western, 69c; Shoulders, 35c.

Chicago wheat is about 1c per bushel dearer at 94c February, 94 1/2c March, 95 1/2c April, 1.00 1/2c May and 102 1/2c June. The receipts were 33,000 bushels, and the shipments 15,000 bushels. Corn was about 1/4c of a cent dearer at 52c February, 54 1/2c March, 55 1/2c May and 59 1/2c June. The receipts were 177,000 bushels, and the shipments 93,000 bushels.

The local grain market remains stagnant. We quote to-day: Canada Red Winter, \$1.22 to \$1.23; Canada White, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 63c in bond; Peas, 90c; Oats, 35c; Barley, 50c to 65c; Rye, 62c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 375 barrels. Business of a holiday character. No sales were reported on "Change"—Superior Extra, \$5.50; Extra Superior, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Family, \$5.00; Super Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers, \$4.55 to \$5.50; do. Amer., \$4.45 to \$5.35; do. to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Ontario Bakers, medium, bags included, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Spring Bakers, 25c to \$2.25; do. Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; City Bakers, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.

MEATS.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There is nothing new to report in either the butter or the cheese market. We quote: Butter—Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Northrup and Breville, 15c to 20c; Western, 16c to 15c, with an addition of about two cents to all of the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese—choice full milk, 13c to 14c; other kinds, 11c to 12c.

EGGS are unchanged at 35c for limited. Strictly fresh are asked for, and higher figures could be obtained.

HOG PRODUCTS are quiet at about quotations, namely, Western Mess Pork, \$19.00 to \$19.50; Canada Short Cut, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Hams, city cured 13c to 15c; Bacon, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c; Lard, in pails, Western 12c to 12 1/2c; do. Canadian, 11c to 11 1/2c; Tallow refined, 7c to 9c as to quality; Dressed Hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

POULTRY is in good demand at about 14c for turkeys, 10c to 12c for ducks, and 8c to 10c, for geese and chickens.

ASHS are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.35 for Pot, as to tars.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 850 bushels; Peas, 900 do.; Oats, 3,000 do.; Barley, 1,000 do.; Flour, 375 bbls.; Ashes, 6 do.; Leather, 100 rolls.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—FEB. 7.

There were about 200 butchers' cattle offered on Viper Market to day nearly all of them being in fair condition, but none of them very choice. Butchers complained very much of not being able to secure cattle good enough to meet the demands of their customers, yet several sales were made at 5c per lb., while the average price would be about 4c 1/2c. A few of the leaner beasts were subject to day, nearly all of them being small in size and not very fat. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$10 each. There were about fifty sheep on the market to-day, nearly all of them being small in size and not very fat. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$8 each. Live hogs are still scarce and sell at from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.; dressed hogs are quoted at from 8 1/2c to 9c do.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 850 bushels; Peas, 900 do.; Oats, 3,000 do.; Barley, 1,000 do.; Flour, 375 bbls.; Ashes, 6 do.; Leather, 100 rolls.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EYES COCA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. *Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

MISS BIRT'S boys will sail for Canada in March. Applications, accompanied by a minister's certificate, may be made to the Knowlton Home as usual.

ONTARIO BUSINESS College,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

This institution imparts a thorough Business Education, and has unsurpassed facilities for teaching shorthand, typewriting, and telegraphy. Students from Twelve Different Provinces and States have been in attendance within the past eighteen months. This record is maintained by only one similar institution in America is the result of the thoroughness of the course, and the great success of its graduates. Admissions admitted. Students can enter at any time. Send for our latest circular. Address

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Carnival Souvenirs.
GOLD TOBACCO AND SNOW-SHOE BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
SILVER TOBACCO AND SNOW-SHOE BROOCHES, PINS, &c., &c.
BAR PINS, BUTTONS, &c., with Beautiful Winter Canadian Scenes on them.

FINE JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.
DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
A Most Complete Stock.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Watches of Ulysse Nardin.
SOLID SILVERWARE, MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

FULL EVENING COSTUME.

American Ladies visiting the City of Montreal for the purpose of participating in the Carnival Festivities, are respectfully invited to visit the LAC HOUSE, where they will find a most valuable stock of LACES.

Duchesse Laces, on snail, for neck and sleeve wear. Fichus, Collarettes and Capes, French Lisse Compensator Frillings, for neck and sleeve wear. Balayuse Skirt Frillings.

Ladies' Tobogganning Rabbit Wool Mitts are selling well. For comfort they are unequalled.

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

THE WEEKLY WITNESS
FOR FEBRUARY 6th, 1884.

(In wrappers ready for mailing, four cents.)

Picture of the Ice Palace on Dominion Square. Dominion Alliance.
A Journey Round the World.
The Scotch Clerical Caste.
Mr. Parnell's Ancestors.
Lady Holton in Canada.
Forests of Germany.
Fate of Some Brilliant Men.
Prohibition Campaign.
The New Agreement.
Notes from the Capital.
Ontario (Special Correspondence of the "Witness").
Commercial Review, Markets, &c.
Sunday-school Lesson.
Children's Corner.
Religious News.
Montreal, and Canadian News.
Veterinary.
Questions and Answers.
Legal.
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A TALE OF THE LANCASHIRE COTTON FAMINE.

BY ALICE O'HANLON.

CHAPTER III.

MRS. REID MAKES A MORNING CALL.

"Step at the corner of Townsend Lane, Sampson."

The order was given by a middle-aged lady from the window of her carriage, whereof she had just pulled the check-strings.

"All right, ma'am," responded Sampson—a large, stout man, whose name did not misbecome—making a faint pretence of touching his hat.

The lady sank back upon her seat, pushing a little further away from her one or two parcels which lay on the cushions by her side. She was very handsomely dressed, each article of her attire being composed of costly materials. But the gray silk gown, which would have stood by itself for richness, was out in the plainest possible fashion; while her chip bonnet notwithstanding the long gray feather, was Quaker-like also in its neatness. Her gloves and boots fitted her to a nicety, and the hands and feet they covered were very small. The lady, in fact, was built altogether on a diminutive scale. She had a little round face, a tiny, insignificant nose, and faded blue eyes, over which she wore a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Her complexion was much freckled, at least in this summer weather, and her light hair looked dry and frizzy about the temples. She had a thin, rather comical-looking mouth, but her expression, on the whole, was not very good-humored. "A mean-looking little woman, with an impertinent little nose and a peevish, small soul," had been the remark of his opinion, privately expressed to a friend, after his first introduction to her, by a gentleman who had become Mrs. Robert Reid's brother-in-law.

