

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXII. No. 14.

LAST EDITION.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

LAST EDITION.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of Births, marriages and deaths must be ordered with the name and address of the printer, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verba and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

MCCOCK—In this city, on the 13th instant, the wife of T. J. McCock, of a son.

CLAYTON—At Lachine, P.Q., on the 15th instant, the wife of William Clayton, of a son.

HALLY—In this city, on the 15th instant, the wife of Robert Orr Hally, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MORRIS—McRAE—On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Ferguson, Alexander McRae, West Hawkesbury, to Christy Ann, daughter of Norman McRae, East Hawkesbury.

McCAIG—FERGUSON—At Dalkeith, Jan. 15th, by the Rev. John Ferguson, Daniel Wm. McCaig, of Oakland, Manitoba, to Lily Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Ferguson, Gungahy, Ont.

McFOD—McCAIG—At the Manse, Lochiel, Jan. 3rd, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Duncan McFod to Annie McCaig, both of Lochiel, Gungahy, Ont.

ARNOLD—GAMBLE—In this city, Jan. 8th, by the Rev. Archibald Evans, George Arnold, conductor G. T. R., to Annie Elizabeth Gamble, eldest daughter of Edward Gamble, of this city.

Vermont and New York papers please copy.

DUTCHER—HENRY—On Wednesday, January 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thornton, Ont., by the Rev. J. J. Cochrane, M. A., Edward Dutcher, of Innisfail, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Henry.

MEREDITH—SPENCE—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. E. Wood, Rector, assisted by the Rev. A. Prime, of Brighton, Mass., Robert Fitzgerald Meredith to Annie, daughter of J. C. Spence.

DIED.

ADAMS—In this city, on the 15th inst., Hannah D. Kollinger, aged 80 years, relict of the late Richard Adams.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 157 St. Urbain street, on Wednesday, 17th, at 2:30 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PELLETIER—In this city, January 16th inst., Joseph Pelletier, aged 28 years.

Funeral will take place, Thursday 18th, at half past 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 1273 St. Catherine street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

ROBERTSON—At Lachine, Tuesday, the 16th Jan., 1883, in her 52nd year, Grace Anne Stewart, wife of Duncan Robertson, and eldest daughter of the late John Stewart, M.D., R. N., of "Pindylate," Strath Tay, Perthshire.

The funeral will take place Thursday next, 18th inst., from the residence of F. MacCulloch, Esq., 8 Phillips Place, Beaver Hall, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

McCREADY—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mark McCreedy, aged 77 years six months and ten days, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and formerly a school teacher of this city.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 36 Colborne Avenue, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 7:45 o'clock a.m., to St. Mary's Church thence to the R. C. Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Also the members of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, of which deceased was a member.

MORTON—In this city, on the 14th inst., Alice Morton, aged 26 years, after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude.

Funeral took place from her late residence, 308 Richmond street, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2:30 p.m. May her soul rest in peace.

BOUDREAU—At New Glasgow, on the 16th inst., Annie Rosalie, daughter of the Rev. M. P. Boudreau and of Annie Ward, aged 3 years and 6 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT TO AVOID YOURSELF OF A TRIAL OF DR. AUSTIN'S PHOSPHORINE means to continue suffering without limit, with none but yourself to blame; for everyone who has tested it in cases of nervous prostration, depleted system, goneness at the stomach, headache, bronchitis, and all wasting diseases, say, "Never before did anything act like this." For sale by all druggists; price, \$1.00.

AS THE wintry frosts disappear before the rising sun, so do kidney diseases leave the body with Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is faithfully taken according to directions. Ask your druggist for it.

FURS!

Caps in Sent. Caps in Persian Lamb. Caps in Beaver. Jockey Caps. Boys' Caps. Children's Caps.

All reduced 20 percent under marked prices.

ROBERTSON'S, PRACTICAL FURRIERS, 220 St. James street, near McGill.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

IMPORTERS OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, CROMPTON'S CELEBRATED CORSETS.

Crompton's "Louise" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Reliable" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Adjustable" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Perfect" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Spoon Buck" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Coralline" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Flexible Hip" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Morning" Corset, for Ladies. Crompton's "Gem" Corset, for Children. Crompton's "Corded Bands" for Children.

A full stock of the above celebrated Corsets always on hand.

Heop Shirts, Bustles, Corsets, and Ladies' Underclothing. (Saleswomen in this Department.)

NEW GOODS ARRIVING—American WHITE and GRAY COTTONS, PILLOW COTTONS and HESTINGS, "Fast Pile" VELVETTES, QUILTED SKIRTS, 3-PLY SCOTCH WHEELING and 4-PLY FINGERING TARKS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 403 & 405 NOTRE DAME STREET, cor. St. Peter.

Five percent discount for Cash over One Dollar, except Cheap Lots reduced.

R. W. COWAN & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter sts., Manufacturers of LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE FURS!

Real, Persian Lamb, Bokran and Astrakan Sables and Coats. Seal Otter, South Sea Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter and Pined Beaver Caps, &c.

Marked at Low Prices

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

OUR ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

We beg to remind the public generally that it has always been our practice to take stock, thereby giving us an opportunity of reducing our prices throughout before commencing our

CHEAP ANNUAL SALE

OUR SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY

DRESS GOODS! ALL REDUCED.

CASHMERE! ALL REDUCED.

BLACK GOODS! ALL REDUCED.

SILKS AND SATINS! ALL REDUCED.

VELVETS AND VELVETRENS! ALL REDUCED.

LINENS AND COTTONS! ALL REDUCED.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS! ALL REDUCED.

HOSIERY! ALL REDUCED.

TWEEDS! ALL REDUCED.

MAINTLES! ALL REDUCED.

A large lot of Blankets and Bed Comforts are reduced to prices which will ensure speedy clearance.

Every Wool Garment in the store is reduced, as they must be sold to make room for our Spring importations.

Please to call Early, and secure First Choice!

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

47 and 49 St. Joseph street.

THE

DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE!

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THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—Prince Napoleon being a member of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, he will probably be brought for trial before the First Chamber of the Court of Appeal. The Prince's house was thronged with visitors up to the time of his arrest. He appeared very much excited, and eagerly questioned visitors as to the effect of the manifesto. They gave him the most encouraging account of its reception by the public. "Yes," he said, "the die is cast; the moment for action has arrived. I hear I am to be arrested and expelled. I await the officers." In reply to the emphatic declarations of his partisans that they counted upon his decision and firmness he said, "Trust to me. The Republic has lived. The people's power have lost all their prestige. The Republic is irretrievable. The empire alone can save France and place it again in the first rank of nations." These declarations were frequently repeated and hailed with enthusiasm by the excited Bonapartists. The partisans of Prince Victor are said to be greatly irritated by Napoleon's conduct. It is stated the Bonapartists leaders are practically unanimous in ridiculing Napoleon and his manifesto. Prince Victor is serving as a volunteer in the army at Orleans. M. Amigues, one of the Bonapartist leaders, says Prince Napoleon has no following at all. His party consists of a few intimate associates. Not a general or regiment in the army would respond to his appeal, and had not the Government committed a mistake in arresting him, in a week the manifesto would have been forgotten. Victor, on the contrary, has a large section of the army devoted to him ready to act at the proper moment. M. Amigues declares Jerome has neither the character nor the principles necessary for a successful pretender. He is, moreover, in poor health and may die at any moment. M. Rouher says Napoleon took the step without a previous consultation with the party. Only a few personal friends knew of his intention, among whom M. Rouher was not included. M. Rouher is convinced the manifesto will make an excellent impression upon the rural population, which he firmly believes never ceased to be Bonapartist, and since the death of M. Gambetta he regards the Republic as doomed. M. Rouher says he would not second the Prince even if he appealed to. He believes there is no breach between Victor and his father. M. Rouher says the peasantry must muster twenty-eight millions against the eight millions in the towns. If they hold firm to our cause the Republic sooner or later is doomed. M. Cassagnac seems pleased at the prince's arrest and says he will make a declaration in the Chamber repudiating all connection with him. M. Cassagnac declares the Bonapartists do not trust Napoleon. M. Cassagnac also thinks the Republic is lost. He says Victor will not make a move on attaining his majority as he can wait. M. Jules Simon does not believe any imminent danger threatens the Republic. He thinks new elections would now result in the return of a Chamber similar to that existing. No pretender would have a chance yet, though a couple of years hence, unless the Republic ceases its impolitic war against the Catholics, a monarchist restoration may be quite possible. Proofs of the manifesto were handed to Prince Napoleon while he was at the Opera and the final arrangements were then made.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—Baron Brunet, Secretary to Prince Napoleon, was allowed to accompany the Prince to prison.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—The papers generally approve of the arrest of Prince Napoleon, but maintain all condemn the vote of urgency in the Chamber of Deputies on Mr. Floquet's motion prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any member of the former French dynasties. The *Debat* says the Chamber gave proof of lamentable simplicity and panic. MR. GLADSTONE LEAVES FOR FRANCE. LONDON, JAN. 17.—Mr. Gladstone, his wife and daughter and son started for Cannes to-day.

STATE OF IRELAND. DUBLIN, JAN. 17.—Mr. Davitt in Court to-day applied to be heard in reply to the Attorney-General. The application was granted.

A large number of persons ploughed Mr. Parnell's lands yesterday.

A FRENCH CONSUL INSULTED. SCUTARI, JAN. 17.—M. Leroy, French Consul here, was insulted and struck in the street by a Mahomedan. M. Leroy energetically defended himself. He has demanded satisfaction for the outrage.

CABLE NOTES. M. Tisserand de Bort, Republican Senator from Haute-Vienne, France, has been elected Fourth Vice-President of the Senate.

The death is announced of Baron Wolzogen, the German writer. Herr von Wolzogen was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main in 1823 and is chiefly known by his writings on musical and theatrical subjects.

The Princess Stephanie, wife of the Crown Prince of Austria, is suffering from inflammation of the throat.

M. Feckistoff, editor of a journal issued by the Ministry of Education, St. Petersburg, has succeeded to the post of Director of the Press Administration, from which Prince Waseemsky recently retired.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have started for Berlin to attend the silver wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The Earl of Munster will leave Thursday and the Prince of Wales Saturday.

The steamer "Victoria," of the Warren Line, which arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the 11th inst., landed 1,580 sheep and 378 oxen. This is the sixth trip she has made with the new system of ventilation by extra funnels and shafts in the funnel casing. During this time she has brought over a total of 7,846 sheep and 3,211 head of cattle, and has lost only nine cattle on the passage.

The managers of the Bordenheff circus have been arrested for nailing up the side doors. There being no rooms large enough to hold the dead, they have been placed in a field. When the nailed-up doors were opened fifty corpses fell to the ground.

AMERICAN. JERSEY CITY, JAN. 17.—Boice, the defaulting president of the City Bank, was also secretary of the savings bank. In a recent report to the directors of the latter he said God had showered blessings on the institution and prospered it beyond his most sanguine expectations. He urged that thanks be returned to the Almighty.

LABOR TROUBLES. BURLINGTON, N.J., JAN. 17.—Three thousand men, women and children are at work at the shoe manufacturing company here. The shoemakers formed a union and the employers ordered the union men out of the manufacturing. A strike is feared.

HEAVY ASSIGNMENT. EAST RANDOLPH, N.Y., JANUARY 17.—E. T. Smith, tanner, has assigned. The liabilities are estimated at \$100,000 exclusive of real estate, mortgages and assets, valued at \$50,000, not including real estate.

ASSASSINATION IN CUBA. HAVANA, JAN. 16.—Senor Francisco Pelaez, District Attorney of the Upper Court of Havana, was assassinated in his own house yesterday morning by a negro and two mulattoes. It is supposed that their motive was revenge.

A RETRACTION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17.—Mr. Morris, Collector of Customs at Sitka, retracts his charges against Commander Pearson, of the Navy, of having refused medicine and medical attendance to the natives during the scourge.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

BOSTON, JAN. 17.—The Supreme Court has decided that liquor dealers cannot evade the law prohibiting the sale of liquor upon the premises within four hundred feet of a school-house. The decision prevents one hundred and fifty dealers carrying on business at present.

AMERICAN NEWS.

It is stated in Washington that the action of the Ways and Means Committee in reducing the rates to which it first agreed on sugar to conform to the action of the Senate Committee is far from satisfactory to Mr. Kelly, and he is reported as regarding the change as greatly diminishing the chances of the passage of the bill if it does not altogether destroy them.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Jan. 17.)

AT THE PUBLIC MEETING held last night to establish coffee houses here, a joint stock company was formed with a capital stock placed at \$5,000 in shares of \$5.

Word has been received that the United States collection for the London Fishery Exhibition is ready for shipment to the old country.

MR. C. W. BUNTING, of the Mail, is in the city.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY are building a round house at the Union Depot, with accommodation for 28 locomotives.

2,784 IMMIGRANTS arrived at Ottawa in 1882.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CLAIMS COMMISSION meet to-morrow, and will continue evidence in the Ross case. The McGreevy case has been completed.

ARTILLERYMEN IN COUNCIL.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, James J. Wolfe, Lieut.-Col. Vanstranbeuzie, Captain Trotter, Captain Turnbull, Captain Cole, Major Atkinson, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, all of Montreal, are in the city attending a meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association in progress this afternoon.

BISHOP GRONDIN, of Fort Edmonton, had an interview to-day with Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Caron in reference to mission lands in the Rocky Mountains, N.W.T.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Jan. 17.)

IT IS SNOWING very heavily here and as bottom is hard and snow is not melting it will likely be good sleighing but railways will be blocked.

JACKSON LATCHFORD, deputy returning officer from No. 2 Division, St. Andrew's Ward, where the ballots were changed in favor of Mr. Boswell, has mysteriously disappeared. His wife knows nothing of his whereabouts. He was notified to attend an examination.

ST. JOHN N.B.

(Press Despatch, Jan. 17.)

DIPHTHERIA.—Samuel Duff, of Little River, Annapolis County, has lost his entire family of five children by diphtheria, within a few days. Senator Hopper has also lost two of his family with this dreadful disease. Several other families in the neighborhood have been afflicted, but are in a fair way of recovery.

BEAUFORT ELECTIONS.

BEAUFORT, JANUARY 16.—At the municipal elections, the following were elected:—Major L. R. Baker, 64th Battalion, general merchant, Mayor, by acclamation; John H. Sullivan, land surveyor, E. A. Manny, manufacturer, and John W. Kilgour, cabinet manufacturer, councillors, by acclamation.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, JAN. 17.—A large number of members of the Local House have arrived here for the session, which opens to-morrow. The Ministerial members are in caucus this morning.

FIRE.

QUEBEC, JAN. 17.—The station at St. Alexandre on the Intercolonial Railway has been destroyed by fire. The guardian and his family escaped by a window with great difficulty, but were unable to save any of their goods. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A day or two since a disastrous fire consumed the chapel, sacristy and presbytery of the comparatively new parish of St. Gedeon, Lake St. John. All the ornaments, the sacred vessels, the registers, the accounts of the fabrique and all the movables of the cure were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2,000 for the fabrique and \$1,500 for the Rev. Mr. Tremblay.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

WEEKSVILLE, Mon., Jan. 17.—Billy the Kid, the notorious robber, overtaken by vigilants, ran to the river, was fired at and sank. His body was not recovered. Three others of his stripe were taken a mile from the town and notified if they returned the same fate awaited them. Notices signed by the Committee of Safety were posted giving twenty-four hours notice for all "spotted" parties to leave on pain of death.

BROOKLYN, Missouri, Jan. 17.—Michael Vandenburg and Matthew Woodcock quarrelled. Their friends advised them to settle the dispute with shot guns. The men stood 20 paces apart and fired simultaneously. Vandenburg had his eyes put out and wounded Woodcock fatally. Woodcock was shot in the breast and shot in the neck. A large crowd witnessed the affair and seemed to enjoy it. The surgeon took twenty-four shots out of Woodcock.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 17.—G. C. Carey was arrested last evening by the police in the act of exchanging \$600 worth of "goods" for \$50. The parcel containing the alleged money was opened and found to contain neither notes nor coin, but was stuffed with wallpaper and weighted with sheet of lead. For over a year complaints have been pouring in to the police and postal authorities from time to time by people who were victimized, but business was conducted by letter under the name of the North Star Company and the police could do nothing. A job was put up by the police, who requested a Moncton man to open correspondence, the result was an agreement to meet last evening when Carey was taken prisoner. The accused belongs to Washedemoak, is about 35 years of age, and conducted a rubber stamp business. While selling his stamps throughout the country, it is said, he disposed of an immense quantity of Confederate money.

MONTREAL, January 17.

TEMPERATURE in the shade by Standard Thermometer by HARRIS, HARRISON, & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 245 and 247 Notre Dame street:

THERMOMETER.

6 P.M. 8 A.M. 1 P.M. Max. Min. Mean
16° 3° 12° 16° Zero, 8°

BAROMETER.

6 P.M. 8 A.M. 1 P.M.
30.52 30.49 30.20

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

The strike of the Caledonian Railway employees is extending. Goods traffic in the west of Scotland is almost stopped.

The Italian Commission on the abolition of forced currency has decided that specie payments will be commenced in April or May.

It is rumored in Philadelphia that the Porte has ordered Aleko Pasha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia, to apologize to M. Krebel, the Russian Consul-General, and Aleko has refused. A crisis is imminent.

Prince Bismarck opposes the allowing of facilities for the return of German emigrants after naturalization as American citizens, as they thus obtain exemption from military service.

At a banquet in Strasbourg on Monday evening, Governor-General Von Manteuffel emphasized the fact that France had retroceded Alsace-Lorraine by treaty, and said the duties of the inhabitants toward the mother country must silence all sentimental regrets. The prosperity of Alsace-Lorraine depended upon their obtaining constitutional rights, and he appealed to the patriotism of both provinces to support his efforts. Whether such support was given or withheld his policy was one of conciliation.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO—HE IS ARRESTED.

