DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XX. No. 248. LAST EDITION. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1881. LAST EDITION. Price One Cent.

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

BIRTHS.

BRIMS.—On the 30th ult., at 128 Drolet street, the wife of J. C. Brims, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

SOLOMON-SHORES.—On the 3rd November, at the Methodist Parsonage, Waterloo, by the Rev. R. Whiting, Thomas Solomon, of the Township of Stukely, to Mrs. Jane Shores, of Shefford.

HARRIS-SARGEANT.—On the 27th October, at the Methodist Parsonage, Waterloo, by the Rev. R. Whiting, Frederick Eugene Harris to Maria Elizabeth Sargeant, both of Shefford.

DIED.

DALBY.—At St. Lambert, on the 2nd instant, Harold John, infant son of Henry Dalby.

MacFARLANE.—At Australia Concession, English River, on the 24th October, Janet Gorrie, beloved wife of Alexander MacFarlane, aged 83 years, a native of Perthshire, Scotland.

LEGGETT.—At Chatham, Ont., on the 3rd September, 1881, Alexander Leggett, aged 35 years and 4 months, youngest son of the late Robert Leggett, of this city.

Minnesota papers please copy.

QUINN.—In this city, on Friday, 4th November, James Quinn, aged 71 years and 6 months, a native of Comber, County Down, Ireland, for many years toll-gate keeper of Cote des Neiges.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 13 Richmond square, on Sunday, 6th instant, at 2 p.m., to Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWES.—At 122 St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, on the 3rd November, Mabel Gertrude, infant daughter of David Bowes, aged 5 months and 19 days.

Funeral will take place Saturday at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TEABERRY" for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, cosiest little toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

ZOPESA, FROM BRAZIL.—Its wonderful affinity to the digestive apparatus of the human stomach, its most surprising effect upon a torpid Liver, and in cleansing and toning the system, can be tested with a 10 cent sample bottle.

"THE Cocoa bean affords admirable nutritive flesh-forming qualities and staying power. In Cadbury's Cocoa Essence these are retained and *concentrated*, providing an exhilarating infusion, not a starchy soup." *Warnings to Householders.* Canadian Depot, 34 Radegonde street.

MANY GERMANS, it is well known by all who are conversant with their pronunciation, substitute the sound of *d* for that of *th*. A gentleman from Leipsic, being asked how old he was, replied he was dirty (thirty), and when asked the age of his wife, he answered, she was dirty-two (thirty-two.) Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap quickly would wash that "age" off them both.

BEDROOM SUITES in Queen Anne, Floral and other designs, in walnut, ash and other hardwoods, seven pieces, for $24, $28, $30, $40, $45, $55 and upwards. These are all net cash prices, and the lowest in the city. See Wm. King's furniture warerooms, 652 Craig street.

THE WELL-KNOWN firm of Tees & Co. have recently added to their desk and casket manufactory the latest approved machinery, and now have increased facilities for the production of good articles at moderate prices.

HALLOWEEN CONCERT.

People who rent the Queen's Hall after this must expect to appear in the character of compulsory *touters* for a much-puffed piano.

The Weber agents are its lessees, and they declare that no other piano shall enter there but the untunable Grand with strident tones which occupies the stage.

The eighty lines of dreary reading in yesterday's *Gazette* is but dust kicked up to hide the true issue, which is that they would not allow the "Decker" to be placed on the platform, for Mr. Kennedy's use, knowing full well the comparison would kill their impudent pretensions.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS.

403 and 405 Notre Dame street,

Corner of St. Peter street

Velveteens,

Silk Velvets, and

Silk Plushes.

We have just opened up One Case of New Velveteens, nice Blue Black shade, with a beautiful finish, having all the appearance of a Lyons Silk Velvet.

The prices are 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.13, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard, and all equally good value for the money.

Velveteens, in all colors, 75c and $1 per yard.

Black Silk Velvets, from $1.00 to $3.00 per yard.

Black Silk Mantle Velvets, from $3 to $5 per yard.

Black Lyons antle Velvets, from $6.50 to $10 per yard.

Jet Black and Blue Black Silk Plushes and Colored Silk Plushes of every shade in good qualities, makes a rich and effective trimming.

Dresses and Mantles made to order under an experienced Manager.

Five percent Discount for cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED BY

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

Accountant and Commissioner

FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS.

118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office).

NEW CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

Large shipment of NEW PATTERN CARPETS, in HEMP, UNION, WOOL, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVET and AXMINSTER, just opened, and fresh additions arriving weekly. A number of last season's patterns will be cleared out at LARGE REDUCTIONS. Large invoice of HARE'S OILCLOTHS just to hand. LACE CURTAINS in great variety. SHEEPSKIN MATS, all colors. Fine lot of SCHOOL BAGS just finished, from 25c up.

FINEST STOCK. BEST WORKMANSHIP. LOWEST PRICES.

Five percent discount for cash.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

459 and 461 Notre Dame street. 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

GENT'S LINEN COLLARS!

We are still offering Gent's four-ply Linen Collars for 9c.

Gent's Emperor Collars, 17c.
Gent's Perfection Collars, 14c.
Gent's Faultless Collars, 14c.
Gent's London Collars, 14c.
Gent's Windsor Collars, 14c.
Gent's Royal Collars, 14c.
Gent's Baroda Collars, 14c.
Gent's Stand Out Collars, 14c.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS!

Gent's Ready Hemmed White Handkerchiefs from 6c to 12c.

Gent's good quality all linen Handkerchiefs at 16c.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

We have just received a new lot of Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties and Scarfs.

S. CARSLEY.

Special Sale of WOOL UNDERWEAR to-morrow, November 5th; the largest stock in Canada to select from.

A FEW REASONS WHY

EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY

KIDS AT S. CARSLEY'S!

THE LARGEST STOCK!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT!

ALL NEW AND FRESH!

THE VERY BEST VALUE!

BY STANDARD MAKERS!

NEVER BUY THROUGH AGENTS!

BUT DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS!

Ladies and gentlemen who patronize S. Carsley's Kid Glove Emporium are not charged two or three profits, but one, as the skins are selected by their own buyers, the order for quantity given, they are then delivered fresh, beautiful and durable. You can now see why S. Carsley's Kids are the best value in the market.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Ladies Black Taffeta Gloves, lined, two and four buttons. Price, 75c.

Black Silk, two and three elastics, 48 and 52c.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Black Jersey Silk-lined Gloves, 50c pair.
Black Silk-lined Gloves, with cuffs, 67c pair.
Colored Silk-lined Gloves, with cuffs, 67c pair.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Ladies' Oxford Cloth Gloves, 30c.
Colored Cloth Gloves, one and two buttons, 26c, 35c, 38c, 50c.
Colored Cloth Gloves, fur tops, 60c pair.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Colored Cashmere Jersey Gloves, 50c and 75c pair.
Colored Thread-lined Gloves, two buttons, 35c and 38c.
Colored Jersey Thread-lined, 49c pair.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Children's Colored Silk-lined Gloves, 28c to 52c.
Colored Silk Gloves, lined, Jersey, 34c to 44c.
Colored Thread-lined, two buttons, 24c to 34c.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Colored Silk Gloves, lined, fancy tops, 75c pair.
Colored Silk-lined, two and four buttons, 52c and 56c.
Colored Silk-lined Gloves, fancy tops, $1.25.

GLOVES AT S. CARSLEY'S!

Ladies' Black Jersey Gloves, 75c pair.
Black Jersey Cloth Gloves, 25c and 32c.
Black Cloth, two and four buttons, 28c and 38c pair.

S. CARSLEY'S,

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST

—FOR—

BLACK CLOTHS AND DIAGONALS.

Useful Black Broadcloth at $1.75 per yard.
Useful Blue Broadcloth at $1.35, $1.50, $1.85 per yd.
Very good Black Broadcloth at $3.35, $3.75 and $4.00 per yard.
Extra good Black Broadcloth at $6.55 per yard.

BLACK BEAVERS.

Useful Black Beaver at $1.30 and $1.85 per yard.
Good Black Beaver at $2.25, $2.85 and $3.13 per yd.
Extra good Black Beaver at $3.45 and $3.75 per yard.

BLACK DIAGONALS.

Good Black Diagonal at $1.65 and $1.75 per yard.
Very good Black Diagonal at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.35 per yard.
West-of-England Diagonal at $1.80 and $5.50 per yd.
A very good line of Black Diagonals for Overcoats at $2.40 per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICE LIST

—FOR THE—

TWEED DEPARTMENT.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

Useful Canadian Tweed for 38c, 40c and 45c per yard.
Good Canadian Tweed for 55c, 60c and 85c per yard.
Very good Canadian Tweed for $1.00, $1.04 and $1.20 per yard.
Extra good Canadian Tweed for $1.35 per yard.

ENGLISH TWEEDS.

The line of English Tweed we have on hand is considered very good value at $1.25 per yard, though our price is only $1.05 per yard. We have these in the leading patterns. See them.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

Good Scotch Tweed for $1.15, $1.25, $1.40 per yard.
Extra good Scotch Tweed for $1.45, $1.50, $1.65 per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL OIL.—Fred. R. Cole's lamp depot has long been noted for the very best qualities of coal oil at lowest prices. Cole's famous Lustral Oil, Pratt's Astral Oil and Cole's Coal Oil all less than usual prices. We handle enormous quantities, and sell cheap. Full measure delivered free. 418 Notre Dame street.

OUR LIST OF BARGAINS!

—FOR—

TO-MORROW!

GOODS THAT EVERY PERSON WANTS!

TIES! TIES! TIES!

Gent's Ties, worth 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.50, for 25c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS!

Linen Handkerchiefs worth $3.00 per dozen for $2.25.

Linen Handkerchiefs worth $4.50 for $3.00 per dozen.

FLANNEL SHIRTS!

Flannel Shirts worth $2.00 for $1.50.

SOCKS! SOCKS! SOCKS!

One line Socks worth 35c and 45c per pair for 25c per pair.

One line Socks worth 85c, 90c and $1.00 for 65c per pair.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

See our Window for White Dress Shirts, with standing or turn-down collar attached, at $1.10, the cheapest Shirt in the Dominion.

CHAMOIS! CHAMOIS!

Perforated Chamois Shirts, in all sizes, at

R. J. TOOKE'S.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

DON'T FAIL

TO SECURE A BARGAIN

BY GIVING

YOUR ORDER FOR FURNITURE

—AT THE—

Oshawa Cabinet Company's Warerooms,

447 & 449 Notre Dame street,

While the great discount sale is in progress. Every article is marked down to effect a complete clearing of this splendid stock, comprising Furniture of all kinds from the cheapest to the best.

Remember the address,

OSHAWA CABINET COMPANY,

447 and 449 Notre Dame Street.

BISHOP'S

SAFETY

Checks, Drafts, Notes, Exchange, &c., &c., are perfect protection.

GEO. BISHOP & CO.,

Engravers, Lithograph Printers.

1 169 St. James St.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

The following Real Estate, whereof Dame Mary Agnes Kearney, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late PATRICK ROWLAND, deceased, and her minor children are proprietors, *par indivis*, will be sold and adjudged to the last and highest bidder thereof at the Office of J. S. HUNTER, C. CUSHING and H. S. HUNTER, No. 110 St. James street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY the Twenty-third of November, instant, 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, subject to the conditions then and there to be announced, to wit:

"The central part or portion of that certain lot of "land known and designed by the number Eleven Hun"dred and Seventy nine (1179), on the Official Plan in "the Book of Reference of the St. Antoine Ward of the "said City of Montreal, containing twenty-one feet in "width in front, narrowing towards the rear by seventy-"six feet six inches in depth, more or less, English "measure; bounded in front by Aylmer street, in rear "by Lot, official number Eleven Hundred and Seventy-"seven, St. Antoine Ward; on the north-west side by "another part of said Lot, No. 1179, measuring forty-"one feet ten inches in width, in front, belonging to "James Virtue, and on the south-east side by another "part of the same lot, with a brick dwelling and out-"building on said lot now described."

C. CUSHING, N.P.

Montreal, 3rd Nov., 1881.

EARLY DEMAND FOR FURS.

We are prepared to meet it. Our stock of Fur Goods is complete. Sacques, Circulars, Coats, Muffs, Boas, Caps and Gauntlets in great variety at

R. W. COWAN & CO.S,

THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

1 Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter streets.

GOOD Carter's Sleigh, $6.

33 Conway st., Point St. Charles.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

CABLE.

NEW CABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The cable steamer "Faraday" is now at Gravesend. The officials of the American Telegraph and Cable Company say she will sail again during next week. She will endeavor to repair the first cable, and then proceed to Nova Scotia to commence laying the shore end and intermediate section of the second cable. The interruption in the first cable is, roughly speaking, over a thousand miles from the British shore, and its cause is not known. About seventeen hundred miles of the second cable have been laid.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The meeting of the Central Executive of the Ladies' Land League yesterday was attended by Miss Helen Taylor, a member of the London School Board, who came over to throw in her lot with Miss Parnell and her assistants. She said every Englishman or Englishwoman who had the smallest respect for constitutional liberty was morally bound to enter the strongest protest against the iniquities now disgracing English law in Ireland. Miss Taylor was appointed a member of the Political Prisoners' Aid Society.

A good deal of jubiliation exists in League quarters at the result of the municipal elections in the great Irish centres in England on Tuesday.

When the Kilkenny hounds met at the Killeen cover the farmers told the hunting party they would not allow them to pursue the sport over their farms. The hounds were taken back to the kennel.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, replying to an address of the branch Land League, advised the tenants to tender fair rent. If refused, the fault would not be theirs. It would show the Irish can for their country's sake endure insults and injuries. He declared the Government had established a reign of terror.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An Armagh correspondent discussing the fears entertained in some quarters, in regard to a block in the working of the Land Act, says it is obviously absurd to suppose, because so many thousand notices have been served, they will all or even a decent proportion of them ever come to trial. As soon as a few decisions have been given, and as soon as the tendency of the decisions begins to be grasped by the landlord and tenant an amicable arrangement will take place in an overwhelming proportion of the cases.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Cabinet Council will probably be held on Tuesday. There is some reason to believe the Irish Government has information of the serious designs of a section of the extremists to provoke risings throughout the country before the progress of the Land Act has time to create a better feeling among the people.

COOLIES CRUELLY TREATED.

LIMA, Oct. 12.—It is reported that horrible cruelties are inflicted on the Coolie laborers on the plantations in Peru.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Standard* reasserts the truth of the rumor that Mr. Gladstone proposes to retire from public life.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 3.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows. "The British Commissioners who came here to negotiate for a Franco-British commercial treaty, will return home on Saturday. There will be no treaty. The French offers have been officially noted, but they fall far short of the point at which a compromise might be entertained. The principal differences are relative to cotton." The correspondent says he is confident that the Gambetta Ministry will prove more reasonable than the present one.

TRIAL OF LEFROY.

MAIDSTONE, Nov. 4.—The trial of Lefroy for the murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway train has commenced. The prisoner was calm and pleaded not guilty. The court was densely crowded.

CABLE NOTES.

A considerable quantity of dynamite was discovered during the search of the German steamer which was recently detained in the Dardanelles while on her way from Hamburg to Odessa and Taganrog.

AMERICAN.

ANOTHER CHECK.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—The Insurance Commissioner refuses to authorize the grave yard insurance companies to transact business in this State.

KILLED BY HIS OWN QUACK MEDICINE.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 4.—James W. Teal, aged 18, died on Wednesday, it is supposed poisoned by arsenic in a patent fever ague cure, of which he was agent. Being sick he took 20 to 30 bottles without regard to directions.

THE JERSEY BANK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—William Squire, formerly a clerk and stock holder in the suspended bank, informed the Comptroller of the currency two years ago the Bank was probably unsound. The examiner who was sent on was hoodwinked by Baldwin and made only a superficial examination. It is now revealed that three years ago a clerk in the Bank embezzled $50,000.

A BIG INVESTMENT.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—It is stated that an English syndicate seeking to invest one hundred million dollars in America is about to purchase railroads and coal lands in this State.

COLORED PEOPLE'S INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

RALEIGH, N.C., Nov. 3.—The State Fair of the colored people, known as the North Carolina Industrial Fair, is in progress in this city. It is their third annual fair, and was opened by Gov. Jarvis, who delivered an address full of wise and pertinent suggestions. He warmly congratulated the colored people upon the exhibition, which is a highly creditable one. Addresses were also delivered by the Mayor, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and others. Ex-Senator Bruce is expected to speak, and on Friday Senator Z. B. Vance will deliver an address. The attendance is large and the exhibition the best they have held.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 3.—In view of the reports that the graveyard insurance men are beginning operations in certain portions of this State, an examination has been made of the statutes of New Jersey, which plainly shows that the law can lay strong hands upon these speculators. The statutes are stringent as to insurance companies, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of State, who is also ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance, to enforce them. It has been the practice whenever the insurance question has been brought into any of the courts to construe the law strictly. This forecasts the poor chance these companies appear to have in this State, and the knowledge of these facts will tend to send the agents in Hunterdon county back to Pennsylvania.

THE LATE PRESIDENT'S ESTATE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Garfield, at Painesville, Lake County, yesterday took out letters of administration on the late President's estate. Her bondsmen are W. S. Streator, Internal Revenue Collector, and N. B. Sherwin, Cleveland's Postmaster, both of whom have been General Garfield's life-long friends. The main bulk of the property to be cared for is the house at Washington and the farm at Mentor. There is very little personal property, and the life insurance of $50,000 is equally divided between the wife and family.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The new British Minister, Mr. Sackville-West, responding to the address of the Reception Committee to-day, expressed the hope that the present good feeling between the United States and Great Britain might be lasting.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The season of lake navigation is nearly closed. The Chicago elevators now contain 12,000,000 bushels of grain against 10,500,000 at this time a year ago. A steamer was on Wednesday engaged to carry corn to Buffalo for 1½ cents per bushel.

A somewhat peculiar strike occurred at the Stock Yards, Indianapolis, on Wednesday. The price of board at the hotel was raised, to the dissatisfaction of a number of the commission men and other patrons, who at once entered into a contract not to patronize either the hotel or the bar until the former rates were restored.

The general court martial for the trial for alleged embezzlement of Government funds of Second Lieutenant H. O. Flipper, colored, Tenth Cavalry, met on Wednesday at Fort Davis, Texas.

Diphtheria threatens to become epidemic in Brooklyn, N.Y.

The New York *Sun* says the Government has retained District Attorney Rollins in the Guiteau case.

The *Tribune* says in the next session of Congress a vigorous effort will be made to admit Dakota as a State.

The danger of a water famine in New York is past. Two and a half inches of rain had fallen up to Tuesday morning, and the Croton River was rising fast.

James McGuire, of North Bennington, Vt., was killed by the evening train for Bennington on Wednesday night near that village. It is thought he was intoxicated, as he was lying on the track. Deceased was about 25 years old.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

(Special to the Witness, Nov. 4.)

SIR LEONARD AND LADY TILLEY left for New York and Washington to-day. It is stated that the Finance Minister has gone on a special mission in connection with the commercial relations of the countries.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the Hon. Mr. Laird will continue to act as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West territories until a successor is appointed.

A PRIVATE CABLEGRAM has been received, stating that the American-Canadian-European and Asiatic Cable Company, which was chartered last session, has completed organization. The Board of Directors is one of the strongest in capital and influence ever formed. The capital has been all subscribed and operations will be commenced at once. The Company intend laying two cables next year, and will during the coming winter make arrangements for the construction of land lines from Halifax to Victoria, connecting with all the principal cities of the Dominion.

THE DIRECTORS of the Canadian Pacific Railway are to have a conference with a civic deputation in regard to the location of workshops here.

THE PATENT CASE of Ives & Co. *vs.* The Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, which was to have come up for final hearing before the Commissioner of Patents yesterday afternoon, was laid over at the request of both parties. It is understood that an amicable arrangement has been come at by the two firms.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY occurred at Lauge Gardien, on the line of the Occidental Railway, in Ottawa County, some 14 miles from the city, on Wednesday afternoon. Eli Cousineau and Paul Patrie had a dispute over some land, upon which the latter resided, when the former drew a revolver and fired seven shots in succession at Patrie, who was seriously wounded. Every shot took effect. Three of the bullets were found in Patrie's arms, and four in his body, and a couple at the groin. Five bullets have been extracted. Patrie lies in a precarious condition, and his recovery is not considered probable, as he is nearly 70 years of age. Cousineau was arrested, and taken to Aylmer Gaol. He was fully committed for trial by the District Magistrate yesterday afternoon.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN leaves for Quebec this afternoon.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER and Mr. C. Schrieber left for the East to-day.

THE MARQUIS OF BASSANO is in this city and the guest of the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia.

THE HON. JUSTICE JOHNSON, of the Superior Court of Quebec, was the guest of the Governor-General yesterday.

TORONTO.

(Special to the Witness, Nov. 4.)