That gentleman—a Scotch Presbyterian minister—had now been lying for many years in his grave, side by side with his wife; but he had lived long enough to change his opinion very materially respecting that wife's sister. And he was not the only person, by a great many, who had found himself deceived by a first impression of little Mrs. Reid.

Having slowly ascended a long stretch of rising road, which gave outlet from the town of Oakleybridge, and formed a continuation of one of its principal streets, the brougham was brought to a stand at the place Mrs. Reid had directed; and Sampson, without troubling himself to descend, watched his mistress step out of the carriage.

The spot where the little lady had alighted was not a very attractive one. Situated upon higher ground, it commanded a full view of the large manufacturing town that lay below. Built in a hollow, and surrounded by low, irregular hills of bare moorland, the town presented all the ugly features which usually distinguish similar centres of our great Northern industry. Big, square factories of red brick towered in all directions above the lower buildings, which appeared, when seen at a distance, to be clustering around them in close, confused masses, without symmetry or design in their arrangement. Tall chimneys attached to each mill puffed out dense volumes of gray or black smoke, which streamed out over the town, and added by innumerable tributaries from lesser chimneys, created for it, even on the finest day, a semi-opaque atmosphere of the color of diluted mud. A few mills, too, with their attendant satellites of cottages, stood here and there upon the encompassing hillsides, looking as though they had clambered out of the crumpled in order to exercise in freer space the panting lungs which emitted that visible breath. Within some ten minutes' walk, moreover, of the place where Mrs. Reid had stopped, designated by her as Townsend Lane, another cotton mill had for its station. This mill, which was one of the largest in the neighborhood, belonged to Mrs. Reid's husband. It was not, however, within sight from the point at which she had left her carriage. That point was at the vertex of a right angle formed by two rows of small, four-roomed cottages. Precisely alike in the unadorned simplicity of their architecture, these cottages were only to be distinguished one from the other by the numbers upon their doors, the greater or less cleanliness of steps and windows, or the slight individuality impressed by flower-pots and curtains.

Taking her way along one side of the angle Mrs. Reid proceeded up a country-looking lane, at the entrance to which the row of cottages stood. On the other side the road sloped downward, shut in by a dusty hedge-row, and the houses once passed, there were meadows on either hand. Although only twenty in number, it took Mrs. Reid a considerable time to pass the cottages for, in the first place, she paused every now and then to exchange a word of greeting with any of the inmates who chanced to be within sight through open doors, and in the second, she was but a very indifferent walker, and when on foot looked older and feebler than under other circumstances or than her age at all warranted. The fact was that about a year previously the little lady had had the misfortune to break her leg just above the ankle, and the fracture had either been so bad or so badly attended to that she had never since been able to set her foot to the ground without more or less of pain. Under these circumstances it may appear singular that she had not driven instead of walking so far as she was going up the lane. But Mrs. Reid generally had a reason for her actions, though not always one that was palatable to a loose observer. Having at length gained the end of Field View Terrace, as the row of cottages was somewhat ostentatiously named, Mrs. Reid, whose forehead had gradually been assuming a discolored tinge, gave vent to an expression of disgust and, drawing forth her handkerchief, she held it to her nose while she stood for a moment looking through her gold-rimmed spectacles toward a piece of walled ground in the rear of the "terrace." From thence certain sounds reached her ear, which might have explained, had she needed such explanation, the maledictory perfume that was offending her nostrils. Still pressing her handkerchief to her face, Mrs. Reid hurried forward as fast as her halting steps would carry her; but she had not got beyond the range of the evil odor ere she arrived at her destination. This was a small, detached habitation, standing a little way back from the road, very little superior in size to one of the cottages in the terrace, and rather inferior to them in appearance, by reason of the fact that it had a thatched roof. Passing in by a wooden gate, and through a strip of garden-ground closely planted with cabbages and potatoes (the owner of the cottage evidently preferred utility to ornament), Mrs. Reid tapped at the door. It was some time before any response was given to her application; but by-and-by a key was turned in the lock, and, holding the door cautiously ajar, an old man peeped forth.

"Oh, it's you, Mary, is it?" he observed, in strong vernacular, on perceiving who was his visitor. "Well, lass, come in wi' you."

Mrs. Reid walked forward and took a seat before she replied, neither very amiably nor very grammatically. "Yes, father, it's me. How are you this morning?"

"Well, there's not much ails me, as I know on," rejoined the old man, dropping into a chair beside a round deal table, laden with books and papers, the books being banking and account books, the papers share lists and documents of a similar description. "And you needn't be starin' round th' room, Mary, as though you were on th' lookout for summat to find fault wi'," he added, "for I'd Jane Holt in yesterday redden' it up, and it's as clean as a new pin. I towed her to go to you for her shillin'," he finished, with a chuckle.

"Yes, it's clean enough," allowed Mrs. Reid, raising her inquisitorial glance from the flagged floor—bare save for a list headed "rent" in front of the chimney grate—to the face of her parent. It was not altogether an unpleasant face to look at, despite the sharpness of nose and chin, and the fact that, through loss of teeth, those organs had attained a closer proximity than was consistent with any recognized standard as to the lines of beauty; for the black, beady eyes twinkled brightly, if keenly and the shrivelled complexion looked clear and wholesome. In his dress too, the old man, though excessively shabby, was neither ragged nor uncleanly.

"You seem to be in good spirits this morning, father," was the result of Mrs. Reid's sharp inspection.

"Dun I? Well, lass, I am i' rather high feather, it's sartin," he returned, chuckling again with suppressed exultation. "I've just heard as I've made a thousand pound—ay, and never let a penny out o' my hand to do it wi'. Think o' that, lass! I bought some shares, d'ye see? and I sowed 'em again next week, an' never paid a farthing place for 'em, an' cleared a thousand pound! That's a tidy job of business, now, an't it?"

