

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

CABLE

HONOR TO AN AMERICAN ASTRONOMEER

The French Academy of Sciences has awarded the Lalande prize in astronomy to Prof. Hall, the American discoverer of the satellites of Mars.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Nine supplementary elections for deputies were held on Sunday; these included seven to fill the vacancies occasioned by the quashing of elections by the Chamber of Deputies on account of official pressure and irregularities at the late general election. The result was seven Republicans, one Conservative and one no choice.

THE THREATENED INUNDATION IN HUNGARY CRISIS.

A Pesth special in London says:—There is no immediate danger of inundation, but the island below Pesth is flooded, so that the villages submerged will probably be ruined. It is impossible to send aid, because the river is obstructed by ice, and a heavy snow-storm blocks the roads.

ONE RESULT OF THE GERMAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

A Berlin special to London says:—The prolonged Ministerial crisis has produced the result that Bismarck has been authorized by the Emperor to submit to the Federal Council the bill providing that the Chancellor, in the event of his being prevented from acting, may authorize any member of the Council to sign laws and decrees requiring the Chancellor's signature under the existing constitution. This bill is regarded as a first step towards the appointment of German Ministers acting independently of the Chancellor, but under his leadership, and having also seats in the Federal Council.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT CANDAHAR BY THE AMER OF CABUL.

A Calcutta special to London states that a doubtful rumor, though transmitted through official channels, says the Amer of Cabul is massing troops at Candahar. This might mean a menace to Persia or England, against both of whom the Amer is hostile. The significance of his hostile attitude to England lies in the fact that hitherto, in considering the possibility of a Russian invasion of India, we have been accustomed to look upon Afghanistan as an all but inviolable barrier between English territory and Russian aggression, whereas now, for all military purposes, that barrier has ceased to exist.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE PORTE OPPOSES THE ENTRANCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO THE DARDANELLES—SEVERE DEFEAT OF TURKS BY SERBIANS—AUSTRIAN OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN CLAIMS—STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Pers special in London says: The Porte persists in the determination not to permit the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, except as the ally of Turkey. England informed the Porte that the fleet must enter without permission. The Porte entered a formal protest, which was forwarded to the plenipotentiaries at the Russian headquarters, but will not actually oppose the entry. Peace will be signed on Russian territory.

Sir Stafford Northote, in his statement in the House of Commons, on Monday, said no intimation had yet been received that armistice was signed. The peace proposals were not yet officially known, but have been communicated authoritatively by Gennt Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador. The terms are mainly the same as those printed in that morning's Post. Sir Stafford Northote also said he would express no opinion which might be used for the guidance of Turkey, but he considers the terms very sweeping. The character of the autonomy for Bulgaria was not that agreed upon by the Constantinople Conference; administrative autonomy was then conceded; now there is proposed total separation from Turkey, under a prince. Regarding tributaries becoming independent, he would say nothing, but it must raise a difficult question, since it touches other interests. The indemnity condition is very elastic. How Russia may elect to take the indemnity, and what territory she may ask, are highly important to Europe. European counsel is therefore necessary. An understanding regarding the Straits may mean something or nothing, but it is a European and English interest. He explained that the credit asked for was not connected with the sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles, but is a permanent measure that England may appear at the Congress that must assemble with proper prestige. Sir Stafford said:—The Government asks for the credit as a vote of confidence, so that it can still more firmly enter the congress.

The Marquis of Hartington asked, since a vote of confidence was wanted, that the debate be adjourned to Thursday.

Sir Stafford Northote also pointed out that the Russian proposal for consolidation as an autonomous principality of all the districts inhabited by the Bulgarians, would bring the southern boundary of Bulgaria almost to the sea. He said a rumor having some appearance of authority stated that the Prince Bulgaria was to be chosen by the Czar. Thus a powerful State would be established in the very heart of Turkey, with a prince devoted to Russian interests. After touching upon other conditions, as reported in the preceding despatch, he said:—Referring to the vagueness of the final condition, relative to the Straits, I call attention to this, to point out that the conditions are matters upon which no separate understanding between the belligerents can be acknowledged by the Powers. We have expressed that opinion to the Powers, and believe it will receive their assent. Austria has repeatedly declared she will share our views. We cannot disguise the vast importance of the questions raised. The key-stone of South Eastern Europe is being removed; Turkey must not be urged to continue the struggle for purely European objects. It is stated that Russia, in reply to a despatch defining British interests, promised not to acquire Constantinople permanently, but if the Porte's obstinacy required the Czar to continue military operations, he reserved full liberty of action. Russia also promised that Gallipoli would neither be occupied nor attacked unless the regular Turkish army concentrated there. Orders to that effect were countermanded in consequence of the belief that the Russian conditions provided that the question of the Straits was to be referred to the European congress. From subsequent information the Chancellor had not the slightest doubt that Russia intended this question to be settled separately between herself and the Porte,—not, of course, excluding England from the ultimate discussion, for Russia cannot exclude England. He asked for a vote, so that when they went to the Council of the Nations, they might be able to show that when England had once decided on a course, she was determined not to leave the sword unsharpened. The Ministry would not consider the vote an incentive to war. Sir Stafford subsequently concurred in the postponement of the debate.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby explained that he had tendered his resignation because the

Government decided on a step with which he could not agree, but the Government reconsidering its decision, he withdrew his resignation.

The resolution of Lord Stratford that opposition to any occupation of Constantinople would not be a breach of neutrality, was withdrawn, Lord Derby opposing it as of purely an abstract character.

The London Press Association understands that upon the announcement that the Government would consider the money vote to be a vote of confidence, Lords Granville, Ripon, and Kimberly and some of the other opposition leaders hastily conferred together. It is understood that the opposition will arrange the Government's whole Eastern policy. Lord Hartington proposed the postponement of the debate, so as to give the country an opportunity to express its opinion. In the lobby it is expected that the debate will occupy four nights. If the Government is defeated Parliament will be immediately dissolved, but the Conservatives are confident of a majority of over 50.

A Vienna special to Brussels says:—Austria, like other powers, considers that the peace conditions require great modification as regards the arrangement of Servia and Montenegro, and the retrocession of Bessarabia. Russia's demand in regard to indemnity is deemed inadmissible, because tending to perpetuate the occupation of Bulgaria. Austria will immediately send a note to the powers on these points.

The European ambassadors in Constantinople are still uninformed of the preliminary conditions of peace.

A Belgrade special in London says: After a four days' battle the Turks had been defeated near Kustchick by 40,000 Servians. The hospitals there have been ordered to prepare accommodation for 3,000 wounded.

A Belgrade correspondent says: It is stated that Prince Battenberg, son of Alexander of Hesse, has been appointed Regent of Bulgaria.

An Erzerum correspondent writes: Typhus is raging here, and 250 die daily. There are 10,000 in hospital.

AMERICAN.

EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.

The President has appointed Bennet Hayes and B. Marston, of Kentucky, Daniel Hayes and William Seaside, of Pennsylvania, Honorary Commissioners for the Paris Exposition. Arrangements made indicate that the American branch of the Paris Exposition will not be a failure. There have been four hundred successful applicants for space.

THE BLAND SILVER BILL.

A telegram from Washington to New York says a convention with prominent members of the Administration shows it is the general belief that the Bland Silver Bill will become law. Secretary Sherman said he saw no reason for believing that the bill could be defeated.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and pass the Matthews resolution. The resolution was adopted by 187 to 79. A meeting of silver men and resumption repealers was announced immediately after adjournment.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Mr. Cannon, a Mormon delegate in Congress, Dr. Mary Walker and Mrs. Spencer, had a hearing before the House Sub-committee on Territories, Washington, on Monday, in opposition to the Utah elective bill, giving the people of that territory a secret ballot, and disfranchising polygamists and women. Mr. Cannon denied the union of Church and State, and declared that those demanding a free ballot were carpet-baggers and adventurers. Dr. Walker protested against Congressional interference with Mormon polygamists, on the ground that the Utah system of marriage, from a physiological standpoint, is an improvement on monogamy, and only a more enlightened phase of the social evil. Mrs. Spencer objected to disfranchising polygamists, on the ground that it will be in bad taste for a Congress, which she declared was composed in part of practical polygamists, to interfere with Mormons.

CANADIAN.

(From the Morning Papers)

OTTAWA.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. Coffin died on Monday.

A SAD CASE has just come to light. A young woman, respectable connected, was betrayed by a villain, and on the fact being discovered, her friends—a brother, sister and aunt—turned her out of the house, and she died in Mrs. Hardy's home a few days ago. She was buried at Mrs. Hardy's expense, her relations not even attending the funeral.

HAMILTON.

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday evening Mr. Russell Olmstead, of Saltfleet, found a man lying dead near the school-house in that township. The deceased was apparently about 70 years of age. The cause of his death is enveloped in mystery.

SHOOTING.—On Sunday, between 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. one of the most diabolical acts which was ever perpetrated, was enacted at the stable of John Morris in this city. At the time first named Mr. Morris visited the stable for the purpose of feeding the horse, which was then all right. On returning about half-past five he found that some black-hearted wretch in the meantime had entered the stable and broken both the animal's front legs above the knee, necessitating the destruction of the horse.

TORONTO.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Coyne, teacher at Phoebe Street School, died suddenly on Sunday.

DOMINION NEWS.

ONTARIO.

A wealthy farmer of Legrade, named Daniel Stalker, says the Bowmanville Satanists attempted to commit suicide on the 15th by cutting his throat with a razor; fortunately he did not cut the jugular; before attempting his life he had drank some ten glasses of whiskey.

THE LATEST PHASE in the history of Rev. (C) T. V. R. Roy, the alleged Brahmin priest, is that having procured a marriage license from Ald. Bonstead, he has been endeavoring to get some minister to marry him, but up to last evening he was unsuccessful. He applied to Rev. Mr. Mellen, of the Unitarian Church, and an Episcopal clergyman, whose name has not transpired, and Rev. D. J. McDonnell, of St. Andrew's, but it is understood that all of them refused to administer the desired ceremony. The latter was understood to have promised to consult a solicitor as to the legality of such a marriage.—Toronto Telegram.

A MAN GETS HIS JAW BONE BROKEN.—Yesterday morning two gentlemen, one a native of Fredericton Junction, the other an up-river man, were taking a social glass in one of our city bar-rooms, when the local politics of the day happened to come under discussion. Of course one was opposed to the other, and some sharp words ended in attitudes of attack. One of the gentlemen carried a heavy walking cane, and having received a blow on the head from his adversary, raised that wapon and struck the poor Junction man across the jaw, breaking the bone. Dr. Brown was immediately called and rendered aid. Moral:—Don't have too much jaw over politics.—St. John Freeman, 25A.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Edinburgh Review, in a criticism of twelve of Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels, says that the present generation owes a larger debt of gratitude to that novelist than to any other writer of fiction living or lately dead, but acknowledges that his work is very unequal. "Eton College" forms the subject of an article on a matter of great importance to the English nation. It asserts that the business of the place for the great mass of the school is athletic excellence, with so much scholarship superadded as may serve as a relaxation from the labors of the body. Other articles treat of Torpedo Warfare, Chinese Philosophy, the Religion of the Goths, and other matters of importance.