Prince Napoleon's manifesto, which was published in the Paris *Figaro*, was also found placarded in several quarters of the city. The Prince dwells on the impotence and incapacity of the Government, the disunion in Parliament, the decadence of the army and the finances. He declares that religious peace is attacked and that the observance of the Concordat can alone establish religious peace. The Prince rejects any compromise with the Royalists. He adverts to the *placards* by which the Empire was sanctioned. The manifesto was torn down by the police. The manifesto was at first regarded as a hoax, and many still doubt its genuineness. The *Figaro* has been seized. If the manifesto is genuine it is thought the Prince will be ordered to quit France, and be conducted to the frontier in the event of a refusal.

Prince Napoleon was arrested on Tuesday afternoon and conducted to the congerierie.

IN THE CHAMBERS.

The Chamber of Deputies voted urgency for the motion made by M. Floquet (Republican), prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any members of former French dynasties.

M. Jolibois (Bonapartist), interpellated the Government regarding the arrest of Prince Napoleon. He said the issue of the manifesto was simply a press office. The Prince only exercised his right, and M. Devès, the Minister of Justice, exceeded his authority in causing the Prince's arrest.

M. Devès replied that the manifesto has not only been published, but placarded. The matter would come before the tribunals. The Government was resolved to see the law strictly observed by all citizens of the Republic, not excepting Prince Jerome.

M. Martin Feuille (Republican) moved the order of the day, approving of the action of the Government in regard to Prince Napoleon. Adopted by 417 to 89.

In discussing the motion to banish the members of the former dynasties the Marquis Bismarck said he was anxious to separate the personality of kings and princes from the present incident. Loud protests followed this remark. The President of the Chamber ruled that the words "kings" and "princes" were unconstitutional.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S STATEMENT.

Prince Napoleon said he issued the manifesto because everything was going wrong in France. The Republic had proved its incapacity for governing, and it had not received the sanction of the popular vote. The Republicans were wrong in not having resorted to a *plébiscite* a few years ago, when they would have secured five million suffrages. The Prince denied that he had any personal interest in the matter. He was a supporter of *separata de liste* because he believed that under the present system the executive was governed chiefly by local interests. He should like to see at the head of the Republic a man of the nation, elected by the nation, as in the United States. Let the people appoint M. Grevy if they pleased, but, at any rate, free the executive from the influence of Deputies elected by mere arroudissements. With the present Chamber of Deputies it was impossible to hope for anything. Gambetta failed to imbue it with the principles of government, and where he failed none could hope to succeed. The Prince denied that he aimed at personal power, the co-existence of which, with liberty of press, liberty of association and parliamentary control, was impossible. If the Count de Chambord were to attempt to ascend the throne he would be the first to seize a musket and mount the barricades. The Prince believed that a parliamentary regime was only practicable under a constitutional monarchy. He was convinced of the perfect legality of his manifesto. Competent persons approved of its terms, and affirmed that the placarding of it was legal.

Prince Napoleon is charged with committing an act tending to change the form of government. The offence is criminal, and punishable by detention in a fortress. Search was made for incriminating documents, but none were found.

The manifesto caused a great sensation. The offending placards were printed on red, yellow and buff colored paper. All the evening papers reproduced it.

The Bonapartist members of the Government held a meeting, and decided to protest, by every means in their power, against the action of the Government in arresting the Prince. If M. Floquet's motion is adopted, Prince Jerome, Prince Victor, who is now serving with his battery at Orleans, and Prince Louis will be exiled. The manifesto was also placarded in the provinces. Twenty six placard-posters were arrested but paroled.

Many despatches have arrived from the provinces, encouraging the Minister to act energetically.

The manifesto was agreed upon the day after Gambetta's funeral, the national character of which impressed Jerome with the idea that the people were, in their worship of Gambetta, Bonapartists without knowing it. As there was no Republican who could succeed Gambetta, Jerome thought that only a member of a sovereign family could fill the void. It is supposed the manifesto was printed in some town where the Imperialists prevail among the artisan class, and copies to be sent to agents in the quarters of the city where it was posted. The followers of Prince Victor condemn and M. Rouher approves of the manifesto.

The Bonapartists hope that the Prince will be treated harshly in gaol, as he might become popular if treated as a martyr. So far he has been treated with great consideration, although his removal to prison was made in a summary manner. It is said the Prince stole a march on the Count de Chambord, who was preparing a manifesto. Eighteen thousand placards were printed with the greatest secrecy. Baron Brunet asked to be arrested as an accessory to the promulgation of the manifesto, but the magistrate refused to take him into custody.

STATE OF IRELAND.

There has been another arrest in Dublin in connection with the conspiracy to murder.

Arguments in the prosecution against Davitt, Healy and Quinn, accused of making inflammatory speeches, have been concluded, and judgment reserved.

In an affray at Cappanwhite, growing out of resistance to an evulsion, the bailiffs were attacked with pitchforks, and many people wounded. A number of arrests have been made.

AMERICAN.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, was inaugurated on Tuesday. He refused to allow the Philadelphia Club to escort him, and accompanied by a Joint Legislative Committee and Governor Hoyt, walked to the Capital.

The beach at Sandy Hook has been badly cut away by the sea. The Government buildings are undermined.

The United States Government will not suffer by the theft of \$50,000 at Panama. The loss falls on the Express Company.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway announces a quarantine against Galena, Kan., on account of small-pox.

The Grand Jury, in Washington, on Tuesday, returned an indictment against Arthur Layne and Thomas Foster (colored), for corruptly endeavoring to influence a juror in the first Star route trial.

OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG—TROUBLE BREWING FOR THE DONS.

The captain of the English steamship "Tangier," arrived in Philadelphia from the Mediterranean, reports that his vessel was fired on at Carthage by a party of Spanish marines, because he left port by moonlight without a pilot. The steward was wounded. Upon returning to Carthage the captain was seized under orders of the Spanish Commander and sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the frigate "Blanco." The English Consul demanded the master's release and the demand was complied with. The English Government is investigating the affair.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A Dover, Del., despatch says Mr. Sausbury was re-elected as United States senator on Tuesday morning. Mr. Stockly was inaugurated as Governor on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Harris has been re-elected to the United States Senate for Tennessee on the first ballot by a vote of 17 in the Senate and 58 in the House.

Senator Garland was re-elected for Arkansas on Tuesday, there being no organized opposition.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

A PUBLIC MEETING took place on Tuesday evening in the City Hall in connection with the establishment of a coffee house in the city. Addresses were heard from Sir Leonard Tilley, Sheriff Sweetland, Mr. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, and others.

IN THE OTTAWA POST OFFICE during the year 1882 the Savings Bank deposits were \$593,552, the money orders amounted to \$154,409, and the number of registered letters posted was 113,480; delivered at Ottawa, 62,306; passed through Ottawa, 45,481.

THE NEXT REGULAR SESSION of the Supreme Court commences on Tuesday, the 20th of February next. Appeals for hearing at this session must be filed on or before the 30th instant. The last day for depositing factums is the 3rd of February, and the last day for inscribing appeals for hearing the 5th of February.

THE SOCIETY SEASON at Rideau Hall will be a very busy one after the opening of Parliament. By direction of the Governor-General, the Foot Guards' band have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for a busy season.

AN ORDER has been issued from the Department of Justice that the old system of routine heretofore in vogue in the Dominion Police Force shall be used until the new system, issued by the Superintendent, is put into effect. This is said to be the outcome of a petition forwarded to the Minister of Justice by the men of the Dominion Police, who complained that the long hours of duty imposed upon them without relief were too severe and the Minister has granted the petition on this ground.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD, superintendent of the city fire alarm, has invented an automatic fire alarm signal, called a thermostat, which sounds an alarm whenever the heat in a room reaches a dangerous point. The recent disastrous fire at Milwaukee has led the principal hotel men of the city to have the instrument placed in their premises at once, and some of the Chaudreux lumber merchants have adopted it in connection with their mills.

TORONTO.

THE SCHOLARS of the Chinese Sunday-school, numbering thirteen, had an entertainment on Monday night given by their teachers and friends.

THE HON. MR. CROOKS' condition shows signs of gradual improvement. So far there have been no relapses.

THE FUNERAL of the late James Michie took place on Tuesday afternoon. The cortege was the largest ever seen in this city for a private citizen.

AN ACTION for slander against Prof. Vine, Dean of University College, was heard on Tuesday at the Assize Court. The plaintiff was Alfred Mace, an ex-steward, who was accused by the professor of having misappropriated \$200 of the College funds. The evidence of defendant showed that the accusation was not made without cause, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. Mace claimed \$5,000.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 6.—In a fire in a tenement house, evening, five persons were burned to death and four injured.

FREDERICKTON, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Stillwell, who confessed that she murdered her father, mother, husband, child and a stranger, died last evening. It is now believed that her confessions were untrue.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 16.—Last night a lady died from the effects of treatment by S. Gast, a travelling cancer doctor; another patient in Munster, is in a critical condition. Gast has fled.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—Matthew Carr, a brutal wife beater, was to-day given six months in the Central Jail. The Magistrate told him he was sorry he could not order him to be flogged.

PAISLEY, Ont., Jan. 16.—Mr. Finlay McNeil, an old and respected resident of Paisley, about 70 years old, was to-day found dead lying on the floor in his house. His daughter-in-law, who has been living with him for some time past, went away on Friday for a short time, leaving him alone. His friends missing him, went to the house and found him dead to-day. It is supposed he has been dead since Sunday.

WHITBY, Ont., Jan. 16.—This afternoon a young horse attached to a cutter driven by Miss Brown, daughter of Sylvanus Brown, of Pickering, ran away near the Grand Trunk Railway bridge, the animal taking fright at a passing engine. The lady was thrown out of the cutter and dragged along the road, being cut and badly injured. The horse collided with a train at the railway crossing and was knocked into the ditch. The lady, it is feared, is fatally injured.

CHICAGO, January 16.—Through the carelessness of the engineer on a Lake Shore passenger train at Englewood this morning the train ran into a switch engine on the Rock Island road. Frank Jones, conductor of the passenger train, was severely injured; Foster, engineer of the switch engine had his leg cut off; Lux, a fireman, had his leg cut off; Culver, switchman, had his feet terribly mangled. An iron bolt pierced brakeman Kaiser's leg, bearing it to shreds. John Hayes had his ankle crushed to jelly. Barry, a brakeman, was injured internally. The passengers were uninjured.

The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—H. R. \$5; A. Friend, \$5; Mr. T. A. Davis, Leclaire, \$25; L. B. A. \$5.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the Senate to-day the Committee on Post Offices reported favorably to the House a bill modifying the postal money order system. Consideration of the Tariff Bill was resumed.

No reliable estimate can be given as to the total amount of reduction proposed by the Tariff Bill, but its friends assert that the aggregate will be many millions, and its effect be to reduce the price of many important articles, including cotton and woolen cloth, iron and steel and sugar. At the same time they assert that the reductions are distributed with such care as to avoid any injurious effect upon the industries of the country. The reductions are not so great as those recommended in the Senate bill. The classifications and provisions for the administration of the tariff laws are more elaborate, and the changes in some classes are greater, comprising both reductions and advances in the interests of equilibration. Compared with the existing rates, the duty on iron is reduced an average of 3-10ths of a cent per pound. The greatest reduction in the metal schedule is in steel railway bars, from which about \$1.1 per ton is taken. Woolen manufacturers are reduced nearly 10 percent. The duty on cotton manufactures has been reduced probably over 2 cents per square yard on an average. Rates on glass are not materially changed. The sugar rates were considerably reduced to-day, the cutting down being mainly in the lowest grades. The average rates are said to be lowered about 25 percent from the existing duties. The legislative sections reduce the Custom House entry fees, and abolish duty on the cost of inland transportation and packing charges.

THE MILWAUKEE CATASTROPHE.

THE BAR-KEEPER ALLEGED TO HAVE SET FIRE TO THE HOTEL—HIS ARREST.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—George Scheller, the lessee of the bar-room of the Newhall House, was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of firing the hotel. Scheller says he closed the bar-room at 1:30 a.m., but it has been ascertained that he returned to the saloon with Will Sanderson and Tom Dunbar after 3 a.m. The greatest excitement prevails over the arrest. The remains of three girls and an unknown man were recovered from the ruins to-day. Considerable progress has been made into the ruins, where it was expected a large number of bodies would be found, without revealing any new victims, and the opinion prevails that the inmates made their way to the Michigan street and Broadway fronts, and that very few bodies now remain in the ruins.

It is reported that Scheller was arrested principally on the statement of the engineer Linahan and another employee, who claim they saw Scheller in the wood room, where Linahan says the fire originated, and that he was there after 3 a.m. The District Attorney refused to let any one see Scheller, saying he was afraid an attempt would be made to turn him loose. Scheller has been on a debauch. Excited knots of people on the streets talk of lynching Scheller. There is an extra guard at the jail. Scheller has lately been in financial straits. Altogether fragments of eleven bodies have been recovered from the ruins to-day. The hotel safe was opened, but did not contain the register or transfer books.

JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Junior Conservative Club was held last evening in the long room of the Mechanics' Institute, when there was a large attendance of members. Mr. J. J. Curran, C. M. P., occupied the chair, and Mr. John Nelson acted as secretary.

Among those present were—Messrs. C. P. Davidson, C. C. D. Macmaster, C. C. M. P., R. D. McGibbon, P. J. Coyle, C. J. Doherty, B. Tansey, J. Sternberg, Wm. Wilson, J. P. Withers, John Nelson, James McGillivray, George Bowie, D. E. Bowie, D. H. Henderson, A. P. McDonald, G. H. Mathews, P. J. Cross, H. N. Tabbie, J. D. McFarlane, A. W. A. water, George Craig, B. Connation, J. P. Cloran, C. J. Fleet, F. C. Henshaw, H. P. Smales, N. B. Henderson, L. S. Grant, John Horn, W. H. Rintoul, D. Fraser, C. H. Stephens, A. D. Nichols, A. D. Fraser, J. N. Beale, A. Armstrong, J. M. Tichman, M. S. Loneragan, Charles Robinson and a number of others.

After opening routine business the Secretary read the fourth annual report which showed the club to have been actively engaged in political work during the past year. Its membership is large and still increasing, and its general condition most prosperous. The financial statement of the Treasurer was also submitted, with the reports, and approved of. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, 1st Vice-President, Mr. P. J. Coyle; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John S. Hall, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. D. H. Henderson; Secretary, Mr. J. P. Withers; Committee: Messrs. F. C. Henshaw, B. Tansey, C. J. Fleet, C. P. Davidson, C. C. J. Curran, C. C. M. P., D. Bowie, J. H. Fawcett, H. Abbott, A. P. McDonald, R. W. Atwater, James Guest, C. J. Doherty, George Craig, G. Bowie, Joseph Cloran.

BUTTER PRODUCING FOOD.

What kinds and quantities of food when given to a cow will cause her to yield the largest quantity of rich milk, is an interesting question to most Canadian farmers, and probably the best answer which can be given is a simple statement of facts. The largest, well authenticated yield of butter from the milk of one cow in twelve months was 864 lbs., which was the amount from a cow named "Queen of the Barn," who produced 12,854 lbs. of milk produced during the year ending May 20, 1882, by the celebrated Jersey cow "Queen of the Barn." So far as is known no other cow ever produced within one hundred lbs. of this quantity of butter in one year, except the Jersey cow "Eurasia," whose greatest yield in one year was 791 lbs. "Queen of the Barn" belonged to Mr. J. S. Henderson, of Barnet, who sold her last winter to Colonel Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, but she was allowed to remain at Barnet until she had completed her enormous task. Taking an average of the whole season it took a trifle over fifteen pounds of milk for one of butter, which showed great richness for so large a quantity. The average of milk per day for the year would be 35 1/2 pounds; of butter nearly 2 1/2 pounds. The cow last winter weighed 1,075 pounds, was healthy and robust-looking, and was having the following daily rations: Two quarts of wheat shorts, three quarts of ground oats, and three pints of corn meal twice a day. Besides, she had a peck of carrots per day in her season, and of course the best quality of hay to be had.

FIRES.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 16.—Shortly before midnight a fire was discovered in the safe works of Messrs. Bain, West & McLean (late J. & J. Taylor) Front street. The building, of water plant, is insured for \$40,000, divided up amongst six or seven companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. This amount will cover all losses. The works gave employment to one hundred and thirty men and boys. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. The building with the exception of the walls is a total ruin.

STICK TO THE POINT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—With respect to the discussion going on just now, the question as I understand it, which the Corn Exchange Association would like to see answered is, Does the duty on food stuffs, impede or hinder the business of the country, and does it tend to reduce the trade in bread-stuffs of the St. Lawrence. A. MITCHELL.

Montreal, 16th Jan., 1883.

FROZEN WATER PIPES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Your correspondent "X. Y. Z." in yesterday's issue says:

"Mr. Kalleper in Thursday evening's issue, accuses me of overlooking what he terms 'An important law of nature.' He then repeats what I have already stated, namely: 'When both pipes are frozen, no water will run,' and finally makes the grand discovery that the real danger lies in the freezing of but one of the pipes!"

Now, what he said was the direct reverse of this, as the following short extract from his letter in the *Witness* of the 6th inst. will show: "In the first place, every water front or back should be provided with a stop-cock or faucet. This should be opened every morning before the lighting of the kitchen fire, and the water allowed to run out a sufficient time to show that the pipes are not frozen, and that the water drawn off is not merely that which would remain in the pipes and water-front were the pipes frozen above."