"It doesn't seem to me a right sort of one, father," responded his daughter, promptly. "It isn't honest pay for honest work; and I consider," she subjoined, touching with a true instinct though in a blundering fashion, on a vital question of political economy, "that there ought always to be labor of some sort given for money earned; and for a great sum like that there ought to be a great deal of work done. It's just pure gambling, and nothing else, father, is that kind of speculation."

"Tush! what do women know o' such things? There's no business as 'speculation,'" retorted the old man, "an' cotton spinnin' I'll turn out a rough sort o' speculation, I can tell you, Mary, unless this here American war gets over sooner than some folks is beginnin' to think. I'm glad I've taught to do wi' th' mill now. But maybe I'll turn a penny i' that line yet," he concluded, rubbing his lean hands together gleefully, but forbearing to explain to his daughter that, forseeing the approaching crisis more clearly than it was foreseen by many of his compatriots, he had, for several months been buying up all the cotton that he could hold of in the market.

"And what good will it do you if you turn any number of pennies?" asked Mrs. Reid. "What good has your money ever done you, father? Will you ever cease to scrape and screw? Will you ever allow yourself proper food and clothes, or any of the comforts of life?"

"Ay, ay, I darsay I shall. In my old age I'll begin a-livin' a bit more luxurious like. If I save up when I'm young and strong, I'll be able to afford it, maybe."

"You'll be seventy-five next birth-day!" exclaimed his daughter with unimpaired truthfulness. "Isn't that old age?"

"Nay, not it. Why shouldn't I live to be ninety-five or a hundred-an-five or more'n that? We're a long-lived family—us Slaters. And you've no occasion, lass, to wish as I should go afore my time, for I don't know as you'd be a ha'penny the richer. I'm not a-going to leave my money to any one as'll squander it right an' left over every shiftless beggar as can make up a whining tale. An' you an' Robert's born squanderers, the pair o' ye."

"Well, father, we're not counting on your money, and we don't want it," retorted Mrs. Reid, "Robert and I have enough of our own. But for my own sake if I were you, I would try to do some sort of good with it, either for myself or others."

"Oh, ay, to be sure! I'd best divide it all among them thriftless, improvident mill hands o' yours, hadn't I, now?" questioned the old man with vehement sarcasm. "They'd soon make away wi' it, I'll warrant! Hey, what gomerilsome 'em are! There's that Empeyson lot now, earnin' over two pound ten shillings a week atween 'em, and every penny of it spent on their backs and bellies. By t'way, I gotten a good supper last night at their house, I went on. 'Th' eldest girl had been wed i' th' morning, so they must needs give a party, and as I chanced to look in at th' open door, they axed me fornal. I ate emul to last me a week!" he added, breaking into a short laugh, "and I gave 'em a lesson to pay for."

"I towed 'em my history, and show'd how I'd made a big fortin' out o' a four-penny bit—ay, a groat!—an' I bade Will Smith, th' young bridegroom, to ta'e example and goo and do likewise. But not he, th' silly lunk, he'll do naught o' th' sort! He nobbut laughed, and axed me how much I'd made—says he, 'Tell us, Measter Slater, is it £10,000?' Ay, says I, 'an' you may multiply that sum by five, young man, an' yet be considerably under th' mark.' Eh, lass, that made them all sit up and stare."

"It might well!" exclaimed his daughter, adjusting her spectacles with an air of impatient annoyance. "But it's no use my repeating again what I feel, father—you know very well."

"Ay, I do know, Mary, as you're a dutiful daughter, an' ashamed of your father, because he's not a fool, and don't choose to make ducks and drakes of th' brass as he's gotten wi' hard work an' careful savin'."

"Put it in other words, father, and truer ones. Say I'm ashamed of you for being a miser."

"But I'm not a miser, an' I won't be called a miser," returned the old man angrily. "What's a miser? A miser's one as keeps his gold in th' house, an' hides it away in holes and corners, an' counts it over by night, an' loves to be fingerin' of it, an' won't let it out o' his reach. And is that my way? Why, everybody knows as all I have is out at interest. I don't keep nothing by me—nothing. I can do without fingerin' my gold, or gluttin' my eyes over it. Nay, I'm not a miser, but a sensible chap as 'ud liefer lead a simple life, such as he's ben used to, nor set up for a gentleman an'—"

"Well, well, father, don't let us quarrel," interposed Mrs. Reid. "I must be going directly, and I came to tell you some news. But first, before I forget, I want to speak to you about letting that piece of land so near the cottages to Lamb, the pork-butcher. The smell from the styes was horrible, father, as I

came along. You'll be having a fever or cholera in the district, I'm convinced, if this is to go on. I wonder no one has complained to the Board of Health before now. You really must get rid of that nuisance."

"Must I?—an' how £20 a year, as Lamb pays me for the ground? Oh, ay, of course! You're so neesh, lass. Nobody else bothers about th' smell. But you always was a fine lady, Mary, ever since you was born—a little, finiky, dainty madam! But I an't agoin' to lose £20 for sake o' your fancy."

"Then I will pay you £25 a year for the ground, father. We can't have our 'hands' poisoned. The cottages must be left open at the back; and I should have thought, as the landlord, you would have had consideration for the health and comfort of your tenants. But I'll rent it from you at £25," she repeated.

"Will you for certain, Mary? Well, 'a fool an' his money's soon parted,' as Scripture says, but you shall have it. Just put the offer down in black-and-white—here's a pen. But I shall be bound to give Lamb a month's notice, for that's in our agreement," he added.

"Well, do so to-morrow, father, or to-day, if you can," rejoined Mrs. Reid. "And, now that business is settled, I will tell you my news. I'm going to have an addition to my family."

"Lord bless us!" ejaculated her interlocutor. "What does the woman mean?"

Mrs. Reid's comical little mouth broke into a smile. "Did you know that Robert was from home, father, he questioned in her turn?"

"Yes, sure, I heard so last e'en. I meant to ax you where he'd gone."