The principal illustrated article in Appleton's Journal is entitled "The American at Work," and describes salt-making at Syracuse. Stanley's journey down the Congo is narrated by Dr. Gunzsey, while Professor Harrison describes a voyage from Athens to Corfu. The "Battles of the Birds" is the title of an entertaining paper by Maurice Thompson, who reaches the following conclusion:—"The conclusion I have reached is that birds live far from being that happy, song-pluffed, grateful creatures so extolled by poets, sacred and profane, in one scene of restlessness, struggle, hunger and dread, and fear and pain. Bored on all sides by deadly foes, continually preyed by hunger, all the time under the influence of some controlling passion, ranging continually by day, and hovering in dark dread by night, how can they be happy? Look closely at the eyes of the osprey or mocking-bird while it is singing in the cage, is the expression there a happy one? You see a sad, worried, longing gleam that has no joy at its root. Just so with the wild ones. Their eyes betray the soulless shallowness of their so-called songs. Do not dispute this until you have investigated for yourself, and then you will not. Go lie in the shadow of a hedge bordering a wheat or oats plot in early summer, and wait till a meadow-lark or a field-sparrow perches near you, then with a good opera-glass, scan him while he sings. Once you have caught the expression of his eyes, his song never again will stand the same. Ever afterward you will hear it with a sobbing but meaningless inarticulate rasping, or at best, a liquid medley of involuntary notes."

Sunday Afternoon is the title of a new magazine published in Springfield, Mass., at \$3 a year. It aims to avoid sectarianism, partisanship and cant, and to present "five articles on five issues by five men." It will make specialities of Poor Relief, the Temperance Reform and the Labor Question. It is edited by the Rev. Washington Gladden, formerly of the N. Y. Independent. The February number has a serial story by the author of "Helen's Babies," a paper on the ways of saving street children, by Charles L. Brace; an appeal to ladies to avoid a mere fashionable life, by Rev. Howard Crosby; and an excellent short story by Rebecca Harding Davis.

Lippincott's Magazine gives the concluding paper of "A Month in Sicily." A second illustrated article is entitled "Glimpses of Sweden," by Mr. J. A. Harrison, who says among other things:—"In Sweden education is compulsory from the age of nine, and in case of persistent neglect the children are taken from their parents and sent to boarding-schools, while the parents are made to pay their board. The Swedish government is determined, and very properly determined, to extinguish ignorance. It has established a complete hierarchy of schools, at all of which tuition is free, from the lowest elementary schools up to the two great universities of Uppsala and Lund. The schoolhouses are quite famous for neatness and completeness."

"Thirty-five Years of Soundings" describes the experiences of a deaf man; Edward King tells of his adventures with the Russians in Bulgaria, and L. Lejeune describes "Hunting in France." In the editorial departments the account of the newspaper press in Paris is particularly interesting.

Hesper's Magazine not only keeps its eye in public favor, but is steadily gaining in circulation, no money or pains being spared by the publishers to place it at the head of its class. The engravings are of uncommon excellence, and in this number we would like to call special attention to some of the nineteen illustrations in Helen S. Conant's sketch of Turner. "MacLeod of Dare," Mr. William Black's new novel, is commenced in this number, and there is a very entertaining history given of the "Danwou Flick," a curious old custom revived in Essex, England, in 1877. "A Glimpse at Our Charities" is another important paper. In the sketch of Turner before alluded to the following anecdote of the painter is given:

When Turner's "Cologne" was exhibited, it was hung between two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The sky of Turner's picture being astonishingly bright, it had a most injurious effect on the color of Lawrence's pictures, and the artist, who tried in vain for a change of position, was in despair. At a private view on the morning of the opening of the exhibition, a friend of Turner's, who had seen the "Cologne" in all its splendor, led a group of expectant critics up to it. He started back from it in consternation. The golden sky had changed to a dun-colored. He ran up to the artist, who was in another part of the room. "Turner, Turner, what have you been doing to your picture?" "Oh," muttered Turner, in a low voice, "poor Lawrence was so unhappy! It's only lamp-black. I'll wash off after the exhibition. He had actually passed a wash of lamp-black in water over the sky, and so he let it remain through the exhibition to gratify Lawrence."

The publication of the January number of the Canadian Monthly has been delayed, owing to the change in the proprietorship of the magazine, but in future it is to be published up to time. In this number Mr. Bonriest has an interesting paper on the "Phosphate Country," and Fiddis one on "Buddha and Buddhism."

The Princeton Review is now, like the other American reviews, issued bi-monthly. The leading article is by Prof. F. L. Patton, and is an argument that eternal punishment is not unjust. In another article Dr. J. T. Duffield takes the ground that evolutionism is in direct contravention of the Bible. Prof. Wharton has a paper on Roman Catholic "Casuistry," and argues against the Protestant Confessional, which he thinks is worse than the Roman Catholic.

Blackwood's Magazine for January contains the conclusion of "Irene Macmillan," a society burlesque which does not strike us as particularly clever. There are two political

articles, and the translations from Heine are continued. A paper on "French Home Life" points out the fact that though infidelity and hostility to the church are very common among Frenchmen, yet very few of them neglect to subject their children to religious teaching. A very interesting paper upon "Schools of Mind and Manner" argues that in education "it is as great injustice to a child to permit license in manners as to leave it to scramble into knowledge or to miss the road for want of an adequate teacher. It is an especial injustice to the girl of merely average intelligence to assume that if the teaching is but sound, and morals duly inculcated, manners may go to the wall and be treated as a joke; for if accurate knowledge and grasp of what is once acquired is beyond the learner's intellectual calibre, and the manners have been left to themselves, where is she?"

Wide Awake comes to hand brilliant as usual, brimful of entertaining and instructive matter for the little folks.

The Theological Journal contains little to interest the general reader. The publishers offer to every subscriber at \$2 a year a nearly life-size plaster of Paris phrenological head, which shows the location of all the organs.

FICTION.

She Might Have Done Better is the title of a Canadian novel, by W. H. Brown. It is in two volumes, bound together in handsome style, with gilt edges, and is published at St. John's, P. Q. The story is thoroughly Canadian in its character, and the author uses his plot as a means to introduce his views on political economy and other subjects, such as the use of American text books in the schools, patriotism, temperance, &c. As a specimen of the author's descriptive power we give his description of the lady villain of the plot.

So very fair was she—so lovely in her charming youth and beauty,—her gray folds of her shining dress floating around her in snowy purity, so sweet and so innocent seeming she hardly appeared as belonging to this lower earth, where angels visit are few and far between. And well might she be imagined some such starry creature, strayed from its transcending abode; yet how eagerly had she come forth on what she knew to be a mission of evil!

In another place, describing the office of a Toronto notary, he says:—"The three middle-aged clerks wrote away for dear life, as if there were a certain nameless personage, suspiciously odorous, bifurcated of extremity and of amate aspect, who so enthusiastically drove them."

An American Girl and Her Four Years in a Boys' College is a book which appears strongly in favor of co-education, but which will probably have the effect of prejudicing its readers against it. It is written from a Unitarian point of view, and vigorously attacks both Calvinism and Annularism.

Romances of the East is translated from the French of M. de Gobineau, who was French Minister at the Persian Court. The five romances here given are written from an Oriental standpoint, and throw much life on Oriental light and manners.

Mrs. Oliphant's last story, Young Maugrave, has been published serially in "Macmillan's Magazine." The scene is laid in an English country village, and the characters mainly belong to an old family who had been cavaliers and had wasted their substance in favor of the Charleses, and who were at the time of the story in a condition of genteel poverty aggravated by a suspicion of murder upon the son and heir who had been obliged to leave the country. Like Mrs. Oliphant's other stories this one is distinguished by a careful finish in all detail and a thoughtful elaboration of character.

A Jewel of a Girl is a well-written novel, the scene of which is laid on the north coast of Ireland. The motto of the book is from Thomson: "Oh! who would live, if only just to breathe this balmy air, and indolently rest On after days, the still returning round Of life's worn offices and stately joys?"

But in the service of mankind to be A golden goal below, still to employ The mind's brave ardor in heroic aims, Such nobler scope as over the growing herd Awaits him, as thin furrows in his life!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Quebec Law Digest is to be a complete compilation of all the reported decisions in the Province of Quebec down to January, 1877, analytically digested and arranged. It is to be issued in five parts at intervals of a month. The edition will be limited. As a chart of the jurisprudence of the Province as it exists at the present day the work promises to be very useful.

Songs of a Song is the title of a volume of new music published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. It contains seventy songs and ballads, covering 200 large pages. The words are well chosen, and the music is bright and cheerful. The price is not stated.

Those who are in search of pieces suitable for children to recite will be likely to find what they want in two paper-covered volumes just issued by Dick and Fitzgerald, New York; one is entitled Dick's Recitations and Readings, No. 6, and the other Karwanah's Juvenile Speaker for very Little Boys and Girls, while excellent selections for memorizing will be found in Mrs. Gray's Gems published by D. Appleton & Co.

A neat Church Hymnal has just been issued from the office of Mr. John Lovell, of this city, for use in the Diocese of Montreal. The work is substantially bound, neatly printed, and presents a fine appearance. The Hymnal was compiled by Revs. Canon Bancroft and Baldwin, J. Constantine, J. Fulton, D. Lindsay, R. W. Norman, and the Bishop of Montreal acting as chairman. The musical portion was compiled by a committee of clergymen and laymen. Price 8c.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet on "Canadian Pacific Railway Routes," by Dr. Toimie, M.P.P., of Victoria. Dr. Toimie has resided on the west coast since 1855, and during his connection with the Hudson Bay Company, had opportunity of seeing much, both of the seaboard and interior of British Columbia. In the pamphlet he has collected the substance of a number of communications published by him at various times during the past year in the British Colonist, all bearing on the western route and terminals of the railway, and contrasting especially the Butte Inlet and Esquimaux, and the Fraser Valley and Burrard Inlet routes. The subject is not treated so much from an engineering, as from the imperial and economic points of view, and the general result is in favor of the

first of the above-mentioned lines. Among other topics the relative accessibility and safety of the various ports and channels is discussed at considerable length. The information collected is of value in aiding in a final decision in which the Government will, no doubt, be guided not only by the relative cost of construction of the rival lines, but also by all the evidences accessible as to the present and prospective wealth of the different parts of the Western Province. In Esquimaux we have without doubt, a magnificent harbor, while it seems that Barclay Sound, its only rival in Vancouver Island, opening more fairly to the North Pacific, is beset with rocks and dangers which would render necessary a costly system of lights and buoys. It seems a pity that nature should have made so wide a channel between Vancouver and the mainland, as to necessitate either enormous bridging, or a ferry, to reach either of these, and to render it a question whether we should not gain an easier outlet at some one of the ports of the mainland.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LIBRARY OF SELECT NOVELS. "Young Maugrave" by Mrs. Oliphant; 40 cents. "A Jewel of a Girl," by the author of "Queenie"; 35 cents. Harper Bros. (Dawson Bros.)