But this was not the only important law of nature which he overlooked, as I emphatically expressed it, to save his feelings. In the same letter he promulgated the following rank heresy:—

"And here must be noted a curious scientific fact. Water when heated expands. If it be confined in a vessel strong enough, it can be heated to a degree above that at which steam is generated and still remain water. But if so heated, the instant it is released it turns into superheated steam of tremendous power. In the case in question, had the water-front been weak, it would merely have been cracked open by the pressure of the water expanded by a heat below that at which steam is generated. But being very strong (fully 1/2 inch thick in its worst part) it was able to hold the water as water at a temperature far above that at which steam is generated."

The merest tyro in the study of natural philosophy would have told "X. Y. Z." that the expansive force of water is perfectly irresistible, and that so far from a water-back or pipe being able to restrain it, an equal quantity of water, if it could be closely confined in the centre of a solid mass of iron as large as the stove itself, and raised from the melting to the boiling point, would rend it asunder.

But, fortunately, bursting by water pressure would cause no danger except from steam produced by the water rushing into the fire, being in itself as harmless as the breaking of a jug from expansion of water by freezing. No doubt the frequent harmless accidents to water-casks, alluded to by him, are produced in this way.

No one who has not made the matter a special study would have any idea how little difference in temperature will produce circulation in water pipes. From this cause the pipes will not freeze until all the water in them and in the back is reduced almost to the freezing point, at which point water becomes more dense. They then freeze, and as in changing to ice there is a certain amount of re-expansion, there is no possibility of any vacuum being created in pipes or back by further condensation and, as soon as the tightly enclosed water is heated, even moderately, a fissure is made at the weakest point, with no harm beyond injury to the stove and the escape of water. No fusible plug nor cock would prevent this, but a plug might be so placed as to let steam and water into the fire, and thus extinguish it in case of real danger to life from cold water rushing into a hot back, when only one pipe is frozen and becomes thawed after the stove is hot. The important object, of course, is to know when danger exists, and this can be easily known without any plugs, safety valves or try-cocks. If people will only take the least trouble to secure the safety of themselves and others.

All that is required is for the person lighting the fire, when there is any possibility of frozen pipes, to place a hand on the two pipes close to the stove soon after the fire is started. If one is getting warm while the other remains cold, all is well, but if both are getting hot there is no time to lose. There is no circulation, one or both pipes being frozen, and the fire must be put out till the pipes are thawed.

If anyone can devise a simpler and surer test let him speak, for the matter is of first importance. JACOB KALLEPER.

January 16th, 1883.

THE TEMPERANCE DINING-ROOM.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Knowing that the *Witness* is willing at all times to give its support to every enterprise, the object of which tends to the moral and intellectual advancement of society, I ask its support on behalf of an enterprise which deserves to be supported by all good people. We have in our city, on St. James street, near the Citizens' Insurance Co.'s building, a well-conducted temperance dining-room. The proprietress, Mrs. Mount, is a modest, industrious Englishwoman. I have no hesitation in saying that her dinners are the best value for the money that this or any other city that I know of gives. Now, Mr. Editor, inasmuch that Mrs. Mount is conducting this enterprise alone, without the aid of an influential directorate, such as is given the Coffee House enterprise, should she not have the support of the good people of our city all the more because she plods along alone? If you think favorably of this community and publish it, your numerous readers will come to the conclusion that you are properly supporting a worthy enterprise.

TRISTOLAH.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER'S REWARD.

On the Friday before Christmas the students attending Granby Academy presented their excellent Principal, Mr. John McIntosh, with a valuable fur cap and bronze parlor lamp, accompanied by an address to the effect that he would be pleased to accept these things, not because of their intrinsic value, but as tokens of respect from his pupils. They owed him a debt of gratitude for the interest and painstaking patience he had taken in their education, teaching them the principles of good living and justice, as well as the precepts of the sages, as also duty to the Creator. They appreciated his strict attention and honesty in the discharge of his duties to his pupils. They owed him a debt of gratitude for his generosity in all respects. They wished him and his a merry Christmas and a happy year. Mr. McIntosh replied in suitable terms. He was taken wholly by surprise in the premises. In the past he had endeavored, without hope of reward such as this from his pupils, to do his duty fairly and honestly as a man, as a citizen and a preceptor. He had been pleased during the ten years he had had charge of this Academy to notice the after life and conduct of many of his pupils who had arisen to the occupation of positions of trust and confidence among their fellows, and he had learned pleasing news from many who had left for distant countries, but whose manly exertions in the battle of life had shown him that his humble but sincere efforts had borne fruit; and to this he looked with a rich reward and he asked no other. The benefits of good moral training could not be estimated in dollars and cents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FINANCES.

AN ENGLISH REPORT OF AN ACCESSION OF AMERICAN STATIONERY.

The London, Eng., *Stations News* of December 30th, says: "Advices from New York state that the Canadian Pacific project has recently received an accession of strength by the association of several leading financial houses with the Company. Among the firms mentioned as having acquired an interest in the railway are Messrs. Drexil, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Kuhn, Laeb & Co., and C. J. Osborne, prominent bankers and brokers of New York, Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Messrs. Bolles & Brothers of Amsterdam. A statement of the position of the company's affairs and finances is, it is stated, about to be issued."

NOTRE DAME TEMPERANCE SERMON.

DRUNKENNESS AND IMMORALITY INCREASING—SUCCESSFUL WORK—BRANCHES IN THE COUNTRY.

The Rev. Father Martineau preached to a large congregation on Sunday evening, from the Gospel of St. Luke, 2nd chapter and 14th verse: "Peace on earth, good will to men." My Dear Brethren.—When we look around us and upon the people that surround us, and even over Europe, the first thing that strikes us is that everything is upside down and that there is no peace. It is the same can be said of the governments, and why so? Because men are taking the first places and God the second; drunkenness is taking the place of sobriety, and in fine, vice the place of virtue. Now, my brethren, as for myself, I have occasion to go through the heart of the business part of the city of Montreal, and what do I hear in the streets around this church? "Such an one is worth so much and so many dollars, and how many dollars did you make out of this or that transaction." My brethren, if you had anything about God you are very lucky, for more than I do. The Rev. Father went on illustrating many other facts, and then asked how we could expect peace when we fold our arms and look at drunkenness and immorality increasing without doing anything to prevent it. Well, there will be no peace for the citizens of Montreal until they join together in one great army, and put down drunkenness and impurity, and not till then. Drunkenness does not go alone, for St. Paul says impurity is born of drunkenness; one goes with the other. Well, my dear brethren, I must cut my discourse short, as this is the first meeting we have had this year, and I can't tell you to-night all the pleasures that the Temperance Society of Notre Dame Parish have given me. I can say a great deal of you all. It was in Notre Dame Church that I began temperance work. This society of ours is the paternal society and all the other societies of the different parishes and all through the country have sprung from this one. What a happiness it is for me to meet with you all to-night and to throw a glance on the past years, and exclaim, O my God! thanks to Thee for Thou hast been a tower of strength to us. And proudly we can say we have not labored in vain. All has been successful. We have had opposition from our enemies but the good has triumphed. We have had our monthly meeting in this church every second Sunday of the month, and the average attendance has been five to six thousand; five to six hundred have taken the pledge at each meeting during the year 1882; six thousand temperance crosses and pledge cards have been given, and the parishes throughout the city and the country have been blessed in proportion. And now that we have ended a successful year, let us thank God for the past and ask Him to bless our future. Before ending I must not forget to remind you of the removal of the Rev. Father Rousselot to St. James. He was a most faithful temperance worker, and he is a great loss to us, but he has not left the city, and has great opportunities to work for the good of the temperance cause. Father Rousselot has a monthly meeting in St. James Church for the purpose of keeping the fourth Sunday of every month, and the people of St. James want to build a temperance hall on St. Catherine street near the church. Amen to that, we say. I wish all the temperance workers of all denominations a happy New Year, all success throughout it, and that their meetings may be overcrowded.

A NICE YOUNG MAN AT A CLUB.

The Guards' Club has just had an interesting financial experience. A well-dressed young man, with a sufficient swagger, walked into the club, hung up his hat, put his stick in the rack, scanned the play bills and sauntered into the coffee-room, where he sat down and ordered luncheon. While this was being got ready, however, the waiter, who did not recognize his face, consulted with another waiter and then came to him, saying: "Beg pardon, sir; are you a member of the club, sir?" "Oh, yes," replied the young man, "I am Mr. D—, and have just joined the Coldstream." The doubt being thus allayed, the luncheon was served, after which Mr. D— asked for a blank cheque and drew a cheque for the Guards' Club or bearer for £10, out of which he paid for his luncheon. This was on a Saturday, and on the Sunday he again appeared, dined at the club, drew and got cashed another cheque for £10 and went away—apparently forever. The most earnest and affectionate inquiries have since been made about him by the club, but have only resulted in surrounding him with that mystery which so often hangs over the names of the missing. Meantime, by some strange mischance, both cheques have been contemptuously returned (unsold) by the banker on whom they were drawn.—*Vanity Fair*, December 30.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 12.—The local members of the Executive of the Dominion Alliance met yesterday to make arrangements for the annual meeting of the Alliance Council, the Rev. Dr. Moore presiding. The Rev. Thomas Gales was present. The annual meeting will be held in the City Hall on the 14th or 15th of February. The Woman's Temperance Union invite the members of the Council to a luncheon, and a grand public meeting will be held at which able representative men from the different Provinces will speak. A table for the display of the best literature will be provided. It is hoped the meeting will be in every way successful and the friends of temperance in this city will heartily co-operate with the officers of the Alliance.

THE CO-EDUCATION DIFFICULTY IN KINGSTON.

A Kingston dispatch says: "The professors of the Medical College find it difficult to duplicate the lectures, and it is said there is a gradual shifting toward the old practice of untiring the sexes for class work. There is murmuring, and unless diplomacy is exercised the difficulty may become as great and vexatious as ever. Correspondence is now being conducted between the faculty and students. The former are threatened since the previous rebellion by the action of the governors of the other colleges, even Trinity (Toronto) intimating that it will not again encourage secession. The faculty, however, will not be disposed to violate its late arrangement, if such can be avoided."

THE EXCAVATIONS.

MORE CARE REQUIRED WITH THE POWDER BLASTS.

The excavations at the Quebec Gate Barracks in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway depot, are rapidly approaching completion, having reached to within a few feet of St. Mary street, the extreme northern limit. It may not be amiss to hint that greater care should be observed in the management of the powder blasts, the number of which has necessarily been much increased since the severe weather set in. The earth near the surface is little less solid than rock itself and fragments of the detached masses have been thrown at times into the adjacent street,

WILBERFORCE AND WESTBURY.

SOME OF THE SHARP AND SHARP SAYINGS BY THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ABOUT AND TO THE CHANCELLOR.

In Bishop Wilberforce's "Diary and Letters," there is, naturally, a good deal about Lord Westbury. In a letter to Dr. Colenso, occurs the vigorous expression "Westbury lies." Dr. Wilberforce never forgave the Chancellor for the famous attack in the House of Lords, when he thus described a document of which the Bishop was known to be the chief author: "The judgment is simply a series of well-lubricated terms—a sentence so oily and spongy that no one could grasp it—like an eel it slips through your fingers, and is simply in the epithet 'spongy.' The Bishop was often called 'Soapy Sam,' chiefly no doubt, because, as he said himself, he was often in hot water and always came out with clean hands. But the word was sometimes taken in another and a less favorable sense, as in the case of the gentleman of whom it is recorded that he once spoke and voted against his knowledge. A friend remonstrated with him, and said: 'I always thought you were a very conscientious man.' 'Oh! yes,' he replied, 'and so I hope I am, but I should like to see the corner I could not get my conscience round.' Shortly after his defeat at the election in 1855, the ex-Chancellor sought a reconciliation with the Bishop in the House of Lords. Proffering his hand, which was at once accepted, he said: 'Do you remember where we last met? It was in the hour of my humiliation, when I was leaving the Queen's closet, having given up the Great Seal. I met you on the stairs as I was coming out, and I felt inclined to say: 'Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?' The Bishop in telling the story used to say: 'I never was so tempted in my life as I was then to flash the quotation, but by a great effort I kept it down and said: 'Does your Lordship remember the end of the quotation?' 'We lawyers, my Lord Bishop,' was the reply, 'are not in the habit of quoting part of a passage without knowing the whole.' 'Yes, I have found thee, because thou hast sold thyself to work iniquity,' is the remainder of the quotation.' When in 1870 Dr. Wilberforce was interested in a bill for enabling clergymen to resign their livings when incapacitated by age or infirmity, he sent the draft to Lord Westbury, inviting his counsel and support. Lord Westbury said he would cordially support the bill, but added that he resolved to support it only 'as a disease of the mind.' This, he said, was difficult, because in the first place there could be no such thing as a disease of the mind; and secondly, if there were, he never yet met a clergyman, 'with the exception of your Lordship, who had a mind.' Lord Westbury, by a strange coincidence, died the same day as Bishop Wilberforce. It is pleasant to observe that the allusion to him in the Bishop's diary is a pleasant one. Sir William Erie told me a story of Lord Westbury, who said to him: 'My dear fellow, why do you not attend the Privy Council?' 'Oh, because I am old and deaf and stupid.' But that is no reason at all, for Lord and William is deaf, and Colenso is stupid, and yet we make an excellent Court of Appeal.' On one occasion, when Miss Conitt said to Dr. Wilberforce, as they were driving through the city, 'I dare say, Bishop, you do not know the meaning of a dyslexia?' 'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'I do; Tate and Brady.' To a challenge to put 'hearsay' into Latin, 'Oh, that is very easy,' said the Bishop, 'I would say, "hearsay" is a word which has been attributed to Lord Chelmsford, whose brilliancy in this vein is attested by his celebrated rendering of "splendide mendax" as "lying in state." The conversation turned upon some clergyman in his own diocese, well known to the Bishop and Mr. Burdon, and the latter said, laughingly: 'Well, but my Lord, after all, he is a very sound man.' He is, indeed, a sound man,' said the Bishop, 'if you mean *voz et gratia nihil*.' During a trial Lord Chancellor Campbell was reading some French evidence—the story is given on the authority of the late Lord Derby. 'How he murders it!' said Blackburn. 'No,' was Lord Chelmsford's reply, 'he is only "soothing" it!' Bishop Wilberforce finally gives two little anecdotes about the wit of the great Englishman. Mr. Disraeli told the Queen, 'When Disraeli has a sore throat I cure him by putting my arm round his throat and keeping it round all night; while the wife of Lord John Russell evidently shared the popular estimate of a character less remarkable for discretion than for impetuosity. 'I always come down with him to the House, to look after him and see that no one else takes him over from what I have told him to say.'

LIFE AT MERV.

Mr. O'Donovan describes every day life at Merv in the following terms: 'The very-day life of a wealthy Turcoman is a very indolent one. He arises a little before dawn, which he can well afford to do, inasmuch as he spends the best part of the middle of the day in sleep and retires to bed at an early hour in the evening. Having washed and lighted his water-pipe, he sits smoking awaiting the production of the hot, fat bread which the members of the household are preparing, and then having made his breakfast and smoked again for half an hour, he talks with the people who drop in to arrange his ordinary matters of business, whether in connection with flocks, herds or his traffic with Meshed. The rest of the day is spent in the idliest possible fashion, and if he be an opium smoker—for the Turcomans, unlike the Persians, do not eat opium—as soon as the midday meal is concluded he stupefies himself for the rest of the day, barely arousing himself to partake of his evening meal; after which he smokes tumbaki and opium again.'

Those who do not use opium and are not forced by their position in life to do any labor, spend the entire day in talking to their neighbors or paying visits in the hope of coming upon some party engaged in consuming sheep's tail fat. During harvest time he often proceeds to his fields and under a sunshade sits watching the younger members of his family who are at work on the crops or supervising the cutting of the irrigation trenches. Of course there are men like the Yassouk bashi or the director of the water works at Bendi, or the Karauk bashi (the captain of the guard whose duty it is to put down Saruker-sari raiders) whose official positions give them ample occupation, and the remuneration which they receive, though not very large, is sufficient to supply themselves and their families with every day necessities. Those who are compelled to work proceed immediately after breakfast to till in the fields or follow their avocations of sheepskin dressers, shoemakers or the like.

At Merv those who follow any occupation of this kind are few indeed. Once a man passes the age of forty he delegates all his work to the younger members of the family, and never dreams of doing anything himself. In the event, however, of raids or defensive fighting, men of comparatively advanced age deem it to be their duty to take part with the younger men in the necessary martial toils, but as a rule the lives of men of mature age are absolutely indolent lives, and their sole aim seems to be the winning of the means of indulging in this beautiful existence. It is only when a Turcoman marries, which he seldom does until he has accumulated or received from his parents some small capital, that he ever sets up as an agriculturist on his own account. He then purchases a house, a second hand one, costing from 75 to 100 kranas (\$15 to \$20), and settles somewhere in the neighborhood of one of the secondary irrigation streams, branching from the No-vak or Alasha Canal, according as he belongs to the Toktamish or Otamish, and proceeds to dig a minor water course for the irrigation of the land, the cultivation of which he undertakes, which must be within the particular district inhabited by the clan or subdivision of which he is a member. The female members of the family are mainly occupied in household duties. They do all the cooking and fetching of water, and the darning, for whom there is no other occupation, busy themselves in the manufacture of embroidered skull caps, carpets, shirte

saddle bags and socks of variegated tints for the better classes. The silk and cotton robes worn by the men and women are made by special persons. The women manufacture their own garments, the cloth being purchased from the merchants at the bazaar. When a Turcoman is blessed with a large number of daughters, he contrives to realize a considerable sum per annum by the felt and other carpets which they make.