"He is down in Gloucestershire," was the reply. "He has been there four days now, but he will be at home this evening. And he is bringing back with him his two nieces, father—Heleen and Kate Wynter, the daughters of Sir George Wynter. Of course you know that Robert's sister, Lady Wynter, died six or seven years ago?" (Mrs. Reid mouthed these titles with ill-concealed complacency. The little woman had a weakness, by no means uncommon among better-born people than herself, for titles. But she knew that it was a weakness, and had the grace, accordingly, to feel ashamed of it.) "And now the father is dead, also," she concluded, "and the girls are coming to live with us."

"Comin' to live wi' you—are they? But not to live on you, let's hope? They'll be left well off, Mary, I reckon?" interrogated Mr. Slater, with interest.

"One of them has a large fortune, but the other will not have very much, I am afraid," equivocated his daughter.

"Well, you mun make 'em both pay for their board; mind that, lass! But how lights it as fish 'as bin made o' one and flesh o' t'other?"

Mrs. Reid, to whom the inquiry expressed in this local idiom presented no enigma, proceeded to explain to her father through what circumstances the younger Miss Wynter's prospects had come to be of so different a nature from those of her sister, and also to add what information she thought advisable respecting the antecedents of her nieces and their father.

"And now I must go," she observed, rising to her feet, when she had brought her brief account to an end. "We are rather busy at home with our preparations."

"Th' lasses are comin' to-neet, then? Well, I'll maybe step over to-morrow morn and take a look at 'em. You'll give me a bit o' dinner, Mary?"

"Humph! I'd rather you didn't come to-morrow, father," returned Mrs. Reid, her color rising. "But if you do come, please to be on your best behavior. Don't sit with your knife, father, or look as though you'd been starved for a week. And above all things remember that I can't have any reference made to my nieces' position or fortunes. Indeed, I wish you would try not to speak about money at all."

"Hotty-toity wi' you an' your nieces!" exclaimed the old man, scornfully. "You're a queer un', Mary, that you are, and a fine lady to th' backbone. But I'll mind my P's and Q's, an' not give you any offence," he promised. "You're off home then, now?"

"Well, I have to call first on Esther Coombe with some work I want her to do," answered Mrs. Reid, glancing, as she spoke, at her watch. "Dear me, it's twelve o'clock! I didn't think it was so late. Good-bye, father, and mind you don't forget about giving Lamb notice."

"Nay, I'll not forget. So you're going to call on Esther Coombe, are you? Hey! but she's growin' a bonny lass, that, isn't she?" he asked, with a curious sparkle in his black, beady eyes. "An uncommon bonny lass, that she is, though her father's but a feeble chap, with his weeds and rubbish. Well, well, you're in a hurry, I see. Good-day t' ye, Mary—good-day."

(To be Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE COMING SILENT PLAY-GROUND.—We often pass an admirable graded-school building, situated in one of the finest and largest school-lots in the State of Illinois; and yet, so far as the children get any good from the excellent yard, they might as well have no yard at all. No playing, no running, no recess. The passer-by may chance to hear the hum of voices during a whispering recess. He will hear nothing else. No merry shout; no earnest struggle on the play-ground; no healthy glow and quickened pulse as recess is ended. It is a delusion against which every parent ought to protest.—*Schoolmaster.*

HERE IS WHAT A CHILD OF ten, in Scotland, is required to do: In arithmetic, to be able to work sums in reduction of weights and measures, and in four "money rates"; to point out all the parts of speech, to know the History of Scotland from the reign of Bruce till the union of the crowns, "Jettition," and the geography of Scotland. Surely the memory of the Scotch bairn must be more wonderful in its receptivity than that of the Yankee child. We are not any too kindly in this country in the labor we require of the children in our lower schools. The result is, as in Scotland and England, a prodigious amount of cram, and "it is no use to pooh, pooh the matter."

UTILITY OF SCHOOL RECESS.—As the boy is father to the man, so the play-ground is the antecedent of the future society of the town or ward, and upon the play-ground, more than in the school-room, the leaders of the future are made; there the boy must learn, if he ever learns it, how to lead, control, and master the others,—boys to-day, but men to-morrow. The school-room is an autocracy, with the teacher for autocrat and the pupils for subjects, but the play-ground is pure democracy; there each, in proportion to his strength, dexterity, and skill, is equal to any other; there the egotist learns his insignificance, the rude boy gets his first lesson in common courtesy, and there the bully learns that his ways are not approved.—*Prof. J. Garner.*

SOMERS OF ROMSEY.

LORD PALMERSTON AND A WORKING MAN.

In the N. Y. Observer of the 4th of October was an article headed "Romsey Abbey Church," which reminded me of a visit I made to that old town some years ago, which from its vicinity to Southampton and its connection with the South of England, where the results of the Conquest were first felt, has a history of its own. I was met at the station by a gentleman whom I had never seen before, and taken to his hospitable home, where I was placed immediately at ease, as strangers always are in English homes.

On the morning I was taken by my host about the town to see its antiquities, and then to his place of business, the largest by far in the town in his line, that of a draper. The town has many breweries and public houses—grog shops—and our talk turned upon topics suggested to them and their relation to the general good. My host said:

On the first of April, 1840, I was a drunken journeyman tailor with a wife and two children, and not a penny in my pocket, and with no credit by which I could obtain a loaf of bread. On that day I signed the pledge and have never tasted strong drink since. I sometimes had jobs of work on hand for myself outside my master's shop, and I had then a suit of clothes to make. I kept closely to my house until this was finished, and on carrying it home I received the price—thirty shillings and sixpence. On my way back I was seen and accosted by two of my drunken comrades:

"Hallo Somers," they said, "where have you been the week? We've not seen you at the White Hart."

"No; I've been busy at work."

"Come, old fellow, let's go in now and have a drink."

"No; I've done with that, no more drink for me."

"Whew! you don't mean it; you've not joined the teetotallers?"

"Yes, I have, and I'm bound to stick."

"What have you signed the pledge for?"

"Yes, and the best job I've finished myself!"