THE NUMBERS enrolled at the night schools are not quite equal to former years, but they are not on that account considered less satisfactory. Formerly a considerable number of roughs entered for the purpose of creating disturbance without intention of remaining beyond a few days. It is believed that much fewer of this class have entered this year. There are 555 altogether, of whom 120 are girls.

LIEUTENANT EGERTON A. DENISON, 4th Batt. South Staffordshire Regiment, who has recently put in a course at the School of Military Instruction, Aldershot, passed head of the list of officers at the final examination, and was reported on to H. R. H. the Commander in Chief. Lieut. Denison is a brother of our Police Magistrate.

WITHIN THE PAST two weeks a considerable quantity of potatoes has reached Toronto from the Province of Quebec. They have been brought up by the propellers carrying local freight between here and Montreal as back freight.

MR. RICHARDSON CASSELS, son of Mr. Robert Cassels, of Montreal took the second Scholarship at the second intermediate law examination this week.

STEVENSVILLE, ONT.

AN EVANGELIST FINED.—The Rev. G. C. Squires, an evangelist, was arraigned on Thursday before three magistrates charged with improper conduct toward a married lady of this place. This lady and husband were converts, and testified that the rev. gentleman insulted the lady by asking her for a kiss and putting his arm around her. Several witnesses were examined, after which Squires was fined $1 and costs.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE—THE CIVIC ADDRESS.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—The departure of the Governor-General this afternoon attracted a large crowd to the City Hall and at the railway depot, as many labor under the impression that he will not return to Canada again, but such a thing is denied as at all likely by Government officials. A guard of honor was stationed at both the City Hall and railway depot. The official car on the Occidental Railway conveys His Excellency to Quebec.

The following address was made to His Excellency, who made a suitable reply:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Recognizing the impartial spirit and statesmanlike method with which Your Excellency has discharged the responsibilities devolving upon the Viceroy of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, since your arrival in Canada, the members of this Council, representing the Capital city of the Dominion, feel that they but re-echo a national sentiment when assuring Your Excellency that, whilst your absence from the country will be regretted by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, your return will be hailed with that genuine welcome which springs from loyal attachment to the exponent of imperial dignity on this continent.

We have not failed to appreciate the unaffected interest manifested by Your Excellency in all matters appertaining to the development and utilization of those natural advantages peculiar to this district. Civic improvements, industrial facilities, educational advantages, in short, those varied and varying interests which tend to impart solidity to and promote prosperity in a community, have all been critically commented on by Your Excellency whensoever an opportunity presented itself, and our regret is that the financial resources of the Corporation did not at the time justify the adoption of many practical suggestions designed to permanently improve the appearance of the Capital.

We take the liberty of expressing congratulations upon the loyal and earnest reception accorded Your Excellency in your recent tour through Manitoba and the North-West territories, and we are convinced that every Canadian feels deeply grateful for the eloquent and well considered sentiments publicly expressed by you as to the future of that great and promising country.

We would respectfully request your Excellency to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen assurances of our undiminished devotion and loyalty. It is with no unworthy motive of dependency that we, as Canadians, desire to add strength and permanence to our connection with the mother country; for, deeming it a privilege to be joint inheritors of the most perfect form of government known to the civilized world, we are at all times prepared, should danger threaten, to assist in maintaining England's traditional greatness.

We sincerely trust that your Royal Consort, the Princess Louise, may have sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to return with your Excellency to Canada. We would ask your Excellency to further convey to Her Royal Highness our heartfelt sympathies, together with expressions of genuine respect and attachment.

Signed at Ottawa, this 4th day of November, 1881.

C. H. MACKINTOSH, Mayor.

W. P. LETT, City Clerk.

Major Chater, Captain Percival and Captain Bagot accompany the Marquis of Lorne in his trip over the ocean. Major Chater was dined at the Rideau Club last evening. He is to rejoin his regiment in South Africa.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The Lieutenant-Governor publishes the following in to-day's *Chronicle*: "The Lieutenant Governor desires to intimate to the inhabitants of the city that his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, will leave Quebec on a visit to England on Saturday, the 5th day of November inst. On that occasion the Lieutenant-Governor will present on his part as well as on behalf of the inhabitants of this Province an address conveying to His Excellency the sentiments of esteem, respect and attachment which the people of this Province entertain toward His Excellency. The Lieutenant-Governor hereby invites the citizens to be present at the Messrs. Allans' wharf on Saturday, the 5th day of November inst., at 9 o'clock a.m."

QUEBEC.

(Via Montreal Line, Nov. 4.)

ASHORE.—A despatch was received at the Department of Marine yesterday, stating that the Government SS. "La Canadienne," Capt. Bolduc, had run ashore on White Island Reef about two o'clock in the morning and remained. Mr. J.U. Gregory, Superintendent, caused a despatch to be sent to the steamer "Contest" at L'Islet to proceed to the assistance of "La Canadienne," and as soon as men and appliances could be got ready he left in the "Druid" for the scene of the disaster. It is expected she will get off as the tides are making. "La Canadienne" was in charge of a pilot at the time of the accident.

SNOW.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Nov. 4.—Early this morning we had our first snow. This afternoon it is snowing heavily, but melting almost as fast as it falls. The air is raw and cold.

MITCHELL, Nov. 4.—The ground is covered with snow this morning. Cold and wintry.

LARGE FAIR BUT LOW PRICES.

GLENCOE, Nov. 2.—The largest cattle fair ever held in the west took place at Glencoe to-day. Good judges estimate that from 1,800 to 2,000 head were on the ground. About forty buyers were present. As usual, prices varied with the quality of the beasts, but were generally down from five to ten dollars per head from last year's rates, and yet a large number, certainly more than half, were sold. Two year steers, poor quality, went for 2½ cents; middling to good, 3 to 3½ cents; prime, 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Most of the best cattle were sold, but a large number were withdrawn, owing to the low bids. In general terms, it may be said that prices ruled much lower than was anticipated, especially with respect to poor quality and middlings. Very few fat cattle were to be seen, and not a dozen for export. Owing to the summer drought the average condition was poor.

SHIPPING

The Beaver Line SS. "Lake Winnipeg" from Quebec the 21st ult., with 205 cattle, 852 sheep and four horses, arrived at Liverpool to-day, having lost 111 sheep and 44 cattle in a south-east hurricane on Monday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Nov. 4, 10 a.m.—The low area which was over the Ottawa Valley yesterday is now over the Maritime Provinces, and another depression is developing in the western and north-western States. The weather has turned colder in the lower lake region, and snow flurries have been general. Storm signals are down on the lakes, but continued to the east of them. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Lakes, westerly shifting to southerly winds, fresh to strong in force, fair cold weather, probably a little milder to-morrow. St. Lawrence, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, fair colder weather. Gulf, high winds and gales from the west and north-west, cloudy weather, with rain areas, followed by considerably cold weather and snow flurries. Maritime, high winds and gales from the eastward, gradually veering toward the westward, rainy mild weather to-day, followed by cold weather to-morrow

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

A REVOLT IN MECCA.

There is much anxiety in Constantinople about affairs in Arabia. It is rumored that the Sheerif of Mecca has declared himself Khalif and liberated Midhat Pasha. Certain tribes in the vicinity of Mecca are in revolt. The Turkish commander has been instructed to arrest the Sheerif if necessary.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

M. Brisson, Republican, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, was on Thursday elected President of the Chamber.

A Paris despatch says the French press express covert satisfaction with the result of the German elections in Alsace and Lorraine. In the late Reichstag the autonomists held several seats. They have all been won by protesters.

The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed.

M. Gambetta holds interviews daily with political personages, with the view of having a Cabinet ready after the termination of the debate on Tunis a week hence.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

The *Standard's* startling announcement that Mr. Gladstone contemplates resigning the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at an early day and meditates retiring altogether from official life has naturally produced much excitement. The Liberal papers deny that there is any truth in the latter part of the assertion, though they think it would be wise for the Premier to be released from the financial part of his duties. In his speech at Leeds Mr. Gladstone uttered his conviction that the future of the Liberal party was assured even without himself as its leader. But it appeared from his second speech on the same day, in which he styled Lord Derby one of the brightest ornaments of the Liberal party, as also from his recent visit to Knowsley, that the Premier has taken into serious consideration the question who may eventually be his successor in the leadership. The *St. James Gazette* thinks that Lord Derby will be at any rate brought into the Cabinet in order to put himself on record more clearly on the Liberal side, so that even the rank and file of the party may begin to look to him all through the country.

THE RECENT ROYAL INTERVIEWS.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the New York *Herald* says: The Imperial Council met on the 30th of October for the first time since the interview between Humbert and the Emperor of Austria. The *Herald* correspondent states that in the opinion of the Russian Government, the interview is entirely the result of Prince Bismarck's intrigues, and that, at least for the present, its signification is threatening only to France. Austria will not have cause to regret the engagement it has just taken till later on. These engagements will probably lead to her losing part of her German territory. They leave Italy free to act as she pleases so long as her action does not clash with the interests of the three Emperors with whom is now concluded a moral alliance through the intermediary of Austria. Whatever Italy may do in regard to matters neither Russian nor German, she may count on the neutrality of Austria. Italy, on the other hand, has pledged herself not to hinder Austria from acting as the latter may think fit in the direction of Greece and in dealing with the question of the extension of Greek territory. The Imperial Council, which was presided over by the Grand Duke Michael, is unanimously of opinion that as Russia has her hands full in attending to her domestic troubles, and Austria is likely to be ere long embroiled with Greece, if not indeed eventually with Russia, neither nation will be able to interfere in other European affairs for a long time to come.

The Slavophile press expresses great apprehension at the prospect of an alliance with Germany, Austria and Italy. It considers that such a coalition will destroy the peace of Europe, as it must necessarily excite the aggressive instincts of the respective Governments. In spite of the declaration of the peaceful and defensive character of the triple alliance, it must be a menace at the starting point of a policy of aggression and a precursor of war.

THE IRISH AGITATION.

Accounts of the affray at Belmullet, County Mayo, last week, appear to have been exaggerated. It is now stated that only one death resulted from the shooting.

Several hundred fresh cases for adjustment of rents were notified to the Land Court on Thursday. The block of business increases. A tenant farmer named Doherty was shot dead on entering his house at Carrigan on Wednesday evening. It is believed he was killed because he paid rent. He had been boycotted. There were two arrests.

The police in Limerick have been provided with revolvers.

Mr. Hugh Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed to succeed Lord O'Hagan as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. William M. Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, will succeed Mr. Law.

Patrick Egan will contest Mallow against Mr. Johnson, whose appointment necessitates a fresh election.

The New York *Herald* correspondent sought an interview with Mr. Sexton immediately after his release, but was informed that he had retired to rest at once, and was then being examined by a medical man who had been called a few minutes after Mr. Sexton reached home. The doctor stated that his patient is in a very bad condition, and very much worse than before his incarceration. Mr. Sexton is suffering from a complication of diseases, including pneumonia, spinal irritation and gastric disturbance. He has been ordered abroad at the earliest moment when he can be removed. He is at present unable to travel. As a matter of fact this course has been urged upon him long before his arrest. Owing to the precarious condition of his heart, it now appears absolutely necessary that he should seek a more genial climate. During the eighteen days of his imprisonment he was confined to his bed, and for seven days was in absolute solitude. Mr. Sexton speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from all the officials in the gaol.

It is stated that the King and Queen of Spain will visit Vienna.

Floods have caused enormous damage in various parts of Servia.

The Nihilists have issued threats that will prevent the Czar's coronation unless he grants specified concessions.

Five political prisoners tried last week in St. Petersburg were sentenced to terms of ten to fourteen years. The offences were not serious.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, and Princess Grisela, will in the month of May next return the visit of the King and Queen of Italy.

At a secret Consistory, the Pope spoke with unwonted violence. He strongly blamed the Emperor Francis Joseph for receiving King Humbert. He said something must be done to shake the yoke from Christendom.

Advices from Sydney say a British corvette visited New Guinea in August, landed a force and punished the inhabitants of the village of Kalo for murdering mission teachers. After a short fight the head-chief was killed and the natives yielded. The Chief's house was destroyed.

It is said in Berlin that the anti-Semitics will support the Socialist candidates in the second ballot. Ultramontane organ advises the Catholics to vote for the Conservatives. The *Kreuzzeitung* says the continued success of the Progressists and Secessionists means "*finis Germaniæ.*"

AMERICAN.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church, now in session in New York, has accepted the proposition of the Rev. J. S. Sancher to donate $7,000 to establish a theological department at Foo Chow, China, in connection with the Anglo-Chinese College. Sixty-two thousand dollars were appropriated to China Missions, and $151,000 appropriated for missionary work in Europe, Siberia, South America and North India.

"CRANKS" TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday adopted a resolution urging provision to be made by Congress for the punishment of persons threatening or doing violence to public officials or committees, or making fraudulent or unwarrantable demands upon them, or vexatiously obtruding upon them, after considerate answers had been returned to their applications, and to defer insane people from frequenting public offices and buildings, and following citizens in the service of the country.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The New York *Post's* Washington special says the object of recent purchases of Confederate bonds is to get coupons maturing July 1st, 1865, with bonds attached as vouchers. Interest upon these bonds was paid by the Confederate Government from funds alleged to be in the Bank of England January 1st, 1865. The rebellion collapsed the following April, consequently the July coupons when due were not presented for payment. A combination of English operators made arrangements for payment of the full face value of these coupons from the fund on deposit and are now having them cashed.

THE JERSEY BANK.

The New York *Telegram's* Newark despatch says:—John Eastwood is arranging with other depositors of the broken bank to bring action against the Government. They claim that the Government, by false reports of the condition of the bank, is responsible for the losses entailed, at least as much as the directors and stockholders. Much indignation is felt against Shelley, bank examiner, for making an incorrect report a year ago. A good deal of investigation of bank affairs is in progress, and there are fears of unpleasant disclosures. Thus far, however, nothing has been developed to further disturb confidence. All depositors are withdrawing funds from banks and buying government bonds. Bond dealers report an unusually large retail business.

The *Commercial's* Washington despatch says: "Information reaches Washington that depositors and creditors of national banks in different sections of the country are greatly concerned about the safety of these institutions. Assurance of perfect safety, founded upon a frequent examination of the books by Government officials, has been rudely dispelled by the failure of the bank at Newark."

On Thursday morning Mr. Robinson, counsel for Guiteau, made application for more time to prepare for trial.

A Buenos Ayres despatch says Chili has sent a special mission to Peru to conclude a treaty of peace, or provide for complete military occupation of Peru.

It is stated that the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has expelled S. M. Bogert for violation of the commission laws. He forfeits his seat, valued at $30,000.

The President of the Southern Mormon Mission leaves Chattanooga, Tenn., soon for Salt Lake with 150 converts. Three hundred other converts have been secured, some in the district, within a few months.

A sail boat capsized off Presqu' Isle, Lake Huron, on September 20th. Four persons were drowned. It is alleged that a party of hunters found the bodies in the woods, near the shore, entirely stripped. One man is said to have had $800 on his person when he started on his voyage.

Advices from Sydney, *via* San Francisco, say a British corvette visited New Guinea in August, landed a force, and punished the inhabitants of the village of Kalfo for murdering mission teachers. After a short fight the head chief was killed and the natives yielded. The chief's house was destroyed.

CANADIAN

OWEN SOUND.

BAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, while the steamer "Manitoban" was landing freight at Miller & Layton's warehouse, one of the hands named Wm. Pringle, a young man from Collingwood, got caught in the windlass, and had his left foot so seriously mangled that amputation was necessary.

WINNIPEG.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS in the new districts took place on Wednesday. Brandon only has been heard from. J. W. Sifton, 312; C. R. Tuttle, 245; Major Rogers, 145; Robert Currie, 119. Mr. Sifton was elected by 67 majority.

THE SUM of $14,500 has been subscribed in three days in aid of the proposed St. John's new Episcopal college, exclusive of the £1,000 sterling English grant.

MR. PROTHONOTARY MACDONALD has resigned his position, and Mr. Geoffrey H. Walker, son of the Attorney-General, has been appointed his successor, at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

THE RAILWAY WAR still rages. The South-Western got permission from the City Council to run a temporary track south of the Syndicate track, upon which to run their engines and rolling stock, in order to push construction. The men laid it over the Syndicate southern grade one stormy night, and Wednesday the Syndicate took a gang of men and commenced track-laying. Coming on Logan street, they raised the grade and buried the South-Western track. Trouble is anticipated, for the South-Western intend to use force to pass their engines and rolling stock over it.

QUEBEC.

IN THE CASE of Moore, convicted of manslaughter, his counsel, Mr. John O'Farrell, has arrested sentence, on the ground that the indictment declares that he committed the offence on the high seas, when, in fact, the cruelties occurred there, and death took place in the district of Temiscouata.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, held on Wednesday, the question of the fixing of the next exhibition was discussed, but the chairman held that the Board of Arts and Agriculture had lost those powers since the permanent exhibition committee was named by the Government. Nevertheless, the discussion was kept up until six o'clock, when the decision of the chair was reversed, and a resolution passed suggesting to the permanent committee the desirability of making arrangements for holding the next exhibition at Quebec. The resolution was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, seconded by the Rev. Abbe Audet. For the resolution—The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Abbe Audet, Carrier and Carril; against—L. J. Boivin, Bulmer and Rolland.

HALIFAX.

IN THE SUPREME COURT on Thursday Judge Weatherbe gave decision in the case of Almon *et al. versus* the British American Insurance Company, an action on a policy of insurance on freight in the schooner "W. J. Nelson," from Bridgewater to Barbadoes, lost at sea, the amount of the policy being $750. The principal plea was that the schooner was lost to the knowledge of the insurers before the policy was issued. The case was tried by jury. The verdict was for the amount claimed, with interest.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. DOUGLAS.

On Monday evening, the 24th ult., the annual sermon was delivered before the missionary society of the Methodist Church of Canada, in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the General Conference. The following is a summary of the discourse.

Dr. Douglas took for his text the first four verses of the 42nd chapter of Isaiah:

"Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him; he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles. He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause His voice to be heard in the street. A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench; He shall bring forth judgment unto truth. He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for His law."

By way of preface the Doctor said it was a singular fact that the old, antique Jews, holding the keys of the past, and the Gentiles, holding the keys of the future, were agreed in regarding this as one of the finest of the Messianic prophecies. Twice pronounced by the lips of Jesus as descriptive of His work, it was enshrined in dignity and sacredness forever. Unlike the Greek intellect, which was speculative, ideal and constructive, the Semitic or Hebrew mind was personal, direct and practical. It had left its impress on the passage in the text, which would stand throughout all time as a record of God's purpose and plan for the regeneration and uplifting of the race, until He shall sit in judgment upon the earth, and the isles shall wait for His law. Proceeding to an analysis of the text he pointed out a purpose, an agent, a work, a method and the results, and he invoked the Divine unction on the service, that it might prove a benediction and an abiding blessing.

The triune purpose of the text was disclosed in a beautiful poetic statement, and the songs of the prophets stood out very distinct from the poetry of all time. Poetic song, how it enthroned sweet peace in the conflicting bosom; how it stood in the spirit temple like a mighty magician and compelled ever power of intellect and emotion to own the touch of its Divine law. Here it was seen in a loftier *role*, as unfolding to us the fundamental truth and purpose of the Triune God. "Behold," said the Father, "my Son," &c. Science, as the handmaid of religious faith, had reached down and uncovered and traced out the deepest intuitions of the soul, and demonstrated their harmony with the essentials of Christianity. The conception of the Trinity was an intuition of the soul, or how otherwise could they account for the fact that in every type of religion formulated by the intelligence of man they were confronted with the germ of an idea of a Triune God. Before this great mystery of the Godhead reason made an emphatic pause, and utterly rejected all attempt at analysis. This was the great foundation on which rested that mighty temple of evangelical truth, into which all must enter who would find spiritual repose. "Let there be light," said God in creation, and behold a trinity: rain, heat and light all combined to give life to the universe. "Let there be light," said God in redemption, and behold a Trinity, finding its consummation in Him who exclaimed, "I am the light of the world; a light to lighten the Gentiles, a light to my people Israel."

Coming, in the second place, to the wondrous agent, gifted by God, he pointed to the antecedent conditions of charity and the mighty forces that are called into exercise to empower it to confer its gifts. Charity undertook to clothe the naked, feed the perishing, but the heavens had to give the rain, the earth its grass, and nature absorbed the one and the animal the other. The combined forces of heaven and earth, the human and the divine, were called forth to enable charity to perform its work. In like manner, when Divine charity undertook to save our perishing race, what antecedent forces were brought into play! The eternal counsels of the Triune God; the announcement of the great evangel simultaneous with the apostacy of the race; the institution of the spiritual law; the appointment of the material sacrifice; the inspiration of the prophetic watchers, and the descent of the Spirit in the form of a dove; all were brought into mighty exercise before God could accomplish the prophetic intimation of the text, "He shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles."