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. "My Lady's Man" by Willie Collins; 25 cents. "Four Zephs" by F. W. Robinson; 20 cents. "The Earl of Chalmers" and "Barnes Johnson, LL.D.," by Lord Macaulay; 25 cents each.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AND HER FOUR YEARS IN A BOYS' COLLEGE, by G. D. Appleton & Co. (Dawson Bros.)

ROMANCES OF THE EAST. D. Appleton & Co. (Dawson Bros.) 60 cents.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(From the Morning Papers)

TORONTO, Jan. 28.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY AND UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MR. LAUDER moved for a return of receipts and expenditures in detail relating to the endowment fund of the University of Toronto and the University of Upper Canada College since the date of the last report; also a statement of the moneys spent on new structures, and of moneys borrowed, if any, on what security, in connection with said institutions, respectively during the same period; also copies of orders issued since the date of last session. He said he desired this together with the returns of last year, to go to the Public Accounts Committee. The income of the University and Upper Canada College had been in 1867 \$49,639, and in 1876 \$59,617; the expenditure in 1867 was \$48,471 and in 1876 \$71,324, about \$19,000 over the income, and in 1876 \$58,558. He could not imagine where the money spent in 1874 came from, and argued that the Senate of the University had no right to exceed their expenditure. During the past year new structures had been erected on the Upper Canada College grounds, and could not have been paid for out of income, as the expenditure had kept on a par with it. It was stated that they had borrowed money on the hypothecation of the property of the Province. He desired to say that he would not object to any good work, but the returns should be brought down to the House every session. He thought the Government should take the control of the University fund into their own hands.

MR. CHAMBERS had no objection to the motion. He said there had not been new structures, but simply improvements to existing buildings. He suggested that the motion should be amended in that way. There had been no borrowing, but merely an advance on overdraft, authorized by the bankers. There was no doubt of the importance of the management of the endowment fund, which had been set apart in the old days of Upper Canada.

MR. MACDONOUGH (Simcoe) said that hon. members had looked in vain in returns relating to the Upper Canada College for particulars as to the working of the institution. He desired further explanation regarding the expenditure of \$25,000 for the Upper Canada College, and asked the number of pages and lines in the volume. He said that the number of pupils was 200 annually of late years, and by recent additions accommodation for 150 country pupils had been provided.

MR. MACDONOUGH charged extravagant expenditure against the University authorities, and contended that the original grant was for a higher academic institution, urging that the time had arrived for the decentralization of university management. He suggested that the Legislature might have sold the present provincial buildings and land, and established the House at the Upper Canada College buildings.

MR. BATHURST charged the mover and seconder of the resolution, with attempting to divert from the original purpose the funds of the Upper Canada College. He contended that Government were authorized in making expenditures, and that the hon. member for South Simcoe had discovered, since his Name was spoken, his errors in that regard. Though a Presbyterian, yet he would be the last to tar an enlarged Toronto University, which was necessary and profitable as a provincial institution. The amount were distributed among collegiate institutions, it would prove a savings. If the charges of mismanagement were believed to be true by the Opposition, a motion for a committee of enquiry should have been made, instead of an attempt being made to sweep away the College as being a Toronto instead of a provincial institution. University College was starved; inadequate salaries were paid.

The House took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

MR. HOBSON criticized the conduct of the hon. member for South Simcoe, when a member of the Government, and in charge of educational matters, and supported the proposition for the development of University College as a national university, furnishing first-class educational training.

MR. SIMONIN declared himself opposed to denominational education; while favoring the application of the constitutional system to Upper Canada College, as well as to collegiate institutions, he would not attempt to destroy that provincial institution.

MR. BAXTER, on behalf of the rural constituencies, affirmed that there was no feeling entertained against the University of Upper Canada College, and opposed attempts to weaken those institutions.

MR. CAMERON said it would be disastrous to the best interests of the country if the rapacious hand of the spoiler was laid on one dollar of the endowment of Toronto University or Upper Canada College. He urged that the motion, which simply asked for a return, should be brought down. Reformers would send Conservatives ready to unite in maintaining a National University, and to preserve them in their integrity. The present motion probably arose from the administration having created educational institutions more directly with Government than previously.

MR. CAMERON strongly advocated the establishment of a National University, whose degrees should be honored abroad, but feared this would never occur so long as aid was given to so many small institutions. MR. MOWAT expressed pleasure at the support accorded by hon. members to Toronto University and Upper Canada College. Government had no objection in not bringing down returns. The architect, Mr. LINDSAY, who employed the hon. member residing in Canada, though employed in the United States. MR. CHAMBERS promised that complete returns would be brought down. MR. MACDONOUGH (South Simcoe) said he had not yet reached the point of high conservatism when he would not condemn abuses which existed. The earnest defence of Upper Canada College by the Opposition leader was doubtless due to his being an old Upper Canada College boy. The project of having a great national university, entertained many years ago, has been tried, but failed. He would retrace the action of the Toronto University, but believed it could be popularized. The following was suggested in the appointment of the Minister of Education.—The House must compel expenditures in regard to Universities to be submitted to them. The motion was slightly amended and passed. The House adjourned at 9.45.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

SCIENCE AND THE EXODUS

J. W. DAWSON, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of McGill College. Will Lecture on the above subject in St. George's School Room, Stanley street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th INSTANT. At 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25c. For sale at Messrs. Dawson's, Clark's, Lydell's, Hill's and at the door. Proceeds in aid of St. Stephen's Church Association.

FUNERAL EMERGENCY.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, A. F. & A. M. NO. 38, Q. R. Brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 1.30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. DAVID RODGERS, from his late residence, 192 St. George street. Regalia. By command of the W.M. JOHN J. REED, Secy. Brethren of other Lodges cordially invited.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE MENDELSSOHN CHOIR, Assisted by Miss Holmes, Miss Nievert, and Mr. Harrison, MECHANICS' HALL. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31ST, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets, 75c. All the seats are reserved, and may be secured at Mr. De Zouche's, 211 St. James street.

CALVARY UNION.

302 GUY STREET. Provides for the enjoyment of visitors the use of a Piano, a Library of the choicest Literary Works, British and American, Quartettes and Monthly Games of Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, &c. Open to the public every evening. Admission at the door 5 cents. Tickets—Weekly, 5c; monthly, 20c; yearly, \$1.

LECTURE COURSE.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A. The Very Rev. Dean BOSCH will deliver the fifth Lecture of this course on "The Tower of London," in the SCHOOL-HOUSE, STANLEY STREET, on Thursday, 31st INSTANT. At 8 o'clock. W. C. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

INSTITUT-CANADIEN.

The Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers will take place on THURSDAY, the 31st of January, at 8 o'clock p.m. punctually. A. BOISSEAU, Secretary.

MONTREAL GYMNASIUM.

(Corner Mansfield and Burnside Streets.) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. The Shareholders are notified that the Annual General Meeting (to receive the Annual Report of the Directors for the past year, and the election of a new Board of Directors) will take place in the Gymnasium, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5th, 1878, at 8 o'clock. H. WYLIE BECKETT, Sec. Treas.

THE HALIFAX AND CAPE BRETON RAILWAY AND COAL COY.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 11 Hospital street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February next, at 1.30 p.m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of general business. WM. B. ROSS, Secretary.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Anniversary Meetings of Branch Bible Societies, at which Public Addresses on week days, and Sermons on Sundays, will be given by the Rev. James Gunn, of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ministers of the Gospel in the different localities, according to the order, date and time given below. All are respectfully invited to attend. *Kemptville, Monday, Jan. 28th, at 7 p.m. *Oxford Mills, Tuesday, Jan. 29th, at 7 p.m. *Bishop's Mills, Wednesday, Jan. 30th, at 7 p.m. *Burrton Rapids, Thursday, Jan. 31st, at 7 p.m. When the Meetings fall on the Sabbath, there will be a Sermon on the subject to suit the occasion, and it is desirable that all forms of business should be done at a previous Meeting—say Saturday night—when practicable. Will the friends of the cause in the various localities please give these appointments the preference of everything local. A long notice is given, that this may be done without inconvenience. If the hour fixed prove unsuitable at any place, the friends will please change it to suit themselves, only allow the Agent time from the next preceding to the next following appointment, and inform him of the change. Will Editors of local papers please publish such notices as fall to their vicinity. Will Correspondents please address the Agent to places marked thus * in Montreal. Collections will be taken up at each Meeting.—Please intimate this. JAMES GREEN, Travelling Agent M. A. B. S.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society acknowledges with thanks donations to the Charitable Fund, viz: Messrs. G. B. Burdick, \$25; Thomas Simpson, \$10; John Elliott, \$5; G. A. Holland, \$5; Thomas Costen & Co., \$5; C. R. Dawson, \$5; Rodgers Wine Coy., \$5; W. E. Shaw, \$3; C. C. DeZouche, \$3; Daniel Wilson, \$5. The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—George O. Goodhue, Danville, Pa., \$20; Mrs. R. Campbell, \$20; Mrs. C. A. Low, \$10; H. A. Bessy, \$15. IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., the Charitable Committee of the I. P. B. Society relieved 77 families:— Wood only to \$100 48 Wood and Provisions to 23 Wood and Money to 1 Money to 1 Total 129

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 26th, 1878. Corresponding number last week. Number of inmates— Males 90 104 Females 39 38 Total 129 142 Number of night lodgings given In Night Refuges— Males 231 390 Females 44 65 Boys 4 32 Girls 1 1 Total 279 494 Name of quarter and extra meals distributed: Night Refuge Poor 823 1429 Out-Door Poor 218 1553 Total 1041 2982

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending 26th Jan., and the corresponding week of last year:

Table with columns for Jan. 1878 and Jan. 1877, and sub-columns for DAILY and WEEKLY circulation. Total per week for 1878 is 30,300 and for 1877 is 29,100.

MONTREAL ALMANAC.

Table showing Sun Rises, Moon Rises, and Noon Phases for Jan. 1878.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.