"Ah! Somers, you've money from his pocket, all in silver, and showing it to them said: 'I've got that by any way, thirty-six and six, and by this time next year I'll make it thirty-six pound ten.'"

"O-o-o!" said his interlocutors, they had never seen before so much money at one time. Within the year I made it ninety-five pounds, and this was the way of it: In my little house of only one room I stuck closely to my work. Wife, children, I and the tailor shop, all in one room. A gentleman of the neighborhood, who knew me as a drunken vagabond, passed my shop every day, and occasionally stopped to exchange a few words with me, and in that way learned of me what my resolution was for the future. One day in passing he stopped and said:

"Somers, this place you have is a very poor one for your business."

"Yes, sir; I know that, but it's the best I can have at present; by and by, perhaps, I can venture to hire a better place."

"If you had some drapery and some ready-made clothing to sell, couldn't you work it in with your trade and make something by it without taking up much time?"

"Yes, sir; I could do that, but I've no money to buy the stock and I'll not run in debt, and besides this place is not fit for such a trade, and at present I cannot hire a better."

"Do you know that little draper's shop in John street, that is just now vacant? and isn't it in a good location and suitable for a tailor's shop?"

"Yes, it is a very good place and is a very good shop, but I can't think of it."

"Somers, you go hire the shop and leave the rest to me."

"Sir, do you really mean it?"

"Yes, I mean it, go hire the shop."

This I did, and the gentleman supplied me with a small stock, everything that I wished, and within the year I had paid the rent, the interest and family expenses, and had ninety-five odd over. I soon paid the gentleman his outlay with interest, and have now the largest shop in the town. On the first of April, 1840, I was only a drunken journeyman tailor with a wife and two children and not a penny in the world. Now, I am what I am, and the difference comes only from this, that now I am a teetotaler, and then I was not. Then I was a miserable vagabond, and now I am a member of the town Council, and am respected by my fellow-citizens, and am honored by them with a seat in the Council.

Lord Palmerston's house was near the town, and somehow he knew me or knew of me in my old drinking days, and being often in the town he came to know me in my later and better days, and always had for me a pleasant smile and a kind word, so that the people imagined that his lordship was very much my friend. The Good Templars here had a poor old hall in a poor place, and Lord Palmerston had a public house in a good place, the lease of which had fallen in, and he would not let it again for such a purpose. In the Lodge-room, one night, the brethren said to me:

"Somers, suppose you should go to Lord Palmerston and ask him to exchange with us, that place for this, and ask him to build a hall for us into the bargain."

"That will be asking too much of his lordship."

"Yes, but he'll do it for you; he'll do almost anything for you."

"I don't like to trespass upon his kindness, but I'll see what I can do."

When his lordship came down from London, I went to see him. He said: "Yes, I see; but, Somers, what shall I get out of that?"

"In fact, my lord, you'll get very little out of it, but you'll get a good deal."

"Very well, be on the ground to-morrow at ten o'clock, and my man of business will meet you there; tell him what you want."

This I did, and his lordship made the exchange with us and built us a nice Good Templars' hall.

I was then a member of the town Council. We needed a town hall very much, and we proposed, in order to get something out of the Government, to have a court-house under the same roof. My associates said: "Somers, you must go to London and see Lord Palmerston about it; he'll give you £500." When I arrived at his lordship's London house, I found in the court-yard many carriages waiting, with liveried coachmen and footmen; noblemen and gentlemen were waiting in the ante-room to see the Prime Minister. When I entered the footmen in waiting asked me, "What name?"

"Mr. Somers, of Romsey."

When the nobleman then with his lordship came out the footman in a loud voice said: "Mr. Somers, of Romsey." There were many noblemen and gentlemen waiting, while I, who had just come in, was summoned before them. I found his lordship sitting before the fire. He said: "Well Mr. Somers, how are you?"

"Very well, my lord; I hope your lordship is well."

"Somers, how is temperance getting on at Romsey?"

"Very well indeed, my lord."

"And how is the Maine law getting on?"

"That's also getting on very well."

"But, Somers, you'll never have the Maine law."

"I beg your pardon, my lord, we shall have the Maine law."

"Very well, then, you must change public opinion. Her Majesty's ministers are the servants of the people, and what they demand the ministers must concede."

"Yes, my lord, we understand that perfectly, and we are doing it rapidly, changing public opinion against the liquor traffic."

"But, Somers, what do you want of me?"

I told him in few words the whole story. He took his watch out and started up, saying: "I haven't a moment to spare, there's to be a Cabinet meeting, and my carriage is at the door; jump in and I'll introduce you to the Home Secretary."

As we were driving down to Downing street, tears, in spite of me, came into my eyes. Here I am, riding with the Prime Minister to see the Home Secretary, while he has left behind no Home Secretary, and gentleman, waiting to see him. A drunken journeyman tailor on the first of April, 1840, despised by all who knew me!

On arriving, Lord Palmerston whispered a few words to the Secretary, and turning to me, said: "Mr. Somers, you need not wait, the affair will be attended to." We got £1,000.

Not long afterwards, Lord Palmerston died. Many cities and towns sent each a representative to the funeral. Romsey sent me. At the ceremony, with many noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of the kingdom, I stood upon a platform raised from the floor. My thoughts ran back to the first of April, 1840, when I was a wretched, drunken journeyman tailor, despised by all who knew me, and now I am respected and honored by my fellow-townsmen, and am considered not unworthy to associate with noblemen and gentlemen.

What has brought about this wonderful change? With the blessing of God, it is only my emancipation from the horrible slavery of the liquor traffic.

After more than twenty years of discussion, the House of Commons has adopted a resolution by a majority of eighty-seven affirming the right of the people in their several localities, to determine by ballot whether they will have grog shops among them or not, and Mr. Gladstone has promised to bring in a bill to carry out the will of the House.—*Hon. Nest Dow in N. Y. Observer.*

DEAD BRANCHES.

The Gardener's Monthly says: "It has only recently been clearly demonstrated that a dead branch on a tree makes almost as great a strain on the main plant for moisture as does a living one. This is one of the most important discoveries of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should be at once cut away."