What question could be proposed touching the attributes of the Divine Redeemer which this prophetic oracle did not answer? Was Christ the mystery of God? "His name shall be called wonderful." Was he the wisdom of God? "His name shall be called Counsellor." Was he the power of God? "Mighty God." Had he love and sympathy? "Everlasting Father, prince of peace." These were the stupendous attributes of Him who had promised to be with His people always.

The third point in the text contained a prophetic reference to a great work. "He shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles." It was a principle in nature that every work corresponded to the power of the agent. The insect bee, the artistic bird and man, with his constructive skill and enginery, all perform work worthy of the agent. And standing upon the summit of finite achievement, we might ask tonight what work is worthy of this infinite agent who is the "wonderful counsellor, the mighty God!" His work was threefold, as relating to matter, to spirit and to redemption. There was but one law for the universe, touching the tiniest flower and the mightiest oak; the law of initiation, development, life, decadence, decay, death and ultimate dissolution. Against the limitation which pertained to the work of Christ in matter, behold and see the grandeur of the work of the Spirit. Standing on this missionary platform to-night, he would declare that the culminating work of Christ in His labors is the redemption of the spirit from impending ruin, and the work was worthy of the Author. This deliverance had brought up uncounted millions from the depths of degradation, and from the verge of hell, and placed them on the Rock of Ages. It brought up John Bunyan from vice and shame to dream of Pilgrim and the Beulah land, and thus to tell of grace abounding to the chief of sinners. It brought up Michael Dunn, who spent 47 out of 60 years of his life in prison, to devote the balance of his days to saving the guilty and the lost in the slums and byways of New York. The speaker here drew a vivid picture of the transformation wrought by the snow-fall of a night, glorifying into purity the mud and filth of the street, and applied it to symbolize the regenerating effects of the work of Christ, accomplished by the Spirit.

Coming to the divinely appointed method, he observed that it was unostentatious in its operation. "He shall not cry," &c. The great primal forces of nature, as for instance the tides, are silent, and so in the personal work and mission of the Son of God—the great thought forces are in every instance unostentatiously announced and applied. Alone, to the woman at the well, the Saviour said, "God is a spirit," &c., and He there started a tremendous force which shall yet smite every idol on the face of this earth to the dust, and vindicate forever the spiritual worship of a spiritual God. Alone to Nicodemus, He said, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God." He did not "cry, nor lift up His voice in the streets," but in that statement He started a thought that shook the ages. And so when He announced to His disciples, "I go to prepare a place for you," He started a power and an inspiration which goes to the heart of the sufferer, which stands by the bereaved beneath the darkest shadows, and which will be a ministry of hope to uncounted millions to the end of time. This was their confidence, that Jesus, though unseen, was in the Church and in the world, and silently as the snowflakes fall, He was overcoming and converting all to Himself.

Then again, this mission was gentle in its administration. "He will not break," &c. What human heart could tell its gentleness? How different was this revelation in contrast with the revealings of nature, where all is tyranny and selfishness. Oh, the royalty of this announcement, proclaiming that He must reign until He shall have set judgment upon the earth.

In conclusion, the preacher pointed out in eloquent language the certainty and grandeur of the result. The certainty of the triumph of the Son of God corresponded with the triumph of nature. In the Centennial art gallery there were two pictures representing the world as it was, and the world as it is. The one is a scene in the Roman Coliseum, where Christian martyrs about to be sacrificed look up with tearful and pleading faces to the vestal virgins, who hold the issues of life and death, and they look in vain. The other scene is in a hospital, where the dying soldier raises himself from his pillow, and kisses the shadow of the ministering angel as it flits on the wall by his side. This is the result of this mission, that it lifts man up from the degradation and selfishness of sin, and, rising reconstructed and redeemed, he looks up to God and says, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Oh, that this night some one would come to realize intelligently that the grandest conception of manhood is to lay himself on the altar and say, "Take me, redeem and utilize me, that I may share in the everlasting honors of the glorified and redeemed, and live and die in Christ's service."

The sermon occupied an hour and twenty minutes in delivery, and was listened to by the large audience with the closest attention to the close.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION ALREADY SELF-GOVERNING—SIR A. T. GALT'S REASONS FOR DISCREDITING ALL RUMORS OF MOVEMENTS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Upon being shown the telegram published in yesterday's *Herald* received from Ottawa and referring to the subject of Canadian independence Sir Alexander T. Galt, the resident High Commissioner for Canada at London, said to a *Herald* reporter;—

"Occasionally you will find the 'independence' cry raised in Canada. Like some fevers it is intermittent, though I doubt whether it even deserves the name of a fever. There may be a few people among the French-Canadian class who desire independence. I dare say there are, but they don't amount to anything. I am aware that about a year ago a society was started in Montreal, the object of which was to foster what was called a 'Canadian national feeling,' which was supposed to mean either annexation or independence. The society, I believe, is now defunct; it was short-lived because public opinion was not prepared to support it."

"Who was the principal spirit of the society?"

"A French Canadian by the name of F. X. Perrault, who formerly represented Canada at the Centennial Exhibition. You may remember that he addressed a long letter to the *Herald* about two years ago on the subject of commercial union with the United States."

THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

"You will observe, Sir Alexander, that the question of commercial independence has frequently been mooted by a part of the French Canadian press, and it is stated of the French Canadian newspapers *la Patrie* and *le Courrier*, of Montreal, that while the former is strongly in favor of independence, the latter does not object to it."

"Ah," remarked Sir Alexander, with a bland smile, "that is a stock subject with *La Patrie*. It is a good standby when there is nothing else to write about. But, seriously speaking, there is really no desire on the part of Canada for independence. You cannot have any better proof of that fact than the absence of any of its Parliamentary representatives making a move in that direction. The present Government is pledged to Imperial connection. If there was any sign worthy of being noted toward a new departure I should be sure to know it. I know of none."

"Then you are prepared to accept the opinions of Mr. Alpheus Todd, librarian of Parliament, in that respect?"

"I am not aware what Mr. Todd's opinions may be. But he is such an excellent authority on all matters pertaining to Canada that I think they might be accepted as a fair evidence of public opinion."

"Then you think it is quite competent for a Canadian member of Parliament to move for an expression of opinion of that body?"

"Perfectly so. But that would not affect public opinion at all, and I doubt very much whether Parliament would seriously listen to any proposal for a change in our present relations. Still such a motion might be introduced as an experiment."

THE CANADIAN MIND AT REST.

"Is there any vital question now before the people of the Dominion?"

"None that I know of. The Canadian Government will merely submit its usual policy of internal administration. Another reason I have for thinking that the people of Canada are content to remain as they are is the fact that there would be nothing to gain by making a change now. The advantages of British connection far outweigh any disadvantages that may be supposed to exist. I cannot see that there would be anything gained by a change; for, mark you, the Canadians are to all intents and purposes a self-governing people. Then we have the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway on our hands, and that very fact to my mind is as clear evidence as any man need have that our people are quite satisfied with their condition. The construction of that railway was in a certain sense a moral security of connection with the mother country.

"Why?"

BRITISH CAPITAL'S CONFIDENCE.

"Because British capitalists are not in the habit of advancing money to construct enterprises in a disaffected country."

"What is your opinion of that great work?"

"I think it will be of immense advantage to us. I have lately returned from a visit to the North-West, and I was particularly impressed with the vast riches of Manitoba. Among the things I noticed was the introduction of a better class of immigrants—men with some capital, and who are likely to be of use to Canada."

"How do you think the Imperial authorities would regard the question of independence?"

"I have not given the subject a thought because it has not yet risen, and when it does rise it will be quite time enough to think about it. Doubtless Canada's future is in her own hands and her people will not be likely to change the present connection until they have well considered the serious responsibilities involved in that measure. In fact, I regard the independence cry as like many other cries, merely one of those notoriety schemes agitated by persons who like to talk but who seldom pause to think upon what they are talking about. You can rest assured there is nothing in it."

Sir Alexander Galt sailed for London yesterday in the "Arizona."—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2.*

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Good Templars of the city are invited by the District Deputy, Mr. Thos. Lee, to assemble in West End Hall, Chatham street, on Friday evening of next week, to take into consideration measures for unitedly prosecuting temperance work during the ensuing season.

"Shaftesbury" Lodge will receive a fraternal visit in their hall on St. James street on Saturday evening next, from "Winstanley" Lodge, of West End Hall.

The officers of "Winstanley" Lodge were installed on Tuesday evening by Lodge Deputy, Bro. David McQuaid, as follows:—W.C.T., Bro. James Martin; W.V.T., Sister Lister; W. Sec., Bro. T. Elliott; W. Fin. Sec., Bro. T. E. Lee; W. Treas., Bro. Thos. Lee; W.M., Bro. M. G. Murdock; W. Chaplain, Bro. Daniel Logan; W.I.G., Sister E. Murdock; W.O.G., Bro. R. J. McQuaid; W.R.S., Sister E. Lee; W.L.S., Sister S. Potter; W.A.S., Sister E. Elliott; W.D.M., Sister Mary McRae; P.W.C.T., Bro. Joseph Luttrell.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

MAIL GRIEVANCES.—The district of Algoma has a superabundance of mail grievances.

QUIET LAWYERS.—Two brothers named McClellan, deaf mutes, practise law in Campbellford and Trenton.

POTATO EXPORTS.—Mr. E. Smith, of Prescott, has bought 200,000 bushel of potatoes this fall for an American company.

STOCK RAISING.—During the present year over $300,000 worth of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs has been sold by the farmers of Elgin.

BAD INVESTMENTS.—The Township of Augusta has $14,000 and the Township of Edwardsburgh $10,000 invested in Ontario Bank stock.

WEDDING TOUR.—The editor of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* proposes to get up a huge excursion of marriageable girls to Manitoba next spring.

VALUABLE COLT.—Mr. Francis Coleman, of Hills Green, has sold his two-year-old heavy draught stallion to Mr. James Turner, of Brucefield, for the sum of $1,800.

FRUITFUL.—The third line east, in Caledon, is to the front this year in the matter of apples. Within the space of ten lots considerably over 1,000 barrels have been sold.

A PIKE four feet long was recently caught in the bay at Whitby by Mr. Joseph Taylor while trolling. It had to be shot through the head before it could be got into the boat.

DANGEROUS COMPANY.—While threshing at James King's, Mud Lake, lately, the men had a narrow escape, as the cylinder burst and scattered the fragments in every direction.

LARGE CLUSTER.—John Cousins, of Malden, brought a limb of an apple tree to Amherstburg recently, which was fifteen inches long and had one hundred and fifteen Snow apples thereon.

A PORK EATER.—Last Sunday week a bear killed a fine hog, weighing about 200 lbs., on the farm of Mr. John Tudhope, Medonte. The bear was seen before he had finished his meal, but escaped.

A MISTAKE.—The Eganville *Enterprise* says that the shantymen camped at the mouth of the little Madawaska shot Dan McDonald's year-old black bull a few evenings ago. They imagined that it was a bear.

CANINE DEPREDATIONS.—F. Birdsall, of Asphodel, had thirty sheep worried by dogs a few nights since. The sheep were probably more valuable intrinsically than all the dogs in the township.

A DRUNKEN BARROWFUL.—A Cobourg woman found her husband drunk in a ditch recently, whereupon she borrowed a wheelbarrow at one of the hotels, carefully lifted her worse half on to it and wheeled him home.

PRIZE BUTTER.—Mr. Alexander, a merchant of Brussels, has adopted the plan of giving prizes for the best samples of butter delivered at his store within a certain period. The last competition closed on the 15th inst. with 91 entries.

CATTLE FEEDING.—Messrs. Thompson, Blong & Co., Toronto, have made a contract with Gooderham & Worts for the stall-feeding of 3,000 cattle at the Don sheds this winter. The cattle will be sent to the European market early next spring.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Perth *Courier* says that an iron mine has been discovered on the farm of Blumberg and Silverstone, ten miles west of Maberly. It is a regular mountain of iron. The ore has been tested, and proves the deposit to be one of the finest iron-beds yet found anywhere.

LARGE TREE.—Some fine square timber is being made on Sawyer's Lake. Thirty-six saw logs were cut from one stump. The tree had six forks. A set of quadrilles can be comfortably danced upon the stump. The shanty at this lake is seventy feet long and twenty feet wide.

PUT TO WORK.—The Algoma *Pioneer* says that the Syndicate Railway Company had a man there lately buying dogs to be used in sleighing supplies on their survey north of Lake Superior next winter. They secured some twenty-five animals and reduced our sleep-murdering choir by that number of performers.

FEVER BREEDING.—Peterboro is just recovering from a severe visitation of malarial fever. Bad sewerage, the lowness of the water in the river, and worse than all the miasma arising from the filthy and discreditable condition of Spaldings Bay, have emptied our workshops and filled our houses with sick. Typhoid fever has been very prevalent, and out of one foundry alone twenty cases of malarial fever have been reported.

WARNING TO HORSEMEN.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Richards, the Richmond street, London, shoemaker, was the other day taken with lockjaw. Dr. Wilson, V.S., enquired into the case, and found the trouble had arisen from an overdose of corn stalks, on which was a large quantity of smut. This is not the first case of this kind reported this season, and it will therefore be wise for horsemen to keep their eyes open.

WARNING TO SMOKERS.—While John O'Connor and wife, Martin Connor and old Mrs. Kirby, of Sebastopol, were returning from Brudenel in a waggon containing some beaver hay, old Martin thought he would have a comfortable smoke, and while in the act of striking a match the head broke off, igniting the hay, and in a moment they were enveloped in flames, and as quick as possible they tumbled out of the waggon, all badly burnt. Old Mr. O'Connor lost all his whiskers, and the old lady was singed about the hips.

PRECIOUS METALS.—The men at work at the bottom of a shaft 200 feet deep at Victoria Mine, district of Algoma, recently opened ground which was totally different from anything they had ever met with. Capt. Skewes sent specimens to New York to be assayed, and the metallurgist returns 18 ounces of silver and $2.50 gold per ton. The vein is over two feet wide, and resembles very soft trap rock of a clay color.

A MISSIONARY DEPARTING.—The Presbyterians in Oxford generally, and in Woodstock particularly, were greatly excited last Friday week over the departure of the Rev. Dr. Mackay for his chosen field of labor in the island of Formosa. Hundreds were at the station in Woodstock to bid him good-bye, and the doctor gave them a parting address from the carriage platform, continuing to speak till the whistle sounded and the train moved off. No Canadian missionary has ever caused the excitement Dr. Mackay has.

ATROCIOUS CASE OF CATTLE POISONING.—The Pickering Council offer a reward of $200 for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of a most atrocious case of cattle poisoning. It would appear that on the night of the 18th ult., the pasture field of Mr. George Gibson, lot No. 10, 4th con. Pickering, was entered and Paris green mixed with salt scattered over it. The result was the fatal poisoning of a number of his fine herd.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

GENEROUS LABORERS.—All the laborers in the port of St. John who worked last week on Saturday contributed 50c. to $1 each of their week's pay to a fund, which was presented to the widow of John R. Smith, who was killed in the harbor that day. Quite a sum was raised.

A FAMOUS ATHLETE.—Donald McIntyre, who competed successfully in the great pedestrian contest in California last year, is on a visit to his native place, East Bay, Cape Breton. In one of the contests, in which Mr. McIntyre won a prize of $2,400, forty-three pedestrians competed, but the Cape Breton boy succeeded in carrying off the first prize. He has with him a number of medals won in other pedestrian contests in the United States.

DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.—At a recent meeting of the St. John School Board, a communication was read from Lieut.-Col. Taylor, D.A.G., in relation to the regulations promulgated by the military authorities, for the introduction of drill into the educational institutions. Col. Taylor urges the establishment of companies in connections with the advanced schools, as it is claimed has been done with good results in the cities of Ontario. A conference will be held on the subject.

A GREAT FRUIT REGION.—The Annapolis *Journal* of recent date says:—That our people are fully alive to business in the fruit line will be seen by the following importation of trees which came by steamer "Hunter" on Saturday last for Mr. J. F. Rupert. The list includes some that were landed at Digby, and are said to be the finest lot that were ever brought into this Province:—6,000 apple trees, 700 pear, 200 plum, 250 cherries, 175 peach, 50 quinces, 275 grapes, 910 currants, 1,100 gooseberry, 4,000 strawberry, 190 ornamental, 125 roses, 50 flowering shrubs, 15,000 hedge plants, besides a large quantity shipped into Cape Breton Island and New Brunswick. Mr. Rupert informs us that he has already received a large number of orders for next spring's shipment.

A RETURNING "EXILE'S" PRIVATIONS.—A St. John *Telegraph* reporter interviewed a man in the police station of that city on Sunday night, who, with his wife and two children, one aged five and the other three, had walked all the way from Brookfield, Missouri, to Bangor, Maine, an alleged distance of 1,700 miles. From Bangor they had been carried to St. John by train. They were on their way to Moncton, from which place they had gone out West some five or six years ago. The man's story was a remarkable one. He had settled in Missouri and built and owned a house. In June last a prairie fire destroyed the whole of his property, his family barely escaping with their lives. With $5 in his pocket they all started for home, undertaking the journey on foot. One child died before they proceeded far in their course. After many vicissitudes, however, sleeping by the roadside, in the woods, in barns, poor-house and police stations—wherever they could obtain rest and shelter—they finally reached St. John, ragged, footsore and weary, from whence they were to proceed to Moncton the next day.

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN!" SUES FOR HIS RIGHTS.—An interesting law suit has arisen at Halifax out of the somewhat famous Salmon River gold mines. H. W. C. Boak has brought a suit in Equity Court for one Peter Paul, an Indian living at East Quoddy, against Alexander Kent, Archibald Henry Dixon, Chas. F. Mott and Timothy Archibald. The declaration sets forth that Paul, while looking for a stray ox in the woods, discovered some rich boulders of gold-bearing quartz. He got some specimens therefrom, and A. K. Archibald induced him to show him where he made the discovery, by promising $20 and further undertaking to take up areas and work the mine at his own expense, and in his own name, but giving Paul half the proceeds; that Archibald communicated with the other defendants, and Mr. Mott took up a claim and subsequently transferred the shares thereof to A. K. Archibald and others; that $20 was paid plaintiff and the other part of the agreement was broken. The Indian now claims the fulfilment of the agreement made with him—a half share in the mine and half what has already been taken therefrom. This is one of the first, if not the first, suit ever brought for an Indian in Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC.

DECLINING TRADE.—The city of Quebec will lose, in direct and indirect revenue, about $250,000 from the decrease of shipping this year as compared with last.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.—The Pontiac *Advance* says that several farmers this season have lost fat cattle which are supposed to have gone astray, but strangely enough only one seems to have been found.

HIGH PRICES FOR COWS.—The *Huntingdon Gleaner* says: The high price at which milch cows are selling at the auction sales now taking place is extraordinary, the average being $40, extra animals going higher. At these figures it is hard to see what can be made of them, even allowing that cheese will sell as well next season as during that now closing.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

RAILWAY OPPOSITION.—The Canadian Pacific Railway refuse to carry ties to be used on the South-Western Railway.

LAND SALES.—At the sale of Government lands in Winnipeg last week, some $18,000 worth were disposed of.

LARGE CATCH OF FISH.—The Portage *Review* says that an Indian "scooped in" 1500 white fish in one day on the Little Saskatchewan River recently. This is a pretty good day's fishing.

HORSE DISTEMPER.—The new horse disease is carrying off a number of horses from Emerson and vicinity. Wm. Walker, who lately brought a carload from Lucan, Ont., has fourteen sick on his hands.

RAILWAY TRAVEL.—Over 200 pieces of baggage were checked before the departure of the train on the morning of Oct. 28th. It is estimated that there were 500 people left the city in easterly and westerly directions.

EXTENDING JUSTICE.—Judge Miller, E. Marston, Hon. W. Nelson Hood and N. F. Hagel left by the Cross Lake train on Oct. 26th, to open for the first time the new County Court of Varennes, at Rat Portage, the judicial seat of the eastern portion of the territory recently added to the Province of Manitoba.

BUILDING AT PRINCE ALBERT.—The new Presbyterian Church at Prince Albert, Manitoba, was opened on the 2nd October. It is a brick structure, capable of seating 150 people, and costing $2,000. Forty houses have been erected in Prince Albert during the past summer.

RAPID ADVANCE IN PRICES.—About two months ago, Mr. B. Travers, of the Ticket Agency, Paris, bought a couple of lots in the rising town of Brandon, Northwest Territory, for $350. A week ago he sold them for $3,200, or nearly ten times what they cost him.

BEEF FOR WINNIPEG.—The Perth *Courier* says Mr. James Allan bought from Mr. Alex. Moodie, Scotch Line, the other day twenty-two head of cattle, one of which, a three-year-old steer, weighed 1,520 pounds. This was barn-yard and grass-fed, and is not a bad sample for that kind of feeding. Mr. Allan has now three hundred head of cattle ready for killing and transport to Manitoba. They are said to be the finest cattle in this neighborhood. He intends taking two car-loads in refrigerators to Winnipeg next week, where such carcases cannot fail to take the lead in the market.