GREENOCK, in Scotland, must be very Liberal indeed. An election has just taken place for the town. There were four candidates, three Liberals and one Conservative. Notwithstanding the division of the Liberal strength, the Radical was elected. A county member has resigned, because of extreme old age, but as the counties are nearly all Conservative, an election will prove nothing in regard to the feeling of the country towards the Beaconsfield Government.

LIEUT.-COL. COFFIN, whose death is announced from Ottawa, was Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty lands. He has for a long time been in the public service, entering as assistant Civil Secretary for Lower Canada in 1832. For a number of years he was a joint Sheriff of Montreal, and was appointed to his last office in 1856. He was a Special Government Commissioner on many occasions. He was long in the volunteer force, and was promoted to Lieut.-Col., for raising the Montreal Field Battery in 1855. In 1872 he declined the Lieut.-Governorship of Manitoba and the North-West territories. He was the author of several works which were published in Montreal, and was a Governor of McGill College. Born in 1808, he was about seventy years of age at the time of his death.

THE EASTERN QUESTION is evidently yet far from a settlement. The return of the British fleet to Bessika Bay, it now appears, was merely the avoidance of an immediate chance for a conflict, and not an indication that negotiations had taken such a turn that war was improbable. So much the explanation of Sir Stafford Northcote in asking for the vote of six millions has made clear. Russia's conditions of peace are regarded by the British Government as very onerous, and as demanding the assembling of a European conference to consider them. The orders to the fleet were countermanded in consequence of the belief that the Russian conditions provided that the question of the Straits was to be referred to a European Conference. From subsequent information it was clear that Russia intended that this question should be settled separately between herself and the Porte. The vote was asked in order that Britain's position in the Council of Nations should be strengthened, and that it should be shown that when Britain had once resolved upon a course she was determined not to leave the sword unsharpened. The Ministry would consider the vote of the money as one of confidence, but not as an incentive to war. The discussion was postponed until Thursday, in order to give the country a chance to express itself in regard to the position of the Government. It seems probable that the Liberals in the House of Commons will oppose an almost united front to the Government, the Marquis of Hartington moving the amendment. They are certainly not disposed to vote confidence in the Government in regard to the Eastern Question. Notwithstanding the vote is expected to pass, after several days debate, by a majority of fifty. It would almost seem as if the real reason for countermanding the order to the fleet was the resignation of Lord Derby and the prospective break-up of the Ministry. The position now is pretty much as it was when it was decided that the fleet should be ordered to Gallipoli and Constantinople. If the Ministry received its vote of money, there would be nothing in the announcements made to ensure that the fleet should not be ordered up again. The question of the Straits is evidently the one to which the Government attaches most importance, and if, as was stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, Austria agrees with England that it must be settled by the Great Powers, there is less chance of a collision over it, for Russia would not care to face Austria in addition to England.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL EPISODE.

When Gen. Grant was at Edinburgh some New York Herald correspondent got hold of him, and sent an account of an interview about various matters. One point was in reference to the deposition of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was plainly intimated that Senator Sumner had lied with reference to the treaty with San Domingo—that pet scheme of President Grant's—first promising his support, and then opposing it. A question in reference to Mr. Sumner's veracity could only be one of misunderstanding. A long discussion followed in the United States as to all the circumstances in connection with Mr. Sumner's removal from the chairmanship, including the dismissal of Mr. Motley from the post of Minister to England. Only one part of this was of any special interest to Canadians, and it was one of the latest things to come to light. It was a memorandum which was prepared by Mr. Sumner on the basis of a treaty with England. The first condition of this remarkable memorandum was so extraordinary that others were great in the shade by comparison with it. Great Britain was to give up her territory on the American continent, and remove her flag from it, including adjacent provinces and islands as a conditional or preliminary. Another stipulation was that Britain should be responsible for all the damage done by Confederate cruisers, whether they had been fitted out in her ports or not. Mr. Sumner's speech about indirect damages cannot yet be out of the memory of our readers, and when such things as these are considered Canadians need not be told that any peaceful settlement on his conditions would have been simply impossible. If the whole United States, President, Cabinet and Congress, had accepted his views, there would have been nothing to do but fight the matter out whenever the United States found Britain entangled in war elsewhere. Mr. Motley was appointed Minister to England at Mr. Sumner's instance, and largely shaped his course in accordance with his advice, notwithstanding that President Grant and Secretary Fish were of a different opinion. The consequence was that no progress was made in regard to the settlement of the difficulties with Britain. President Grant was honestly desirous of arranging matters, but could do nothing with Mr. Motley as Minister to England, and Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Senate having to ratify all treaties, before they are binding; so both of these gentlemen were retired from their positions rather suddenly, and at about the same time. Mr. Sumner's deposition was almost immediately after the rejection of the San Domingo Treaty by the Senate, and his supporters attributed his removal to his having crossed President Grant in this pet scheme. But Gen. Grant's friends say that, although this hastened the action which was taken, it only hastened it, as it would have taken place anyway in consequence of Mr. Sumner's position in regard to Britain. President Grant's known disposition in regard to the "Alabama" and other difficulties make it very easy to accept this latter view of the case. It seems evident from this that Mr. Sumner's usefulness to his country was over with the downfall of slavery. The very mental qualities which made him so great as an opponent of slavery, unfitted him to deal with matters where the right was not entirely on one side. One of the most curious things in connection with this discussion was the strange position taken in regard to this memorandum of Mr. Sumner's by the generally moderate Boston Journal. It applauded it as a proof of his far-sighted statesmanship, and treated it as if an arrangement would have been possible on such a basis. If the memorandum had been adopted, it was intimated, then there would have been no dispute now over the award to Canada for the fisheries. This is candid at any rate. There was no proposition for annexation in the memorandum, and the Journal could only mean that with the British flag removed the Americans would have taken possession of Canada, fisheries and all, or that the fisheries would have been availed of without any arrangement for compensation. If the Journal did not mean one of these two things we are at a loss to think what it could have meant. There are very few, we fancy, even in the United States, who would coolly propose the removal of the British flag from the American continent with adjacent provinces and islands as a condition or preliminary of a treaty. There could be no better scheme devised for its continuance here than such a serious proposal on the part of the United States.

A PUBLIC VACCINATOR'S EXPERIENCE.

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION. Yesterday, at the request of our reporter, Dr. Wolfford Nelson, one of the public vaccinators for Montreal, kindly allowed him to look over his report of his labors to the Board of Health and make extracts. Dr. Nelson first takes up the question of SMALL-POX PROPAGATION, and among other illustrations thereof are the following:— Mrs. Wylie's case, Workman street, just outside limits, when called in found mother and infant in bed, mother, an Englishwoman, had been vaccinated, but not the infant; mother had small-pox, but it was too late to do anything for the child. Wishing to trace the source of the disease in this case, I found on careful enquiry that the milkman who supplied them had had small-pox in his house, also that he kept all of his milk in doors; he also acted as waterman to the district. Facts of this careless and criminal kind are too significant to require any enlarging on. Mde. Hudon de Beaulieu's cases in Workman street. Mde. Beaulieu and family resided in a crowded three-story tenement; during the winter small-pox appeared in the second flat. In the spring all the bedding that had been used by the patients was exposed in the gallery of the tenement, when the disease at once reappeared. Two of her sons, who had nearly reached manhood, had the confluent form and died. CRIMINAL CHARITY. A well-to-do Englishman had small-pox in his house, two children were down, one died. The bedding was given away to the poor. Another case: Small-pox appeared in a well-to-do family, the child a patient of mine recovered. Long afterwards I was informed that given their bedding to the poor.

We are in the habit of censuring the poor uneducated French Canadians; surely if ignorance is considered unpardonable on their part what can be said in favor of such gross criminal conduct on the part of Englishmen? A man well-to-do, educated &c., had small-pox in Dominion street; during his whole illness he shared his bed with a pet Newfoundland dog, while convalescent the dog was allowed out and played with children in Dominion and Coursed streets. The matter was bitterly complained of, but nothing could be done. A grocer and boarding-house keeper on St. Martin street had small-pox in his house; he refused to do anything either in the way of disinfecting the premises, or in having the child removed, but continued his double vocation as above. It is wholly needless for me to inform your Board that the whole neighborhood suffered severely from the disease. There being no law to meet the case the attending physician (myself) was helpless. I was called in to see a child of a Madame Lariviere on Delisle street. Child had small-pox severely and died. Source of disease was as follows: They lent a neighbor a pair of sheets to lay out the corpse of a man who had died of small-pox. The sheets were returned and used at once, without any disinfectants, with the above results. A butcher surrounded by crowded tenements had small-pox in his house over his shop, he kept on selling and the disease spread all about him, until (14) fourteen cases were reported to me. He was just on the other side of the city

line. Matters will continue so until there is sharp and wholesale legislation in the subject. OVERCROWDING. Instances of overcrowding are the rule and not the exception, for instances in a crowded three-story brick tenement in Workman street, I found a family of (7) seven people. Man, wife and five children, all of whom slept in a room of not more than 9 x 3. These large and wretched tenements are not ventilated, and the impure air and stench on entering many of the rooms is perfectly intolerable. Small-pox has greatly prevailed this last summer in the following streets, in particular: St. Martin, Seigneur, Fulford, Dominion and Hunter streets. St. Martin street between the railroad track and St. Joseph street has a large number of three-story brick houses crowded from garret to cellar. The same condition obtains in Seigneur street between these crowded tenements where the inmates have died by the dozen within the last eighteen months. A lane is found having its entrance on Seigneur street. The lane lies parallel to Seigneur and St. Martin streets, it is crowded with houses of all kinds. On one side stretches a vast three-story tenement closely packed with wretched tenants. In warm weather the lane is in a perfect state of muck and filth; of course small-pox was found here, which was duly reported. Mr. Radford made a special visit to the locality. Our French conferees have not inaptly termed it Rue des Cochons—or pig street, and in so doing they have been very happy.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A MERCHANT WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO RETURNS. About a year and a half ago, Mr. James Finlay carried on business at Farmham Centre, and was generally supposed to be in comfortable circumstances. He went to Montreal to purchase goods, and was thought to have a considerable sum of money with him. His wife and family—which comprised several children—looked in vain for his return until days grew into weeks, and no tidings of him. The anxiety and suspense preyed upon the mind of his wife until she became a raving maniac and had to be confined in the Sweetburg jail as such, until her sister, who resides in the western part of Ontario, heard of her distress and came to see her, when she was removed to the sister's home. The business was placed in charge of an assignee and was slowly but surely wound up, while the children were cared for by the neighbors. Many were the conjectures as to the cause of his disappearance, but no tidings were received from him for several months, when one of his former neighbors received a short epistle from him dated in South America, but strange to say, it did not contain any enquiries as to his family or business. Last week, however, he made his appearance at Farmham Centre, and told a strange story of his abduction. He says that on reaching Montreal he proceeded to a bank to realize cash upon a check he held. After transacting his business there, and as he was leaving the bank, he met a stranger, who asked him where he intended purchasing his goods. On his naming the place he intended first to visit, the stranger said he was going to make some purchases at the same place, and they could go along together. Mr. Finlay then started off with his newly-found friend, and on passing one of the numerous saloons his friend asked him to have a glass of ale. As the day was warm he could not refuse, and they entered the saloon together. When his friend had treated him he felt compelled to return the compliment, and after taking the second glass of ale he lost all consciousness, and has no recollection of what took place for several days, when he found himself on board a steamer bound for South America. On reaching port, he found another stranger—friend who had been acquainted with his (Finlay's) mother, and his pleasing tales awakened many youthful recollections in his mind, and he was seized with a desire to visit his aged parent in England, which he did, enjoying a Christmas dinner with her, after which he returned to Farmham Centre, to find his family and his business scattered to the four winds. The facts of the case can be vouched for by many persons in this vicinity, although the "strange" part of the story may require considerable patching before it will hold water. One thing is certain, had he wound up his business himself, he would have had sufficient to pay all his debts, leaving him a surplus for pocket money, so that he was not driven to abscond by pressing creditors, and if his story accounts for his disappearance, it does not account for his remaining away so long.—Coeuvrille Observer.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1878. The Out-Door Relief Board desires to inform the public that the money placed in their hands for the relief of the poor is entirely exhausted; that the last stick of wood has been given out to-day, and that many had to turn away without wood. About three hundred families are relieved weekly. The Board respectfully appeals to our citizens for immediate funds to lay in a further stock of wood and provisions to carry on their work. In connection with the above, the Board respectfully beg attention to the following letter:—