In this case an *ev* is set apart as a workshop and three or four girls are usually occupied upon each carpet, sometimes for a couple of months. Each girl generally manufactures two extra fine carpets to form part of her dowry when she marries. When this has been done she devotes herself to producing goods for the markets at Meshed and Bokhara, where the Turcoman carpets fetch a much higher price than those manufactured in Khorassan or beyond the Oxus. Sometimes these carpets are made partly of silk brought from Bokhara. They are generally twice the size of the ordinary ones, which are made from sheep's wool and camel hair mingled with a little cotton, and are almost entirely of silk. They fetch enormous prices. I have known as much as £50 given for one measuring eight feet square.

STATESMANSHIP AND CULTURE.

Gambetta did not write books, like Thiers and Guizot. Aside from his public speeches his only known "literary" production is, we believe, the manuscript work spoken of by the cable the other day under the name of "Jurisprudence de Rabelais." But he did something that for his day and for one having his great creative work to do was better than writing books—he made a newspaper unlike any other France has ever had; a newspaper which has been a tremendous educating force among the French Democracy. Compare for a moment two literary monuments of two eminent statesmen, the representatives of two widely differing schools of culture—the "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" of Mr. Gladstone and the *Republique Francaise* of Leon Gambetta. Ninety-nine persons in every hundred think of Mr. Gladstone as a man of wonderful erudition. He has written about Homer and other Greeks, reasons the multitude, so of course he is a prodigy of learning; besides, between two speeches in the House of Commons, he dashes off a review essay on the Achaian League, or the decisions of the Aro-pagus. This is scholarship, this is culture, indeed. The hasty multitude does not take note of the rather important fact that Mr. Gladstone's conclusions on Homer are elaborately and persistently wrong and unsound; that real scholars who know something about comparative philology and comparative mythology smile at his wild Homeric speculations, though they may have a genuine and respectful admiration for one of his budget statements. It is on such a basis as this that the English Premier's title to scholarship rests. M. Gambetta has never been called a great "scholar" or a "literary" man, yet it is easy to see that he used the literary faculty to far greater and more lasting effect than Mr. Gladstone. The French statesman in founding the *Republique Francaise* aimed to create an organ for the expression and wide diffusion of his political ideas, a newspaper which should educate and lift up the masses of the French people, give them a knowledge of their rights, a sense of their power and thus fit them to take and keep the sovereignty placed in their hands. In this work he showed transcendent genius. From the day of its founding there has never been an issue of the *Republique Francaise* that did not bristle with republican ideas. It has been a positivist newspaper in that it has always eschewed speculation and devoted its columns to the living realities of French politics, treated in a way that was often audacious but never dull. As if by magic a horde of provincial journals of like character have sprung up, so that in every town in France the original journalistic genius of M. Gambetta bears daily fruit. To him more than to any other man is due the all-important fact that Paris, France, and the exaltation of the provinces to their proper place has been largely brought about by the *Republique Francaise*. In the presence of these accomplished facts, with this incomparable work living after him and perpetuating his name, is it worth while to enquire whether M. Gambetta was a man of "culture?"—N. Y. Times.

Medicines, &c.



FOR THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

Financial.

\$100,000 TO LEND, in sums to borrowers on first-class city property. Moderate terms and no commission charged. JAMES O'ROIL, Box 418, Montreal, P.Q.

Educational.

EVENING INSTRUCTION and Afternoon Class for young ladies, at Montreal Commercial School, 1396 St. Catherine street. WM. J. N. TURNER.

MONTREAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 1396 St. Catherine street. Special prominence given to Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling and Phonography. A new Term on the 19th January. WM. J. N. TURNER.

Business Cards.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY AND WATCHES! STODDART'S
January. 41 and 41 1/2 Bleury street. 1883.
ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.
JEWELLERY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS!
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in Montreal to Select from.
Prices BELOW COST during this month only.
The balance of Christmas and New Year's Goods at HALF PRICES.
Solid Silver Watches, hunting, full jewelled and warranted, \$7.50.
Silver-plated Cruets, \$2.75. Butter Knives, 75c.
Gold Diamond Rings, \$8.50. Solid Silver Thimbles, 40c.
Solid Gold Watches, \$10. Solid Gold Watches, hunting, strong cases, full jewelled, \$17.50.
All Goods can be seen in windows marked in plain figures. Small deposits taken to secure goods.

Miscellaneous.

UNFERMENTED WINE

—FOR—

SACRAMENTAL AND DIETETIC USES.

This Wine is guaranteed to be the juice of the finest grapes of the COTE D'OR, ANDALUSIA, and the MEDOC. It is perfectly free from Alcohol, and is guaranteed to be PURE GRAPE JUICE. It has stood the test of 22 years' continuous sale in every climate, and is now used in upward of 1,500 Churches of all denominations.

Report by J. C. Bell, Esq., F.C.S., to the Secretaries of the Unfermented Wine Vigilance Committee:

My examination of a sample confirms the statement made upon the label, that it is pure grape juice and free from alcohol.

From Wm. Wallace, Esq., F.C.S., Glasgow,

City Analyst's Laboratory Glasgow:

I have made a careful chemical analysis of the sample of Unfermented Wine received on the 29th ult, and have found it to have the composition of the fresh juice of ripe grapes, and to be entirely free from alcohol, as well as other extraneous substances, with the exception of a trace of a preservative agent which is harmless. It is pleasant to the taste, and there cannot be a doubt as to its being perfectly wholesome.

N.B.—The sample here referred to was submitted to analysis for the information of the Elders of a large Church in Glasgow, which was then contemplating the use of Unfermented Wine, and was obtained from Mr. Wright's agent in the ordinary course of business without his knowledge. The result of the analysis is kindly placed at the disposal of Mr. Wright by the church officers referred to.

Rev. Alex. Crab, M.A., Glasgow.

Scottish Established (Wardlaw) Church.

I have much pleasure in stating that, for some time past, we have been in the habit of using your Unfermented Wine at our Communion Service, and I am very pleased to say that it has given entire satisfaction to myself and the members of the church. You are at perfect liberty to make what use of my testimony, and that of my church, you think well. I give it heartily, and have the greatest satisfaction in doing so.

PREPARED BY

F. WRIGHT, Manufacturing Chemist,
Kensington High street, London, W.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

Messrs. H. SUGDEN, EVAN & CO., Montreal,
to whom all applications for Prices and Terms should be addressed.

\$300

Will buy a fine-toned Second-hand SQUARE GRAND PIANO. A real bargain.

\$100

Will buy a good Second-hand UPRIGHT PIANO. A rare chance.

DISCOUNT ON ABOVE PRICES FOR CASH

A splendid assortment of the ROSENKRANZ Pianos in stock.

These instruments are greatly admired, and have found their way into many families here and outside the city.

Special Prices to Cash Buyers.

CHARLES MARTIN, Sole Agent,
ART GALLERY BUILDING,
Corner Phillips square and St. Catherine st.

LITHOGRAPHING,

ENGRAVING AND GENERAL PRINTING,

—ALSO—

Illuminated Address-sses,

Promptly executed by

J. H. ELLIOTT, 136 St. Francois Xavier st.

(Under Medical Hall).

EARLY CLOSING!

In accordance with an agreement with other Houses in the trade, we will close our establishment on

SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.,

COMMENCING

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 13th INSTANT,

And continue to do so until

APRIL 21st.

Our Customers will please make their purchases accordingly.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
JEWELLERS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame street.

FOR THE CARNIVAL!

Get TOWNSHEND'S ANTI-SEPTIC BEDDING!

And secure perfect immunity from sickness or the fear thereof, to yourselves and visitors. N.B.—The only process recommended by the Health officers for renovating old bedding.

44 ST. JAMES STREET W.-T.

CHRISTMAS—1882!

DRIED FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, WREATHS, HANGING BASKETS, CROSSES, HEATHER, MOSS, GRASSES, PAMPAS FLOWERS, SEA OATS, &c.

ODOR CASES in Pinch and Inlaid Wood. HAIR BRUSHES, in Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl and Shell. GOLD and SILVER-TOPPED SMELLING BOTTLES. CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES, in great variety.

HYACINTHS, in glasses, and by the dozen. Country Orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

400 Notre Dame street.

Groceries, Provisions &c.

FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

PALM OIL.

SODA ASH.

MADDER.

OLIVE OIL.

HENRY DOBELL & CO.

CASKS! NEWFOUNDLAND,

Gaspé and Straits

BBLs. COD OIL.

ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,

470 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL

Medicines, &c.

25 YEARS!

Mr. WILLIAM PAVEY Woodstock, Ont., writes:—"I have used WISTAR'S BAL-SAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs or inclined to consumption."

JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favor. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of and that gives such universal satisfaction."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Has triumphantly marched to the front ranks as a Pharmaceutical Preparation with victorious results.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

Was awarded FIRST DIPLOMA Provincial Exhibition, at Halifax, 1881.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE POPULARITY

OF PUTTNER'S EMULSION!

OVER 13,000 BOTTLES

Sold in Canada alone during the month of September and October, 1882, chiefly prescribed by Physicians, and over 60 Gallons used in the Hospitals and Dispensary at Halifax during the current year.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50c.

See that you get PUTTNER'S when you ask for it!

LABORATORY:

86 and 88 Upper Water street,

HALIFAX, N.S.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by Physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations proves them to be the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person knowing their virtues will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, and are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For Sale by all druggists.

Clothing, &c.

IN ORDER TO INCREASE

THE DIVERSITY OF OUR STYLES

FOR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

We have perfected arrangements by which we will be enabled to offer in this department a very large and choice selection of

SUITS AND SEPARATE GARMENTS,

AND INCLUDES

ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Amongst them are many NOVEL and NATTY STYLES, which have never heretofore been shown in Montreal, and constitutes an assortment of such excellence magnitude and variety as has never before been collected under one roof.

We have made extra efforts to secure novelties in CHILDREN'S SUITS, and our Knee Pant Suits, ranging in size from four to eleven years of age, are just as pretty as they can be. In fact our Clothing for juveniles of all ages, from the toddling infant to the full grown boy, is as near perfection as good taste and artistic workmanship can make it.

THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,

41 and 43 St. Joseph street.

To Let.

TO LET.—Flats with steam power on Fortification Lane, in centre of city, also a Flat on Craig street near McGill street. Long lease to a good tenant from 1st of May next. Arrangements can be made to get as much steam power as required. Apply to JOHN FLETCHER, House and Land Agent, 242 St. James street.

TO LET,

TWO GOOD HORSE STALLS. IN A COMFORTABLE STABLE, WHERE OTHER HORSES ARE KEPT.

Apply to
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
41 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, Shop and Dwelling, No.

184 Bleury street, with large Ice House in rear and a good business ding.

TO LET.

No. 244 University street. The above house has been newly situated and listed First-class residences in every respect. Apply 21 Bonaventure street.

Property for Sale.

ELEGANT COTTAGES FOR

SALE.

Two strikingly handsome, most substantially built Stone Cottages; high, bright basements, mansard roofs, stone bay windows, ten exquisitely finished apartments, heated by Spencer's Patent, converted and rat-proof, and all the floors surfaced and division walls of solid brick. Coal cellars in front, with stoves, and many other improvements, constituting them probably in every respect the most charming little homes ever offered for sale in this city.

H. H. GIBBS, 307 St. James street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Residence and Grounds, 577 Sherbrooke st. New Stone-front Cottage, 84 St. Mark a road. Full-sized Stone-front House, 55 Victoria street. Stone-front House with extension, Fr. neo Arthur st. Detached House and garden, 83 Durocher street. Comfortable stone-front Cottage, 37 Tupper street. House 69 Mansfield street, near Rochester; desirable. Stone-front House, 25 Belmont st.; well situated. Double Tenement, 23 and 25 Richmond square. Well-built, semi-detached House, 245 St. Antoine st. Other Houses in the upper western part of the city and at Cote St. Antoine. Also choice Building and Villa lots.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
161 St. James street.

Business Cards.

C. E. THOMPSON,

Manufacturer of

COMMERCIAL STAMPS!

Of Every Description.

341 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

Prizes awarded at the Montreal Exhibition, 1882.

FIRST PRIZE . . . RUBBER STAMPS

FIRST PRIZE . . . RIBBON STAMPS

FIRST PRIZE . . . BRASS STAMPS

FIRST PRIZE . . . METAL STAMPS

Diploma for Ribbon Stamps.

PORTLAND CEMENT,

Roman Cement,

Fire Bricks,

Fire Clay,

Water Lime,

Plaster of Paris,

Whiting,

Berms,

FOR SALE BY

W. & F. F. CURRIE & CO.,

100 Grey Nun street.

FINE SECOND-HAND SQUARE

and UPRIGHT PIANOS taken in exchange.

Pianos for sale at low prices at the

ROSENKRANZ PIANO ROOMS,

—IN THE—

ART GALLERY BUILDING,

Corner St. Catherine street and Phillips Square.

T. MACFARLANE,

AND CHEMICAL MINING EXPERT.

LABORATORY . . . 16 Inspector street

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MONTREAL HACKMEN'S
U. B. SOCIETY.—The Fortnightly Meeting of the above society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, St. James street, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17th, at 8 p.m. sharp. Every member is requested to be present as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order, G. E. O. A. McFARLANE, Pres.

THURSDAY EVENINGS AT 8.

The Service is continued in the SCHOOL-HOUSE, corner St. Charles, Borromeo and Dorchester streets. Free. General invitation.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Which the public are cordially invited to attend, will be held as follows:

St. Martin's.....Wednesday, " 17
St. Mathias.....Thursday, " 18
St. Mary's, Hochelaga.....Friday, " 19
St. Luke's.....Saturday, " 20
St. John, the Evangelist.....Sunday, " 21
St. Stephen's Church.....Sunday, " 22
St. Stephen's Church.....Sunday, " 23

The Chair will be taken at each meeting at EIGHT o'clock, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

PRINCE OF WALES

SKATING RINK.

On Thursday Evening, the 18th instant, when the BEAR DANCE and other new attractions will take place on the ice. None but those in costume allowed on the ice.

Band of the Prince of Wales Rifles in attendance. Admission, 15c. Ladies, 10c.

And on MONDAY EVENING, 22nd inst., there will be a One Hour "Go-as-you-please" when a beautiful silver watch, presented by Mr. T. Castagnay, will be given for first prize.

J. STENHOUSE, Proprietor.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF AMATEURS

Will be held in the

ART ASSOCIATION GALLERY, Phillips' Square.

During the Month of January, 1883.

Original Paintings in Oil and Water Color, Drawings in Pencil, Crayon, Sepia and Pen and Ink, received for Exhibition up to the 15th inst.

All pictures sent must have the title inscribed on them, and be approved by the Committee before being hung.

S. ENGLISH, Secretary.

MIZPAH LODGE,

NO. 3, L.O.O.F.

The regular weekly meeting of this Lodge will be held in the Oddfellows' Chambers, No. 663 1/2 Craig street, on

THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.

W. ANDREWS, Rec-Sec.

OUR BOYS'

SOCIAL CONCERT.

To-morrow (Thursday) Evening.

LECTURE ROOM DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH.

TICKETS - - - - - 25 CTS.

GRAND AMATEUR OPERA

—FOR—

Armory Band of Victoria Rifles of Canada.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, January

18th and 19th.

"A CAPITAL JOKE," by Arthur J. Moody.

"TRIAL BY JURY," by Arthur Sullivan.

Distinguished Cast.

Seats for sale at Nordheimer's Music Store.

F. W. HILL, Musical Director and Stage Manager.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE

CARNIVAL.

Annual Concert by MADAME VIOLENT and her Pupils.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22nd, at 8.15

o'clock.

Tickets and programmes at A. & S. Nordheimer's,

211 St. James street.

CARNIVAL WEEK.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT.

MECHANICS' HALL.

MONDAY Jan. 22nd, 1883.

Look out for the attractive Programme of the

evening.

Tickets 10c and 25c.

WINTER CARNIVAL.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1883.

Starting from McGill College Gate at 4 p.m. sharp.

1st Prize.....Gold Medal.

2nd ".....Gold Medal.

3rd ".....Gold and Silver Medal.

4th ".....Silver Medal.

5th ".....Silver Medal.

Race is open to members of any organized Snowshoe Club.

Entries must be made before 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the

23rd inst. Secretary's address, Post Office Box 343.

W. L. MATTHEWS,

Hon. Secretary,

Snowshoe Committee.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES

1883.

The Anniversary Meetings of the various Societies

will be held as usual this year in the

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH,

Commencing each Evening at EIGHT o'clock in the

following order:

MONDAY, 22nd January—Young Men's Christian

Association.

TUESDAY, 23rd January—Canada Sunday-School

Union.

WEDNESDAY, 24th January—Montreal Auxiliary

Bible Society.

THURSDAY, 25th January—French Canadian

Mission.

FRIDAY, 26th January—Dominion Alliance Temperance

Meeting.

During the week a special Prayer Meeting will be held

in Association Hall, each day from 12 to 1 o'clock,

when the needs of the respective Societies will be laid

before the Throne of Grace.

JAMES McCALL,

Secretary to Anniversary Committee.

Montreal, 13th January, 1883.

AN ACCIDENT COUPLING CARS.

A young man named George Lussier, who resides

near St. Lambert, had his right arm

almost cut off about one o'clock this morning

while coupling freight cars at Point St. Charles.

He was immediately taken to the General Hospital, where, on examination, it

was found that the arm near the elbow was

completely shattered, being held together only

by the skin. The young man's father was sent

for by request of his son, previous to having the

shattered limb amputated.

THE INSANE.