FIRES.

ORONO, Ont., Nov. 3.—A serious fire occurred here this morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. The Orono Cottage Furniture Co.'s factory, with machinery and a large quantity of furniture, was completely destroyed, and also S. J. Borland's residence was badly damaged. The loss on the factory and contents only partially covered by insurance.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.—At St. Fereol, Montmorenci County, fire has destroyed all the outbuildings, crops and live stock of a farmer named Norbert Poulin.

THE GROUND GAME ACT.—The following circular has been issued to the tenant farmers on an estate near Blandford, in Dorsetshire:—"Tenants of my farms—The time, 11th Oct., will now shortly arrive when you can take advantage of the Ground Game Act and kill the hares and rabbits. By whatever sum your farms were before considered to be damaged by ground game, by the same sum they must now be increased in value. Some considered this to be a considerable sum, but I have no wish to make any alterations until I see what use is made of the Act; and if without using the gun rabbits are netted for the sake of protecting the crops I shall make none. P.S.—Let me recommend you carefully to study the Ground Game Act for fear of mistakes. Sept., 1881."

THE PAINTER OF THE "ROLL CALL" AND "QUATRE BRAS."

(From the Treasury of Art.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Butler undoubtedly owes her exceptional success not only to her abilities as a painter, but to that felicitous perception (itself an accompaniment of the more effective order of genius), by which the right, opportune and successful course is seen, understood and energetically pursued. Such a course was a battle-painter's career at the time this lady resolved to follow it. She might have confined herself to animals or historical works, or portraits, or she might have indulged all the *finesse* of a woman's taste in the fascinating pursuit of genre painting, but there was one field which has remained in England absolutely empty of worthy laborers—the field of military painting. Miss Thompson saw at a glance that by the good luck of genius this field lay awaiting her: and this perception has undoubtedly been the foundation of her successes.

A little knot of painters in France, among whom the names of De Neuville and Detaille are the best known here, though it comprises others of almost equal distinction, had recently revolutionized military paintings in their native land. From the most conventional, heartless, insincere and inhuman of arts they made it the most human, the most intensely true, the most realistic. And nowhere is realism better placed than on the canvas of the battle-painter. The situations and emotions of history, of romance and of actual life need idealizing; but the situations and the emotions of war, on the contrary, are so great, so dramatic, so strong—being matters of life and death—that they only need realization to be the highest objects of the highest art. Elsewhere give place to the illusion, the dream, the convention if you will; in military painting make way for the man. You cannot go beyond the man—noble, devoted, wretched, pathetic, commonplace even. All the little every-day physical miseries of a campaign are supreme in interest, provided they be given as they are—not smuggled away in unrealities. "All the glories of France," vampant in the halls of Versailles, are not so glorious as a group of De Neuville's soldiers keeping one another warm under a bank of snow. If art thought proper to go further (but it is right that she should pause), and show us the dead as they really die on the field, with their undignified attitudes, "like broken marionnettes," as M. de Neuville has described them to the present writer, there would be more pathos, and probably even more dignity, in the half-grotesque truth, than in the heroic poses of conventional death; but the painfulness would be too great. And to these young French reformers, men eminently of their age, the English lady joined herself in aims and method. She threw off falsity and studied the soldier for herself, with the aid of an almost Shakesperian dramatic imagination. Animal painting, landscape and portraiture became for her accessory arts, to be loved and sedulously cultivated as her military subjects should require them, but no longer to be pursued for their own sake. There is no probability that her resolution, wisely and firmly taken, will ever be cast off.

Miss Thompson was born at Lausanne, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. Her mother, during the winter of her daughter's birth, cultivated her favorite art of landscape painting, and the natural pictures of the snowy mountains and the ice-bound lakes, set as they often were in magnificent sunsets, were the first objects that caught the child's eyes. Charles Dickens, the close friend of Elizabeth Thompson's father, was the companion of this Swiss sojourn. All her early years were divided between Italy and England, the almost uninterruped sunshine of the Eastern Riviera of Genoa brightening her winter quarters, while the heart of the English country was usually her summer residence. Country life, with the companionship of a sister, and with perfect freedom to run about on the hills of Nervi, or in the fields of Kent, to watch the horses at their farm-house work, and even, it is whispered, to play cricket on the village green, formed a healthy contrast to the studies which were vigorously pursued from the age of five to that of seventeen, under the sole tutorship of Mr. Thompson who (himself educated at Cambridge, and possessed of an independent fortune) entirely devoted himself to the training of his two daughters. That they should be good swimmers, good billiard-players and good marksmen with a pistol, entered into the scheme of "accomplishments" which he resolved to give them. The familiarity with animal life was peculiarly favorable to the Rosa-Bonheur aspirations of the little girl, while the free, demonstrative and expressive character of the Italian peasantry stimulated her singularly keen power of observation.

Her father was early struck by this power, and developed it watchfully and constantly, drawing the child's attention especially to outward manifestations of character. There is much that is dramatic in Italian life, and nowhere could the faculty peculiarly belonging to the artistic, as apart from that which pertains to the more meditative literary talent—the faculty of objective observation—find greater scope than there. The dramatic power which was afterward shown in the faces of the men in "The Roll Call" and "Quatre Bras" germinated in those early days.

Drawing was the child's daily occupation. While history was read aloud by her father in the schoolroom she worked with her pencil. Steeplechases, battles and stampedes of wild horses were her constant subjects at the most tender age—not that she had ever seen any such incidents, but description fired her young imagination—This distinctive taste was constant and undeviating. Happily there was no one to be shocked at this natural tendency as "unladylike," so sketch-book after sketch-book was filled with riddlishly drawn horses, which nevertheless ran with an unmistakable motion, and by soldiers engaged in deadly warfare, who somehow seemed to fight with a will. Intensity of action and firmness of bearing were always found in these early attempts; anything might be remarked in them except weakness, uncertainty and infirmity. The united family life continued from year to year; at the age of fifteen the young artist of the little circle, whose future success was already foretold by dozens of friends, first took lessons in painting. A short trial of the elementary rooms at the South Kensington art schools persuaded her that the routine of "design" was not fitted to her development. She therefore took instruction in oil painting during one winter from her first master, Mr. Standish. Then came a residence of three years at Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, after which the travels of the family, irresistibly attracted to the countries nearer the sun, began again. Later, during a rather lengthened sojourn in London, Miss Thompson re-entered South Kensington—not as an "elementary" student, whose daily task would be the copying of equal-sided scrolls—but as an advanced draughtswoman in the "life-class." This wise suspension of the usual regulations was the work of Mr. Burchett, the late lamented head-master, whose wide culture, benevolence and conscientiousness endeared him to the little knot of pupils in whom he saw evidences of power and goodwill in art. Miss Thompson impressed him by her industry, thoroughness and perseverance, and she also gained distinction in a sketching club got up among the students. Indeed, nothing in the shape of amusement or distraction had power to wean her from the delights of daily work. During this time her first attempts at exhibition were made, and unsuccessfully. Her first water-colors were rejected by the Society of British Artists; but a year later the Dudley Gallery accepted a spirited water-color, "Bavarian Artillery Going into Action." It won a good word from a writer, who, long before the days of "The Roll Call," never failed to encourage the young aspirant's efforts—Mr. Tom Taylor, the art critic of the *Times*. From this date she continued sending her military drawings to the water-color Dudley. At the age of two-and-twenty the training to which she attributes the most solid successes of her art began at Florence, under the eye of a masterly draughtsman and a great teacher, Signor Bellucci. With zest and delight the young pupil worked in his studio in one of the quietest paved streets of the incomparable city, Via Santa Reparata, and occasionally she copied the fine frescoes of Andrea del Sarto and Franciabigio in the cloisters of the great popular church, the Santissima Annunziata. In the following autumn Miss Thompson completed at Rome her first subject picture in oils. It represented the "Visitation," and when exhibited in that city received "honorable mention." Its after adventures were noteworthy. Being sent in the following year to the Royal Academy, it was rejected, and not only rejected but returned with a hole through the sky. Nothing daunted, the young artist tried Burlington House again on the succeeding year, and was again unsuccessful; the next season saw her third attempt at obtaining an entry at the obdurate Academy, and this time her picture, "Missing," was hung almost out of sight. Meanwhile the press had by no means overlooked her work; and those who speak of the sudden fame of "The Roll-Call" are apt to ignore the fact that several of the leading critics spoke with even greater warmth of the military water-color drawings which she produced before 1874 than they did afterward of her popular *chef-d'-ouvre*. The art patrons of the North were especially quick to recognize the new military painter, and it was from the North that she received her first commission—the commission for "The Roll-Call."

The acceptance of a commission by a young lady marked what she had always intended and her father had freely permitted—the frank adoption of painting as a profession. That a woman, whatever her station in life, should utilize her talent, and should enter into that equal competition with other professors of her art which can never be attained by amateur aloofness, was a principle dear to her heart. It was only, she felt, by entering simply and ingenuously into the market of sale and purchase that she could fairly measure herself with her brothers of the brush; besides, though never an advocate of woman's right to vote or legislate, Miss Thompson has always strenuously upheld women's right to work; and though personal conspicuousness and public appearance have always been repugnant to her nature, she confesses to the nobler ambition of fame through her labors.

The subject of "The Roll Call" was of course the artist's own choice. It had long been in her mind, it was painted in buoyant confidence and hope, sent to the Academy, and —— the rest is history. So far Miss Thompson's relations with Burlington House may be thus succinctly described:—First year, rejected with a rent in the canvas; second year, rejected without a rent; third year, skyed; fourth year, "The Roll-Call" on the line. The first intimation received by the artist, in her suspense, of the astonishing success of her work, came from the interior of the Academy. The selecting committee had hailed the picture in its presentation for judgment with a round of cheers—a generous and cordial recognition which took the artist fairly by surprise. Then came the royal speeches at the banquet, then the newspaper shout of congratulation, and then the "public" spoke. It is not given to many, even among great geniuses, to move the heart of the million. Masters in literature, in painting, in music, have been fain to content themselves with an audience "fit though few." But an audience of the whole people listened to this young girl's story of "Calling the Roll after an engagement in the Crimea." The people by the way, would have none of this academy-catalogue title; as usual with the things it really cares for, it gave the picture a name of its own. During the excitement created by the work, and literally unparalleled since Wilkies' "Blind Fiddler" occasioned a similar furore, the artist who had set the town in a ferment never relaxed labor for a week. Yet she had not only public applause, but the caresses of London society to tempt her from her easel. The public press was full of her. Wild stories were set afloat as to her origin and history; a quarter of a million of her photographs were sold within a few weeks; the retirement and quiet of her private life fostered the public curiosity, and she became, in spite of herself and wholly through her work, a lion. An incident without precedent in the annals of the Academy occurred: Her picture was removed from its place on the walls in the height of the season by the Queen's command, and taken to Windsor for inspection; and so greatly was Her Majesty, whose interest in her army is intense, pleased with the work, that she intimated her wish to become its purchaser. The owner, whose happy commission had given it being, loyally ceded it to her supreme claim.

In 1875 "Quatre Bras" was exhibited at the Academy—a picture containing perhaps more of the artist's dramatic imagination in the realization of masculine character than any of her works. This season it chanced that Mr. Ruskin resumed the "Notes" on pictures of the year, which had been so important a feature of the artistic seasons of the past. Of "Quatre Bras" he wrote:—"I never approached a picture with more iniquitous prejudice against it than I did Miss Thompson's, partly because I have always said that no woman could paint, and secondly because I thought what the public made such such a fuss about must be good for nothing. But it is Amazon's work, this, no doubt of it, and the first fine pre-Raphaelite picture of battle we have had, profoundly interesting, and showing all manner of illustrative and realistic faculty. The sky is most tenderly painted, and with the truest outline of cloud of all in the Exhibition, and the terrific piece of gallant wrath and ruin on the extreme left, where the cuirassier is catching round the neck of his horse as he falls, and the convulsed fallen horse, seen through the smoke below, is wrought through all the truth of its frantic passion with gradations of color and shade which I have not seen the like of since Turner's death."

In 1875, too, Miss Thompson used her pencil—which had already contributed occasional sketches to the illustrated papers—to illustrate with six drawings the volume of poems published by her younger sister, under the title of "Preludes." More recently Miss Thompson has illustrated several ballads of Thackeray, and ever since the exhibition of black and white opened at the Dudley Gallery she has been among its contributors. "Balaklava," the return of a handful of the Light Brigade up the brow of a hill after the famous charge, was her next picture; upon this followed "Inkermann," which was exhibited at the Paris International; one year's interruption, in 1878, was compensated by the exhibition of two works in the present season. Miss Thompson's marriage with Major Butler, C.B., which took place in 1877, only served to stimulate still more her attachment to military art. She learned to love with even greater fervor the soldier whose humanity she had so intimately understood, and whose sufferings, sorrows and valor she had drawn with so much insight. The high poetic imagination of the author of the "Great Lone Land" gives her the sympathy of a different yet kindred art. Her career is still in its early stages: with every year technical improvement in the methods of her work is observable, and we are certain that if she wields the brush at sixty, as we hope she may do, she will be then, as she is now, and as she desires to be always—a student.

JOHN OLDCASTLE.

MRS. BUTLER (Painter of the "Roll-Call").

THE RECKLESS NEW YORK "HERALD."

The New York *Herald* says:

"The Canadian journals, we regret to see, are deeply dissatisfied with Mr. Blaine's instructions to Mr. Lowell on the Panama Canal question. Canada, in point of resources, influence and power on the continent, holds so strong and commanding a position that her dissatisfaction cannot fail to be a matter of profound concern to our Government. As the organs of her public opinion forcibly point out, her territory, which extends all the way to the North Pole, is of vast extent. One of the journals in question says that in fact they own and control more than half the northern part of the continent and that under these circumstances it is ridiculous in the United States to insist on the 'absurd' Monroe doctrine, 'which was the fancy of an American President, and has never yet been acknowledged by any foreign Power.' It is to be regretted that our Canadian friends cannot see their way clear to its acknowledgment. In this respect they are less wise in their generation than the Third Napoleon was some eighteen years ago, when Marshal Bazaine took a polite intimation from Mr. Seward and packed his trunks in Mexico. Mr. Blaine, we fear, made a grave mistake in not consulting the great Empire, whose boundaries are the St. Lawrence and the North Pole, before he sent his famous letter to Mr. Lowell."

Bearing in mind the miserable failure of the Washington Government to get away with Canada in 1812-15, the *Herald* naturally veils its concluding threat. Consequently it is not easy to ascertain exactly what the New York Blunderbore means. Are the people of this country to pack their trunks like Marshal Bazaine or stay to be murdered like Maximilian? These unfortunate personages were, we think, strangers in Mexico endeavoring to deprive the population of their liberties. Mr. Seward's "intimation" had therefore some effect, but what do the people of this country care about Mr. Seward's successor? If the *Herald* means that the United States will compel Canada to acquiesce in the proposed Panama Canal outrage of the Washington Government, we should like to know what force is to be brought against the Dominion. Our excellent neighbors have no army, and they are probably aware that Canada has about 650,000 enrolled militia, trained as well as formerly, and no less able to take the field than at any time in the last twenty years. We should be sorry indeed to let the Governor-General's Body Guard loose on the neighboring States, but that would be one consequence of the conflict which the reckless *Herald* apparently wishes to provoke. And if we are superior in land forces, with what infinite ease would we dispose of our neighbors' rotten navy? "How soon"—to quote Canning—"would the *Charybdis*, "now reposing on its shadow in perfect still-"ness—how soon on any call of patriotism it "would assume the likeness of an animat-"ed thing, instinct with life and motion—"how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its "swelling plumage—how quickly it would put "forth all its beauty and its bravery, collect "its scattered elements of strength, and awaken "its dormant thunder." Of course we do not say how soon, but even if the guns left in England for safety had to be brought over, the terrible vessel would be ready to bombard New York before the *Herald* had ceased to shriek for the construction of an American navy. Moreover, the British fleet would be ready to back up the "Charybdis," and the United States would be ravaged by sea and land from the Gulf of Mexico to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, and along the line thence to the Rocky Mountains. What an onslaught would be that of the "Mounted Police!" How could Canada be induced to refrain from seizing Alaska as the reward of victory? Let the *Herald* be more careful not to give offence. Canada is peacefully inclined, but ——. With Gilbert, in the ballad of the unfortunate Saracen maiden, we may say, "The rest is too awful."—*Globe.*

Apothecaries, &c.

READING NOTICES.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.—General debility and nervous prostration.—Union Bank, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 18, 1880.—Having used in my family "Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites and Iron," I cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from "general debility." ED. H. REEVES. To C. E. Puttner, Ph. M.

HOPE HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF DESPAIR.—In a day or two after commencing the use of Putter's Emulsion, a new feeling of vigor is imparted to the mind, and strength to the limbs, the appetite improves, the digestion becomes normal, hope takes the place of despair, and soon flesh and fat increase upon the body, color comes to the cheeks, the lips become red, the complexion clear, and the bloom of vitality shows that the greatest boon of all—the boon of health, has been gained by its use.

R. BIRKS,
CHEMIST & PHARMACEUTIST.
Established 1828.
Just received, a new stock of
PHOSPHO-MURIATE OF QUININE,
a good tonic or Pick-me-up Tincture, for Nervousness &c.; also, a large stock of
GLYKALINE,
a new remedy for Coughs, Colds and all derangements of the mucous surfaces generally. We have a complete assortment of
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Elixirs, Fluid Extracts, Compressed Tablets, Pills, and Beef, Iron and Wine, the preparation that is so valuable to convalescents and debilitated systems. These preparations can be depended upon.
No. 207 McGILL STREET,
Corner Recollet and McGill streets, Montreal.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

LOST, on Monday afternoon, a Monogram Rosette (J. A. T.) from single harness. Return to Dr. McEachran, Union avenue, and be rewarded.

Business Cards.

ROSENKRANZ'S PIANOS.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed by MR. ERNST ROSENKRANZ, IN DRESDEN (Germany), Sole Agent in Canada for the sale of his world-renowned GRAND, SEMI-GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, which enjoy the greatest reputation for SOLIDITY and DURABILITY of CONSTRUCTION as well as for POWER, SWEETNESS, EVENNESS and REGULARITY of TONE. His factory has been established since **1797**, and his instruments have been awarded Prize Medals wheresoever they have been exhibited, at Leipzig, 1840; Vienna, 1873; Sidney, 1879, and Melbourne, 1881, etc., and are sent largely to the HOTTEST AS WELL AS THE COLDEST CLIMATE, such as RUSSIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., &c. It is needless to say anything further in their praise, and I only desire an inspection and trial from artists, teachers, amateurs and intending purchasers,
CHARLES MARTIN,
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
Warerooms in the Art Gallery Building, corner St. Catherine street and Phillips Square.

ENGLISH CARRIAGE HARNESS
A few very fine Sets English Carriage Harness now ready. One superior Brass Mounted Set will be sold very cheap. Call and see them at
ROBERT'S Practical Harness Maker,
No. 46 Bonaventure street.

AMONG THE GREAT DISCOMFORTS arising from the use of coal oil or kerosene are smoked chimneys, bad odor, crusted wick, and, occasionally, a lamp explosion. All this can be avoided by using
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

C. E. THOMPSON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Commercial RUBBER Stamps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
234 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, a good General Servant; small family. 25 Mansfield street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. 346 Bleury street.

WANTED, a smart lad for the office; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Apply at 208 McGill street.

WANTED, an Errand Boy, aged about 14. JNO. HENDERSON & CO., 283 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, General Servant; good wages. 694 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, a General Servant. 678 Palace street.

WANTED, a General Servant for a small family. Apply at 27 Belmont street.

WANTED, Cook, to wash and iron. 257 University street.

WANTED, immediately, a General Servant. 299 University street.

WANTED immediately, Dry Goods Salesman. Apply personally to JAMES A. OGILVY, 199 St. Antoine st.

WANTED immediately, General Servant; washing and ironing. 161 Mountain st.

WANTED, two Steam-fitters. Apply to R. MITCHELL & CO.

Wanted.

ADVERTISEMENTS *of* MISCELLANEOUS WANTS, *inserted under this head at the rate of* ONE CENT PER WORD *each insertion, prepaid.*

WANTED to rent, in the West End, moderate sized but well furnished house; good price will be paid for desirable place. A. B., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a second-hand Scotch Cart, in good condition. Apply at 785 Craig street.

WANTED known, Stoddart's Alarm Clocks, two dollars. 41 Bleury street.

WANTED known, Stoddart's Striking Clocks, $2.50.