MONTREAL, Jan. 22, 1878. CHARLES ALEXANDER, Chairman Out-Door Relief Board: MY DEAR SIR,—I very much regret that you find yourselves embarrassed in your charitable efforts by an unfounded impression that the St.

George's Society has undertaken the relief of the English poor. The Society has no funds for such an undertaking—in fact, for last year's operations, the maintenance of the Home, and assistance to immigrants and strangers, we are actually \$500 in debt. If the announcement that the resident English poor have to look to your Board for relief will be of service to you, you have my authority to make it public. I am, yours very truly, JOHN KERRY, President St. George's Society.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. PELTIER.

Dr. Peltier's funeral services were celebrated to-day. The funeral cortege left the late residence of the deceased, which is situated on Craig street, near the corner of Bleury, shortly before nine o'clock, and proceeded past Victoria Square and along St. James street to the French Parish Church, in the following order: Students of Victoria, McGill and Bishop's Medical Schools, the hearse, at either side of which were the pall-bearers, namely, Drs. Hingston, Leprohon, Howard, Coderre, Fenwick, D'Orsennens, David and Trudel; the near relatives of the deceased; representatives of the faculties of McGill, Laval, Victoria and Bishop's, and of Union St. Joseph and St. Jean Baptiste Society; several hundreds of citizens, friends and acquaintances of deceased, among whom were noticed Hon. Mr. Dunauchel, L. A. Jetté, Esq., M.P., Hon. Mr. Chauveau, C. S. Chertier, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Law of Laval University, Doctor Rottier, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, Doctors Brostian, Lachapelle, Beaulieu, Laramie, Raymond, Trudel, Robillard, and many other prominent gentlemen. The body of the church was filled with people. Mass was celebrated by Rev. L. H. Paquette, Professor of Theology of the University of Laval, who came from Quebec for the purpose at the request of Bishop Fabre, a representative of the University. He was assisted by Rev. L. Leduc (a near relative of the deceased) and by Rev. D. Levesque as sub-Dean. Mr. F. A. Lavoie led the choir.

MORE BODY-SNATCHING.

WHAT WAS FOUND AT DONAVENTURE DEPOT IN A BOX AND BARREL MARKED "EGGS"—THE OWNERS OF THE "EGGS" DISAPPEAR. The present cold weather gives a great impetus to the work of body-snatching. The three medical schools of Montreal are in full blast, and two bodies are wanted per week in each for purposes of dissection, consequently "prices are firm with an upward tendency," as a commercial reporter would remark, and a strong inducement is held out to unscrupulous men to steal "subjects" from quiet graves. Last evening two French-speaking young men took the train for Lancaster, Ontario, and duly got off at that station. This morning, when the same train, a local (usually known as the "Moccasin"), was returning, the same men got on board at Lancaster, having with them a rough box and a barrel, marked "F. Cardinal, Montreal; eggs." After the train was in motion, the conductor and baggage man thought they

SMELL A PECULIAR ODOR.

and applying their noses to a box and barrel of "eggs," discovered that it emanated from them. The smell was that of decayed flesh. The two passengers appeared very weary, and slept nearly all the way to Montreal, and this, with the other circumstances, so aroused the suspicions of the conductor that they were body-snatchers, and had with them bodies stolen from Lancaster graveyard. Accordingly he made his suspicions known to the authorities here. Detective Murphy and Sergt. Maher opened the box, and found a human body packed up very tightly, while another (or perhaps two) is in the barrel. The men, on arriving, had helped their luggage out of the baggage car, but when the officials wanted to open the articles they had a private conversation, resulting in one of them disappearing immediately. The other soon after following him under pretence of changing a four dollar bill in order to pay charges. Neither of them has turned up since. The remains are now at the depot awaiting information from Lancaster as to where they were procured.

CITY ITEMS.

IT IS STATED here that Lord Dufferin during his visit to this city will have conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. by McGill University. THE LAURENTIDES RAILWAY scandal has aroused all the combative elements in our daily contemporaries the *Miner* and *National*, and it is war to the knife. DEATH OF A LAWYER.—Mr. L. O. Desrosiers, advocate, died on Sunday last. His funeral takes place to-morrow. APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Henry Lamothe, son of Mr. G. Lamothe, Postmaster of Montreal, has been chosen private secretary to Hon. Mr. Laurier. EVEN THE CARTIER CLUB is going to discuss the railway question; it is about time now that the City Council took it up again in view of the action of the Quebec Government.

THE RIVER IS STILL OPEN both above and below the Victoria Bridge, and along the south shore as far as the eye can reach. The ice-bridge is gradually forming again opposite Longueuil now that cold weather has set in, but the inhabitants, for the most part, crossed last night and this morning by Grand Trunk Railway. The habitants are crossing on the ice via Longue Pointe with hay and other produce.

SCORE.—(Editor Witness.)—SIR,—The great success which attended the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club concert, last week, would, I think, warrant them repeating it at an early date, especially as there were four or five other entertainments taking place the same evening, and a great many persons consequently deprived of the opportunity of attending. I am sure that the Directors and gentlemen of the club would feel it a pleasure, when they think that while they are advancing the cause of muscular Christianity, they are the means of making many a poor suffer comfortable.—Yours truly,—MOUNT ROYAL.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—This morning, during the progress of the late Dr. Peltier's funeral procession through Victoria Square, quite a serious accident happened. Mr. Andrew Allan's horse, attached to an empty sleigh, became frightened at something in St. James street, and ran away westward, attempting to cross the line of the procession in the Square. In doing this it struck the sleigh of Dr. Robert L. Macdonnell, throwing him into the street and inflicting a severe wound on the head. At first grave fears were entertained that the casualty was fatal, but on the removal of the doctor to his residence, No. 1,289 St. Catherine street, it was happily found to be only a scalp wound. At noon the doctor was much better.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce to Canadian Christians the Conference to be held at Midway Park, London, next month, for the discussion of and prayer for the second and preliminary advent of our Lord, Lord Shaftesbury is to preside on the second day, and Dr. Donald Fraser, formerly of Montreal, is to be one of the speakers. Major Malan, to whom we are indebted for this information, asks that persons in Canada who are like-minded should spend the same three days, February 26th, 27th and 28th, in praying together over what many of them regard as a fast-moving event. We hope to publish shortly a sermon by D. L. Moody, which has been handed us, declaring his convictions with regards to the hope of the Church in this matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases at the throat, lungs and chest, will always prevail.

These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.—Mr. F. Gerike, the proprietor of this well known and most popular hotel, is determined to spare no effort to retain the large business so long transacted at the Hall.

An eminent physician of large experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a speciality, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease we have still to confess that medicine is almost powerless, yet, in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, which happily constitute the far greater number of cases, we have been able to advance many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard, cure, and even to arrest and cure, this most destructive of human maladies."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILSON'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LEMON.

Noon Advertisements.

A POUND OF CANDIES.

You can now get the best Candies by asking your Grocer for

TESTER'S POUND MIXTURE.

We are now supplying this want for choice Candies in a convenient shape. This mixture can be depended on.

JAS. W. TESTER & CO.

158 and 160 McGill St., opposite Albion Hotel.

TO LOAN.

Money to Invest on Mortgage City Property in various sums. Apply to

COURT & MACINTOSH.

MISS TURNER'S SEMINARY.

734 SHERRIBROOKE STREET.

A new Term will commence on FRIDAY, February 1st, 1878. A Preparatory Class for little boys.

JOHN GLASS,

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Also, Agent for the Negotiation of Loans on Real Estate and Marketable Securities generally.

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GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

That old established Grocery, corner of McGill and Lequette streets, adjoining the Albion Hotel, and occupied as such for the past 25 years; splendid opportunity for an active young man to start in business with small capital. Favorable lease of premises and fixtures can be obtained. Apply on the premises before the 4th February, 6 o'clock.

PURE LIGHT!

As produced by the Silver Light Lamp, is at once the most agreeable and the most economical, using no more oil than a common lamp, and breaking no chimneys.

FOR SALE, Beck Microscope.

new, with case, cost \$75; will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for MICROSCOPE, P. WITNESS Office.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Every variety of Frame—Gilt, Polished Walnut, Walnut and Stained Oil, in all sizes. Don't fail to have your Pictures and Mounts framed, at lowest prices.

WANTED, Samples of Dry Goods or Goods.

Wanted, Samples of Dry Goods or Goods, by a traveller of long experience, and first-class commission either East or West of Toronto. Address H.A.S. WITNESS Office.

WANTED, a young Protestant Girl.

As General Servant, in a family of two; must have the best city references. Apply from 4 to 5 at 741 Craig street.

WANTED, a Good Plain Cook.

Protestant. Apply at 18 Durocher street.

WANTED, a Tablemaid.

Apply at 169 University st.

WANTED, a First-rate Housemaid.