The analogy of things makes this discovery a most suggestive one in other than botanical fields—and it is impossible not to make the very evident application to the organizations and local divisions in which are collected the plants of the Lord's planting here upon earth.

In any given congregation the demands and requirements of its worldly members, who have no vital union with the grand Head of the Church, are a very heavy strain upon the resources of the parish. This is true, both financially and spiritually. For with the desire for material things which call for much outlay of money there is sure to be associated a protest against the predominance of true spirituality in the conduct and management of the affairs of the parish. At least this is very apt to be the case. Experience has too often proved the correctness of the theory by observation. Analogy and pure reasoning lead us to expect such a result.

A botanist says, "here is something which has the appearance of a branch, but it lacks all fruitfulness. It absorbs moisture, but no vital processes go on within it. It only serves to abstract a portion of the fluid which is necessary to facilitate the delicate chemical processes which are known to go on in the living parts of the tree, by its swelling buds, its brilliant blossoms, its abundant verdure, and its perfected fruit." Very correctly therefore does the gardener remove the dead branch, as not only useless, but as positively injurious.

So we may safely conclude that the member of a church, who is not at the same time a member of Christ, is useless for any spiritual purpose, and is even detrimental. Not only does he drag the same ground, not having the same aims or similar desires, it is not to be expected that he will be interested in measures which do not coincide with his tastes, and as he has been sought not only for the sake of the benefit likely to accrue to him, but largely for the sake of the social and financial strength he is known to possess, it can not reasonably be expected that he will be satisfied to see those advantages conferred without carrying with them that weight of influence which everywhere else they exercise. The practical necessity of ostracizing his tastes will thus inevitably lead to a general lowering of tone.

Far better will it be for the spiritual interests of a congregation to have no such dead branches attached to it, and the necessities which make it expedient to have such are so many evidences of the admixture of the worldly spirit which influences too many of us in the undertakings and enterprises of the day.

Well will it be for us if before we seek to secure the interests of this or that rich man, we ask whether he is animated by a vital union with Christ and therefore partaking of the essential oneness of view belonging to all Christians; or whether he is in reality a dead branch, which will absorb moisture, but can never be made to bear good fruit.

Of course we should seek for such as souls needing a Saviour, and as desiring for them salvation, but in any other light they can not prove valuable additions to any church.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

"THE FACT IS," he said, "that Mr. — is not a success." The remark was made concerning a pastor who had just resigned his charge.

"But," was the response, "if thought a good many had been added to the church under his ministry."

"Why, yes," said the first speaker, "there have been a good many from the Sunday-school and from the poorer class of people. But he has not brought any means to speak of into the church." There it is—the base commercial standard of measuring a minister's work! The judgment is not always expressed so bluntly as in the above actual case, but it is thought all the same. What the managers of a great many churches want from the minister is, not the helping forward of the spiritual growth of the church, but the filling of the pews. Of course, if men are converted so much the better, but the prime aim must be to attract into the church, or rather into sittings in the congregation, those who will pay. Also, alas, when the commercial standard rules in the church of Christ—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

HOW THE MAMMA WAS CURED.

Mamma had the headache one afternoon, and she was cross; just the way the real mammas are sometimes, you know.

She had been lying on the sofa trying to sleep, but at last, when Robbie dropped the box of marbles on the floor with a thud, she sat up, frowning dreadfully she said,—"Now, children, you must not make a noise in here any longer; I cannot stand it. Get on your things and go play in the yard, and don't come in again until I call you."

Then she put some camphor out of the pretty toilet-bottle on her bandaged forehead, and sank back again on the sofa.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

SHOOTING PARTIES.

On one occasion a noble lord, a distinguished cavalry officer, and an ardent sportsman, had a large shooting party, when, in spite of endless loads of game, everything seemed to go wrong, pheasants included. So at the end of a covert in which little had been found, and that little not properly "brought to the gun," the head keeper was summoned, and all resplendent in green and gold as he was, advanced with abject mien, faltering some trembling excuses to his now almost rabid master, who, cutting these sterner short, asked: "Shall we find more in the next covert?" "I hope so, my Lord," "Hope, sir!" roared the peer, with terrific emphasis on the verb. "Do you think I give you \$100 a year to hope? Now go and beat that wood this way, and I'll post the gun." "Your lordship means this wood?" said the terrified functionary, pointing to another. "No, don't," "But, my Lord," expostulated the man, now more alarmed than ever. "Not a word, sir, obey orders!" Irradiated and evidently much perplexed, the wretched man marched off with his army, and beat the wood, in which there was absolutely nothing. Terrible then to see the wrath of the baffled soldier, till the miserably cowering, feeling no about to be dismissed on the spot, cried out in hearing accents: "It's not your wood, my Lord. It belongs to Lord W." (his neighbor), "and he shot it last Friday!" All the keepers and beaters knew this, yet not one had dared to gainsay Achilles in his ire. Another not who combined a highly religious temperament with an uncontrollable temper, on something going wrong with the beat, burst into paroxysms of fury with his keeper, to whom he used most unparliamentary language. A minute or two afterwards, having cooled down again he called the man up to him and asked in subdued and penitent accents: "What did I call you just now, Smith?" "Well, Sir," Smith replied, not without a tone of pardonable sarcasm, "You called me an infernal fool!" "Did I, Smith, did I really? I'm very sorry. Oh! to think that one Christian man should use such language as that to another! Heaven forgive me! But," he shouted in stentorian tones, as his rage suddenly returned, "It's the truth all the same!" Such incidents don't improve a day's sport, and happily they are rare. Let me conclude by giving a word of advice to all neophytes in shooting. Shooting is cruel; so are many other things in this world. Don't make it more cruel than necessary. Shoot humanely. How! First of all learn to shoot. Practice at projected plates, bottles, glass balls, turnips, or any inanimate thing that moves, before you shoot at living creatures. And then, I implore you, shoot before, not at, the latter, unless sitting. Never mind if you miss, don't wound. By shooting before the object (and you will soon learn how much or how little before you ought to aim) you will, when you hit it, kill it dead, and so spare suffering to the animal and your own feelings, if you have any. Don't shoot very long shots at any game, and never, pray never, at hares going straight away from you, unless very close to you, and you can aim at the back of their heads. Broadside, if you shoot well before them, you can kill them dead a good way off, but going straight away, you are certain only to wound them. A "monster," whom I asked why he shot at a hare eighty or one hundred yards off, saying there was no possibility of killing it, replied, "Oh, I don't know that. A chance pellet might enter the eye and so penetrate the brain and cause death," (this was his ghastly idea of humor); "besides, I wanted to try these new guns!" Avoid, humane reader, any such cold-blooded experiments, and when there is much doubt, give the poor animal the benefit of it, and forbear to press the torturing trigger.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

AN URGENT CALL.