The Police Magistrates of Montreal have

communicated with the Attorney-General of

the Province with reference to the practice of

leaving insane and often dangerous persons at

large with no other restraint than that exercised

by relatives and friends. They criticize the

efficiency and impossible requirements of the

last statute of the Quebec Legislature in the

matter, and ask that something be done to re-

medy the matter.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Jan. 13th, 1882, and corresponding week last year:

DAILY.	Jan. 1882.	DAILY.	Jan. 1882.
Monday.....	13,448	Monday.....	12,404
Tuesday.....	13,448	Tuesday.....	12,480
Wednesday.....	13,448	Wednesday.....	11,291
Thursday.....	13,448	Thursday.....	12,193
Friday.....	13,448	Friday.....	12,447
Saturday.....	13,448	Saturday.....	12,766
Total.....	81,283	Total.....	74,877
Weekly.....	34,072	Weekly.....	30,600
Messenger, fortnight.....	62,500	Messenger, fortnight.....	59,000
Aurore.....	1,471	Aurore.....	1,321

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; \$5, 25; 50

\$1.50; 100, \$2.25; Aurore, \$1 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.

Pencil lines and upward, 10¢ per line first insertion, and all

after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5¢ per line each

after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual contracts on

favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 15¢ per line

after insertions for large type of ads. When set in usual

small type, 10¢ per line each insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the

subscription expires.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

has decided that bottles in which beer is

imported can be taxed thirty percent, the

beer paying a tax of thirty-five cents per

gallon in addition. The Americans are

determined that they will not admit a single

straw without charging duty for the

minerals to be found in it. They should,

however, have thought of Bismarck, who

was quite equal to classing American hams

covered with canvas and white lead as

paint and within the meaning of his tariff

bill. As, however, the Germans export

but little beer to America, it will be the

Basses and Allsopps who will be inclined to

kick against thirty percent on bottles. It

is, however, no great damage to the Ameri-

can people that they have to pay duty on

their bottles as well as on their beer.

THE USE OF OIL LAMPS is almost universal

in this country, except in large cities,

and numerous fires occur principally be-

cause few know how to deal with burning

oil. The first impulse is to throw water on

the flames, the effect of which is to make

the fire blaze more fiercely than ever. An

English writer, commenting upon the fire

in Hampton Court, which occurred in con-

sequence of the upsetting of an oil lamp,

says:—"Every landing of every house in

"which such oils are used should be fur-

nished with a scuttle or bucket of sand.

"Sand if thrown upon burning oil disin-

tegrates it and puts out the flames, which

"water used in small quantities tends only

"to spread." Ashes are sometimes more

handy than sand and they can be used, but

care should be taken that they be cold.

AN INTERESTING ITEM of evidence came

out in the O'Dea libel suit. Mr. Reinhardt

the great lager beer brewer, declared in his

evidence that he sold a cask of beer to the

tavern-keeper for from a dollar and a half

to a dollar and sixty cents, and the latter

could easily get eight dollars for it. This is,

it appears, the regular trade profit without

doctoring on an article which at the lower

price is making brewers rich everywhere.

The people who would beat a dinner ticket

down from twenty to seventeen cents will

take drinks without questioning, on which

the profit is from this minimum four hun-

dred up to a thousand percent. No wonder

the restaurateurs, as they call themselves,

want to have nothing to do with soft drinks

on which the profit is limited. The wonder

is that people who count the cents on good

food will be so wasteful on bad drinks.

SIR JOHN ROSE it was who once said that

Canadians were all good shots because they

were in the habit of taking their rifles,

sallying out and shooting bears and deer

every morning before breakfast. There

can be no doubt of our prowess; but the

mighty hunters of Canada should not, when

visiting Europe, leave their guns and rifles

behind, as the chances of meeting the

fiercer kinds of game seem to be infinitely

greater there than here. How dangerous it

is to visit France, for instance, unarmed,

may be estimated from the fact that the

Government returns show that a hundred

and fifty thousand francs are annually

voted for hunters to encourage the de-

struction of wolves alone, and that during

last year bounties were given for the actual

killing of twelve hundred and twenty-five

wolves. People who visit France simply

take their lives in their hands.

THE PROMOTERS of the Southern Pacific

expected that one of the greatest advan-

tages of their route would be that they

would be in great measure free from the

enormous snow blockades from which the

Union Pacific has suffered so much. This

road has been computed to spend thou-

sands upon thousands in snow sheds, and

snow ploughs and in clearing the track.

Worse than the actual loss of money was

the danger to passengers, as many parts of

the road were liable to be obstructed at

any minute by avalanches or blizzards.

The Southern Pacific, however, finds that

it has an enemy borne on the wings of the

wind quite as formidable as snow. The

sands of the Mojave Desert are fine enough

to be readily acted upon by the wind, and

as a result drift as badly as snow. Several

times has this road been covered to such

an extent that it has required the labors of

a large number of Chinamen to clear it,

and as they pile it up at the sides of the

track every gale increases the difficulty.

A blizzard is in no case a comfortable ex-

perience, but there can be no doubt that

snow is much to be preferred to sand.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A recent issue of the *Electrical Review*

describes an electrical light apparatus used

to light the "Theatre des Variétés" in

Paris, which, by the use made of the Faure

accumulators, goes a long way toward

proving that the high hopes that were en-

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

"TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM" AT HOCHELAGA.

—ONE NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.

The temperance drama "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was performed last night in the Municipal Hall, Hochelaga under the auspices of the Pioneer Temple of Honor and Temperance of that municipality. The hall was brilliantly lighted and the stage manager, Mr. Earl, into a very nice little concert hall. The audience, must have numbered several hundred, though the great cotton mills were kept running until after nine o'clock. Notwithstanding that not one of the performers had ever stood upon a stage before, the performance was in every particular a success. Every actor had studied well his part, and the result was an enjoyable evening for all concerned.

Mr. E. Cheatham as Simon Glade was no person else, and Miss E. Walker was all that Mrs. Glade could be. Master Chas. Press as Frank, the sharp boy who becomes the head man, realized the character perfectly. Mr. Edward Press as the obstreperous Yankee Sammie Swish was received with hearty applause, and his lady fair, Miss McWhorter (Miss M. Connolly) was charming enough to justify the estimation that she was held in. Mr. Albert Wright was all that "Joe Morgan" should be, and his wife (Mrs. A. Wright) was the embodiment of woman's patience. Miss Jessie Cockfield as "Mary Morgan" was a favorite with the audience. William Hanna was indeed a "Harvey Green," the energy of his words being only equalled by the energy of his manner in which he took the several "whalings" that were administered to him. Mr. Chippendale was a good "Mr. Romayne," and Mr. Ed. Keefe as "Willie Hammond" was very successful. The Temple of Honor in Hochelaga is doing a thoroughly good work, the membership of the association is now both large and enthusiastic and the strongest efforts are being made to extend their numbers. At the last meeting of the association it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, to introduce the Blue Ribbon movement that has been so successful elsewhere into Hochelaga. At present the Association is without suitable building and this entertainment and several others that have been held are devoted to this purpose.

BROOKVILLE NEWS.

(Special Correspondent.)

BROOKVILLE, Jan. 13.

A part of our community is in deep grief over the death of a young man named Hanna, who was killed by falling from the top of a freight train while in motion. His body was frightfully mangled. Could not a railing be placed around the tops of freight cars to prevent the terrible frequency of the last night's accident? The number of men in the line of life who have been either mangled or killed in connection with our railways is fearful to contemplate. In future years people will think the useless and reckless sacrifice of life a mark of a semi-barbaric age. If it cost a railway company \$5,000 for every life thus sacrificed for want of proper precautions, the lives of brakemen would be far more safe. It seems a species of brutality to ask that men should climb upon the smooth tops of cars in motion during the winter season, while snow and ice render footing uncertain even upon the firm ground.

The evangelical services in Victoria Hall are increasing in interest and attendance. Many of the leading laymen of the town are deeply interested, and every Sabbath night laymen representing the various Protestant churches are found working for the good of their fellow-men. It must afford great encouragement to the ministers of the town to find leading men such as Judge Macdonald and E. J. Reynolds, Esq., of the Episcopal Church, Sheriff Patrick and William Sherwood, of the Methodist Church, and John M. G. Ely, of the Presbyterian Church, and equally prominent men from the Baptist Church, working earnestly together for the common good.

The week of prayer was observed by the churches. Services alternating among the two Presbyterian Churches, the two Methodist and the Baptist Church. The attendance at all the services was good, and the interest manifested in the week of prayer was very noticeable. The Union of the Methodist churches will doubtless have its effect in leading men to see the folly of perpetuating the unseemly divisions among the branches of Methodism.

Our municipal elections passed off quietly, and resulted in a complete victory for the Reform party, but it is possible that other considerations than those of party politics had their influence.

Mr. Youmans paid us a flying visit with a promise to return and organize our temperance ladies into a working band. A hearty welcome always awaits Mrs. Youmans who has many who admire her talents and love her for her "work's sake."

OPPOSITION THE LIFE OF TRADE.

While there are attempts being made to reform the monopoly of the T. Railway, the first North-Western and other concerns, there is another combat about to commence nearer home in the bill-posting business. Mr. Thomas Quinn, a gentleman well known in lacrosse and sporting circles, has swooped down upon some seventy or eighty fences or points of vantage for bill-posting, and intends offering a vigorous opposition to the present town bill poster. He is to open the campaign at once, and the cutting of rates will likely be lively.

CITY ITEMS.

A most successful literary and musical entertainment was given by the Zion Church Young People's Association last night.

Mr. L. J. Lajoie has been appointed accountant and auditor to the Royal School Commission at present investigating the school affairs of the city.

It is expected that a convention of the Irish National League branches of Canada and the United States will be held in one of the large American cities shortly.

The committee of investigation into the alleged female immigration scandal held another private meeting yesterday afternoon. A report will be prepared in a few days.

A meeting of the Point St. Charles branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening. Mr. F. Lonsdale presided, Dr. Rodger delivered a lecture on surgical emergencies.

A meeting of the Young Men's Reform Club was held in the Windsor Hotel last evening. Mr. D. Barry, in the chair. It was decided to hold a public meeting at an early date in support of the Hon. Mr. Joly. A resolution was also passed against coalition.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Garrison Artillery Temperance Association was held last evening in the Regimental Reading Rooms, 539 1/2 Craig street, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Captain McLean; First Vice-President, Captain Turnbull; Second Vice-President, Captain Cole; Secretary-Treasurer, Drum-Major Smith.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Edwardsburg Starch Company was held yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Walter Shanly, W. T. Benson, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Robert Anderson, Warden King, Ald. John Fairbairn and William Macdonald. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Walter Shanly was elected President and Mr. W. T. Benson Vice-President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISSIONARY MEETING at St. Martin's Church this evening at eight o'clock. Addresses by Bishop Bond, Dean Baldwin, Canon Carmichael and Thomas White, M.P.

"OUR BOYS" social concert in the Dominion Square Church promises to be a great success. The programme published in yesterday's issue is an excellent one.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are still firm. Beerholm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat firm; corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn stiff. Mark Lane wheat and corn firm. English country markets turn dearer; French do. quiet. On passage to the continent—Wheat, 420,000 quarters; maize, 60,000 do.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week: Flour, 170,000 to 175,000 bbls, against 185,000 to 190,000 bbls, the previous week; wheat, 215,000 to 220,000 qrs, against 220,000 to 225,000 qrs, the previous week; maize, 55,000 to 60,000 qrs, against 55,000 to 60,000 qrs, the previous week. Liverpool wheat, spot, turn dearer; do. corn, steady. Liverpool No. 3 to No. 1 standard California Wheat, including Club White, 9s 2d to 9s 5d; Liverpool White Michigan Wheat, 9s 1d to 9s 4d; Liverpool fair average Red Winter Wheat, 9s 2d to 9s 4d; White Michigan Wheat, 9s 1d to 9s 4d; Red American Spring Wheat, 8s 5d to 9s 4d. Paris wheat and flour, quiet.

The Chicago wheat market is about 1/4 of a cent per bushel dearer for February options at \$1.00, and 1/4¢ higher for March at \$1.01, and somewhat dearer for May at \$1.06 1/2. The receipts were 45,000 bushels and the shipments about 22,000 bush. Corn is about steady at 6 1/2¢ January, 5 1/2¢ February, 5 1/2¢ March, and 5 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢ May. The receipts were 249,000 bushels, and the shipments 198,000 bushels.

The local grain market is quiet and without change. The following are the quotations: Canada White Winter, \$1.06 to \$1.05; Canada Red Winter, \$1.06 to \$1.08; Canada Spring, \$1.05 to \$1.07; Corn, 70¢ to 72¢ per bushel. Peas, on spot, 80¢ to 90¢ per 66 lbs. Oats, 34¢ to 35¢ per 32 lbs. Barley, 55¢ to 65¢ per bushel. Rye, 58¢ to 59¢ per bushel.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 745 bbls. The market is dull and without change in prices. No business was reported on "Change to-day. Quotations to-day are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$4.75; Extra Superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Spring Extra, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Superfine, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.00 to \$5.40; do. American, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Ontario Baga, medium, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do. Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.20; do. Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.15; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—There is no change to report, the demand for oatmeal being steady while that for Cornmeal is almost nil. Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Cornmeal, nominally, \$3.97 to \$4.10.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—There is no change to report. Business is dull and values are firm. The quotations are as follows:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 20¢ to 27¢; do. good to fine, 23¢ to 25¢; Eastern Townships, 20¢ to 22¢; Morrisburg, 18¢ to 21¢; Brockville, 17¢ to 20¢; Western, 15¢ to 18¢. (Add a couple of cents per lb. to the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade.) Cheese is very firm for all kinds. The demand is dull however. We quote:—September and October, fine to choice fancy, 13¢ to 14¢; August, 10¢ to 11¢; common grades, 7¢ to 9¢.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The business is about over for the season. We quote:—Turkeys, 11¢ to 14¢; fowls, 7¢ to 9¢.

EGGS are in fair demand at 21¢ to 25¢ per dozen for lined, and 27¢ to 28¢ for fresh.

DRESSED HOGS are quiet but firm at \$8.40 to \$8.75.

ASHES.—Pots, \$5 to \$5.05.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 400 bushels; Flour, 745 bbls; Ashes, 30 do; Tallow, 80 do; Leather, 5 rolls.

Noon Advertisements.

KING WILLIAM'S

LACE ACCOUNT:

King William, early imbued with the Dutch taste for lace, exceeded, we may say, Queen Mary in the extravagance of his lace bills. Among the items charged will be found:

To six Point Cravats.....	153 00 0
To eight ditto for hunting.....	85 0 0
To 54 yards for 6 Barling Cloths.....	270 0 0
To 62 yards for 6 Combining Cloths.....	283 10 0
To 117 yards of "Selvage" (wide) (for trimming 12 Handkerchiefs.....	485 14 3
To 78 yards for 24 Cravats, at 48 10s.....	663 0 0
Equal to, say.....	\$9,725.00

Visitors to the Grand Carnival, after visiting the Ice Palace, will please to call at the LACE HOUSE and inspect the magnificent stock of British and Foreign Laces, marked at moderate prices.

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin), Dealer in Laces and Fancy Dry Goods, 225 ST. JAMES ST.

DRESS SUITS!

Those requiring a really handsome Dress Suit, made from the very best materials, elegantly trimmed and finished, at a price to suit the most economical, should not fail to call on J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 and 33 St. Lawrence street. They guarantee a perfect fit or refund the money. They also keep the largest and best made stock of Clothing in this city, for men and boys, ready for immediate wear. Call and see them.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

A Free Explanatory Lesson will be given in the Long Room on SATURDAY, 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen who may feel an interest in the subject are invited.

The Class formed on the 13th instant meets same day at 8 p.m. sharp. All who desire to see how it is conducted are welcome.

FOR PRIVATE LESSONS in English, spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Letter-writing and French; also the Piano and Concertina, apply (in the afternoon) to Mrs. LANE, No. 47, Avenue St. Catherine, between St. Charles and Berthelot streets. Evening Lessons for those employed during the day.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Lost, Strayed, and Found, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

WANTED, to purchase for cash a good second hand upright Piano; Weber or Steinway preferred. Address stating price. G. H. R., this office.

WANTED, a Country House, between Lacine Wharf and Dorval, a Cottage, suitable for winter and summer residence. Address J. G. "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Men and Women, to start a new business at their own homes. 10¢ to 50¢ an hour made. Instructions free. Address MASON & CO., Montpelier, Vermont, U.S.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Lost, Strayed, and Found, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

LOST, on Durocher street, on Tuesday afternoon, a Parrot, containing about Twenty Dollars in bills and silver; owner's name on card inside. Finder will be rewarded cash on delivery. Apply to J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S Office, corner Port and Common streets.

LOST, Dog—young Scotch Collie, black, with white breast and tan legs. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 35 Bedford st.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, A GOOD SMART BOY, for a Railway Office. Address in applicant's own handwriting stating age and experience if any, to P. M., Box 2,086.

WANTED, a young Girl to take a baby out and assist with housework. 144 Peel st.

WANTED, a smart Boy for an office. Apply in applicant's handwriting to P. O. Box 1197.

WANTED, young girl as general Servant. Family small. Apply 198 Peel st.

WANTED, General Servant. 2 Phillips Place.

WANTED, a Watchmaker. Apply at 378 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, good General Servant. High wages paid. 38 Mackay street.

WANTED, a General Servant for a small family. Apply at 114 Drolet st.

WANTED, Girl as Nurse and Housemaid; must have city references. Apply 17 Lincoln avenue.

WANTED, a smart Boy for the office. Apply to McARTHUR, CONNELL & CO., 312 St. Paul street.

WANTED, a general Servant at 28 Windsor street.

WANTED, a General Servant. 41 City Council st.

WANTED, a good Cook; good references required. Apply 758 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, a first-class Footman. Apply at L. & A. ALLAN'S Office, corner of Yorkville and Common sts.

WANTED, experienced Dry Goods Traveller, with good connections. No other to apply. Undoubted references as to sobriety, &c. required. Applicants please state for whom they have travelled. Address Box 2121 P.O.