Wanted, a First-rate Housemaid, to go to Toledo, Ohio; unexceptionable references required; wages \$12 per month. Apply 43 Berthelet street, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED, a competent Man.

As Foreman on a large farm in the Island of Montreal. Apply to W. EVANS, Sedona, McGill street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Gentleman.

resident in Belfast, Ireland, and well acquainted with the principal houses, would undertake a few good commissions in the purchase line; references and security given. Address COMMISSION, WITNESS Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a well-educated young Englishman, a situation as Clerk, or any light employment; would accept a small salary. Address W. P. D. WITNESS Office.

BOARD.—A young Gentleman.

can be accommodated with excellent Board and delightful Front Rooms at 18 Victoria street.

BOARD.—At 207 St. Antoine st.,

Back and Front Parlor, with Board.

ROOM.—Wanted, to Rent, by a newly married couple, a large Room, with use of kitchen (rent moderate) state terms. Address RICHARD, 88 Kensington street, Montreal.

ROOMS.—107 Union Avenue. A handsome suite of Rooms; also, Single Rooms, furnished and well heated.

LOST, a Little All-Right Revolver.

No. 104, St. James street, between the Post Office and Court House. Finder will please return to this office.

LOST, a Gold Amethyst Brooch.

An Amethyst, Pearl, or St. Catherine st. Finder will be suitably rewarded by address AMETHYST, this office.

Noon Advertisements.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

At the solicitation of my numerous friends I have consented to offer myself as candidate for Alderman St. Ann's Ward, January 20th, 1878.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

MONTREAL. Terms Reduced to \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day, ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF ROOMS.

F. GERIKE,

Proprietor.

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In the Summer of 1878, visiting Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, the Rhine, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, and the Paris Exposition. All objectionable features incident to European travel entirely removed.

TO LET,

These Brick Stores, belonging to Madame La Marquise de Bassano, occupied by Anthony Force, Esq., situate on Wellington street, opposite the Montreal Warehousing Company's premises, suitable for a manufacturing business or for storage.

TO LET,

A neat Stone Front Cottage, No. 14 Fort street.

TO LET, FURNISHED Cottage, No. 8

Platt street, between St. George and St. Urban sts., furnished including piano, or the furniture will be sold at valuation. Apply on premises.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following properties at private sale. Every sale announced, through this Agency has been fully and properly authorized by the proprietor, intending purchasers can, therefore, act with confidence.

TO OWNERS OF GAS MACHINES

We keep constantly in stock a full supply of the BEST AMERICAN GASOLINE (80°) COAL OIL.

DRAIN PIPES AND CONNECTIONS.

Fire Bricks, Vent Linings, Chimneys, &c.

MURRAY, BRENNER & CO.,

50 ST. HENRY STREET.

THE "NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS"

Is a remarkable paper. It receives and publishes more letters from Ladies and Children, and from settlers in new States and Territories, than any paper on this continent.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a well-educated young Englishman, a situation as Clerk, or any light employment; would accept a small salary. Address W. P. D. WITNESS Office.

BOARD.—A young Gentleman.

can be accommodated with excellent Board and delightful Front Rooms at 18 Victoria street.

BOARD.—At 207 St. Antoine st.,

Back and Front Parlor, with Board.

ROOM.—Wanted, to Rent, by a newly married couple, a large Room, with use of kitchen (rent moderate) state terms. Address RICHARD, 88 Kensington street, Montreal.

ROOMS.—107 Union Avenue. A handsome suite of Rooms; also, Single Rooms, furnished and well heated.

LOST, a Little All-Right Revolver.

No. 104, St. James street, between the Post Office and Court House. Finder will please return to this office.

LOST, a Gold Amethyst Brooch.

An Amethyst, Pearl, or St. Catherine st. Finder will be suitably rewarded by address AMETHYST, this office.

Noon Advertisements.

CADBURY COCOA ESSENCE AND CHOCOLATE.

Requires no certificate as to its genuineness. CADBURY'S name alone is a sufficient guarantee. INVALIDS and CONVALESCENTS should try a package of the COCOA ESSENCE. It is both delicate, delicious and refreshing. Menus delicate people prefer it to tea, and it is certainly much more nourishing.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

Intending Subscribers can now obtain Single or Family Tickets for the Season on application to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 12 Place d'Armes.

CANADA METAL WORKS.

STEAMFITTERS, ENGINEERS, AND MACHINISTS. MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO., 577 Craig street.

TO THE TRADE.

WINCEYS, Checked, striped and Plain, same special values DRESS GOODS in great variety, all heights low.

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Noon Advertisements.

W.M. RUTHERFORD, LUMBER MERCHANT.

has opened an office and retail yard at 418 St. Joseph street, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of Lumber suitable for Builders, Cabinetmakers and Waggonmakers.

REESE'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE STENCIL LETTER AND FIGURES.

With fancy borders and ornaments; new and valuable; indispensable to farmers; greatest invention since printing; changed instantly to form any address, word or name. Sample alphabet sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

SECONDARY CONSIDERATION.—In the active pursuit of pleasure or gain, the inevitable blessing of health is too often forgotten until a disease is firmly seated.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF WHAT FURNITURE in the Dominion is now on sale at greatly reduced rates at H. J. SHAW'S store.

VALUABLE CORNER—CRAIG

AND ST. DOMINIQUE STREETS.—The Subscriber will sell at his rooms on

WEDNESDAY JAN. 30th.

The Property, 477 1/2 and 480 Craig street, Two Store and Upper Tenement. Also, Hangar on St. Dominique street, Brick Coach House and Stables in rear; good stable property, 30 feet on Craig, and 100 feet on St. Dominique street, irregular figure. Central site for manufacturing purposes; good in restrooms in its present shape.

VALUABLE PARCEL OF LAND, ST. MAURICE STREET.

For Warehouse or Manufacturing Premises. The Subscriber will sell at his rooms on

WEDNESDAY, 30th Jan.

The Property, No. 132 St. Maurice street, midway between McGill street and Chaboussay street, with a Wooden House and other Buildings thereon. Area, 5,300 S. Terms liberal. Sale at Eleven o'clock.

CENTRAL PROPERTY, ST. MAURICE STREET.

The Property, No. 135 St. Maurice street, near Dupuy Lane, lot 50 x 75, with the Brick Cottage thereon, will be sold at my rooms on

WEDNESDAY, 30th Jan.

Liberal terms. Sale at Eleven o'clock. JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE LOT OF LAND, NEAR COLE ST. LOUIS CHURCH (MILLERS). 135

FEET IN ST. DOMINIQUE STREET AND 75 FEET IN ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Facing a large Square or Park with a north-south street and a good frontage on the latter. The present owner, desirous of selling at any reasonable figure, will offer inducements in terms and price to command a sale. Sale at my rooms, on FRIDAY, 1st February, at half past TEN o'clock.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACT.

Is the matter of EDOUARD R. BEAUCY, Assignee. The outstanding debts in this matter, amounting to \$1,500, will be sold at the office of the assignee, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 5 & 7 BLEURY STREET.

beg to inform the Bankers, Merchants and Business Men of the Dominion that their large establishment is now in full operation, and that they are prepared to do all kinds of ENGRAVING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, LITHOGRAPHING and TYPE PRINTING, PHOTO-ELECTROTYPING and WOOD ENGRAVING.

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Auction Sales.

SALE OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SALE OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors, Bedstead and Parlor Sets, a good new Knight, Robes, &c., at my store, 726 1/2 Craig St.

PIANOS.

I have now made arrangements so that I can sell first-class new Rosewood Pianos, 7 octaves, sweet and powerful in tone, and handsome Curved Cases (square stand, 5 years), for \$200 each. Second-hand Pianos proportionately low.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Several good second-hand Pianos on hand to be sold at great bargains at

FURNITURE.

The largest and best assorted stock of what FURNITURE in the Dominion is now on sale at greatly reduced rates at H. J. SHAW'S store.

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ROSE TURQUAND.

BY ELLICE HOPKINS

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued)

She waited silently till the crimson wave of her blood had ebbed back again into her sad heart, and then lifted up her eyes to his, full of the vast, sad tenderness of dying men—

"Rose!" he exclaimed, desperately, "do you want to drive me mad? You talk of Charley's happiness, and your happiness: will you not give a thought to mine? Do I not want you, as well as he? My love! my love!"

"That cry of pain, the sight of his white, desperate, pain-stricken face, smote her inmost soul. She made one bound toward him; but an instantaneous flash of triumph in his eyes warned her, and she again drew back.

"Allan!" she cried, "let me come to you as your friend, and I will come at once. Let us forget the past, dear, forget all that has been said and done, and be again as we were. I cannot come to you as your wife; let me come as your little sister."

"Forget the past?" he exclaimed, harshly, angrily. "For God's sake, Rose, don't be so childish! Forget the past? Be as we were? Can I forget that our lips have been clasped together in that long, delicious kiss, and do you think I can resist kissing you again? Can I forget that I have had you in my arms, that our very life-breath has mingled together? Can I forget your own passionate confession of love, which has made you mine forever, however much you may deny me the fruition of those words? The past is dead, child, beyond recall. By that kiss, by your own confession, we are lovers now, not friends, not brother, not sister. And if you will not marry me, we must part."

His words in their passionate outspokenness drove the color again across her cheeks, as the blast drives the mountain mist before it.

"No, my love, my love!" again stretching out yearning arms to her, "I suffer. Come to me as my own true wife, comforting, blessing."

"Allan," she exclaimed, wringing her hands, "I cannot do it. I cannot find my happiness, no, not even yours, on another's anguish and despair. I cannot feel that I have darkened a soul that clung to me and I failed him. I could not be happy if I did. I could not, therefore make you happy. In your very arms, those despairing eyes would search me out at dead of night, when you were peacefully asleep; I should hear him wailing for me. That tortured form would rise up before me with its reproachful gaze, and a voice would sound like a knell in my heart, 'Forsaken, ill-treated, despairing, lost, lost, through you, Allan Keith! Allan Keith!' and her voice rose piercingly sweet, but sadder than all human sadnesses, 'could even your love help me to meet my Saviour, who trusted His suffering creature in my hands, and I forsook him and left him to perish, because I could not give up my own happiness?'"

For a moment Allan Keith was moved and softened. His good angel, his better self, pleaded with him, "Respect this divine voice. Do not make her fall from what she at least feels to be highest in her; but go to her and comfort her soul, and put your hand in hers, and tread with her this difficult path of divine self-sacrifice; knowing that Love, having suffered on the cross, can not be holden of death, but, in virtue of the divine within, must rise to a fuller life in God's own light, when in His own perfect hour He gives you back to each other."

But he thrust the pleading voice from him. Allan Keith had always been used to gaining what he set his heart on, and he could not bear being frustrated, now that his life was in it. He revolted at the thought of Rose being sacrificed; his whole soul rose up in passionate rebellion against it, and he would not, and could not, give her up.