A violent ring at the door, and the doctor poked his head out of an upper window and demanded, "What's wanted?" "For pity's sake, make haste," came back the answer. "It's a case of death; I'm Mr. Simpson, and you are wanted at the house immediately." The doctor closed the window, and in about fifteen minutes later snatched leisurely out of the front door and said: "Ah, Simpson, your wife has another fainting spell, I suppose." "No, no, worse than that. It's her little dog, her pet poodle. He's all rolled up with cramps." "What! shouted the now alarmed physician, "her pet poodle sick? This is indeed serious. It should die your wife wouldn't live a week." And the two men dashed madly up the street.—*Philadelphia Call.*

HE MUST BE BUSY.

By the way, the natural curiosity of American women is not greater than the curiosity of foreigners whether natural or acquired while living here. One of the ladies of a foreign legion in her round of calling a few days ago, called on the wife of an official, and in a pause, asked with much composure, "What business is your husband engaged in?" The lady receiving was taken aback, and rallied and replied, "He is an official, a controller." The visitor repeated the word several times, and then said: "Oh, yes. He is a controller. How very busy he must be to control this big country and all its business. It must be a terrible place for him, poor man!"

ANOTHER WOMAN EVIDENTLY BORN UNDER 'SIRIUS.'

The Chicago Inter-Ocean tells of a most excellent lady of that city, well-known in society circles, who is the owner of 53 dogs. They embrace every variety of the canine race. They are not allowed to eat meat, but are treated frequently to oyster soup, poached eggs, butter cakes, oatmeal, etc. Their meals are prepared with as much care as to cleanliness and form as though they were human beings, and the food is served as nicely as for invited guests. Ten gallons of milk and 20 pounds of oatmeal are fed to the dogs daily, to say nothing of the great quantities of oysters and eggs.

HE WANTED TOO MUCH.

"Please, sir," said the bell boy to a Texas hotel clerk, "number 40 says there ain't no towel in his room." "Tell him to use one of the window curtains," "He says, too, there ain't no pillows." "Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head." "And he wants a pitcher of water." "He's the worst kisser I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the horse path." "He wants to know if he can have a light." "Here, confound him! Give him this lantern, and ask him if he wants the earth, and if he'll have it fried on only one side or turned over."—*Texas Biftings.*

WASHINGTON IRVING RELATES THAT HE WAS ONCE RIDING WITH THOMAS MOORE IN PARIS, WHEN THE HACKNEY COACH WENT SUDDENLY INTO A RUT, OUT OF WHICH IT CAME WITH SUCH A JOLT AS TO SEND THEIR HEADS BUMPING AGAINST THE ROOF. "I HAVE IT!" CRIED MOORE, CLAPPING HIS HANDS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. "HAVE WHAT?" SAID IRVING. "WHY," SAID THE POET, "THAT WORD WHICH I'VE BEEN HUNTING FOR SIX WEEKS TO COMPLETE MY LAST SONNET. THAT RASCALLY DRIVER HAS JOINED IT OUT OF ME."

AMBITIOUS MAN—"IS THERE ANY FIXED RATE FOR WRITING POETRY?" THERE IS. DON'T!

THE WRONG KIND OF RAT.

Chemist: "Well, my man, what is it for you?" "Peasant: "They are still alive, Herr Apothekary?" C.: "Who is still alive?" P.: "The rats." The poison was no good!" C. (impatiently): "Nonsense! You can't have placed it properly, the way I told you. Did you spread it on new-baked bread?" P.: "Yes!" C.: "With a wooden spoon?" P.: "Yes!" C. (out of temper): "And lay it in front of the holes?" P.: "Yes!" C.: "In a dry place?" P.: "Yes!" C.: "And the rats wouldn't eat it?" P.: "No!" C.: "Donner-weather! Then your rats can't be the right sort!"—*Der Uik.*

SHAKESPEARE, WE KNOW, MAINTAINS 'TIS VERY ALLY.

"To old refined gold or paint the lily," "It's needless, too—let least that of our belief—To enlorge in words the 'Fluid Beef.'"

BRICK POMEY WANTS YOUNG MEN TO GO WEST AND LET US ALONE. WHY NOT THEM STAY EAST AND DO THE SAME THING?—NEW HAVEN REGISTER.

WINTER UNTERS in the true form of Canadian enjoyment and just now sleighing, tobogganing and skating parties are the rage. The novelty makes the excitement and hence the rush after winter sports. These very sports are conducted, as a general rule, with a carelessness of the laws of health that entail tribulation in the shape of sore throat, cough, hoarseness and a derangement of the respiratory organs. Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is the very best remedy in all such cases. Try it.

A NEW YORK WOMAN HAS GONE TO FLORIDA TO SPEND THE WINTER FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER DOG, WHICH IS AN INVALID.

ENTHUSIASM is one of the powerful engines of success. When you do a thing do it with a vim. Do it with your might, as Johnston did when he set about perfecting his "Fluid Beef" theory. Put your whole soul into it as he did. Stamp it with your own personality. Be active, be energetic, be enthusiastic and faithful, and you will accomplish your object just as well as Johnston accomplished his. Truly has Emerson said, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

"LOVE," SAYS AN AMERICAN WRITER, "IS AN INTERNAL TRANSPORT." A CONTEMPORARY REMARKS: "THE SAME MIGHT BE SAID OF A CANAL BOAT."

READ AND DIGEST the Carnival number of the *Witness* yourself, and then send copies to your friends at a distance.