WANTED known, Stoddart's Waltham 3-oz. cases solid Silver Levers, twenty-one dollars. 41 Bleury street.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON HOUSE!
448 Notre Dame St.,
COR. OF ST. HELEN ST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Smart, Educated Lad.
APPLY, WITH PARENT,
FROM 9 A.M. TO 12 M.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
Two gentlemen located in Winnipeg desire samples of one or two staple lines on commission for the Province of Manitoba. A good opportunity for those not having regular travellers to introduce their goods. References if required. Address M. S., Winnipeg, Man.

OSTRICH FEATHER Dusters,
SOFT PIANO FEATHER DUSTERS,
Extra long handle, 6 or 4 feet long, for MIRRORS and CHANDELIERS.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
74 Bleury street.

TO METAL WORKERS!
All kinds of Metallic Skimmings bought or refined at a percentage at the MONTREAL SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS, 12 Dorchester street.
N.B.—All classes of Babbitt Metal always on hand. Orders by mail promptly filled.

CUT GLASS GASALIERS,
GAS BRACKETS & HALL LAMPS.
The largest assortment in the city at the lowest prices
A very cheap lot of
METAL BRACKETS AND HALL LAMPS.
Any of our Gas Fittings can be altered to burn coal oil if desired.
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame Street.

AS DIRECTRESS of the MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, I beg to call attention to the needs of this worthy institution, a noble charity which relies almost entirely for its support on the generosity of the public. We have recently completed the new wing, which is free from debt, but we have no money to furnish it, and we have been obliged to refuse destitute women on this account. A portion of this wing (the second flat) is set apart for the sick and hospital convalescents. We could judiciously employ a much larger sum than we are able to collect, as we have daily applications which we unhappily have to refuse, all of a very respectable class of women and children who, from force of circumstances, have become objects of charity. After the most economical management we are in arrears this year for a large sum for current expenses. As the collectors for this Society are about to solicit the annual subscriptions it is hoped that our generous citizens will increase their donations to this worthy Protestant charity, now nearly half a century old, so that we may have greater facilities for carrying on our good work. The Ladies' Benevolent Institution is always open to the inspection of the public, who are cordially invited to visit it, and details of its management will be given to anyone interested.
ANNIE WHEELER,
First Directress L. B. Society, Montreal.
17th October, 1881.

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER!
NATURE'S REMEDY
For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.
ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER
For Indigestion, Constipation, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.
HOMŒOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Books. Also,
HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel always on hand.
Send for Catalogues.
Country Orders promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THERE ARE NO LAMP EXPLOSIONS WHERE
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
IS USED.

WANTED known, Stoddart's solid Silver Levers, Silver Capped, full jewelled warranted five years, ten dollars.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS
and other Dutch Flowering Roots, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, Asparagus Plants, &c., for sale by
WILLIAM EVANS,
SEEDSMAN AND NURSERYMAN,
89, 91 and 93 McGill street.

CHEAP MUSIC! CHEAP READING! CHEAP STATIONERY! Views of Montreal and other Canadian cities, Photograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Scrap Pictures, Cheap Fans, New and Secondhand Books, &c.
L. E. RIVARD, 564½ Craig st., corner of Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal.

BBLS. MALAGA OLIVE NO. 1 LARD OIL
ALFRED SAVAGE & SON,
17 St. John Street, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

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

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable person a situation as good Cook. Address JANE, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situation in Wholesale Grocery Store; long experience; good references. Apply R., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT wanted as Traveller in the Wholesale Grocery and Provisions; highest testimonials; 10 years' experience; disengaged. Address G. P., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT wanted as assistant in the Hardware; 11½ years' experience; good testimonials. Apply DEVON, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable French Protestant youth from the country, aged 17, a situation in a gentleman's house, to attend to a horse and drive and be otherwise generally useful in and about the house. Address F. P., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situation as Salesman in the Jewellery or Fancy Goods; 7 years' experience; good testimonials. Address MANCHESTER, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situation in any place of trust; total abstainer; unexceptional testimonials. Address GEORGE, "Witness" Office.

To Let.

TO LET, possession immediately, upper tenement No. 279 St. Martin st., 8 rooms. Rent low. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 22 St. John street.

TO LET, nice Upper Tenement, St. Catherine street, West; 8 apartments; in perfect order; rent moderate. Apply at 1698 St. Catherine street, or 229 St. James street.

OTTAWA HOTEL TO BE LET.
The above property will be let as a Hotel or for commercial purposes. Apply to
ROMEO H. STEPHENS,
St. Lambert,
Or to **R. K. THOMAS,**
131 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

TO LET, House, 662 Sherbrooke street. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, Recollet st.

TO LET, Warehouse No. 658 and 660 Craig street, and 155 Fortification lane. House No. 267 Upper University street. Apply to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Union Buildings.

TO LET.
House, corner Sherbrooke and Cadieux street, ready for occupation 10th Sept. Fourteen rooms, Furnace, baths and water closets. Newly painted and papered throughout. Rental, £75. No taxes.
Apply to **W. L. MALTBY,**
21 Bonaventure st.

Property for Sale.

FARMS FOR SALE, in the Eastern Townships. Bush and improved Farms from one dollar per acre. Apply
TEMPERANCE DINING HALL,
359 Notre Dame street.

Groceries, Provisions &c.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL!
The immense popularity of this celebrated OIL both in the United States and Europe is a sufficient guarantee of its purity and excellence. Its absolute safety alone giving it precedence over all other illuminating oils.

"BEST IN USE."
THE COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER
Is a preparation of **pure and wholesome** ingredients calculated to do the **best work** at the **lowest cost.** Neither alum, lime, nor any other injurious ingredient is admitted in its composition. Bread prepared with the Cook's Friend may be eaten by dyspeptics with advantage.
RETAILED EVERYWHERE

COOK'S OWN BAKING Powder,
IN NEW STYLE.
Just received, a consignment of the above Baking Powder, the character of which as now packed is universally appreciated.
W. FRASER,
184 Bleury st.

VERMIN DESTROYER.
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—Prof. Herman's world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far superior to anything yet discovered for killing Potato Bugs, Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.
This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.
Sold in packets at 25 cents per packet, or six packets for $1.25.
The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.
The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.
Sold by Druggists all over the world.
Sole Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Messrs. KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
351 St. Paul street.

SAFETY AND CLEANLINESS
ARE CHIEF FEATURES OF
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

THE VIENNA **BAKING POWDER.**
READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL:
We have examined a sample of the VIENNA BAKING POWDER, purchased from a Grocer, and find it to be pure and wholesome, containing neither alum nor any other injurious substance.
HUBBARD & DONALD, Analytical Chemists.
Manufactured by C. M. Putney, Confectioner, 40 Victoria Square, Montreal.

FOR THE HOME, CHURCH, COLLEGE, STORE AND OFFICE,
Or wherever an absolutely safe oil is necessary for lighting purposes PRATT'S ASTRAL stands without an equal. The fact of its not crusting the wick ensures freedom from the very disagreeable smell and smoke of coal oil.

Board and Rooms.

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

ROOM.—A warm Room for two steady young men, willing to room together, with or without board; terms moderate; 24 Donegana street.

ROOMS, furnished. 6 Beaver Hall square.

ROOM.—Large comfortably furnished room to let on parlor flat; suitable for one or two gentlemen; board if preferred. 19 Hanover street.

ROOMS for gentlemen; 108 Stanley street; $6.00 and $8.00; family private.

ROOMS, furnished, first flat. 1373 St. Catherine st.

ROOMS.—Two large comfortably furnished rooms, for gentlemen. 32 City Councillors st.

ROOMS, with or without board. 156 St. George street.

ROOM.—Handsomely furnished front room with board, for gentlemen, opposite the Windsor. 43 Metcalfe street.

ROOM, comfortable, with board. 108 Mansfield st.

ROOMS.—Handsomely furnished single and double rooms, heated by hot water. 648 Palace street.

ROOM.—Comfortable vacant room to let, with or without board; vicinity Windsor Hotel; private family; references required. Apply G. E., "Witness" Office.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

MISS SWIFT,
MR. R. HUGMAN,
GLEE CLUB, AND
WEST END CHOIR

At the Concert in School House, Tannery Railway Crossing,

Friday, 4th Nov., at 8 p.m.

Tickets, 15c. Proceeds in aid of Library West End Methodist Sunday-School.

QUEEN'S HALL!

THE FISK UNIVERSITY
JUBILEE SINGERS
(11TH CONCERT SEASON).

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4th.

Saturday Matinee (2 p.m.), Nov. 5th.

In their "Wild thrilling melodies which have melted the hearts of men of every nation, kindred and tongue." Tickets—Evening 50c and 75c; Matinee, 50c; children, 25c.
Plan of Hall at DeLonche & Co.'s.
The Decker Bros. Bonoir Grand will be used.

REV. PROF. CAMPBELL, M.A.,

Has resumed his class for Sabbath-school Teachers, and all others who desire to attend, in the Lecture-room of Knox Church, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Four o'clock, when the Sabbath-school Lesson for next day will form the subject of consideration.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Oct. 29th, 1881, and corresponding week of last year:

Oct., 1881.		Oct., 1880.	
DAILY.		DAILY.	
Monday	12,369	Monday	12,788
Tuesday	12,362	Tuesday	12,905
Wednesday	12,284	Wednesday	12,695
Thursday	12,293	Thursday	12,786
Friday	12,314	Friday	12,810
Saturday	12,547	Saturday	13,020
Total	74,169	Total	77,044
Weekly	27,815	Weekly	28,250
Messenger, fortnight	54,000	Messenger, fortnight	57,128
Aurore	1,148	Aurore	900

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3; Weekly Witness, $1.10; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6; 50, $11.50; 100, $22; Aurore, $1.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Five lines and upward, 10c per line first insertion, and all after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each after insertion on pages 3 and 7. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

Twenty cents per line first insertion, and 15c per line after insertions for large type or cuts. When set in usual small type, 10c per line each insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1881.

MR. ROBERT C. ADAMS, long a resident of Montreal, is becoming known in Boston as the author of free popular trade rhymes. A vigorous specimen will be found in another column.

THE "POST" tries to make out that Mr. Wm. O'Brien is no true Irishman, and that he cannot be acceptable as a representative of Irishmen, because he mixes socially with citizens of other races.

THE REV. GEORGE H. WELLS gave, last night, a masterly account of his recent journey through California, which we wish it had been possible to give at greater length. His description of the benumbing effects of railway monopolies should have been heard by every Canadian.

LONDON "TRUTH," in an article which has at least the grace to omit the usual I, makes a dastardly attack on a woman, and that woman the Princess Louise. Had the writer taken a raw-hide and gone and whipped the lady about the face and shoulders he could not have hurt her as in this unmanly assault, and there would have been more courage in it, for, as it is, the writer has occasion to dread neither law, nor, so far as appears, public opinion.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING of Reformers is reported in another column, which had for its object the union of all parties to secure good government. We have heard a good deal of late about a coalition for this purpose. Among the French another object is added, namely, that union is necessary to assert the claims of the French race. We are much refreshed at the mere thought of seeing this Province honestly and economically governed, but we should like to ask one question, Is Mr. Chapleau to be a factor in the new government, and is Mr. Senecal to be his prophet?

A GENTLEMAN the other day had a call from a lame beggar woman, whose distress touched him much. Coming out of his office some minutes after her departure, he was amused to see how spryly his visitor was tripping down stairs from the upper story which she had since invaded. A lawyer's office was visited by a man who suffered from paralysis of one whole side, and whose motions were distressingly helpless. Something interested his benefactors so much in him as to cause them to watch him from a position of vantage. His paralysis lasted as far as the street corner, where it was miraculously healed by the sight of a saloon. It is impossible to know what to do with tramps like these so long as our present prison system continues. A prison where all had to earn their living would be a real blessing to such people. It may, however, be safely laid down that every one who helps a street or office beggar is abetting vice.

MESMERISM, as it is called, is said to be common in the girls' schools just now and in social circles. The subject is blindfolded and his or her waist is spanned by two or three persons, as the case may be, his bare wrists resting on those of his guides. The whole company then intently wishes him to do something previously agreed on. He though entirely ignorant of what he is to do must have the same wish. Under these conditions he will usually perform his pre-arranged part. It is to be presumed that he is guided unconsciously by pressure and by the association of ideas. However the effect may be produced it is certain that the process has a considerable effect on the nerves of some as it is not uncommon for girls to faint under the process, a circumstance which makes caution necessary on the part of those having charge of the young.

MONTREALERS are relapsing into their old indifference on matters political, as far as regards this Province at least, as they see no way out of the incessant tergiversation and misgovernment to which the Province seems to be delivered over. We have so many politicians who only take seats in opposition until they see the way open to obtain office by changing front, that no great loyalty is felt toward any leader, men like Mr. Joly, who is true as steel, always excepted. We believe the Liberal party in this Province would have its usefulness much increased by being reduced to a position of hopeless opposition, in which it would be weeded of all but patriots, and these would not feel themselves constrained by the hope of ascendency to give out that they have no principles but honest government, which will generally be interpreted to mean government by themselves instead of other people.

A GENEROUS ACT generously performed is that of Mr. W. C. McDonald in handing to McGill University two days ago a check for thirty thousand dollars, being the capital of certain amounts on which he has for many years paid interest. At the beginning of each academic year, on the first day of September and at the hour of noon, Mr. McDonald's messenger has entered the office of the bursar and laid down checks for the annual amounts he had undertaken. This was done two months since as usual. The donation of the capital now is, therefore, a present of nearly a year's interest. Mr. McDonald has given enough to meet at five percent the bursaries it is intended to found. A professor's chair endowed with twenty thousand dollars calculated at this rate would be worth only a thousand dollars a year. Doubtless those who have made foundations of this kind calculated at a very much higher rate, but now that the value of money is rapidly sinking, it will be plain that all such foundations would need to be doubled to deserve the name. Mr. McDonald is of a Highland family resident in Prince Edward Island.

THE FOUL CRIME of "graveyard insurance" promises to leave a blot upon the escutcheon of Pennsylvania which that State will never be able to remove unless steps are immediately taken to stamp the terrible system out. The latest murder by those interested in insured lives was getting a drunken man, upon whose life they held a policy for two hundred dollars, to fall through a trap door by suddenly calling him out of his sleep. It seems that some of these insurance agents have made their appearance in New Jersey, but have been notified that unless they wish to get a taste of what is known as "Jersey justice" they had better seek the more congenial latitude of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is incomprehensible that the law should be able to reach these wicked men in one State and not in another. Are the authorities of the guilty State benefited by these murders in any way, and consequently interested in protecting the offenders, or is Pennsylvania law not equal to New Jersey law?

IF THE "MAIL" REPRESENTS Sir John Macdonald, that potentate is going, in spite of all his assurances that he could not control the acts of the Manitoba Legislature, to veto the charters granted by that body to railways in competition with the Syndicate lines. The *Mail* tries again to get up a national cry and when people are determined on wrong doing any excuse will do. It is notorious that the Canadian Pacific is controlled by men whose existing interests are enormous on the American side of the frontier, and that they are rushing their American network of lines forward to the boundary, there to tap their Canadian line. Yet the *Mail* says it has all along thought and thinks still that it would be very wrong to let American lines find their way into Manitoba, at least until the Canadian connection of the Canadian Pacific is finished. The line which is to do so much damage, be it known, is the Northern Pacific, which would make straight for Duluth and Sault Ste. Marie, there to connect with the Grand Trunk and give Canada the advantages of vigorous competition in trade with the North-West. One line is not more American than the other except that the other is the only one that has cost Canada millions of dollars. The sole meaning of the veto will be monopoly.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVIDENCE.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* has stolen a leaf from those Canadian journals which maintain that our large harvests and high prices, and resultant commercial prosperity, are due to the policy of Government. Its article is headed "Why Business is Good," and says:

We see to-day the result of Republican administration. The civilized world envies American prosperity. It is not confined to locality or States, but throughout the broad land from Maine to Texas, and from New York to California, employment is plenty and wages good, and the people are prosperous. This is not the result of accident. These things do not come by chance. They have been wrought out by the wise statesmanship and sound policy of the Republican party.

THE "ATALANTA" IN NEW YORK.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

ESTIMATE OF HER CHANCES TO WIN THE CUP.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

To-day, accompanied by the well-known New York ship and yacht-builder, Mr. Gilbert Cramer, I visited the Canadian yacht "Atalanta," lying at Communipaw dry dock, in Jersey City. She is not yet hauled out to have her hull pot-leaded and fixed up for the races, being delayed by another vessel, but Captain Cuthbert expects to have her on the dock to-morrow. The delays to which he and his craft have been subjected all the way from Oswego here can only be termed most vexatious, and while every day brings winter nearer, the heavy current expenses are mounting up to very formidable figures. However, the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club has fully decided to see the thing through, and is being ably seconded by Captain Cuthbert and his crew. Mr. Cramer was greatly pleased with her model, and said it was adapted to bring out a very high rate of speed in smooth water racing, but that she might not do so well in a heavy seaway. "She is," said he, "as much a racing machine as is the Scotch "Madge," only while the latter is a standing keel, deep draft, wedge-shaped boat, the "Atalanta" is a skimming dish, handy, weatherly and fast in ordinarily rough water, but will prove troublesome if crowded in a heavy seaway. Her lines are fine and her midship section is as pretty a piece of modelling as I have seen. Her elliptic stern is quite a new idea, and as such will be a good deal criticised; but take the model of the hull all in all, it is a credit to her designer and to Canada. As to her rig and build he was of the opinion that she had been built in too much of a hurry and of extra light timber; her 4 inch rail was only 1½ inches thick, and she had none too much strengthening. She is lofty sparred, her mast being 72 feet tall against 71 feet length of hull and 19 feet 6 inches beam, but as she has 30 tons of ballast in her hold she can safely and advantageously carry her immense spread of canvas.

The surveyor of the New York Yacht Club visited her officially this afternoon, and carefully took her dimensions; on these he will compute her exact tonnage and therefrom her position in the class of yachts which is to be opposed to her. He will report to a special meeting of the N. Y. Club, to be held at Delmonico's to-morrow, and at which, if possible, the days for the races will be selected. Capt. Cuthbert almost despairs of having the "Atalanta" ready for Saturday now, as there is so much yet to be done. The "Gracie" and "Mischief," selected for their great speed to race the "Atalanta," are now on the ways and being carefully "greased" and overhauled." Sporting men seem to favor the "Gracie" as being the most reliable. She has a fine record.

Capt. Cuthbert is very sanguine, and while he has many reasons for believing in ultimate victory, yet everybody interested is feverishly awaiting the trials. A stout crew of sixteen Canadians will man the "Atalanta." They are all good "fresh water" sailors.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING—A PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE HOME—THE NEW OFFICERS.

Among those present last evening at the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society in the Windsor Hotel were the President, Mr. James Stewart, in the chair; the Rev. Prof. Murray, the Rev. J. S. Black, the Rev. Robert Campbell, Messrs. Alex. McGibbon, Charles Alexander, Peter Fulton, Ewan McLennan, James Wright, W. S. Walker, Angus Grant, William Reed, Peter Nicholson, J. R. Wilson, John Robertson, A. B. Stewart, Andrew Baillie, G. W. Lundie, F. J. Logie, Thomas Robin, James Brown, John Allen, D. M. McGavin, John Fulton, R. M. Esdaile, Alex. Stewart, W. W. Ogilvie, Donald Campbell, A. N. Shewan, John McDonald, W. B. Smith, &c.

After the Secretary had read his annual report,

Mr. F. J. LOGIE, chairman of the Charitable Committee, read its report, showing a large decrease in the number receiving relief. During the year 70 families had been relieved, against 125 during the previous year, a decrease of 55 families; 33 immigrants were admitted to the Home, against 102 in 1880, a decrease of 69; 21 local persons admitted to the Home, against 35 in 1880, a decrease of 14; 48 persons sent to their friends, against 65 in 1880, a decrease of 17 persons. The thanks of the Committee were tendered those who had contributed to the funds and visited the poor, and also to the physicians. During the year 1,990 loaves of bread, 255 lbs. of tea, 1,112 lbs. of sugar, 25 lbs. of butter, 50 lbs. of currants, 50 lbs. of raisins, 200 lbs. finnan haddies, 250 lbs. of meat, 25 gal. of syrup, 13 bbls. of oatmeal, 1 bbl. of flour, 20 bags of potatoes, 4 bbls. of soap, 1 bbl. of herrings, 5 pairs of boots, 112 cords of wood, and $200 worth of new and second-hand clothing had been distributed to the out-door poor. During the year the Society had sustained some severe losses by death, the Committee having to record the following: Joseph Mackay, R. J. Reekie, M. McCulloch and J. C. Rankin.

The CHAIRMAN spoke of the obligation the Society was under to Mr. Logie and Mr. Ewan McLennan.

Mr. A. B. STEWART, the Treasurer, then read his report, showing that the receipts were $5,982.11; expenditure, $3,712.50; balance on hand, $2,269.61. The assets of the Society were $18,868, and the liabilities $805.81.