"But don't I suffer?" he said again. "Is it nothing that you sacrifice my happiness? Shall I not want you, crave you, sicken for you, every hour of the day?"

"Yes, dear," she said, gently; "you do want me, but not as my poor boy wants me. You have your active powers, your work, many friends who love you; perhaps even one day, when your heart's wound is healed, one who will take my place and love you, and, perchance, if she be pitiful, enable your heart to turn back to your poor little sister. But, Charley, with his tortured body, his forgotten heart, and his forsaken life, has only my love to make possible to him the love of God, and losing that, he loses all."

"Rose! Rose!" he exclaimed, passionately, "the truth is, you don't love me. You could never talk of another filling your place if you knew what real love is. You don't love me, therefore you forsake me."

"Have I, then, had so many to love me, or has life been so bright to me, that I can afford to love lightly the first who has brought a rich angel's gift to my feet?" she asked with a smile, that in its intensity of unexpressed pain can only be described by the French word *sarcasme*. "Allan, you give me all that you can spare from your work, your science, your friends, your aims in life; the love I give you is myself, my whole life; I have nothing left."

It was the old, old difference between a man's love and woman's love, and he felt, even while he denied, its truth. Once again the better voice pleaded, "Spare her! pity her! respect her choice, and help her to act up to it." Once again he quenched the voice, and his good angel turned from him weeping.

One means he knew he had by which to overcome her. He knew her passionate nature, and why she kept herself beyond his reach. The unerring intellect, pathetically clear, keeping its azure eyes undimmed through all storms of passion and of feeling, he could not blind, but he could drown and overpower it.

"Then, Rose, by that love I claim you mine; yes, and you shall be mine. Once again, Rose, will you come to me of your own free-will? For if not," his voice sunk into a hoarse

whisper, "I must use force to save you from yourself, and compel you; and then at least, you will have the satisfaction of feeling that the sin is mine, not yours."

Once a cock crew, and a soul, faithless to itself, went out into the night and wept bitterly. Still may God use his harmless creatures to warn and save. Far off a peacock uttered his loud, distressful note, like the cry of a child in pain.

"Oh, it is Charley! he is calling for me." In an instant Rose had torn herself out of Allan Keith's arms, and flung herself down on her knees on the grass at his feet, crying, "Oh, my God, I can't, but thou canst! Help me, help me, oh, my God! My God, help me!"

From that moment Allan Keith knew he had lost her. He might possess himself by force of the casket, but the eternal jewel would forever elude his grasp. Against her conscience she could never be his. He rose and strode suddenly away, and flung himself down on a bench out of her sight, and burying his face in his folded arms, wept like a child.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANY.

[For the Witness.]

TIME.

- Time's a hand's breadth; 'tis a tale; 'Tis a vessel under sail; 'Tis an eagle on its way, Darting down upon its prey; 'Tis an arrow in its flight, Mocking the pursuing sight; 'Tis a short-lived, fading flower; 'Tis a rainbow on a shower, 'Tis a momentary ray, Smiling in a winter's day; 'Tis a torrent's rapid stream; 'Tis a shadow; 'tis a dream; 'Tis the closing watch of night, Dying at the rising light; 'Tis a bubble; 'tis a sigh;— prepared, O man, to die.

—New Arrangh, P. G.

A LONDON CROWD.

Of late years, it has been recognized that it is a serious matter to invite all London to a public spectacle, and that prudent precautions must be taken if sad results were to be avoided. Not only are the police distributed in force, and on some occasions the military called to their support, but the route the procession takes is so laid out as to spread the sight-seeing millions over as extended an area as possible. One of the most memorable of national spectacles is yet vivid in our remembrance. The daughter of a royal house has crossed the sea to wed the heir of the British throne. We are standing at a window commanding a view of London Bridge.

From battlement and balcony, on all sides wherever there is space, gay flags and draperies are hung out by the citizens in token of loyalty. The effect of all this lavish expense, however, is nothing compared to the sight of the vast multitude of human beings who not only cover every foot of space in the streets, but block up every window, are ranged in rows on the projecting eaves of shops, throng on the roof-tops, stride over chimney-tops, hang on the lamp-posts, and cling, as if for dear life, wherever there is aught to hold by. The mass in the roadway is so densely packed that it seems impossible to make room for more, but the London rough is not of that opinion, for see, on the right, where a broad street discharges into the line of route, a gang of some thirty brassy fellows have linked arm-in-arm, and, pushing shoulder to shoulder, rush like a battering-ram against the solid wall of flesh. Though they are forced to recoil again and again, they succeed at length in spite of the strenuous efforts of the police, who have not room to act efficiently. There is an indignant howl from the attacked and dislodged party, some of whom, bruised and crushed, are fain to extricate themselves as well as they can and make off to a safer spot. Meanwhile the ominous sound that fills the air is something indescribable. With the myriad voices—the shouting, hooting, laughing, and shrieking—are mingled the incessant tramp and shuffling of the myriad feet. Fierce cries and loud huzzas alternate with the clang of deafening peals from neighboring bellfries, and anon all are mixed together in one discordant uproar, to which there is nothing parallel in human experience. By-and-by a change comes over the scene; the tumultuous clamor is partially stilled, the innumerable faces are all turned in one direction, that from which the procession will advance. Then the frantic firing of broadsides from church bells clashes louder and louder with madder iteration. And now the near Tower guns, with a sudden blast, quell all minor sounds, and their echoes die away the strains of martial music fill the air, and telling us that the royal cortege is at hand, raise expectation to the highest pitch. But still the minutes pass, and the procession does not appear; some glimpses of the royal carriage are caught, but they do not advance. How is it? Well, the fact is, that the whole royal procession, horseguards and all, is reduced at this point almost to a standstill by the solid flesh-and-blood wall of the waiting crowd. It has literally to bore its way through the multitude, much as an auger bores its way through an oak plank. The crowd will not part—it cannot part—to make a way; and it is only by slow and cautious steps that the proud steeds are able to move; the living billows, as it were, lapping their flanks as they pass, leaving no visible gap in the rear. The deafening cheers grow louder as the carriage approaches. Thus for hour after hour, and mile after mile, through one unbroken sea of living men and women the procession creeps slowly on, and thus is the bride of the heir-apparent introduced to their loyal population of the realm.—*Leisure Hours.*

Probably the most convenient assumption we can make is that there may be creatures in a general respect like ourselves on these moons of Mars, but that, owing to the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, their vital energy is so far reduced that they are not more active than we are, despite the feeble action of gravity in their world. The air must be exceedingly rare, most certainly, even if the quantity is proportioned to the volumes of these moons. On this assumption the quantity of air is less than the quantity of terrestrial air as 1 is less than 400 times 400 times 400—that is,

among its only to 1-64,000,000 part of the terrestrial air. Being spread over a surface which is but 1-160,000 of the earth's it follows that the quantity of air above each square mile of surface is 1-400 part only of the quantity over each square mile of our earth's surface. This would be little enough in all conscience; but this is not all. For the action of gravity being according to our assumption, only 1-600 of terrestrial gravity, it follows that the atmospheric pressure, and therefore, density, is further reduced in this degree, giving finally a density equal only to 1-245,000 of the density of our own air. Now, at a height of seven miles, where the atmospheric pressure is reduced to one-fourth that at the sea level, men of ordinary constitution would perish in a few minutes, if not instantly. In Coxwell's ascent to nearly that height, Glaisher fainted, and Coxwell only just had strength left to draw the valve string with his teeth (his hands being already powerless). Yet at a height of seven miles, the density of the air is 60,000 times greater than that which, according to our very reasonable assumption, prevails at the surface of the Martian moons. We can very well believe, then, that in whatever way the inhabitants of these moons may be adapted, corporally and constitutionally, for existence in their small homes, the rarity of the air there must tend to reduce their vital energy. So that we may well imagine, that instead of being able to leap to a height of half a mile or over a distance of two or three miles, they are not more active than we are on earth with 600 times greater weight, but a far more effective respiration. We might, perhaps go even further than this, and assume that, in order to give to the inhabitants of these moons locomotive powers proportioned in the same way to their own dimensions as ours are, they must be supposed very much smaller than we are. We might imagine them in an atmosphere so exceedingly attenuated that creatures which could have vitality enough to move freely about must be no longer than flies or ants, and must have also some such provision as insects have for more effective respiration. In this way we might find in the Martian moons a miniature of our own earth, not only in the proportions of these worlds themselves, their lands and seas and atmospheres, but also in those of the creatures living upon them.

USE OF OPIUM IN MAINE.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook—Dear Sir:—I have just received your note of the 29th ult., enclosing the following sentiment:

"Prohibitionists may learn something about a new phase of the laws which they promote by the announcement that the practice of opium-eating has increased enormously in Maine, and that more morphine is sold in that State than in any other in the Union in proportion to its population. This is owing to the enforcement of the Liquor law."

You ask me what the facts are. This story is an old one, and has been going the rounds of the anti-temperance press for several years. There is not a word of truth in it; it is a lie made entirely out of whole cloth, as the slang phrase is.

The drinkers of alcohol never resort to opium as a substitute. The habit of opium-eating is usually the result of the medical prescription of that dangerous and pernicious drug. The friends of grog-shops resort to all sorts of falsehoods to make an impression unfavorable to prohibition. Here in Portland, it is often falsely said by such people that the Maine Law has driven a vast amount of business out of the State, never to return. And at other times the same persons will declare that the Maine Law is a complete failure; that there is as much liquor sold and drunk in Maine as ever there was. This latter falsehood is the most frequently repeated, and it is no more shameless than that which you send me in the slip about opium-eating in Maine. We used to have many distilleries and breweries in this State; now not one, all are suppressed by the law. We used to have cargoes and cargoes of West India rum imported into the State, now not a single puncheon. Half a million dollars will cover the cost of all the liquor smuggled into the State and sold surreptitiously, while our share of the United States drink-bill would be \$13,000,000, and we used to consume our full share, and more.

In 1866, half Portland was burned down, destroying \$10,000,000, and notwithstanding that, our valuation has been constantly increasing—while the valuation of New York has run down \$12,500,000 the last year, and \$100,000,000 the last five years. The valuation of Boston ran down, also, more than \$8,000,000 the last year. Free rum in New York and in Boston; but the valuation of Portland, under prohibition to the grog-shops, increased \$480,000 the last year, and business here now is as good as at any time in the history of the town. Every year we save more than \$12,500,000, which would be wasted in rum but for the Maine Law. After the experience of the result of prohibition in Maine of more than 20 years, the Maine Law is now supported by both political parties and by an overwhelming public opinion. At the last session of our Legislature, January, 1877, an additional act of greater stringency than any which preceded it, was passed without a dissenting vote in either House, and is thoroughly supported by the popular voice. This would be impossible, were the results of prohibition other than favorable to the highest interests of the State and people.