A CERTAIN clergyman who left a notice in his pulpit to be read by the preacher who exchanged with him, neglected to denote carefully a private postscript, and the congregation were astonished to hear him wind up by saying, "You will please come to dine with me at the parsonage."

A DOUBLE BENEFIT—James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suffering from similar troubles.

A PAINTER made a contract to fresco the interior of a church in Michigan. The design was left to his own taste, which proved unsound, for he covered the walls with mythological and idolatrous pictures. The trustees not only refused to pay him, but demanded that he remove his work.

THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for biliousness, constipation, kidney troubles, impurity of the blood and female complaints.

IT IS SAID that one of the highest salaried preachers in Chicago has a very small congregation, none of whom are wealthy. A shepherd, evidently, who knows how to keep his flock well sheared.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

IMPERCEPTIBLY, but nevertheless surely, Johnston's "Fluid Beef" imparts strength to the feeble body, and "makes a new man" of you.

IT IS RELATED of a Chicago young woman and a Chinese lady, that on being introduced they looked at each other's feet, and then both fainted dead away, the former from mortification, and the latter from fright.

MR. R. C. WILSON, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

A POET hath remarked that "All paths lead to the grave." He undoubtedly referred to allpaths and homoeopaths, and hydropaths, and the rest of the M. D. paths.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

A FAVORITE EVERYWHERE.—Wherever introduced Hagar's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. L. Green, a prominent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a great favorite here, and has a good sale."

"MY POOR MAN," said the doctor, "you are dangerously ill. Is there any word you want to send to your friends?" "Am I really so ill?" asked the sufferer. "Alas, I can offer you no hope." "Very well, then," said the sick man; "just telephone for another doctor."—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE high standard of purity and excellence which Hecker's preparations have always maintained and their experience of over thirty years in the manufacture of Baking Powder for use in making self-raising flour, warrants them in offering their Baking Powder as perfect. Get a sample tin—gratis—from your grocer and try it.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "What has Germany really got to find fault with in the American hog?" To tell the truth, it is probably because he doesn't give a lady a seat in a street car.

PARLOR GYMNASIUMS, dumb bells, and other articles for athletes, can be obtained at the store of F. Gross, 690 Craig street. American and other visitors invited to inspect.

"IF YOU CAN'T keep awake without," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.—It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

AN EXPENSIVE WIFE makes a pensive husband.

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A new term will begin on FRIDAY, 1st February. Fees \$5.00 per term of ten weeks. H. ARNOLD, Principal.

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Day School for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6th. Music under the direction of Prof. Wm. E. Smith, 9 Prince of Wales Terrace, 903 Sherbrooke street.

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The cheapest and most interesting Excursion ever offered.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station 8.45 a.m., 4.30 p.m., arrive in Ottawa 12.20 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

Returning, leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., 4.50 p.m., arrive in Montreal 11.35 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

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Arrive OTTAWA 11.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	10.55 p.m.
Leave OTTAWA 8.15 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	10.55 p.m.
Arrive MONTREAL 12.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.55 p.m.	10.55 p.m.

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8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.00 a.m., Burlington 12.12 p.m., Montpelier 12.55 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 8.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield 11.10 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.15 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m.

Also, to Waterville and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Hartford, New York via New Haven, Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m., and Worcester via B. & N. R. R., arriving 9.30 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 3.35 a.m., Manchester 6.15 a.m., Nashua 6.55 a.m., Lowell 7.35 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m.

Close connection at White River Junction for all New England points.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston via Fitchburg 8 a.m., via Lowell at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Montreal 8.30 p.m.

PAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell at 1 p.m., New York via Springfield 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.10 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal and Sleeping Car to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

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T. A. MACKINNON, Gen'l. Manager.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

For the accommodation of parties attending the Carnival on Wednesday the 6th instant, and Thursday the 7th instant, the train for Ottawa due to leave Bonaventure at 4.30 p.m., will be held until 11.30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant only, the train for Port Cartage, Hamiltonford, etc., due to leave at 4 p.m., will be held until 11 p.m., and the train for Nord-du to leave at 5.10 p.m., will also be held until 11 p.m.

The Fast Express for the West, due to leave Bonaventure at 11.30 p.m., will, during this week only, stop at St. Anne's and Point Claire.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1884.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA AND RETURN, for \$1.75.

VIA G.T.R. AND CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAYS.

Fastest Train Service on the Continent.

On presentation of Carnival Excursion Tickets to Montreal, at G. T. R. Ticket Office Windsor, Hotel, St. Lawrence Hall, or Bonaventure Station, holders can obtain Round Trip Tickets to Ottawa and visit Parliament now in session, at half single fare, for the double journey, on February 5th, 6th, 7th or 8th, good to return up to February 8th.

The cheapest and most interesting Excursion ever offered.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station 8.45 a.m., 4.30 p.m., arrive in Ottawa 12.20 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

Returning, leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., 4.50 p.m., arrive in Montreal 11.35 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTERN DIVISION. THE OLD RELIABLE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

SHORT LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, in effect MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1883.

TRAINS RUN ON STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE.	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express.
Leave MONTREAL 7.00 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	11.35 p.m.
Arrive OTTAWA 11.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	10.55 p.m.
Leave OTTAWA 8.15 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	10.55 p.m.
Arrive MONTREAL 12.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.55 p.m.	10.55 p.m.

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

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

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

154 ST. JAMES STREET.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER, General Manager, Gen. Supt.

CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

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

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

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.00 a.m., Burlington 12.12 p.m., Montpelier 12.55 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 8.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield 11.10 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—Night Express, arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.15 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m.

Also, to Waterville and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Hartford, New York via New Haven, Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m., and Worcester via B. & N. R. R., arriving 9.30 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 3.35 a.m., Manchester 6.15 a.m., Nashua 6.55 a.m., Lowell 7.35 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m.

Close connection at White River Junction for all New England points.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8 a.m.

Day Express leaves Boston via Fitchburg 8 a.m., via Lowell at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Montreal 8.30 p.m.

PAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell at 1 p.m., New York via Springfield 9 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 11.10