Mr. ALEX. MCGIBBON in moving the adoption of the report said it called for more than a passing notice. It was chiefly due to the efforts of their President in collecting about $3,500 that they found themselves in such a good position. He moved a special vote of thanks to Mr. Stewart for his admirable working of the Society during the year.

The Rev. ROBERT CAMPBELL in seconding the motion said that he had attended the meeting of the society for fifteen years, and this was the first time they had not to chronicle a deficit.

The motion was heartily carried.

The President in acknowledging the vote of thanks said too much credit had been given him. He read a list of the subscriptions. The following had given $100 each: Duncan McIntyre, W. R. Oswald, Andrew Robertson, Alexander Buntin, Jonathan Hodgson, Hugh and Robert Mackay, Robert Benny, George A. Drummond, George Stephen, Charles Cassils, Peter Redpath, R. B. Angus, John Cassils, J. S. McLachlan & Co., Hugh McLennan, John J. Redpath, David Morrice, David J. Greenshields, James Dakers, James Benny, James Burnett, John Rankin, Wm. H. Ogilvie, Wm. Angus, Sir Hugh Allan, Andrew Allan, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Duncan McDonald, Alex. and W. G. Murray, A Friend, I. S. K., Hector Mackenzie, R. Cowan. $50 each had been given by Hugh Paton, Walter Wilson, Jas. R. Wilson, Jno. C. McLaren; $25 each by Thomas Craig, G. M. Kinghorn, Robert French, George Macrae, Q.C., Alex. McGibbon, a Friend, J. S., and $10 each by Ewan McLennan, Alex. Sinclair, of Glasgow *Herald*.

Messrs. George Irvine, W. F. Buchanan, D. E. Bowie and G. J. Hobson were proposed for membership.

Mr. MCGIBBON said he had received $10 from a gentleman who did not wish his name to be published.

It was then moved by Mr. MCGIBBON, seconded by Mr. THOMAS ROBIN, "That a special committee of seven members be appointed to consider and report upon the advisability of selling or leasing the present Home property, to secure more convenient premises in the western portion of the city; also to confer with the Caledonian Society with a view of getting their co-operation, by which a building might be secured suitable to carry on the operations of both societies; the committee to consist of Messrs. James Stewart, Andrew Robertson, A. W. Ogilvie, Ewen McLennan, Chas. Alexander and the mover and seconder." He said a building was needed further West, as they could seldom get quorums at their meetings. The home originally cost $4,000, and he thought could be sold for $5,000, or made into dwelling houses and advantageously let. There was a general feeling in the city in favor of consolidating the city charities, as much was dispensed uselessly. They wanted a more central building and a larger one to meet the requirements, as the Government was looking after immigrants now.

Mr. E. MCLENNAN thought it was ill-advised to consider the proposed change. They had good yard room for storing wood, and if they went further west they would have to pay more for wood getting it from a dealer. They did not want the home in a fashionable locality; it was more important that it should be near the homes of the poor than near the members of the society. People were coming from Colborne avenue, Point St. Charles and all over, and they could not be in a better place.

Mr. A. B. STEWART said this resolution simply referred the matter to a committee and it was carried.

The election of officers then took place with the following results:

President, James Stewart (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, George Macrae, Q. C.; 2nd Vice-President, W. W. Ogilvie; Secretary, W. S. Walker; Treasurer, Peter Fulton; Assistant Secretary, E. M. Esdaile; Chaplains, Rev. Robert Campbell and Rev. J. S. Black; Physicians, Drs. J. Wanless, A. D. Blackader, G. W. Ross, Wm. Gardner and A. Lapthorn Smith.

Charitable Committee—F. J. Logie (chairman), D. Morrison, Wm. Reed, Peter Nicholson and Donald Campbell.

Committee on Accounts—Andrew Robertson, Alex. McGibbon, A. W. Ogilvie, John Fulton and P. S. Ross.

Committee of Enstalment—James Wright and Angus Grant.

Representative to Protestant House of Industry and Refuge—Ewan McLennan.

The Rev. Mr. BLACK said the Boston Scotch Charitable Society, of which he was a member, would celebrate its 225th anniversary on Jan. 14th, 1882, and invited the society to send a representative.

Messrs. McLennan and Thomas Robin were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of condolence with the relatives of deceased members who have died since last annual meeting, as well as to the relatives of the late Lady Allan, Mrs. Andrew Allan and Mrs. R. Forsyth.

It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's night by a ball and the first five officers were appointed a committee to make arrangements for it.

The Rev. Robert Campbell will preach the annual sermon on the Sunday before St. Andrew's Day. A committee was appointed to consider whether a monument should not be erected to the victims of the burning of the "Montreal" and the erection of a railing around the Society's lot in the cemetery. The meeting then adjourned.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

RAILWAY MONOPOLIES—AMONG THE "SAINTS"—SIZE EXTRAORDINARY—THE BEAUTIFUL YOSEMITE.

Yesterday evening the Rev. G. H. Wells lectured on his trip to California in the hall of Emmanuel Church. Beginning the journey at Omaha, he said that though we complain of monopolies here we have to go down in that direction before we see the greatest monopolies. Illustrating this, a car of oil will be taken from Pittsburgh to Sacramento for $325, while to send it four hundred miles less, to Battle Mountain, costs $775, because some competition to Sacramento exists in the Cape Horn sea route. On the Californian railway stations, fruit—even within sight of the crowded orchards—costs as much as in Chicago, because of the royalty to the railway company. We hear of communistic ideas being broached in California; we shall hear more of them if the State does not break these monopolies. Mr. Wells spoke enthusiastically, as an old prairie boy, of the freedom of the vast prairies. History, he said, showed that Belgian or Hollander had as great attachment to their homes as Swiss or Scotsman. We sometimes bestow much pity and gush on the cattle ranchers, but he never saw men who talked with such enthusiasm of their work, and they look down with contempt on a city life. Passing Cheyenne, the centre of a great grazing district, the lecturer came to Denver—a city whose post-office was opened in 1860, but which has now 46,000 inhabitants. It was about thirty miles from the mountains, and the view from Denver he considered equal to that from the top of the Gemmi pass or from the bridge at Geneva. English capital is being largely employed in Denver and the district, one company having laid out $2,000,000 in irrigating ditches and business blocks. Ascending the snowy mountains, the traveller comes to Sherman — named after the tallest general in the army, as the highest point on the railway—whence he descends something like a ten-mile toboggan slide, into a plain where are drugs and medicinal springs enough to cure or kill all the human race. Crossing great tracts of the sage-brush and greasewood, only useful for the fires of pioneers, the train again crosses a mountain range. This is the region of the wonderful canyons, the greatest of which is a cleft a hundred miles long with perpendicular rock walls four to seven thousand feet high, traversed by a torrent which sometimes leaves not room for a footpath by its side. Then they arrived at Salt Lake City—in the midst of a desert, but transformed by a great system of irrigation into a garden. Mr. Wells went to the tabernacle on a Sunday afternoon: it is an elliptical building, seating some 13,000, in which a whisper can be heard from one end to the other—250 feet. Brigham Young was the architect, and was said to be inspired; it would be a good thing if some of our architects could get a little of that inspiration. The great elder Pratt preached a sermon from a psalm which is generally thought to refer to the Israelites, but which according to him was prophetic of the Mormons. Mr. Wells had a conversation with a three-wived dignitary of the church, and asked him how he managed his three wives when some men were so embarrassed with one; to which he answered that each had a separate house, and he impartially "boarded round." He cited Abraham as an authority for polygamy, but Mr. Wells pointed out to him that it always brought trouble to the patriarchs, and Abraham had to turn one woman out of doors. Leaving Utah, the lecturer told of his descent of the Belcher mine, three thousand feet deep, from which $114,000,000 worth of gold and silver has been taken. Again climbing the mountains, they caught occasional glimpses of the beautiful Lake Tahoe through cracks in the snow-shed. He described the mining operations carried on on the California side; the hills are literally washed away by jets of water, at a pressure of 500 feet, being directed at their sides. The precious metals are sifted out, and the refuse finds its way into the rivers, turns them into filthy mud streams, and even threatens to block up San Francisco harbor. People are getting to see the folly of sacrificing all interests to one. San Francisco was at length reached, and the lecturer described the strange mixture of nationalities which it contains—Irish, German, Italian, Spanish, Mexican, Indian, Negro and Chinese, of which last 20,000 are huddled together in a few squares. San Francisco is said to be a very wicked city, and there are certainly some great blackguards there—almost as bad as if they were Montreal aldermen. Among them was Mayor Kalloch, who disgraces alike the civic chair and the Christian pulpit, for he pretends to be a minister. As a Montrealer, however, his modesty prevented his saying much on that subject, for when in San Francisco a man proved himself a great blackguard in office, he was not sent back for another term. The last place described by the lecturer was the magnificent Yosemite Valley. He said we complained of the heat when the glass stood at the nineties, but he saw it there at 112° in the shade, and it often went up to 125°. But sunstrokes are absolutely unknown, and the nights are always cool. The heat there is so devoid of moisture that the people get more than ordinarily dried up and shrivelled. Speaking of the enormous trees which are met with in California the lecturer told of sugar pines he had seen himself ten feet thick, and of the still more huge trees, the largest on earth, which measure forty feet in diameter, more than a hundred feet round, and three or four hundred feet high. In one hollow tree seventeen horses could stand at once, and in passing through an arch cut in one of these fallen monarchs of the forest the whole coach and first team of horses were entirely within the tree. Just before reaching the Yosemite, the narrow fenceless road wound down the face of an almost vertical precipice three thousand feet high—the horses increasing their speed on the way down till they broke into a gallop. The entrance to the famous valley was then described, with the stupendous El Capitan rock on one side and the feathery Bridal Veil fall on the other. Mr. Wells spoke with great feeling of his emotions on looking back to catch the last glimpse of the lovely valley, when it faded from his sight to become imperishably fixed in his memory.

The lecturer spoke for nearly two hours, addressing a large audience whose interest was never allowed to drop, and a most hearty vote of thanks was given him at the conclusion.

THE EYE.

DR. PROUDFOOT'S LECTURE IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL.

Last evening Dr. Proudfoot lectured to a large audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the eye, Mr. T. James Claxton occupying the chair.

The lecturer began by observing that the eye had a literature of its own, to which an ordinary lifetime was not too long to devote. He showed the different parts of the organ by means of an artificial eye which could be taken to pieces. Diagrams on the black board also aided his hearers in understanding the structure of the eye. The ball was placed in a bony cavity, which protected it from external violence, and gave attachment to the muscles that move it. The eye had three coats—the first, or outer, the sclerotic membrane, the second the cornea, and the inner the choroid membrane; inside of which was the retina, which was an extension of the optic nerve, connected with the brain by means of a sheath which reached the eye in an oblique or ascending direction. This was the principal organ of vision, upon which at the back of the eye images were placed. The viris, which separated the anterior chamber of the eye from the posterior, gave it its special color, and upon it depended the beauty of the eye. Children's eyes were always blue at first, but six or eight weeks determined their permanent color according to the complexion. He described the powers of sight. The rays of light were received through the crystalline lens, and conveyed to a little yellow spot on the retina, just opposite the centre of the eye, and by means of the optic nerve the visual impression was conveyed to the brain. There was between the crystalline lens and the retina, or innermost coat of the eye, the vitreous humor, which supported the retina. The lens was not much more dense than the vitreous humor in youth, but with advancing age it became denser, and in old age it became so dense that its power of accommodation or contraction was so far reduced that an artificial lens had to be used to obtain the requisite focus for near objects. The eye was moved by six muscles, four straight and two oblique. The rotary motion of the eye was obtained by the oblique muscles, while with straight ones it was moved up and down, and from side to side. The hypometropic, or over-sighted eye, and the myopic, or shortsighted eye, were then explained. The normal eye was nearly round, but the shortsighted eye was more oblong, and consequently the rays of light came to a focus before they reached the retina. The accommodating power of the lens would rectify this for distant objects, but it could not for near ones. The remedy was glasses each with two concave lenses which served to distribute the rays of light so that they did not come to a focus before they reached the retina. The oversighted eye was a little flattened at the back, and in this instance the rays of light instead of coming to a focus on the retina, did so at an imaginary spot behind the retina. In this case glasses had to be used with convex lenses, so that the rays of light were contracted and brought to a focus on the retina. There were many cases in which these defects could be cured in youth. He counselled people against reading with a poor or flickering light, or overstraining the eyes in any way. In choosing glasses they should consult with an oculist first.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Yesterday afternoon the Water Committee met, Ald. Donovan in the chair. Present, Alds. Farrell, Proctor, Gilman and Gauthier.

Permission was granted to S. Robertson to use the city's water for a skating rink on the corner of Dorchester and Metcalfe streets, he having given the necessary notices.

A letter was received from the Corporation of Cote St. Paul stating that they intended to adhere to their right of taxing the city water works. The letter was referred to the city attorney for his opinion.

A letter was read from Mr. W. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway, asking that an overcharged account for water supplied to the Company should be rectified, and that the rate charged in future should be reduced. The Company was charged with some water supplied to some residents of St. Gabriel village.

Mr. Lesage, the Superintendent, said the error had been rectified, but the Committee would have to decide the question of the reduction. The Company was being supplied at 15c per thousand gallons, while it cost the city 17¾c.

The Committee decided they could not grant the reduction.

It was decided to protest Mr. N. I. Handyside for non-delivery of coal according to his contract.

Mr. Lesage stated that during the summer there had been an increased consumption of water of over 12,000,000 gallons, causing an extra burning of coal of 400 tons.

Thomas Welsh, of the Wheelhouse, was directed to furnish a statement of the quantity of coal burned during the summer, after which the Committee adjourned.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

In the Senecal-Laurier case Mr. Fair's cross-examination was begun by Mr. Archambault yesterday afternoon. He said that the books he had produced were those of Adolphe Roy, and Co.; he had only two small books belonging to Mr. Roy personally. He saw that the charges were principally for goods. It would take some hours to find out what amount was due to endorsation of bills. The court adjourned to give him time to make the necessary search.

THE OKA INDIANS AT GRAVENHURST.

THE FIRST SABBATH AWAY FROM HOME—SICKNESS AND DEATH.

The following letter from the Rev. T. Dunlop, Gravenhurst, is from the *Christian Guardian*:

Some forty-five families of Oka Indians, numbering, in all, 140 persons, arrived at Gravenhurst, on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd ult., on their way to their new home in Muskoka. They were accompanied by a Government agent, and an agent representing the Seminary. Shortly afterward I visited the Immigration shed, where they were stopping, and invited them to worship with us on the Sabbath; and, though it rained heavily, some seventy or eighty responded to my invitation.

The fellowship meeting at the close of the morning service was a time not soon to be forgotten by our people. Chief Louis Sanation addressed us in Indian and English, expressing strong confidence in Christ's power to save. A large number of the Indians followed in a similar strain, frequent allusions being made to the persecutions of the past, while many a tear was shed as they spoke of the home-ties which had been severed; and though we could not understand the language in which they sang and spoke, we could not help but feel that our "loving Saviour was their Saviour too." All our people were stimulated to greater earnestness and zeal by the willingness and readiness with which the Indians witnessed for Jesus. Amongst the number that spoke was a boy of ten or twelve years of age.

In the afternoon I was called upon to bury one of their children, a little girl of three years of age, who had died of croup, after three days' illness. Her death was doubtless hastened by exposure while travelling. A large number of people attended the funeral, expressive of their sympathy.

In the evening again our church was crowded to its utmost capacity, when the Indians took part in the singing, as well as in the after prayer-meeting.

While on their journey here, not far from this village, a papoose was added to their number. The writer has had the pleasure of baptizing this young Muskoka Indian, together with five others. On Wednesday the mother was suffering from an attack of inflammation occasioned by cold. The doctor's opinion was that she might not survive. In conversation with her through an interpreter, I found that she had learned to love Jesus, that he was very precious to her soul, and that the fear of death had been taken away. Her greatest trouble was the absence of her husband, who had gone away with the rest of the men to their new reserve some twenty miles distant, to erect buildings for the winter. At the time of writing, she was somewhat better, with brighter hopes of recovery. They expect to spend another Sabbath with us before leaving. They all appear hopeful and happy, believing that in their new home they will be able to better their condition, and provide for the future of their families.

I hope that at an early date our Missionary authorities will make provision for their religious culture. Would the Government not give them a special grant toward the erection of a school house and the support of an English teacher?

IMPORTANT MEETING OF REFORMERS IN THE COUNTY OF COMPTON.

At a largely attended meeting of Reformers of the County of Compton, held at Johnville on the 12th ult., the present critical and embarrassing state of the finances of the Province was seriously considered. The meeting was composed of parties who formerly ranged themselves on opposite sides of politics, but it has been considered wise that as far as Provincial matters are concerned, the formerly dividing lines should be erased, and a new departure taken, so that the real issues involved in our Provincial affairs should be fairly presented to the people. The finances of the Province having, through gross mismanagement in the past, landed us on the verge of bankruptcy, it is for the people now to say whether the past mal-administration of our funds is to be continued, and direct taxation introduced, or to substitute for it a policy of economy and retrenchment.

The meeting considered that low as our provincial finances have been reduced to, the Province can be made to pull through by administrative reforms of a sweeping character, and the following platform was unanimously agreed to, the ratepayers of the county believing that both Liberals and Conservatives will join heartily in endeavoring to remedy the evils.

1st. The abolition of the Legislative Council. Reason, its uselessness and expensiveness.

2nd. Policy of retrenchment and general reduction of expenditure in all the Government departments.

3rd. Economical reforms in the Civil Service appointments. These to be made on basis of competitive examination and promotion by merit instead of by political patronage.

4th. The taxation of all property whether real or personal.

5th. That more strenuous efforts be made to further the interests of elementary education in this Province.

The meeting resolved that while there were many other questions requiring attention, necessity compelled the ratepayers to give prominence to a necessary and searching economy in Provincial matters in order to prevent our being saddled with direct taxation. The meeting was then adjourned to meet again at an early day, when a candidate to represent us in the Local House would be nominated, who must pledge himself to support unflinchingly the platform adopted in the interest of the ratepayers.

In publishing the platform it was expressly desired to be stated that we repudiate the accusation of acting in the interest of any political party.

That Dominion politics be entirely excluded from the business of Provincial matters, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all friends of economy and retrenchment to place the finances of the Province on a sound and healthy basis.—*Com.*

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. John McDougall, the President, occupied the chair at the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday. Mrs. McDougall, one of the delegates, and who was elected President of the International Conference for the ensuing two years, gave a very interesting account of her recent trip to St. Louis to attend the Convention there, and spoke of the wonderful progress made since the Conference in Cleveland. The greatest kindness had been shown to all the delegates by the ladies of St. Louis, and special notice had been taken by the Conference of the Diet Dispensary and the work among the sailors of the Montreal Young Women's Christian Association. Among the very valuable papers read was one by Mrs. P. D. Brown, of San Francisco, California, formerly of Montreal, on "Religious Influence," and another very able paper by Mrs. Lamson, of Boston, on "Boarding Homes;" and also, a paper by Mrs. McCready, of New York, on "Training Schools." The meeting adjourned until next Thursday.

PERSONAL.

President Grevy, of the French Republic, has a salary of $160,000, and probably lives within it. Marshal MacMahon, on the contrary, spent a great deal more than his salary.

Archbishop Purcell of Ohio is reported to have become entirely helpless. The Ursuline Sisters at the convent in Boone county, where he is staying, wheel him about in a chair and feed him with a spoon.

Jubal Early, ex-Confederate General, lives at a Lynchburg hotel and practises law. Although not yet seventy he is as bent and bowed as a man of ninety years. His drooping shoulders, his long gray beard and flowing white hair and the strong staff on which he leans make him look like the ideal Rip Van Winkle. He wears the southern gray yet, and his still vigorous mind is full of fire and vindictiveness. He seems to live upon the memories of the past.

CITY ITEMS.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society held a meeting last night in St. Patrick's Hall, and elected the following officers: President, Denis Murney; 1st Vice-President, Jeremiah Byrne; 2nd Vice-President, Peter Brown; Secretary, James Connolly; Treasurer, John Ryan; Collecting-Treasurer, P. O'Donoghue; Assistant Collecting Treasurer, James McIlwain; Grand Marshal, Thomas Clark; Assistant Marshals, J. C. Doyle and S. Greer.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, Nov. 4.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade has been rather quieter during the past week than during the preceding one. There is not any special feature to note in dry goods this week, business having been fair for the season. Sorting up orders received from travellers who are still on the road are as a general rule not large. Reports are mostly of unbroken stocks throughout the West, the unseasonable weather which still prevails being a very great hinderance to business. Some customers from up and down the river have been in town making purchases for shipment by boat before the close of navigation. The demand for heavy woollens of all sorts has been fair, and in some lines of Canadian manufacture, such as undersuits, flannels and blankets, the supply has not been equal to it. Orders given some time ago are in some cases yet unfilled, or filled only in part. There are not so many complaints at present concerning the supply of cottons, though it is still short. Prices do not change at all as a rule here, unless in response to some very marked advance in England, the prices being mostly fixed at the beginning of each season. Payments continue very satisfactory, there having been no complaint on this score for some weeks past. The iron and hardware trade is quiet, but values are firm. A few car lots of pig iron continue to move off, and few sales of large quantities are heard of, though enquiries are somewhat more numerous. As the market is still stiffening a large movement is expected soon. Sales of Summerlee and Gartsherrie are reported at $24 to $24.50. Manufactured iron is in fair demand at firm prices. Bars sell freely at outside prices. In general hardware a good steady jobbing demand has been met. Tin plates are firm. Canada plates are in fair demand at $3.20 for best brands. Ingot tin sells at 27c to 28c, and copper at 17½c to 18c.