Truly yours, NEAL DOW, Portland Maine, Nov. 27, 1877.

—Herald of Health.

SCRIBBLEMANIA.

Certainly authorship is a profession. There are authors who are authors and nothing more—men who live by their pen, as a counsel lives by giving opinions, or a physician by prescribing for patients. But this is only partially the case with our literature. A large part of it is not paid for; the author's labor is not set in motion by wages. Many other motives come in, inducing men to address the public in print, besides the motive of wages. Disinterested enthusiasm; youthful ardor of conviction; egotism in some one of its many forms, of ambition; vanity, the desire to teach to preach, to be listened to; mere restlessness of temperament; even the having nothing else to do—these things will make a man write a book quite irrespective of being paid for doing so. Did you ever hear of Catherineot? No! Well Catherineot was a French antiquary of the seventeenth century; a very learned one if learning means to have read many books without understanding. Catherineot printed, whether at his own cost or another's I can't say, a vast number of dissertations on matters of antiquity. David Clement, the curious bibliographer, has collected the titles of one hundred and eighty-two of those dissertations, and adds there were more of them which he had not been able to find. Nobody wanted these dissertations of Catherineot. He wrote them and printed them for his own gratification. As the public would not take his

papers, as Valesius called them, he had recourse to a device to force a circulation for them. There was then no penny post, so he could not, like Herman Heinfetter, post his lucubrations to all likely addresses, but he used to go round the quais in Paris, where the old book-stalls are, and, while pretending to be looking over the books, slip some of his dissertations between the volumes of the *boutiquier*. In this way the one hundred and eighty-two or more, have come down to us. Catherineot is a bye-word, the typical case of scribblemania—of the *insanabile scribendi cacethe*—but the malady is not unknown to our time, and accounts for some of our many reams of print. And even if pure scribblemania is not a common complaint, there are very many other motives to writing besides the avowed and legitimate motive of earning an income by the pen. Why do men make speeches to public meetings, or give lectures in public institutions? It is a great deal of trouble to do so. The motives of the labor are very various. Whatever they are, the same variety of motives urges men to write books.—*Mark Pattison, in Fortnightly Review.*

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.—Blessed be the man who discovered children. He was greater than Columbus. The navigator found a continent, the later explorer opened the way to the Child-world. Of course, there were boys and girls before his day; in fact, nobody knows precisely when children appeared, but their discovery was quite a modern event, a thing of this day and generation. The strange part of this is that, though there had been children since the world began, they had not been really known, and the Child-world was an unexplored country dimly visible to the hearts of a few wisely foolish mothers. And now, the grown-up world having been introduced to the younger world, having mapped its misty coasts and plotted its hills of difficulty, its rivers of ease—there is a great interest manifested in it, and the little people who dwell there have seen marvellous things done for them and their country. To tell that has been done for children since they were discovered would fill a book. Even the science of child-life is interesting, but the art and literature that have sprung up since the way to the Child-world was opened are of still more interest. When it was discovered that children needed a literature, efforts were made to produce it from such materials as were at hand. At first it inclined to the merely "goodish" and dull, and then slowly grew brighter and more natural. The first attempts were failures. The writers talked over the heads of the readers and wearied them, or they talked down to them and offended them. Bad books, of course, sprang up after a while, and the "penny dreadful" newspaper flourished mightily. Still, as time went on, good and true men and loving women began to learn that no man is too wise or good to teach a child, and sweet, bright and instructive books that were neither goodly nor vicious appeared. Only when it came to be understood that children are but younger men and women, only when the author became as a little child, could he enter into the kingdom of children's hearts. Art became recognized as peculiarly the child's friend and teacher, and joined to a newer and fairer literature it produced books and papers the like of which the Child-world had never seen.—*St. Nicholas.*

One of the oldest residences in Portland, located on Fore street, near the Custom House, has been recently fitted up by the ladies of the Temperance Union for a friendly inn, and was dedicated for that purpose New Year's day. Mrs. G. S. Hunt, the president of the association, made the opening address, which was followed by other addresses and exercises. Hon. W. W. Thomas pointed his speech with the donation of \$100. Besides the restaurant, where a good bill of fare will be served at the same rates as at their rooms on Temple street, the inn has sleeping rooms, a parlor, and other homelike appointments for the comfort and safety of those who are weak in the hour of temptation. The coffee-house under the auspices of the temperance ladies has made a year's record that is very gratifying to those who have had it in charge.—*Boston Paper.*

AGRICULTURE.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I may state that I am highly pleased to see the way in which the Labor Question is being discussed in the *Witness*. I would humbly offer another suggestion, i.e., that the farmers would form associations in every locality, and discuss matters relative to their business. At present, they, as a class, live too separate, and in fact there is more tendency to take advantage of one another, than to help each other along. There is in every locality some leading man or men who might use their talent for the advancement of their fellows who perhaps want a little drawing out.

There is a variety of subjects for discussion. Mr. Editor, you might throw out a light hint on this subject. G. H. W.

Westfield, Huron County, Jan. 8th, 1878. [The Grange system does not seem to have extended to Westfield.—Ed. W.]

"T." writes to the *Times*:—"In his reply to the Society of Friends, the Chinese Ambassador refers to the present famine in India, attributing it to so much land being devoted to the cultivation of the poppy. As your readers may wish to know the extent of land upon which the poppy is grown, I beg to state that by the last return in my possession—viz., for 1872-73, 560,355 acres in Bengal produced 42,675 chests of opium. But to this must be added the acreage of the land in Malwa, which produced in the same year 43,542 chests, which in the same proportion, would amount to about 571,740 acres. It appears, therefore, that 1,032,000 acres of the most fertile land in India is devoted to the growth of the poppy."

—S. L. Lyle, of Montgomery County, Pa., gives his experience on this subject in the *Germania Telegraph* as follows: "About five years ago I set out four hundred pear trees, the orchard being rolling ground, south-east exposure. To prevent washing, I terraced about one-half of the ground and planted two hundred trees in sod. The part occupied by the other two hundred trees I used as a truck-patch, keeping the trees under clean cultivation. The trees planted were of the same varieties on each patch. The result at the present time is as follows: Those planted in grass lose by blight five per cent., balance being in healthy condition; those planted in clean soil lose fifty per cent. by blight, balance in unhealthy condition. Put me down on the list with those in favor of grass for pear culture."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POTTED HEAD.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you be kind enough to oblige by trying to give a receipt for Potted Head, in your columns.

Yours respectfully, SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, Jan. 9th, 1878.

NEW IRON POTS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Being a young housekeeper, I shall gladly avail myself of the privilege of asking questions. Can any of your readers tell me what to do with a new iron pot to make it fit for use? SUBSCRIBER.

CHILDREN IN SWISS FACTORIES.—After much discussion and excitement, a new factory law has been passed in Switzerland. The new law prohibits the employment in a factory of any child under the ages of fourteen, and only permits children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to work for a normal day of eight hours. For young persons of this age the school instruction and work in the factory, taken together, are only to occupy ten hours of each day. "The school instruction," says Article 15, "is on no plea whatever to be sacrificed to the demands of the factory work; but if the two conflict, the interests of the factory must yield to those of the school. All Sunday work and night work of persons under eighteen years of age is declared unlawful. Branches of labor are specified in which no child may be employed. Every employer is bound to take a record of the age of every person whom he employs, and no violation on the part of any employer will be excused on the plea of ignorance of the age of his work-folk. But it is the so-called 'Haftpflicht,' or the State's declaration that the factory owner is responsible for the health and security of his work-folk—so far as these are prejudiced by the atmosphere of the workrooms, the nature of the work, or the risks to which the worker is exposed from faults or lapses in the machinery—which called forth (says the *Echo*) the main stress of the attack upon the proposed legislation.

Paris eats a thousand horses every month and hippophagy is gaining ground in the late towns of France. With a view to promote the introduction of horseflesh into the English digerey, Emile Desroix, who first tasted it from necessity in Algeria, and now is unhappy because all the world will not eat it, gave a banquet in Paris on the last Saturday in December and invited the correspondents of all the London journals. Horseflesh was served in a variety of forms—soup, boiled, roast, sausages, etc. Everything except the suetes at dessert were of shewalike extraction. The crowning dish was roast filet, which was very tender and succulent. There were no flavor or odor that in the remotest way reminded one of the stable. The weak point of the feast was salad, which was dressed with oil taken from horse feet.

SELECTIONS.

"Having in my youth severe notions of piety," says a Persian writer, "I used to arise in the night watches to meditate, pray, and read the Koran. One night, fully occupied with these practices, my father, a man of practical piety, awoke. 'Behold,' said I, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, while I alone awake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' answered he, 'it is better to sleep, than wake to remark the faults of thy brethren!'"

The London *Echo* gives the following piece of true history: "Three weeks since, the parish of Sturcheley, in Shropshire, was happy in the possession of a parish church seven hundred years old, and a parson and parish clerk each of whom had seen four-score summers, and had served in their respective capacities for more than half-a-century. On Oct. 12 the parson died of old age; since then the clerk has followed him; and on the Sunday week, while the congregation were assembled within its walls for public worship, the church suddenly parted down the side walls, and entirely across the ceiling and roof, causing consternation among the parishioners, most of whom ran out of the building, while a few sought safety under the tower arch. If the late rector had not preceded restoration under the idea that the building would last his time, he made a remarkably accurate estimate."

The following is the translation of a letter written by a mandarin, who writes up the manners and customs of the various countries for the Chinese archives. In it he speaks of the table habits of the Paris barbarians: "We have dined," he says, "at a table, where the stomach is expected to receive with pleasure some thirty different objects of food, and perhaps ten different liquids. The French and other foreigners eat until they feel very uncomfortable, and require much medicine and drugs, as may be seen by the many chemists' shops of this city. Had you been here the other night and observed how these people rudely scrambled for the food at the supper table! They put their hands violently on the dishes, and departed with each other most roughly." In telling about a ball, he writes: "Oh, if you had seen the women at a ball! They came half undressed. But they are jealous of showing their feet, and seem to desire to hide the floor also, as each woman drags about with her a long robe, on which it is not etiquette to place your shoe. Their eyes are painted round (not all of them), and they use coloring for the lips, and a pearl powder for various exposed sections of the face. They purchase the hair of the dead, and artists work it into various designs; then the women put it on their heads with flowers. And yet they are not a dirty people. The high-caste women are allowed every license. At our *fete* they were clasped round the waist by men they knew not, and danced with painful vigor, for it was hot."