WANTED, at once, two first-class Travellers who thoroughly understand China, Glass and Earthenware Trade. None other need apply. Address Box 1908 P.O.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted, by a good Dressmaker, engagements in private families. Address D. "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—A young lady just arrived from Ireland, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess or nursery governess. Course, English, French, Music, Drawing, Elementary German and good needlework; good testimonials. Please address L. M., 589 LaSaguetiere st.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by experienced Tablecloth and Coat, also a good Housemaid. Apply, 65 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT wanted.—Young Man who writes a plain hand and is good at figures wishes a situation in any capacity. Address HASTE, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable (Protestant) man, a situation as Butler or Indoor Servant; willing to be generally useful. Address NEEDY, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT. Wanted, a position as Housekeeper to a lady, or as Nursery Governess, out of Montreal, by a widow lady, with considerable experience and the best of references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT Wanted, by a young Englishman, as improver in pattern shop; machine works; three years' experience in England. Address PATTERN, Gilbert Gold Mines, St. Francis, Quebec, Que.

EMPLOYMENT—Metals and Heavy Hardware—A first-class Traveller in above lines, having the best connection in Ontario, will be of use for an engagement in April next. Address METAL, P.O. Box 387, Toronto, Ont.

EMPLOYMENT—French Lessons.—Wanted by a late professor of one of the leading Colleges in France, employment in a School or College or private pupils. Address PARIS, "Witness" Office.

Board and Rooms.

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

BOARD.—Day Board. 648 Palace street.

BOARD.—Vacancies for Boarders, also Day Board. 151 1/2 St. Antoine street.

BOARD Vacancies. 135 Mansfield st.

BOARD—Vacancies. 258 Bleury st.

ROOMS with Board. 111 Union Avenue.

ROOM.—Comfortable warm front Bedroom, well furnished. 102 Union avenue.

ROOM—Front Bedroom to Let. 11 Victoria street.

ROOMS, furnished, for gentlemen. 57 Aylmer street.

ROOM to Let.—A young man can be accommodated with a furnished bedroom in the home of a family who keep no other boarders; excellent locality and central; terms \$5.00 per month. Address MANOE, "Witness" Office.

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms, en suite or single. 1373 St. Catherine street.

ROOMS.—Two comfortable front Rooms. 73 Sherbrooke st.

ROOM.—77 Bleury street.

ROOM.—Comfortable front Room; gas, hot and cold water. Address A.B., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS.—Good Rooms and Board at \$3 per week and no washing, at 122 St. Maurice st.

ROOMS.—Comfortable rooms with Board, vicinity Windsor. 1474 St. Catherine st.

ROOMS.—Clergymen and others visiting the city will find good Rooms with first-class Board, at 87 Cathedral street.

ROOMS.—Double and Single Rooms, with or without board. Apply at 630 LaSaguetiere street.

ROOMS, furnished in first-class style, with gas and hot and cold bath, at 108 Union avenue; private family; no boarders.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS for Board and Rooms Wanted, inserted under this head at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD each insertion, prepaid.

ROOM.—Wanted, full Board and comfortable Room, in a private family, vicinity of English Cathedral, by a quiet gentleman. Address QUIET, "Witness" Office.

Auction Sales.

Shaw & Gowdey.

IMPORTANT SALE VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

Estate late JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., Forwarder.

The Property situated on Common street, corner Colborne, has a frontage of 150 feet on Common street and Lacine Canal, 200 feet wide in rear by a depth of about 175 feet; total area, 31,270 superficial feet, with rear entrance through continuation of Ann street, with two-story Stone Warehouses and other buildings, occupied by Messrs. Jacques & Sharp as Forwarders and Warehousemen. The position is unsurpassed for forwarding or shipping goods, would make fine manufacturing premises. The proposed free canal movement will greatly enhance the value of this property, every foot available. Sale positive at our Rooms, 235 St. James street, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. Plan at our office. Official 1,483.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

NEXT LARGE SALE OF

Household Furniture, Parlor and Bed-room Sets, Mirrors, Sleighs, Robes, Carpets, Cottage Piano and a lot of Second-hand Carpets and Furniture, at our Rooms, 235 St. James street, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

THE ESTATE LATE JAMES HENDERSON, Forwarder.

Plan of this valuable Property on view at our Rooms, 235 St. James street, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

SHAW & GOWDEY, 235 St. James street.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

1128 and 1130 DORCHESTER ST.

The two splendid Stone Buildings, situated on the best part of this favorite street, suited to first-class tenants, in our hands for private sale.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION.

As the time approaches for the sales of Real Estate we beg to inform the public that during the season we shall offer a large number of valuable City Properties for public competition.

The UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of our sales during the past year, especially of the fall months, when we sold of Farm and City Property alone amounted to over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, receiving in every case "WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION" the warmest thanks of the vendors, and the hearty congratulations of the general public. The very large audiences present at the sales of the HADLEY PARK, 712 1/2 St. George street, and NOTABLY AT THE MUNGO RAMSAY ESTATE SALE, (the latter the largest and most influential ever brought together on a similar occasion) attest the confidence the public have in our mode of conducting such sales. Our salesrooms are spacious, central, well-lighted and specially well adapted for the business.

Our salesrooms are spacious, central, well-lighted and specially well adapted for the business. Carefully avoiding untruthful statements at auction sales and misrepresentations in advertisements, we leave nothing undone to insure success, and shall thank our friends and the public who patronize placing their property in the market this spring, to give us an early call.

Valuations of real and personal property, and sales of Household Furniture, &c.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 235 St. James st.

Noon Advertisements.

NOTICE.

We are now entering in our second year in the manufacture of Fishing Reels and Rod fittings, and beg to introduce our new SPINNING CHECK REELS, warranted to stand any climate. We beg to call attention to our SALMON and TROUT REELS. It will certainly be to the interest of every dealer to see our patterns before placing their Spring orders. General Brass Finishers.

OXFORD & LESLIE, 376 Dorchester street.

TRINKET SETS!

TRINKET SETS!

A large variety now in stock at a reduced price. CALL EARLY.

ADAM DARLING, RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 201 St. James street, cor. St. Peter, Montreal.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCES, Nos. 1129, 1131 Dorchester street West—Three Stories, high, bright basements. Mansard roofs, cut-stone, bay windows in front and rear, cut-stone steps and terracing, 26 feet frontage with a depth of 52 feet (including the bay windows), 16 apartments, finished in the most modern and elegant manner. Lots 2 1/2 x 100, with one building and lane in rear. Situation is unexceptionable. The design is by one of our most prominent Architects, and erected under the supervision of a thoroughly practical man, and is modified by experts and experienced property buyers to be two of the finest terrace houses in this city. Can be inspected by permit only.

H. H. GEDES, 297 St. James st.

NEW NEW! NEW!

English, French and German Embroidery.

FOOTNER & CO.'S, 1382 St. Catherine Street.

Christmas Cards cheapest in the city.

CEMENT.

DRAIN PIPES, AND FIRECLAY GOODS

FOR SALE BY COPLAND & McLAREN, Corner Wellington and Grey St. streets, Montreal.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

RETIRING FROM THE TRADE. The Subscriber now offers for sale the SPLENDID BUSINESS so successfully carried on by him in all this city for the past twenty years.

WHAT CAN SHE DO ?

BY THE REV. E. P. ROE.

Author of "Without A Home," "Barrier's Burned Away," &c.)

CHAPTER IX.

A DESERT ISLAND.

The good cry that Edith indulged in on her way to the boat was a relief to her heart which had long been overburdened. But the necessity of controlling her feelings, and the natural buoyancy of youth enabled her by the time she reached the wharf to see that the furniture and baggage were properly taken care of. No one could detect the traces of grief through her thick veil, or guess from her firm quiet tones, that she felt somewhat as Columbus might, when going in search of a new world. And yet Edith had a hope and expectation from her country life which the others did not share at all.

When she was quite a child her feeble health induced her father to let her spend an entire summer in a farm house of the better class, whose owner had some taste for flowers and fruit. These she had enjoyed and luxuriated in as much as any butterfly of the season, and as she romped with the farmer's children, roamed the fields and woods after berries, and tumbled in the fragrant hay, health came tingling back with a fulness and vigor that had never been lost. With all her subsequent enjoyment, that summer still dwelt in her memory as the halcyon period of her life, and it was with the country she associated it. Every year she had longed for July, for then her father would break away from business for a couple of months and take them to a place of resort. But the fashionable watering-places were not at all to her taste as compared with that old farm-house, and whenever it was possible she would wander off and make "disreputable acquaintances," as Mrs. Allen termed them, among the farmers and laborers' families in the vicinity of the hotel. But by this means she often obtained a basket of fruit or bunch of flowers that the others were glad to share in.

In accordance with her practical nature she asked questions as to the habits, growth and culture of trees and fruits, so that few city girls situated as she had been, knew as much about the products of the garden. She had also haunted conservatories and green-houses as much as her sisters had the costly Broadway temples of fashion, where counters are the altars to which the women of the city bring their daily offerings, and as we have seen, a fruit store was a place of delight to her.

The thought that she could now raise fruit, flowers and vegetables on her own place without limit, was some compensation even for the trouble they had passed through and the change in their fortunes.

Moreover she knew that because of their poverty she would have to secure from her ground substantial returns, and that her gardening must be no amateur trifling, but earnest work. Therefore having found a seat in the saloon of the boat, she drew out of her leather bag one of her garden-books, and some agricultural papers, and commenced studying over for the twentieth time the labors proper for April. After reading a while, she leaned back, and closed her eyes, and tried to form such crude plans as were possible in her inexperience and lack of knowledge of a place that she had not even seen.

Opening her eyes suddenly, she saw old Hannibal sitting near and regarding her wistfully.

"You are a foolish old fellow to stay with us," said he to him. "You could have obtained plenty of nice places in the city. What made you do it?"

"It's couldn't gibe any good reason to do world, Miss Edie, but de one I hab kinder satisfies my ole black heart."

"Your heart isn't black, Hannibal."

"How you know dat?" he asked quickly.

"Because I've seen it often and often. Sometimes I think it is whiter than mine. I now and then feel so desperate and wicked, that I am afraid of myself."

"There now, you're worried and worn out and you thinks dat's being wicked."

"No I'm satisfied it is something worse than that. I wonder if God does care about people who are in trouble, I mean practically, so as to help them any?"

"Well, I spects he does," said Hannibal vaguely. "But den dere's so many in trouble dat I'm afraid some hab to kinder look after themselves." Then as if a bright thought struck him, he added, "I spects he sorter lumps 'em jes as Massa Allen did when he said he was sorry for de people burned up in Chicago. He sent 'em a big lot ob money and den seemed to forget all about 'em."

Hannibal had never given much attention to religion, and perhaps was not the best authority that Edith could have consulted. But his conclusion seemed to secure her consent, for she leaned back wearily and again closed her eyes saying—

"Yes, we are mere human atoms, lost sight of in the multitude."

Soon her deep regular breathing showed that she was asleep, and Hannibal muttered softly—

"Bress de child, dat will do her a heap more good dan asking dem deep questions," and he watched beside her like a large faithful Newfoundland dog.

At last he touched her elbow and said, "We get off at de next landing, and I guess we mus be pretty nigh dar."

Edith started up much refreshed and asked, "What sort of an evening is it?"

"Well, I s' sorry to say it's rainin' hard and berry dark."

To her dismay she also found that it was nearly nine o'clock. The boat had been late in starting, and was so heavily laden as to make slow progress against wind and tide. Edith's heart sank within her at the thought of landing alone in a strange place that dismal night. It was indeed new experience to her. But she donned her waterproof, and the moment the boat touched the wharf, hurried ashore, and stood under her small umbrella, while her household gods were being hustled out into the drenching rain. She knew the injury that must result to them unless they could speedily be carried into the boat-house near. At first there seemed no one to do this save Hannibal, who at once set to work, but she soon observed a man with a lantern gathering up some butter-tubs that the boat was landing, and she immediately appealed to him for help.

"I'm not the dock-master," was the gruff reply.

"You are a man, are you not, and one that will not turn away from a lady in distress. If my things stand long in this rain they will be greatly injured."

The man thus adjured turned his lantern on the speaker, and while he recognizes the features

of our acquaintance, Arden Laocoy, he sees a face on that old dock that quite startles him. If Edith had dropped down with the rain, she could not have been more unexpected, and with her large dark eyes flashing suddenly on him, and her appealing yet half indignant voice breaking in upon the waking dream, with which he was beguiling the outward misery of the night, it seemed as if one of the characters of his fancy had suddenly become real. He who would have passed Edith in early unnoting indifference on the open street in the garish light of day, now took the keenest interest in her. He had actually been appealed to as an ancient knight might have been by a damsel in distress, and he turned and helped her with a will, which backed by his powerful strength, soon placed her goods under shelter. The lagging dock-master politically kept out of the way till the work was almost done and then bustled up and made some show of assisting in time for any fees if they were offered but Arden told him that since he had kept out of sight so long he might remain invisible, which was the unpopular way the young man had.

When the last article had been placed under shelter Edith said—

"I appreciate your help exceedingly. How much am I to pay you for your trouble?"

"Nothing," was the rather curt reply.

The appearance of a lady like Edith, with a beauty that seemed weird and strange as he caught glimpses of her face by the fitful rays of his lantern, had made a sudden and strong impression on his morbid fancy and fitted the wild imaginings with which he had occupied the dreary hour of waiting for the boat. The presence of her sable attendant had increased these impressions. But when she took out her purse to pay him his illusions vanished. Therefore the abrupt tone in which he said "Nothing," and which was mainly caused by vexation with the matter of fact world that continually mocked his unreal one.

"I don't quite understand you," said Edith.

"I had no intention of employing your time and strength without remuneration."

"I told you I was not the dock-master," said Arden rather coldly. "He'll take all the fees you like to give him. You appealed to me as a man, and said you were in distress. I helped you as a man. Good evening."

"Stay," said Edith, hastily. "You seem not only a man, but a gentleman, and I am tempted in view of my situation to trespass still further on your kindness," but she hesitated a moment.

It perhaps had never been intimated to Arden before that he was a gentleman, certainly never in the tone with which Edith spoke, and his fanciful chivalric nature responded at once to the touch of that chord. With the accent of voice, he ever used toward his mother, he said—

"I am at your service."

"We are strangers here," continued Edith.

"Is there any place near the landing where we can get safe comfortable lodging?"

"I am sorry to say there is not. The village is a mile away."

"How can we get there?"

"Isn't the stage down?" asked Arden of the dock-master.

"No!" was the gruff response.

"The night is so bad I suppose they didn't come. I would take you myself in a minute if I had a suitable wagon."

"Necessity knows no choice," said Edith, quickly. "I will go with you in any kind of a wagon, and I surely hope you won't leave me on this lonely dock in the rain."

"Certainly not," said Arden reddening in the darkness that he could be thought capable of such an act. "But I thought I could drive to the village and send a carriage for you."

"I would rather go with you now, if you will let me," said Edith decidedly.

"The best I have is at your service, but I fear you will be sorry for your choice. I've only a board for a seat, and my wagon has no springs. Perhaps I could get a low box for you to sit on."

"Hannibal can sit on the box. With your permission I will sit with you for I wish to ask you some questions."

Arden hung his lantern on a hook in front of his wagon, and helped or partly lifted Edith over the wheel to the seat, which was simply a board resting on the sides of the box. He turned a butter-tub upside down for Hannibal, and then they jogged out from behind the boat-house where he had sheltered his horses.

This was all a new experience to Arden. He had, from his surly misanthropy, little familiarity with society of any kind, and since as boy, he had romped with the girls at school, he had been almost a total stranger to all women save those in his own home. Most young men would have been awkward louts under the circumstances. But this was not true of Arden for he had daily been holding converse in the books he dreamed over with women of finer class than he could have found at Paughton. He would have been excessively awkward in a drawing-room or any place of conventional resort, or rather he would have been sullen and bearish, but the place and manner in which he had met Edith accorded with his romantic fancy, and the darkness shielded his rough exterior from observation.

Moreover the presence of this flesh and blood woman at his side gave him different sensations from the stately dames, or even the most piquant maidens that had smiled upon him in the shadowy scenes of his imagination, and when at times, as the wagon jolted heavily, she grasped his arm for a second to steady herself it seemed as if the dusky little figure at his side was a sort of human electric battery charged with that subtle fluid which some believe the material life of the universe. Every now and then as they bounced over a stone, the lantern would bob up and throw a ray on a face like those that had looked out upon him from the plays of Shakespeare whose scenes are laid in Italy.

(To be Continued.)

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

JANUARY 17.

What profit should we have if we pray unto Him?—Job, xxi. 15.

Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.—Jer. vi. 16.

They shall praise the Lord that seek him.—Psa. xlii. 26.

HE IS A CHRISTIAN! Then he is benevolent. He feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, ministers to the sick. Human distresses touch his heart and open his hand. The spiritual maladies of mankind excite his commiseration, and to relieve and remove them his influence and property will be cheerfully contributed. "Freely ye have received; freely give." "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

"A TRUE STORY."

BY A VERY OLD LADY.

The story I am about to tell is one of the many instances of woman's fortitude and courage under very trying circumstances that happened to fall under my own immediate notice over fifty years ago, when I first settled in the back woods of Canada.

Our nearest neighbor was a young Englishman of sanguine disposition and limited income, who had contrived by means of credit and a small sum of ready money to start a large concern in the shape of a sawmill, a store, a tavern and other buildings, which were to form the germs of a large village. Full of hopes of the most extravagant kind, if he deceived others, I believe he also deceived himself into the vain belief that all his various schemes were destined to make his individual fortune, and confer a lasting benefit to the country where they were situated. Under this delusion, and finding, moreover, that it was absolutely necessary to raise resources for carrying out his plans, he went home to England, and was not long in forming an acquaintance with an accomplished young lady of some fortune.