The wool market is rather more active at firm prices. Sales of Greasy Cape are reported at from 20c to 21c; some quote 22c; Australian is quoted 24c to 28c. Domestic wool is quiet. Unassorted pulled is quoted at 29c to 30c. Green Butchers' hides are lower in price, at for No. 1, $8; No. 2, $7, and No. 3, $6; Calfskins 12c per lb. Sheepskins, 95c to $1 each. Petroleum is fairly active at former prices, namely, 23½c for car lots; part cars, 24c; single barrels, 25c to 25½c. On the Corn Exchange business has been all but stagnant during the week. Holders have been making concessions as to price but buyers still continue to hold off.

The receipts of flour by railway and canal for week ending 2nd November, 20,085 barrels. Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd November, 714,783 barrels, against 615,325 barrels at corresponding date in 1880, being an increase of 99,458 barrels. Shipments for the week ending 2nd November, 9,599 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 2nd November, 528,978 barrels, against 634,854 barrels at corresponding date in 1880, being a decrease of 105,876 barrels. The grain market is very quiet. A cargo of Spring Wheat sold at $1.39. Canada Red Wheat is quoted at $1.40 to $1.44, and Canada White $1.36 to $1.38. Pease sold at 91c to 92c. Oats at 40c. Barley sold at 82½c for Lower Canada. Rye is quoted at 95c to 96c. The receipts of wheat by railway and canal for week ending 2nd of November, 196,248 bush. Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd November, 6,730,903 bushels, against 8,683,968 bushels at corresponding date in 1880, being a decrease of 1,953,065 bushels. Shipments for week ending 2nd November, 142,489 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 2nd November, 5,905,856 bushels, against 8,575,399 bushels at corresponding date in 1880, being a decrease of 2,669,543 bushels.

The Provision market is dull, and prices here are easier, and will probably go lower still. The receipts of butter for the week were 2,943 packages and shipments 2,913 packages. The receipts of cheese were 10,820 boxes and shipments 1,550 boxes.

FURS.—There are a few lots of Skunk and Mink coming in, but they are hardly prime yet, and are bought under our quotations.

Mink	Skins		$1 00	to	$0 00
Marten	"	prime	1 00	to	1 25
Beaver	"	" dark, per lb.	2 25	to	2 75
Bear	"	bl'k prime large	7 00	to	8 00
"	"	" small	2 00	to	4 00
Red Fox	"	prime	1 25	to	0 00
Muskrat	"	Winter	10	to	12
Lynx	"	prime large	1 50	to	2 00
Skunk	"	prime dark large	40	to	60
"	"	prime wh'e large	25	to	00
Raccoon	"	prime	25	to	50
Fisher	"	prime	5 00	to	7 00
Otter	"	prime dark	8 00	to	10 00

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A very good demand exists for all lines of heavy fall and winter goods, and factories generally are running on full time and some of them are doing overwork, prices are without change and none is anticipated without changes in prices of leather. Remittances are very satisfactory.

Men's Stoga Boots	$2.00	to	$2.50
do Kip Boots	2.50	to	3.00
do French Calf	3.25	to	3.75
do Buff Congress	1.70	to	2.40
do Split Brogans	1.00	to	1.10
Boys' Split do	0.85	to	1.00
do Buff and Pebbled Congress	1.35	to	1.60
Women's Buff and Pebbled Balmorals	1.00	to	1.40
do Prunella Bals	0.50	to	1.50
do do Congress	0.50	to	1.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is active and prices are firm but without any material change.

Aloes Cape	0 18	to	0 00
Alum	1 65	to	1 85
Borax	0 16	to	0 17
Castor Oil	0 10	to	10½
Caustic Soda	2 50	to	2 60
Cream Tartar	0 32	to	0 34
Epsom Salts	1 25	to	1 40
Extract Logwood	0 10	to	0 11
Indigo, Madras	0 85	to	1 00
Madder	0 12	to	0 13
Opium	4 75	to	5 00
Oxalic Acid	0 13	to	0 14
Potass Iodide	2 80	to	2 90
Quinine	2 85	to	3 00
Soda Ash	1 50	to	1 65
Soda Bi-Carb	3 10	to	3 20
Sal Soda	1 10	to	1 20
Tartaric Acid	0 58	to	0 65
Bleaching Powder	1 45	to	1 60

LEATHER.—There is no change in prices or prospects. The dulness previously reported continues. Spanish Sole is abundant and easy. Slaughter is steady. Upper and Splits are still very slow of sale. Measured leathers are unchanged.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A.	24½	to	26
do do No. 2 B.A.	23	to	24
No. 1 Ordinary Spanish	24	to	25½
No. 2 do	22	to	23½
Buffalo Sole No. 1	22	to	23
do No. 2	20	to	21
Hemlock Slaughter No. 1	26	to	28
Waxed Upper, light and medium	35	to	40
do do heavy	35	to	37
Grained	35	to	38
Splits large	22	to	29
do small	17	to	24
Calfskin (27 to 36 lbs) ℔	70	to	85
do (8 to 20 lbs)	65	to	80
Sheepskin Linings	30	to	50
Harness	26	to	34
Buffed Cow ℔ foot	14	to	16
Enamelled Cow	14	to	16
Patent Cow	14	to	15½
Pebbled Cow	12	to	15½
Rough	25	to	28

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British Breadstuffs Markets are very quiet, but are on the whole steady. Beerbohm's English advices are as follows: Floating cargoes, wheat quiet. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, Wheat and corn not much enquiry. Mark Lane wheat and corn, quiet, but steady. English country wheat markets firm. French do. steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; Liverpool corn, more enquiry; Liverpool California and Club wheat, 11s to 11s 4d; Liverpool, American Western Mixed corn, 5s 10½d to 5s 11d. Wheat and flour in Paris, firm. Liverpool lard, Prime Western, 58s 6d.

The Chicago wheat market is very weak and a decline of about 3c has taken place since yesterday. No. 2 wheat which closed yesterday at $1.30⅝ December $1.31⅞ January, was quoted to-day at $1.27¾ December and $1.29¾ January. The receipts of wheat were 34,000 bushels and shipments 65,000 bushels. Corn was also lower. Yesterday it closed at 62⅞c to 63c Dec., 63½c January, and to-day was quoted at 60½c Nov. 60½c Dec. and 65c year. The receipts were 190,000 bushels and shipments 297,000 bushels.

The local grain market is without change and quotations will be found in another column. There is no Call Board.

FLOUR, receipts, 4,382 bbls. The market is rather more active at about steady prices. The following sales were reported to-day on 'Change: 50 bbls. Superior sold at $6 20; 500 bbls. do. yesterday afternoon at $6 20; and 225 at $6.25. The quotations, which are as follows, are unchanged: Superior Extra, $6.20 to $6.25; Extra Superfine, $6.20; Spring Extra, $6.25; Superfine, $5.55 to $6.05; Strong Bakers', $7 to $7.75; Fine, $5.20 to $5.30; Middlings, $4.60 to $4.85; Pollards, $4.20 to $4.30; Ontario Bags, $3.15; City Bags, delivered, $3.70 to $3.80.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, rcts., 512 pkgs. The market is without change. There is a small business doing in the lower qualities for the provinces at from 14c to 16c. For fine or medium qualities there is no demand, except for the local trade. Both the Liverpool and Glasgow mails report a dull market. Eastern Townships is quoted at 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c; Creameries, 22c to 24c. Choice selections for the retail trade bring about 1c to 2c more. There is nothing new to report in Cheese. Buyers here are not paying above 11c for the bulk of the goods offering with perhaps 11¼c for very fine, and even ¼c higher for choice selections. At 11c something can be done by shippers, but even at that the demand is not great. Those who held at 13c, and profess to be paying 12c to 12½c for fine, do not purchase answering all offers that the cheese is not fine enough. The Liverpool market is reported dull, though there is no change in the cable. Advices from Glasgow state that the market is extremely dull, and that the consumption is not coming up to expectations. It is stated that if it does not improve dealers' stocks will last them until next season. Finest is reported to be selling at 56s., but very slowly, and the writer thinks that the consumption would increase if prices receded to 50s, which means 9c here! Of course, such expectations if entertained will be disappointed. We quote 11c to 11½c for good to finest September. Retailers pay about one cent more.

EGGS are quiet at 21c to 22c per dozen for limed and cuts packed, and 23c to 25c for cases. Sales are reported at both these figures.

ASHES.—Pots, $5.15 to $5.20 per 100 lbs.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 4,200 bush.; Rye, 4,091 do.; Pease, 5,886 do.; Oats, 175 do.; Barley, 200 do. Flour, 4,382 bbls.; Ashes, 8 do.; Butter, 512 packages; Cheese, 3,450 boxes; Dressed Hogs, 127.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, 4th November.

The extremely perilous voyage of the SS. "Alvona," with fruit, &c., from Denia, Malaga, Cadiz &c., has so far resulted in her arrival at St. John's, Nfld., considerably disabled. It is expected that repairs will be completed so as to enable her to start for this port by to-morrow. The voyage to Halifax will not be undertaken, but the portion of cargo for there is to be transhipped at St. John's Nfld. The cargo is supposed to be badly damaged, and as she had a considerable quantity of raisins on board the market is somewhat stiffened in consequence of expected damage.

SUGARS continue without change worthy of notice for the week for all kinds.

MOLASSES, steady for good Barbadoes Syrups in demand and firm.

TEAS.—Latest cable advices from Japan quote an advance of about $1 the picul for all kinds. Really desirable Teas are enquired for with us, although nothing like speculative operations are going on. Young Hysons and other choice Greens, as well as Black Tea, are but little changed and only moderate business to report.

COFFEES remain without much activity.

RICE rather stiffer on account of freights.

SPICES.—Nutmegs maintain value. Pepper is not much asked after, the extreme figures abroad continue to be somewhat relaxed. Other spices nominally as before.

FRUITS.—The disaster to the SS. "Alvona," happily without loss of life, has some effect on the market. It is probable she now may reach here from St. John's, Nfld., about 12th to 15th inst., but the cargo is considered to be in a badly damaged condition. Valentias have been sold in some quantity at fully 9c are over held 9¼c to 10¼c. Malaga raisins of new crop are in light supply. Prices keep up say $3.10 to $3.40 for layers; $3.25 to $3.60 for loose Muscatels; $3.45 to $3.80 for London layers, and $4.25 to $4.65 for basket. Sultanas are higher in Smyrna. Currants steady. Almonds higher; Tarragona 17c to 18c. Filberts scarce. Good Walnuts not plenty. Figs in mats, 5¼c to 6¼c.

FISH.—Labrador Herrings are being run off at $6.25 to $6.75; Nova Scotia, $5.60 to $6; Green Codfish, $4 to $4.40 for No. 2 bbls; $5 to $5.50 for No. 1. Some dry Codfish held at $5 for quantity; say $5.25 to $5.50 in ordinary way. A quantity of Salmon in tins has reached the market from British Columbia, but have been mostly sold before arrival; $1.75 to $2 current prices.

OILS.—Dull for Cod and Seal.

SALT.—Coarse is rather higher, say 60c to 65c.

FARMERS' MARKET—Nov. 9.

There was only a moderate attendance of farmers at the market to-day, but market gardeners were present in their usual numbers. Most kinds of farm produce were in rather small supply, which caused prices to be firmer. There is a better demand for potatoes, to export to the United States, and several lots have been bought lately at 80c per bag for good Early Roses. Cabbages continue in demand for shipment, and several pretty large purchases of celery have lately been made here for the American market, which has stiffened the price of that vegetable. There are a good deal of poor fall apples offered at low rates, but good fruit is very dear. A lot of choice "Pomme Grises" were recently sold at $8 per barrel to be shipped to Britain. There is an American fruit dealer in the city at present who wants 2,000 barrels of good Fameuse and has offered $3.25 per barrel for superior lots. A great deal of poor tub butter is being sold on this market at pretty low figures. Dressed hogs were numerous and sold at from $8 25 to $9 per 100 lbs. There were a number of mutton quarters offered by farmers at 7c to 8c per lb., but no one seemed to care paying so much for them, as Mr. R. Bickerdike, of St. Ann's market, is now delivering 20 lbs. of good fresh beef and mutton, anywhere in the city or immediate vicinity for $1. Poultry were rather scarce and higher-priced. There is a better supply of hay and prices are easier.

NEW YORK BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—It continues to be a somewhat difficult matter to bring anything of a new or interesting character into a daily report of the butter market. All the indications, as for some time past, are weak, and on almost any grade careful buyers can secure an advantage as compared with what is asked and to a certain extent necessarily quoted; but as no open or direct showing is made, it leaves matters in an ambiguous sort of shape, and figures as now named are from a nominal standpoint only. "A fair demand for fine grades" is a not uncommon report; but holders of the stock could accommodate a much larger outlet, while on the bulk of the supply there is a decided hankering after buyers who will name some respectable sort of bid in order to find out the chance for business. Another warm, muggy day contributed an additional depressing influence. Certain movements and enquiries of shippers led to the impression that they want to find out how the June factory stands in regard to condition and price, and there is a hope they may take some.

CHEESE.—A slow tone still characterizes business on this market, and values lack support. As before noted, a large proportion of the stock is wanting in quality, but even for the very best, and this must be perfection to suit the views of the few shippers who negotiate, the top rate is 13c. Some first rate stock is offered at 12¾c, and we hear of good serviceable stock changing hands at 12c. Goods showing decided imperfections are without any direct demand, and as it requires force to move them, the price is quite a matter of guess work until sales are actually consummated. Home buyers are slow and figuring close on price for about all they handle.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

VIGER COW MARKET—Nov. 4.

There were about a score of fresh calved milch cows and a dozen of strippers offered on this market to-day, but with three or four exceptions they were all a miserable lot. One pretty good cow was offered at $55, or at least ten dollars more than she was worth, and consequently she was not sold. Three or four of the best among the others were sold at from $30 to $40 each and several small cows at from $19 to $28 each. A small two year-old cow was sold along with her calf for $22 and the calf was afterward resold for $3.25. A very fine calf was bought by Mr. A. Daoust for $15. A number of ordinary beef cattle, held over from yesterday, were offered again to-day, and some of them sold at pretty low figures. A very fine cow was sold here last Wednesday for $67 and two others at $50 each.

MORNING QUOTATIONS AT MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Specially Reported for the Witness.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 4, 1881.

Name.	Par value of shares.	Capital paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Cash val. per share.
Bank of Montreal	200	11,999,200	199¾	200	399 50
Ontario Bank	40	2,996,756	59	59½	23 60
Banque du Peuple	50	1,600,000	90	91¾	45 00
Molsons Bank	50	2,000,000	116¼	116½	58 12
Bank of Toronto	100	2,000,000	158	161	158 00
Banq. Jac. Cartier	25	500,000	105	108	26 25
Merchants' Bank	100	5,516,446	128	128½	128 00
East. Townships	50	1,382,037	119	121	59 50
B'k of Commerce	50	6,000,000	141½	141¾	70 75
Exchange	100	1,000,000	140	144	140 00
Union Bank	100	1,992,990	95	97	95 00
Miscellaneous.					
Mont. Tel. Co.	40	2,000,000	126¾	127	50 70
Dom. Tel. Co.	50	1,000,000	96	97	48 00
Rich. & Ont. N. Co.	100	1,500,000	45	46	45 00
City Pass. R.R. Co.	50	600,000	124	126	62 00
Mont. Gas Co.	40	1,803,000	141½	142½	56 60
Mont. L. & M. Co.	50	525,000	107	109	53 50
Graphic	100	500,000	40	52	40 00
Canada Cotton Co.	100	250,000	130	140	130 00
do. 8 pc. Bonds	100	250,000	160	162½	160 00
Mont. Cotton Co.	100	370,000	......	......	......
Hudon Cotton Co.	100	403,333	225	......	225 00
Mont. Bld'g Ass'n.	50	481,027	58	61½	29 00
Royal Can. Ins.	55	300,000	50	55	10 00
Dundas Cotton	100	400,000	125	126	125 00

W. I. FENWICK,
Stockbroker, Merchants' Exchange,
Member Montreal Stock Exchange.

Noon Advertisements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *WITNESS.*

SIR,—I see Mr. DeZouche is out to-day in the *Herald, Gazette, Witness* and *Star*, again crying because one of his pianos was not allowed to take the place of the Weber Grand at the Caledonian Society's concert in the Queen's Hall. The assumption of some people is really amusing. Here is a piano which has no standing as a first class instrument in New York, where its makers advertise it "at low prices on easy terms," and never had any standing in Montreal —while held in the same store with two other first-class instruments. It is now pushed forward as the piano "such as unpurchased artists delight in" (we shall see about this *unpurchased* business hereafter). He says the reason their piano was refused was because *honest* comparison was feared. This gentleman is very fond of using the word *honest*, as applied to himself. I never see it in his advertisements but I am reminded of "HONEST, HONEST IAGO." He says: "Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, desired a piano whose quality of tone would harmonize better with his voice." And so he had a friend to suggest a piano of lower pitch, who of course recommended Decker. This I think a severe sarcasm on Mr. Kennedy. He (Mr. K.) knew the American pitch was higher than the English but he could sing up to it, and he did, and nobly too, as those who were present could witness. It would hardly suit the managers of the Queen's Hall to alter the pitch of their piano for every vocalist. When the soaring Gerster or Patti come they would want it raised. Much less can they permit every agent who wanted to advertise his third or fourth rate pianos to make the Queen's Hall audiences unwilling spectators of their advertising tricks. The public remember the miserable failure the Decker piano made in that hall on a former occasion, when used for a similar purpose, and more recently when permission was given by the Manager to use a Sohmer piano at a concert. The noble Weber crowded to one side, while Sohmer No. 1, Sohmer No. 2 and Sohmer No. 3 were all arranged on the stage before the audience; it was Exhibition time, and the Sohmer Exhibition was in fact transferred to the Queen's Hall. It was simply ludicrous to see the artists trying to make their way to the front of the stage, encumbered as it was with Sohmer's pianos. During the performance on this occasion a little girl in the audience said to her mother: "Mamma, why don't they play on the Weber piano. I want to hear the Weber piano." "No, my dear," said the mother; "it would not do to play on the Weber piano tonight; *it would kill all the other pianos.*"

This reminds me of a visit I once paid to a menagerie. Among the spectators was a gentleman accompanied by his little boy. The youngster, as all boys are, appeared greatly taken with the lion, particularly when he observed in the cage with the king of beasts a number of rats, some of whom were running round "*squealing*" and others nibbling at his toes. "Papa," said the little fellow, "I wish they would bite him and make him roar; I want to hear him roar." "Oh, my boy," said the gentleman, "when he does roar he makes all the other animals keep still, and the rats make for the corner." But, bless me, Mr. Editor, this letter has grown too long, so I think I shall close with Mr. DeZouche's

"WEBER CORNERED."

SKATES! SKATES!

LADIES' AND GENTS'

VICTORIA CLUB SKELETON SKATES!

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T. W. BOYD,

241 Notre Dame street.

The TRADE supplied.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS

CLOTHING SALESMAN.

Apply to

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 and 33 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE, an infant's Cot, cheap. 283 St. Urbain street.

A TRAVELLER WANTED, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Dry Goods trade in Quebec and Montreal; good salary to an experienced man. Address P. O. BOX 1677.

MISSING from her home, since Wednesday morning, Mrs. O'BRIEN. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her husband, at 119 Prince street.

Noon Advertisements.

MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

Montreal, May, 1881.

AS USUAL

BEAUVAIS' MAMMOTH DOUBLE STORE

Is crowded day and night with thousands of customers getting the GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED to the citizens of Montreal. On account of the continued warm weather there is a

REGULAR PANIC

In some lines of heavy Clothing. I have manufactured very heavily, having taken advantage of the break in prices I have bought

CAR LOAD UPON CAR LOAD

Of Goods, and I do show the largest stock of any house in the Dominion of Canada. 500 extra heavy Overcoats; 506 extra heavy Suits; 1000 extra heavy Pants. I can and will sell this lot, some at three-quarter prices, others at prices lower than any other house can manufacture them. This is no idle boast, as you will see by comparing prices we have marked.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

All our Overcoats and Suits.