She was an orphan, and charmed with the novelty of the life he described, she consented to marry him and become the queen of the village of which he gave such a glowing picture. Perhaps at that period, he was not fully aware of the fact that the property of the young lady was under the control of trustees, and the interest only was at her command; and fortunate it was for her that the guardians were inflexible in their principles, and resisted every solicitation to advance any part of the capital.

The young bride, accustomed to the beauties and domestic comforts of the mother country, beheld with dismay the long tract of gloomy pine woods through which she journeyed to her forest home, and the still more unseemly black, blackened by charred pine and cedar stumps, in the midst of which rose the village, whose new and half-finished buildings failed to excite any feeling in her breast but bitter disappointment and aversion. She wept and sighed for all that was fair and beautiful in her own beloved country, rendered now ten times more lovely by the contrast with all she beheld around her; yet though she was miserable and discontented, she clung with passionate love to her husband, and with womanly fondness made every sort of excuse for him even to herself, and always to others.

It was this love which, as it increased, upheld her when the sad reality of ruin arrived. Misfortune as an armed man came fast upon this devoted pair; every fair and flattering prospect vanished. Unable to provide for the satisfaction of his importunate creditors as he had expected to do from his wife's property, they would no longer be put off, and he became a perfect prisoner in his own house, the land, buildings, all faded, as it were, from his grasp; even the yearly income arising from her money had been forestalled, and all her costly clothing went by degrees. All her pretty ornaments and household luxuries were disposed of piece-meal to supply their daily wants. All, all were gone; but with fresh trials, fresh privations, came unwonted courage and energy to do and to bear. She was now a mother, and the trials of maternity were added to her other arduous duties. She often lamented her want of knowledge and ability in the management of her baby, for she had been totally unaccustomed to the trouble of young children. To add to her sorrow, sickness seized her husband. He who had been used to a life of activity and bustle, scarcely caring to rest within doors unless at meal-time, now sank under the effects of confinement, chagrin, and altered diet, and a long and obstinate intermittent fever ensued.

Though to some persons it might appear a trifling evil, there was nothing in all her sad reverse of fortune that seemed so much to annoy my poor friend as the discolored of her beautiful hands; she would often sigh as she looked down on them, and say "I used to be vain of them, and never thought to employ them in menial offices, such as necessity has driven me to." Poor thing she had not been trained to such servile tasks as I have seen her occupied in, and I pitied her the more because I saw her bearing up so bravely under such overwhelming trials. She who had come out to our woods, not two years before, a bride, a proud fastidious woman, unable and unwilling to take part in the least household labor, who would sit on the side of her bed while a servant drew the silk stockings and satin slippers on her tiny white feet and dressed her from head to foot, who despised the best fare that could be set before her by any of her neighbors, who must despatch a messenger almost daily to the distant town for fresh meat and biscuits and new white bread, was now compelled to clothe herself and her babe, to eat the plainest fare, with black tea unsweetened, and only softened with milk instead of rich cream, which she walked twice or thrice a week to fetch from my house or that of my sister-in-law, bearing the stone pail in one hand with the additional weight of her baby on her arm. So strange a thing is woman's love, that she whom I had been wont to consider decidedly selfish, now showed a generous and heroic devotion towards the man whose thoughtlessness had reduced her to this state of poverty and privation that seemed to make her regardless of herself.

What personal sacrifices did she not make, what fatigue undergo! I have met her coming from a small field where oats had been sown, with a sheaf on her back, which she had cut with her own fair hands, to feed an old ox the only remnant of stock that had escaped the creditors, and which was destined to supply the household with beef the ensuing fall; yet she was quite cheerful, and almost laughed at her unusual occupation. There was a poor Irish girl who stayed with her to the last, and never forsook her in her adverse fortune; but she had been kind and considerate to her when many mistresses would have turned her out of their house, and now she stayed with her and helped her in her time of need.

One day I went to visit her, fearing from her unusual absence that something was amiss with herself or the child. I found her on a rude sort of sofa which she had ingeniously made by nailing a few boards together, and covering with chintz, after having stuffed it with hay, for she was full of contrivances. They amused her, she said, and kept her from thinking of her troubles. She looked very pale, her fair hair was neglected, and there was an air of languor and fatigue visible in her frame. But when I expressed my apprehension that she too had fallen a prey to the ague or fever, she replied,

"Oh, no. I am only dreadfully tired. Do you know, I was wandering in the woods a great part of the night?"

"On what errand?" I inquired in some surprise, upon which she related her adventures in these words.

"I had reason to suppose that English letters of some consequence had arrived by post and as I had no one to send for them to whom I dared trust them, I had made up my mind

yesterday morning to walk down for them myself. I had left my little boy to the care of Jane and his father, for carrying him a distance of so many miles and through such roads was quite beyond my strength. Well, I got my letters and a few necessary articles that I wanted at the store, but what with my long walk, and the delay one always meets with in town, it was nearly sunset before I began to turn my steps homeward. I then found to my great distress that I had lost my faithful Nelson" (a great Newfoundland dog that accompanied her wherever she went). "I lingered a good while in the hope that my brave dog would find me out, but concluding at last that he had been shut up in one of the stores I hurried on, afraid of the moon setting before I should be out of the dark woods. I thought, too, of my boy, and wondered if his father would waken and attend to him if he cried or wanted feeding. My mind was full of busy and anxious thoughts as I pursued my solitary way through these lonely woods, where everything was so deathlike in its solemn silence that I could hear my own footsteps, or the fall of a withered leaf as it parted from the little bough above my head and dropped on the path before me."

"I was so deeply absorbed with my own perplexing thoughts that I did not at first notice that I had reached a spot where two paths branch off in nearly parallel directions, so that I was greatly puzzled which of the two was my road. When I had walked a few rods down one my mind misgave me that I was wrong, and I retraced my steps without being at all satisfied that the other was the right one. At last I decided on the wrong, as it afterward turned out, and I now hurried on, hoping to make up by renewed speed for the time I had lost by my indecision. The increasing gloom of the wood, thickly shaded with hemlocks and cedars now convinced me I was drawing near swampy ground which I did not remember to have travelled on my morning walk. My heart thrilled with terror, for I heard the dismal yell of wolves, as I imagined, in the distance."

"My first impulse was to turn and run for my life, but my strength failed, and I was compelled to sit down upon a pine log by the side of the path to recover myself. 'Alas, alas!' said I, half aloud, 'alone! lost in these lonely woods, perhaps to perish miserably, to be torn by wild beasts, or starved with hunger and cold, as many have been in this savage country. Oh, my God, forsake me not, but look upon the poor wanderer with the eyes of mercy!' Such was my prayer, when I heard the rapid gallop of some animal fast approaching. The sudden crushing of dry boughs as the creature forced its way through them convinced me that it was too near for escape to be possible. All I could do was to start to my feet, and I stood straining my eyes in the direction of the sound, while my heart beat so audibly that I seemed to hear nothing else. You may judge of the heartfelt relief I experienced when I beheld my dear old dog, my faithful Nelson, rush bounding to my side, almost as breathless as his terror-stricken mistress. You know that I don't often indulge in tears, even when overwhelmed with trouble, but this time I actually cried for joy, and lifted up my heart in fervent thankfulness to Him who had guided my dumb protector through the tangled bush to my side that night. 'Come Nelson! I said aloud you have made a man of me.' 'Richard' himself again, dear fellow. I shall fear neither wolf nor bear while you are with me.' I then fastened my bundle about his neck, for my arm ached with carrying it, and on we trudged."

"At first I thought it would be best to retrace my steps, but I fancied I saw light like a clearing breaking through the trees, and conjectured that this by-road led in all likelihood to some of the bush-farms or lumberer's shanties. I resolved to pursue my way straight onward. Nor was I mistaken, for some minutes brought me to the edge of a newly-burnt fallow, and I heard the baying of dogs, which, no doubt, were the same sounds I had in my fright taken for wolves. The moon was nearly set, and I judged it must be between one and two o'clock. I peeped in at the curtainless window of the shanty. The glimmering light from a few burning brands and the red embers of the huge black log in the wide clay-built chimney showed the inmates were all asleep, and as the barking and growling of the dogs who, frightened by Nelson's great size had retreated to a respectful distance, had failed to rouse them, I took bush leave, opened the door, and stepped in without further ceremony."

"On a rude bed of cedar-sticks slept two females, the elder of whom was not undressed, but lay sleeping on the outside of the coverlet, and it was with great difficulty that I managed to rouse her to consciousness of my presence and my request for a guide to the mills."

"'Och! och! och! my dear cawny,' she said, raising herself at last on her brawny arm, eyeing me from under her black and tangled locks with a cunning and curious look, 'what should a young thing like yourself be doing up and abroad at such a time of night as this?'"

"'Good mother,' I said, 'I have lost my way in the bush, and want a lad or some one to show me the way to the mills.'"

"'Sure,' said the old woman, 'this is not a time to be asking the boys to leave their beds; but sit down here and I will speak with the master.'"

"She then pushed a rude seat in front of the fire and roused up the logs with a huge hand-spike which she wielded with a strength of arm that showed she was no stranger to the art of closing-in log-heaps, and even chopping, and then proceeded to waken her partner who, with three or four big boys, occupied another bed at the other end of the room."

"After some parleying with the man it was agreed that at daybreak one of the elder boys should be sent to guide me home, but not sooner."

"There, mistress," said the man, 'you may just lie down on my old woman's bed; the girl has the ague, but she is as quiet as a lamb, and will not disturb you.'"

"I preferred sitting on my rude seat before the now blazing fire to sharing the girl's couch, and as to refreshment of fried pork and potatoes, which my hostess offered to get ready for me, I had no appetite for it, and was glad when my host of the shanty and his partner retired to bed and left me to my own cogitations and the mute companionship of Nelson. One feeling was uppermost in my mind, gratitude to God for my present shelter rude as it was. The novelty of my situation almost amused me, and then graver thoughts came over me as I cast my eyes curiously around upon smoke-stained walls and unbarked rafters, whence moss and gray lichens waved in a sort of fanciful drapery above my head. I thought of my former life of pride and luxury. What a singular contrast did it present to my situation at that moment."

"The red, flashing glare of the now fiercely burning logs illumined every corner of the shanty and showed the faces of the sleepers in their humble beds. There lay close beside me on her rude pallet the poor sick girl, whose pale visage and laboring breath excited my

commiseration, for what comfort could she have either mentally or bodily? I asked myself. The thinking in many parts had been displaced, and the spaces stuffed with rags, straw, moss, wool, and a mass of heterogeneous matter that would have plainly told from what part of the world the inmates had come, if their strong south of Ireland brogue had not declared it beyond all disputing. Few and scanty were the articles of furniture and convenience. Two or three unplanned pine-wood shelves, on which were arranged some tinware and a little delf, and a block of wood sawed from the butt end of a large timber tree, and a rude, rickety table, with a pork and flour barrel, some implements of husbandry—among which gleamed brightly the Irish spade, an instrument peculiar to the Irish laborer's cabin—and a gun, which was supported against the log walls by two carved hooks or rests. Such was the interior of the shanty."

"I amused myself by making a sort of mental inventory of its internal economy till by degrees weariness overcame me, and leaning my back against the frame of the poor sick girl's bed, I fell sound asleep, and might have slept till broad day had not my slumbers been suddenly broken by the rolling of one of the big logs on the hearth, and looking up I almost started at the small, sinister looking eyes of my host, which were bent upon me with so penetrating a glance that I shrank from before them. In good truth, more stout-hearted persons might have been justified in the indulgence of a cowardly feeling if they had been placed in a similar situation, so utterly helpless and alone; but my courage quickly returned. I thought it wisest not to show distress, and addressed the uncouth-looking personage before me with a cheerful air, laughing at his having caught me napping. Yet I remember the time, when I was a youthful romance reader, I should have fancied myself a heroine and my old Irishman a brigand; but in my intercourse with the lower class of Irish emigrants I have learned there is little cause for fear in reality. Their wild passions are often raised to a fearful degree of violence by insult, either against their religion or their nation, tokens of vengeance, but such a thing as murdering or robbing a helpless, unoffending stranger seeking the hospitable shelter of their roof I never yet heard of, nor do I believe them capable of an act of covetousness or cruelty so unprovoked. While I thought of these things my confidence returned so that I would not hesitate to take the man for my guide through the lonely woods I had to pass, trusting to this impression of the Irish character, which, with many defects, has many virtues, and that of hospitality is certainly one of the most prominent."

"The first streak of daylight saw the old woman stirring to prepare the morning meal of pork and potatoes, of which I was now glad to partake. One by one came stealing sleepily from their nests four ragged urchins, whose garments, I verily believe, were never removed for weeks, either by night or day; they all had the same peculiar smoke dried complexion, a sort of dusky grayish tint, gray eyes with thick black lashes and broad black eyebrows, with a squariness of head and a length of chin which I have not unfrequently noticed as a characteristic feature in the less comely inhabitants of the Irish cabins. The boys stole looks of wonder and curiosity at me, but no one spoke or ventured to ask a question. However, they bestowed great marks of attention on Nelson, and many were the bits of meat and potatoes with which they tried to seduce him from my feet. When our meal was ended I gave the old woman a small piece of silver, and accompanied by master Michael, the biggest boy, I left the shanty, and was glad enough to reach my own home and find all as well as when I left them, though some anxiety had been felt for my unusual absence."

"Such was the adventure of her midnight wandering in the bush. She used to say to me, 'I think if you were writing another book on Canada, some of my troubles might be of use to you in illustrating some female trials in the bush.' It is now many years since she went back to her native land. I had a letter from her after she was quietly settled in her new home, in which she says, 'I can now look on my Canadian struggles with very different feelings to what I did formerly, almost with satisfaction, for they prove to me that I possessed more energy of character than I was really aware of.'—Illustrated Christian Weekly.

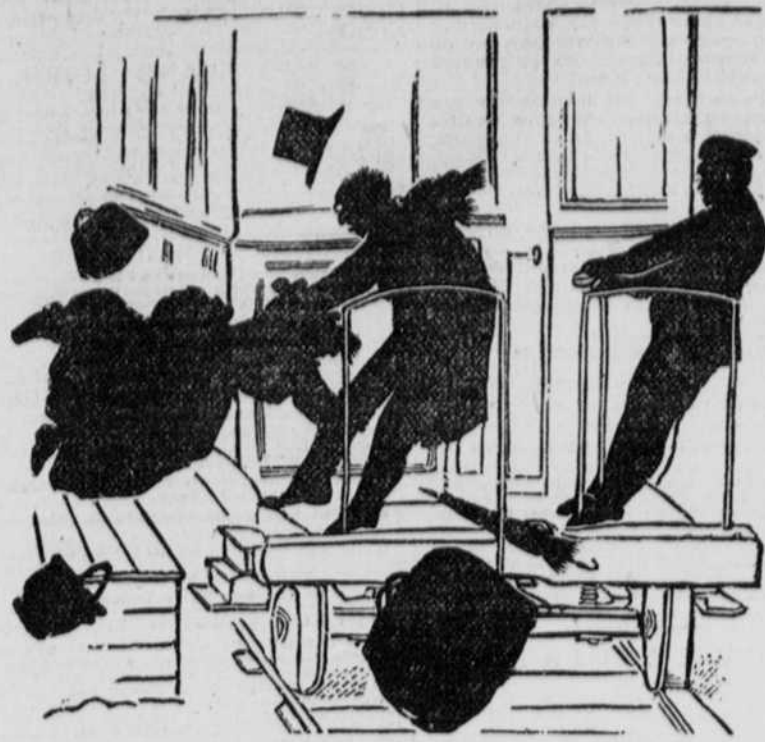
THE POCKLINGTON GRAPE.

Josiah Slater, well and favorably known to pomologists, gives the following points regarding the Pocklington Grape:—

I have been familiar with the Pocklington for five years. The first two years of my acquaintance with it the original vine was so over-cropped as to retard its ripening and spoil its quality. It has, however, improved in quality every season since. This last year the Pocklington was fit for market about Sept. 6th, but it is much better, with little or no pulp and with a honied sweetness, by 15th or 20th of September, and fully ten days earlier than the Concord on the same grounds. It hangs well on the vines till destroyed by frost. The Pocklington is a seedling of the Concord just as strong and vigorous a grower, fully as hardy to withstand the winter's cold and summer's fluctuations in temperature, to resist mildew as its parent, the Concord. Last fall (1881) I kept a bunch each of Lady Washington, Niagara and Pocklington, till near the middle of December, on a plate in a close room. To my surprise, the Lady Washington although the thinnest skin, was apparently the best keeper. I have no doubt with a little care, either of these grapes may be kept to middle of January in good condition. To my taste the Lady Washington is the best in quality. The Pocklington the next best, and while we are in doubt as to whether we can grow the Lady Washington successfully, it being a hybrid, I think there is no doubt whatever that the Pocklington will thrive and do well over a wider extent of country than any other good grape, not excepting the Concord; for where the Concord will do well, I believe the Pocklington will do better because of its earliness, while I cannot agree with my friends who think the Pocklington grape better in quality than the best hot-house grapes. I do think it will prove the best and most valuable purely American grape we may have for years. I think we shall have to rely for our crops of market grapes in most localities of this latitude, east of the Rocky Mountains. I consider the Pocklington grape, the white "grape for the million." We have had scores of white grapes introduced, tested, and proved wanting, and discarded within the last thirty years, but the Pocklington has come to stay. It is of the largest size both in bunch and berry, and the most successful white grape in taking premiums at fairs.—Canadian Horticulturist.

DOUBLE WASTE.—Diogenes being presented at a feast with a large goblet of wine threw it on the ground. When blamed for wasting so much good liquor, he answered: "Had I drank it there would have been double waste. I as well as the wine would have been lost."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



VERY LIKELY.

"Come, Maria, if we don't hurry we'll miss this train."—Harper's Weekly.

"DE AIGE OF DE AIRTH."

"Am Brudder Stepoff Johnson in de hall dis eavin'?" asked the President as he arose and looked up and down the aisles.

"Yes, an'."

"Don he will please step to de front."

Brother Johnson appeared to labor under the impression that a medal was about to be presented him for having the longest heels of any colored man in America, and his face wore a broad grin as he stood at the desk.

"Stepoff Johnson?" said Brother Gardner in his most solemn tones, "I was in de back room of a grocery on Leabien street de odder night to bargain for ten bushels of 'aters, an' I heard your voice as you cum in to order fo' pounds of buckwheat flour, an' to rem-ek dat your ole woman was ravin' crazy wid de toofurbe."

"Yes, sah, dat was me."

"De ole man Climax soon drapped in, an' it wasn't five minits befo' you had a hot dispute 'bout de aige of de airth."

"He doan' no nuffin, sah."

"You called him a fool."

"An' he called me a liar."

"You said he was a bigot."

"An' he said I was a humbug!"

"I heard it all, Brudder Johnson, an' now I want to talk to you a little. In de fast place, what do you know 'bout de aige of de world?"

"I—well, sah, what does de ole man Climax know 'bout it?"

"Dat's it—what do either of you know 'bout it?"

"Nuffin—nuffin," tall. Dat's whar de trouble cums in. Two men will dispute harder ober what dey doan' know dan ober solemn facts. De worst enemy I eber had was a man who got mad at me becase I coudn't believe in ghosts. What we doan' know we often try to make up fur in argyment. What we lack in argyment we try to make up fur in blab. It am easier to call a man a fool dan to produce facts and figures to convince him dat he am in de wrong. It am safer to call an old man a liar dan to wink at a young man's wife. Let me say to you:

"What you believe in wid all yer heart may arter all, be wrong."

"De man who draps argyment fur epithet has no case."

"It am only de fairest minded men who admit de ignorance of what dey doan' know."

"Abuse may silence a man, but it won't convince him."

"It am only de bigot who prides himself on his crestion opinyuns."

"It am only de fool who believes assershuns am true becase he asser's 'em."

"Now, Brudder Johnson, you drap back to yer lence an' sot down an' stay sot, an' de nex' time you h'ar somebody boldly announce dat dis world am fifty million y'ars old you pick up your buckwheat flour an' walk home wid de reflectshun dat it wouldn't establish de facts in de case if you an' him war to gouge an' bite an' kick an' claw till der wasn't a rod of sidewalk left in Gardenville."—Detroit Free Press.

ANOTHER "WEATHER SHARP."

[Denton (Ga.) Argus.]

"Yas, sah, Ise obnosceded de mos' ongreceable winter dat de oldest inhabitant can dismember," remarked a Virginia gentleman of reconstructed privileges in front of the National Hotel the other day.

"Why so?" queried an interested bystander.

"Well, sar, boss, de fact am when de chicken he roost in de cedar tree on de souf side of de big house, deot to de front winder, yer can bet yer bottom dollar der gwine to be a hard winter. Dat am a fact; dat's fact, shoah."

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.

A monthly contemporary gives an amusing traveling experience of the celebrated French gourmand Brillat-Savarin which certainly goes to show that he had a son worthy of him. At a country inn at which the elder man put up he found four turkeys being roasted, and forthwith demanded one for his own dinner, when to his surprise he learnt that they had all been bespoken for a gentleman. "For one gentleman?" demanded Brillat-Savarin in an incredulous tone. "Yes, monsieur." "He has doubtless a large party with him?" "On the contrary, he is alone."

"Do you happen to know his name?" "I think it is M. Brillat-Savarin." "It must be my son!" exclaimed the astonished father, and desired to be shown into the room where his offspring was dreaming of coming pleasures. After the first greetings, the sire demanded an explanation, which he received in the frankest terms. "The fact is, sir," began this true chip of the old block, "there is a particular slice of the turkey of which I am extremely fond, and which whenever I am in your company, you eat. Being alone, I determined to regale myself without stint on my favorite morsel."

HAPPY THOUGHT.

Hello barber, I say, you've cut me!" "Cut you?" (With sad surprise and affectionate reproach.) "Oh, no, sir. It is only the towel that is bleeding—that's all, sir!"

A DOUBTFUL REMARK.

General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., while a gallant soldier is a nervous speaker. When in Nairn, his native town in Scotland, the Provost at a public meeting presented him with the freedom of the town, and referred to his attendance when a boy at the Nairn Academy. The General, in his reply, is thus reported:—"It was now about 40 years since he became a pupil of the Nairn Academy, and he could not tell what he owed to that institution, (Cheers). He was entirely educated in it." (Cheers).

A MODERN SOLOMON'S VIEW.—There is a good story told of the late Baron Solomon de Rothschild of the Vienna house. His son, who greatly patronized cabs, was in the habit of giving the drivers about five times the amount to which they were entitled. One day Baron Solomon hired a cab and rendered the legal fee. "Much obliged," said cabbie; "but your son always gives us three, four, five, and even six times as much." "Ah," said the Baron, "he has a rich father; I haven't!"

THIS NIPPING, dry air is exhilarating, and it tempts many to go out so carelessly dressed that sore throat, hoarseness and cough are the usual concomitants of a good long walk or drive. Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum is just the thing wanted, as it attends strictly to business, as it were, getting at the root of the result of exposure, and assuring an early and effectual cure. Sold by every respectable dealer at 25 cents per bottle. Get the genuine.

"WELL," remarked a young M.D. just "passed," "I suppose the next thing will be to hunt up a good locality, and then wait for something to do, like 'patience on a monument.'" "Yes," said a friend, "and it won't be long after you do begin before the monuments will be on the patients!"

DR. AUSTIN'S PHOSPHATINE is wonderful in its curative effects for man, woman or child. It has been tested by thousands in and about Boston with not a single adverse report. Phosphatine supplies just the properties a diseased, wasting system is lacking and yearning for, because it contains 80 percent of the life-sustaining elements (for brain, bone, blood, or tissues) of the human system when in health. Try it. For sale by all druggists. Price, \$1.

PROTECTION for home industries—A lock and key on the pantry door.—Waterloo Observer.

A BENEDICTION TO HIS FRIEND.

"For many months, I tell you dat, I've known my fondest hopes decay. I never bought my wife a hat, But felt 'twas money thrown away; For most stores put upon a man The biggest rubbish they can find When he goes in for ladies' goods, But Dawson isn't of that kind!"

"There I can get, and so can you, And so can every mother's son One's certain value for each sou, And know he isn't being 'done'; So now I always deal with him Instead of others I could name, And toh am dollars in my purse And get my wife's praise, not her blame."

A MARITIME ROMANCE—A wedding.

DOUBLING every year is the sale of the Williams Sewing Machine because of its great excellence. It is perfect in itself so that those who have it do not think about any other. The Williams Machine is the standard by which other makers endeavor to compare their machines.

SUCCESSFUL BOOKS—Those bound to sell.

THERE is no difficulty in learning to sew with the Williams Machine, because in its construction and action it is the perfection of simplicity and never gets out of order.

A CELEBRATED Russian painter is going on a sketching tour to India, but a press of other matter prevents the publication of his name.—Chicago Tribune.

LIKE, BUT BETTER.—Johnston's Fluid Beef resembles a first-class home-made bowl of beef tea, but it is better, inasmuch as it contains the nutritious as well as stimulating properties of beef.

THE REASON aesthetes so admire the stork is that he can stand for hours on one leg and look as though he didn't know anything and didn't want to.—Somerville Journal.

THE GROCER and the druggist sell Johnston's Fluid Beef. It is the most popular article at the present time.

IT IS SOME two hundred years since punctuation came into use, but it will probably be two hundred more before the party who sends contributions to the local paper adopts the system.—Rockland Courier.

FLOWING LIKE WATER.—Johnston's Fluid Beef the popular beverage of the age.

THE NEED of the age is not only a stronger nail, but also a nail that can be driven by a woman. One with a head the size of a trade dollar.—Wheeling Saturday Journal.

DRESS CAPS and trimmed millinery goods—the best and cheapest in town—selling rapidly at Dawson's, 239 St. James street.

SOMEBODY writes to a rural paper to ask "how long cows should be milked." Why, the same as short cows, of course!

KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS selling very low at Dawson's.

IT WAS a cold day for that judge who threatened to fine a party \$10 for coughing in court, when the disturbing element informed his honor that he would be willing to pay twice that sum to have it stopped.—Denver Post.

BARGAINS in hand-knitted hosiery at Dawson's.

A PAPER READ before the New York Historical Society recently discussed the question, "Where is Columbus's Body?" It appears that his body was buried in only four different places when the last returns came in, and if one of these spots was the Lebanon Cemetery in Philadelphia, it is pretty difficult to tell where his body is now. His friends should investigate the matter, and let no guilty man escape.—Norristown Herald.

HAND-KNITTED HOSE, all sizes in ladies' and misses', selling at great reductions at Dawson's, 239 St. James street.

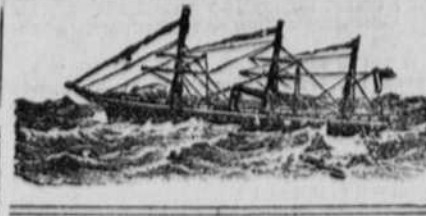
Miscellaneous.

HECKER'S HOMINY FARINA.

HECKER'S PERFECT BAKING POWDER

JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO., 77 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal, Agents for Geo. V. Hecker & Co., New York.

J. C. ALGIRE, B.O.L. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, &c. CORNWALL, ONT.



SOCIETE POSTALE FRANCAISE DE L'ATLANTIQUE. BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The magnificent new steamers of this line are appointed to sail from Halifax, N.S. (on arrival of the mail on the 14th of each month, for St. Thomas, Porto Rico, W.I., and all ports in Brazil and River Plate. SPLENDID PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

Belgium and French Direct Mail Service.

The magnificent new steamships of this line are appointed to sail from Antwerp (Belgium), Havre (France) and Canada direct. Close connections with Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Bremen. Unrivalled passenger accommodation. Special facilities granted to emigrants from Europe. Through tickets issued from any port in Europe to Canada and United States.

Through Bills of Lading granted.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to KENNEDY & HUNTER, Antwerp, or F. POUDEVILLE, Havre, or to

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent General, 317 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS, RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.....Tons.....\$200 BROOKLYN.....Tons.....\$200 MISSISSIPPI.....Tons.....\$200 MONTREAL.....Tons.....\$200 TEXAS.....Tons.....\$200 TORONTO.....Tons.....\$200 OREGON.....Tons.....\$200 SARNIA.....Tons.....\$200 QUEBEC.....Tons.....\$200 YARROU.....Tons.....\$200

DATES OF SAILING

From Montreal to Liverpool: BROOKLYN.....25th Jan. DOMINION.....25th Jan. SARNIA.....25th Jan. BROOKLYN.....25th Jan.

Cabin, Montreal to Liverpool, \$27.00; return \$101.25. For steamers "Sarnia" Montreal to Liverpool, \$27.00; return, \$111.25. Intermediate, \$45.00; Steerage, \$30.00.

"Sarnia" carries neither cattle nor sheep.

Freight & Passage apply in Liverpool to Flint's Main & Montgomery, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Quebec, to W. M. Macdonald; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N.E., foot of King st.

WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Jan. 23, 5.00 a.m. NEVADA.....Tuesday, Jan. 30, 9.30 a.m. ALASKA.....Saturday, Feb. 3rd, 1.00 p.m. WYOMING.....Tuesday, Feb. 6, 3.30 p.m.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath room, smoking room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewards and caterers on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

Cabin Passage, including steerage, \$60, \$80, and \$100. Intermediate, \$40. Steerage at Low Rates. Offices, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 854 St. Paul st., Montreal.

RED STAR LINE.

U.S. and Royal Belgian Mail Steamers, From New York EVERY SATURDAY for Antwerp.

Direct Route to Paris and the Continent.

RYHOLAND.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 3.30 p.m. PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 8.00 a.m. BELGIUM.....Saturday, Feb. 3rd, 2 p.m. SWITZERLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 a.m.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unexcelled. State-rooms all on main deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep or pigs carried.

Fall and Winter Cabin Rates: First Cabin, outward and prepaid tickets, \$80 and \$75; excursion tickets, \$110 and \$125. Second Cabin, outward and prepaid tickets, \$50. Excursion tickets, \$50.

Excursion tickets good to return before July 31st, 1883. Steerage to Antwerp, \$25. From Antwerp, \$20. Round trip, \$43.50. For freight and passage apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 55 Broadway, N.Y., or to J. V. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK, And connecting by continuous Rail at latter Port with Montreal, and all important places in Canada and the West.

The following Steamers of this Line will sail from NEW YORK, as under:

LAKE MANITOBA.....Jan. 27, 8.00 a.m. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....Feb. 3, 8.00 a.m. LAKE HURON, W. Benson.....Feb. 14, 8.00 a.m. LAKE NEPTUNE, H. Campbell.....Feb. 24, 8.00 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin, from Montreal to Liverpool, \$57.50; Steerage, \$27.50. Return Cabin passage, \$105.

For freight or other particulars, apply in Liverpool, to E. W. ROBERTS, Manager, Canada Shipping Co., 2 Water street; in New York, to SEAGER BROS., 63 Beaver street; or to

H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers

FOR QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL, Carrying the United States Mail.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant WARRY'S line routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 18, noon. CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 a.m. CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 8, 5 a.m. CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 1 p.m.

From Pier 37, North River, New York. Intermediate Passage \$40.

Special Round Trip Tickets, \$110, available to 31st March.

Rates of passage, \$60 and \$80, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.

Children under 2 and 12 years of age half fare. Servants, \$50.

TICKETS TO LONDON, \$7, and to PARIS, \$15 and \$20 additional, according to route and ship.

Storage from Montreal to Liverpool, \$31. Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.

JOHN G. PALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N.Y., or J. V. GILMORE & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Despatch two Steamships weekly from New York as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEBEC every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Large vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Cabin Tickets issued to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Storage with through railway ticket to New York to Liverpool, London, Southampton, London, Quebec, Montreal, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.

F. W. HURST, Esq., Manager, Broadway, N.Y., or D. BATTIEBERRY, 264 and 266 St. James st., corner McGill, Montreal.

The Committee of Management have arranged for the supply of

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

On draught, as at Freeman's restaurant, during

CARNIVAL WEEK,

In the Ice Palace, the Curling and Skating Rinks and Tobogganing Hills.

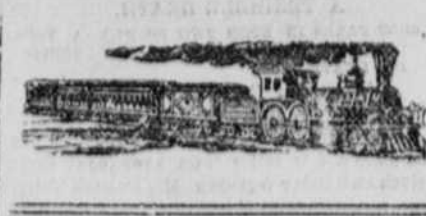
For Sale.

A second-hand Eight H.P. Upright Engine, but no better, for sale cheap. Address or apply to

J. BEATTY "Witness" Office.

DRY Kindling Wood.

MULLIN'S Yard, Victoria Square.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. EASTERN DIVISION.

THE FAST LINE! THE DIRECT LINE! The Thoroughly First-Class Line

OTTAWA (THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION), AND THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Pullman Cars on all Day Express Trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1883, TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

9.30 a.m.—Morning Fast Express, with Pullman Car attached, for Ottawa, Pembroke and all points on the Upper Ottawa.

12.00 Noon.—Mid-day Local Express for St. Jerome and all intermediate stations.

4.20 p.m.—Afternoon Express for Ottawa and all intermediate stations.

5.00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for St. Rosa, St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache and all the other suburban points East of St. Jerome.

6.03 p.m.—Evening Express, with Pullman Car attached, for Ottawa, Brockville and all points West. Pullman Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

3.50 a.m.—Mixed Train for local stations East of Ottawa, at which morning Fast Express does not stop.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from new City Terminal, Quebec Gate Station.

For Tickets, Rates, Seats in Pullman Cars and all information regarding passenger business, apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

103 ST. JAMES STREET, 23

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. C. VAN HORN, ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Manager.

Montreal, Jan. 6th, 1883.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY AND MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.

The direct and best route to BOSTON.

Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Worcester, Providence, and all New England Cities, and the only line running THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS to

PORTLAND.

Trains leave Montreal:

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

5.00 p.m.—Local train for Newport, Waterville, Biddeford, Freeburg, and all intermediate stations, and through connection for Springfield and all points on Connecticut River Line. Also for Sorel and intermediate stations.

6.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached.

This train will stop only at principal stations. Baggage checked through, and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Station, thus saving all trouble to passengers at the boundary line.

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

T. A. MACKINNON, BRADLEY HARLOW, Asst. Manager.

CENTRAL VERMONT Railway.

OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

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

Two Express trains daily to Boston, with Pullman, Elegant Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

7.15 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for Troy, Albany, New York, Springfield, and Boston via Fitchburg.

9.00 a.m.—Limited Express for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 7.20 p.m. Also to New London.

3.30 p.m.—Night Express for New York, via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.40 a.m. the next morning.

6.30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston, via Lowell or via Fitchburg, for Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, without change; to New London, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

Day Express leaves New York at 8 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.00 p.m. Leaves Boston via Fitchburg at 8 a.m., and Troy at 1.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7 p.m., via Lowell, via Fitchburg, and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 135 St. James st.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, NEW YORK OFFICE, 260 Washington street, 271 Broadway.

J. W. HOBART, S. W. CUMINGS, Gen'l. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, &c. at 8.50 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.00 a.m. Kingston at 9 p.m. Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.45 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 8.50 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 9.10 a.m.