Merchants in the country who have not sorted up, will do extra well to do so at our retail prices. You will save lots of money. The following low prices will commend themselves to a discerning public:

300 Pantaloons at $1.50. 500 Suits at $5.00.
250 " " $1.75. " " " $5.00.
400 extra heavy Pataloons at $2.00.
475 Suits from $8 to $10.50.
300 Canadian Pilot Overcoats at $3.75, being a small lot will not last long. First come first served. We have on our counter this day 2,500 Overcoats at the following prices, $3.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $10.50, $11, $11.50, $12. Also, a good Fall Overcoat, only $1.75. The above prices represent Sack Overcoats, double and single breasted.

Ulsters, double and single breasted. Also, the celebrated Van Dyke Ulster.

SUIT DEPARTMENT

Consists of 356 Canadian Tweed Suits from $5 to $10, 300 Real Scotch from $8.50 to $15. 275 English Cass. Suits from $12 to $18. These are made with special pains for a fine city trade, and being made by first-class artisans and cut by an artist tailor, I am positive I can suit the most fastidious in price and quality.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

I have opened this day a full and complete line of Children's Suits from the celebrated house of Chas. McDonald & Co., London and Manchester, England. The line in part consists of the Derby, Newmarket, Westminster, and a splendid range of School Suits. Prices very low, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $13. Boys' Overcoats in all prices, all styles and all qualities. One line of double extra Blue Pilot from $6 to $7.50, according to size.

RUBBER COAT DEPARTMENT.

A good Black Lustre, very cheap, a pure gum, $1. Fine Tweed, thoroughly waterproof, $5. Merchants' Waterproof, $9 to $10.50. Government Signal Service Waterproof Coat, $17.50 to $22. These are the finest goods known. Will last ten years, and warranted not to mildew.

My Haberdashery Department comprises all the novelties of the Paris, London and New York markets. Any and everything belonging to a gentleman's outfit you are positively sure to find here in all prices, styles, shades and colors.

The marked excellency of my Custom Department certainly does not warrant me in again calling your attention to my vast and exceedingly fine assortment of foreign and domestic Goods.

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

186 and 188 St. Joseph street.

NECK WEAR NOVELTIES.

A large selection of Polka Dot Pleated Mull Collars at 12½c. Embroidered Mull Scarfs, beautifully made, 25c. Snowflake Cream Scarf with Gold Pin, 25c. Very fine quality of Children's Lace Collars, 25c. Infants' Lace Bibs in new shapes, 50c. Infants' Quilted Bibs, edged with lace, 10c, or 50c per half dozen.

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to J. Parkin),

225 ST. JAMES STREET,

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

—BY—

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Sole Agents for his COCOAS and CHOCOLATES, we are now prepared to execute any orders the trade may favor us with. These goods are well known in Western Canada, have received Medals and First Prizes wherever exhibited, and though as good as the imported article are much cheaper. They are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Black, the oldest Cocoa and Chocolate manufacturer in the country.

We can offer from stock Iceland Moss Cocoa in 20-oz. tins, Iceland Moss Cocoa in 4-oz. packages, London Pearl Cocoa in 4-oz. packages, Homœopathic Cocoa in 4-oz. packages. Encourage home manufacture.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
32, 34 and 36 St. Sacrament st.

MR. FREEDOM HILL begs to notify his many customers and patrons that he has been engaged by the Agent for the ROSENKRANZ PIANOS, Mr. Charles Martin, and that he may always be found at The Rosenkranz Piano Warerooms, in the Art Gallery Building, cor. Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

SPLENDID Opening for Boy to learn Sign Writing, &c. HICK'S Show Card Gallery, 223 McGill st.

SPLENDID Chance for Business, with $3,000 capital. CAPITAL, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, GIRLS, twelve or thirteen years old, to learn to fold papers, pamphlets, &c. Apply at this office.

WANTED, a strong Boy. Apply to McDOUGALL, LOGIE & CO., 27 St. Francois Xavier street.

WANTED, Nursery Governess, Church of England. Apply to F.M.S., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, to go to Brockville, a competent Butler. Apply at the "Witness" Office.

WANTED, Apprentices in the Bindery. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, 375 Notre Dame st.

WANTED, for a Broker's Office, a smart intelligent Boy, of 12 to 14 years; must write a good clear hand, be quick at figures, and have good references as to character. Apply, in applicant's handwriting, to Box 1577, P.O.

WANTED, a Sexton for a city church; salary $200 per annum. Apply by letter to Box 1233, Post Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young man, a situation; thoroughly understands the care of horses; willing to be generally useful; is a good ploughman and drives well; best of references given. Address or apply J.M., care Mr. James Jeffrey, Petite Cote, Que.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young man lately arrived from London, England, a situation as Valet, Butler or Coachman. Address JAMES, "Witness" Office.

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GILT EDGE SOAP

IS THE BEST.

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THE FINE PORCELAIN,

—FROM—

CHINA AND JAPAN,

Referred to in our advertisement, has arrived, and is

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WAREHOUSE:

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SCALES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND

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Special attention paid to repairing of Fairbank's Scales.

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3 Cases BLUE MELTONS.
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On Consignment—For Sale to the Trade.

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16 St. Helen street.

J. A. BAZIN, Dentist,

HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY.

1357 St. Catherine st., cor. McGill College av

THE CONCLAVE OF 1878,
OR THE PSEUDO-POPE LEO XIII.
By the Rev. G. M. DuBELLAY,
Formerly student of the Apollinary's Seminary in Rome.

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50,000 VARIOUS SIZES.

Including 10,000 to hold 140 lbs. Flour, for sale.

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A large assortment of

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Send for price list.

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ONE 10-HORSE STATIONARY ENGINE AND BOILER,

In perfect order. Can be seen in use. Apply to

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MONTREAL & NEW GLASGOW COAL MINING COMPANY.—A dividend of the assets has been declared, payable at the office of GEORGE B. MUIR, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 235 St. James street, Montreal.

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M. Hicks & Co.

SALE OF EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS, UMBRELLAS, HARMONICAS, RUBBER BALLS, AND ONE CASK DINNER SERVICES, &c.,

On account of whom it may concern,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, 7th Instant,

The Subscribers are instructed to sell, at their Stores, Nos. 430 and 432 NOTRE DAME STREET,

5 Cases and 1 Cask of above to cover advances. No Reserve.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

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HOUSE 20 CONWAY STREET.

Adjourned sale by AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE, at Subscriber's room, 195 St. James street, on

Wednesday, 9th November, at 10 a.m.

Rare chance to buy a moderate sized, thoroughly comfortable house, in a most healthy situation, near G.T.R. Offices and Works, the Canal, Elevators, Factories, &c., and only a short step from McGill street, by Black's Bridge. The house commands a magnificent view of the Harbor, Island, and the River as far as Longue Pointe. Has also a fine view of the Mountain. There is an Extension Kitchen, with Bedroom over it, good sized Dining Room, Parlor and 3 fine Bedrooms, all nicely arranged and very convenient.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

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FOR PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION,

At Subscriber's room, on

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The above very central Property, 40 feet 8 inches front by 65 to 70 feet deep (irregular figure); area per cadastre 2965 feet. It is splendidly situated for any business purpose, and must greatly increase in value. The sale offers a fine chance for a substantial investment or speculation, as Bonaventure street has every prospect of becoming a busy thoroughfare as a continuation of St. James st.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

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VALUABLE LAW BOOKS,

Comprising the Works of Story, Chitty, French Works, large number Consolidated Statutes and other valuable public reports.

—TOGETHER WITH A—

Fine miscellaneous collection of about 800 vols. literary and other works, the British Antiquary with the valuable Plates, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Histories, Books of Travel, &c., &c.

Also, large number of unbound Novels and other books, in lots to the trade.

Sale by catalogue, at our rooms, 235 St. James street, commencing with the Law Books,

On Saturday Afternoon, Next, 5th Nov.,

Prompt at TWO o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.

Noon Advertisements.

SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 749.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

Montreal, the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

BE IT KNOWN, that the City of Montreal, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having their chief place of business in Montreal, by their petition filed this day, under No. 749, and granted by the Honorable Louis Amable Jette, one of the Judges of this Court, pray for the sale of an immovable situated in this district, and described in the said petition as follows, to wit: "A certain lot or emplacement, situated in the St. James Ward of the City of Montreal, being No. 769 of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of said St. James Ward, containing by admeasurement 1,366 feet, English measure, more or less; bounded in front by Amherst street, in rear by a lane in common, on one side, towards the south-east, by Lot No. 770 and on the other side, towards the north-west, by Lot No. 768, all of said Ward, with buildings thereon erected."

Petitioners alleging that there is actually due to them, as and for taxes and assessments accrued upon said property, in and for the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, the sum of eighty-four dollars, currency; and the other and further sum of nine dollars and fifty cents, for interest at the rate of six *per centum per annum*, accrued on each year's assessments, respectively, from the first of November of the year in which the same accrued, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, under and by virtue of the Provincial Act 42 and 43 Vic., Chap. 53; said different sums united forming the total sum of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, for the payment of which the said Petitioners have a legal privilege upon the property above described.

The Petitioners further alleging that the last proprietors known of the said immovable have been Matthew King and children, and that the actual proprietor is uncertain and unknown.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to the actual proprietor of the said immovable to present himself and appear before this Court within two months from the date of the fourth publication of these presents, to be inserted once a week, during four consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the French language, and in a newspaper printed in the English language, in the City of Montreal, to answer to the demand of the said Petitioners; failing which, the said immovable shall be sold by decree according to law and with the usual formalities in such case, to the end that out of the net proceeds of the sale the said Petitioners be paid the said sum of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the said first day of October, 1881, together with costs.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,
P. S. C.

(To be inserted in the *Witness* and *La Minerve* on the 21st and 28th October, instant, and on the 4th and 11th November next.)

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MOTHER MOLLY.

BY

FRANCES MARY PEARD.

CHAPTER I.

"Tis very difficult, Nan, to please everybody."

Mother Molly said this to me one day, I remember, when she and I were standing at the window, and gazing straight before us, where by a little craning of our necks we could see Plymouth Sound, and the gray water coming in with a steady rush as if it never meant to stop. Molly made this remark, and when she had made it, she gave a little sigh, and both the words and the sigh were so unlike herself that I left off looking at the sea and looked in her face instead.

She had small, delicate features, gray eyes, darkened by long lashes, very pretty hair—light brown, with a wilful curl which nothing could baffle—and cheeks just tinged with the fresh pink which you see in our Devonshire apple-orchards. I suppose she saw that I was puzzled, for she laughed and began to pull up my sash, which was always slipping down from under my arms, because I was so thin, and then she said, well, that 'twas about Dick.

This left me silent. If it had been anything to do with Harry, who was ten years old, or our Madge, who was three, I should have been ready with my advice; but Dick was nineteen, two years older than Mother Molly herself, and I could do no more in any matter that concerned him than listen with the respect which was due from fourteen to her elders, and which, to do Dick justice, he was never loth to accept. She was so long before she said any more, that I grew quite impatient; and she looked so steadily at the dancing waves, all stirred as they were by a fresh southwester, that I asked her at last if she expected to see the French fleet lying off the harbor. For this was the year 1779, and our minds were very much taken up with expectation of the French.

"I am thinking about them, partly," Molly allowed. "At least, if there were no fear of their coming I shouldn't be so uneasy." She broke off again and looked in my eyes—"Nan."

"Yes, Mother Molly."

"You're as wild as a hawk, but as true as steel; you know father always says so. I'll tell you what frightens me about Dick—his thinking so much about that French Count."

"But everybody thinks much of him; and, Molly, he likes you so!"

She was leaning against the shutter of our little bow-window, and nervously twisting a little forget-me-not ring round and round her finger. And she was looking at it when she answered me.

"I would rather Dick did not bring him to the house, and I have told him so; but, of course, he is older than I am, and thinks it hard he can't choose his own friends. And I don't know but what it is," said Molly, with a sudden laugh; "only the truth is, I don't trust M. de Lantenac."

I opened my eyes and stared at her. We were all prejudiced enough against the French, but M. de Lantenac had fascinated everyone. He had been living in England before war broke out, and had stayed on; and his blithe good humor, his charming manners and his romantic story had carried every prejudice by storm. Though it was Mother Molly who said these hard words, I felt quite sure they were unjust, and told her so, pouring forth a string of his perfections.

"There is no one like him," I concluded vehemently.

"No," she agreed, sadly. "'Tis no wonder that poor Dick should be taken with his pleasant ways."

"And why not?" I persisted. "Molly, what has come over you?"

Her laugh broke out again, that laugh which was as silvery and bright as our sea looked sometimes in the early morning.

"I only wish I knew, Nan. I wish I had something to go upon wiser than just fancies. And for all that, I don't think they are fancies, I don't. It seems to me that M. de Lantenac asks a great many questions wherever he goes, and that he gets Dick to find out things for him, and that he may be collecting information to be used against us."

"A spy!" I cried out, horror-struck. "Moll, if I thought he were a spy I would kill him!"

She hastily clapped her hand over my mouth.

"For shame, Nan!"

"I would," I said, struggling away from her with my face as crimson as the June roses in a beau-pot on the table. "Father is away, fighting for the king in his ship, and I have heard him say that spies never expect anything but to be shot, and——"

I stopped in my eager rush of words, for Mother Molly's bright eyes made me feel very uncomfortable and rather ridiculous, and, with them fastened upon me, I really did not quite know how to finish; so I said, lamely and crossly, "But I am sure it is nonsense about M. de Lantenac. Dick says girls are always fancying things, and when he is so kind and has brought me a little box which he made himself, and tells us about his mother and his sisters——"

Something else stopped me again, but this time it was a quick kiss from Molly.

"Never think of it more, then, Nan!" she said, brightly. "Perhaps I am doing the poor man an injustice, and at any rate he may learn no more from Dick than from others. Grandfather wants me by this time. Will you take out Harry and little Madge for a little while?"

"Harry likes best to go by himself."

"He will go with you if I ask him," Mother Molly said, gently, "and I think it is better."

I had been used to dashing about in an independent sort of way, which my father, in his short home visits, was disposed to encourage, but I think that it troubled Molly, now that I was growing tall and out of my childhood, and Harry, even at ten years old, was always a grave and quiet boy, so that he acted in some degree as a check.

Grandfather lived with us. He was very old, with a gentle, kindly face, all wrinkled with delicate lines, and his hair was white and as soft and glossy as the inside of a chestnut. He was a clergyman, and had had charge of a parish in Exeter for more years than I can say, but at last there came a time when everyone saw that he was too feeble in body and in memory to go on with his faithful work, and then he resigned his living and came to live with mother and all of us. People there were who wanted him to keep it on and to let a curate take the labor, for grandfather made himself very poor by doing this, but he never would listen to their advice for a moment. It brought quite a fire of indignation into his soft blue eyes, as if he had been asked to make merchandize of God's work. And my father spoke out strongly:

"He shall always be free of a berth with you and the children, Anne. But if he held on to the command when he was past giving orders or looking after his crew, he'd be no true father of yours, or servant of his Master."

When grandfather—Parson Ridley, as everyone called him—came to us, no one would have thought that mother would have been taken first. She was like him in her gentleness and her soft, sweet face, and never very strong, but she hardly ever complained, so that we took her delicacy as a matter of course, though father sometimes held her at arms' length, and looked at her uneasily. I can see them now; he with his handsome, sunburnt face and blue eyes, and the odd old naval uniform with an immensely deep stock, and she, laughing and flushing rosy red at his scrutiny. He had been away for many months, when our little golden-haired Madge was born, and mother died. She would have us all come in and see her first, though she could do little more than look at us. But she took Molly's hand and guided it feebly to where the baby lay by her side.

"Mother Molly," she breathed faintly.

They were her last words; and that is how Molly came to be called "Mother Molly."

(*To be Continued.*)

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There was a new house. It contained a dozen new chairs, a new lounge, three new tables, two or three new carpets and a cupboard of new crockery. There were a few other things too, all new. And the people? Well, they were newly furnished to suit the house, or the house to suit them. "Which?" was the question to be decided, and if you could have lingered a little amid the cheerful silence of those waiting apartments, before John Evans and his bride entered to take possession, you would have heard a lively little discussion. Just such a one (believe me or not as you please) goes on in a very subdued whisper in every newly furnished house.

"Do you suppose we shall be masters or servants?" murmured the tin pan.

"I shan't give up without a struggle," said the broom.

"We things came into the house first, and it's ours by right of possession," said the chairs.

"What are folks good for except to take care of houses?" said the carpets.

"Of course we'll treat them well if they won't set themselves above us," said the tables.

"But I won't be trampled on," said the mirror.

"Nor I," "Nor I," "Nor I," said shovel and tongs and mop. And then as the spirit spread, there was a gentle murmur through the whole house and farm, "Nor we," "Nor we." Only the clock was silent. Perhaps because it had something to do.

And then there was a hush. The key turned in the door, and John Evans and wife took possession. And to their pleased eyes there came no hint that the quiet-looking room had been selected as one of the many battle-grounds in the world-wide fight between people and things.

Indeed, nothing could look less like a fight than the dainty little table, set that evening, with its two cups and saucers, two plates, four slices of bread, three cream-cakes and tiny glass dish of preserves, "looking for all the world like newly-married folks," as one of the neighbors, happening in, remarked.

I shall not describe the months that followed, how the tins grew dull and little notches came in the saucers, how the carpets lost their freshness, and occasionally dust gathered on table and bureau. Such things come to all houses, I imagine. I shall not detail the next year either, when the things began to assert their independence, how floors went unswept and dishes unwashed; how soiled napkins and towels accumulated, till at last neither napkins nor towels were to be found: how mould and mildew, petty forms of life that try to assert their supremacy when human energy fails, took possession of everything; how, when the furniture was new no longer, there came a really new thing in the shape of a baby, whether person or thing it was at first hard to determine, but gradually, whatever its antecedents might be, joining only too evidently on the side of "things," in the general work of confusion and rebellion; how the change in-doors had its parallel, though in less degree, out-of-doors, till people said of her, "An amiable woman, but so shiftless;" and of him, "It's pretty plain the farm's getting the better of him."

All this story has been told often enough.

In five years typhoid came, and the little mother died. "A mysterious dispensation." In a year more a new mother came, a still more mysterious dispensation to those that knew her. "To think of putting Amanda Jane Barber into that hole. Land sakes alive! Well, I guess there'll be a fight."

And there was. In one month every carpet was ripped, cleaned, turned and mended, every fly-speck had disappeared from window or ceiling, every scratch or mark of tiny fingers from walls and furniture, and every pan shone clear as ever, though with a subdued lustre. In two months Master Fred Evans had learned to drive his horses, make his mud-pies and carry on his fishing and hunting out of doors; in three he had learned never to bring weed or flower or blade of grass nearer the house than the outside edge of the neatly-swept stone walk; within four the whole appearance of yard and farm was transformed.

"I declare, he'll be a farmer yet," said the neighbors. "He's certainly getting the better of his land; he may thank his wife. Yes, Amanda knows how to be mistress of things."

Did she know it, and had the things yielded in quiet submission? Very meek indeed they looked; and yet, standing in that spotless kitchen, we might have seen a flash from the bright tin pans drying in the July sun, which was not all the reflection of sunlight.

"If she had let us alone we would have let her alone," they looked rather than said.

"But she didn't, and she shall suffer for it," snapped the tongs. Then there was a faint but wide-spread murmur of applause, and then the tea-kettle sung gently,—

"I've heard of a loss that was gain,
I've heard of a peace that was pain,
I've heard of a victory so complete,
It was only another name for defeat.
If you doubt the song that the tea-kettle sings,
Come back when ten years have taken their wings,
And see who has conquered, the folks or the things."

Let us come back in ten years. Again it is a burning July day, but listen and you will hear the same old murmur which makes it impossible, even when every leaf is motionless, that any day should be quite silent.

"I think we may be satisfied," said the table.

"So do I," said the tin pans. "She spent two hours to-day in scouring us when she was hardly able to stand."

"And two in blacking me," said the stove, "with her side aching all the time; and she nearly snapped John's head off for dropping a spot of water on my face after it."

"And the whole family are more afraid of leaving a bit of mud, or even letting in a ray of sunlight on me than of typhoid itself," said the parlor carpet.

"And she eats on cracked crockery all the time for fear we might be hurt," said the tea-set.

"And John couldn't lie down on me even when he had the headache, and there was no other cool place in the house, for fear he might soil me or let flies into the parlor," said the sofa.

"And she denies herself books, society, everything, for our sakes," said the polished bureau.

"She could not even watch with a sick neighbor because she had us to do up the next day," said the lace curtains.

"And she would get up at midnight in December if she thought we were misplaced," said the mantel ornaments.

"And, do you know, she keeps Fred out of doors all day in the street when he isn't at work on the farm, just because 'those boys are so hard on things;' that shows that things are masters, I should think."

"Her hair grows gray very fast," said the mirror.

"And he got the rheumatism for my sake," said the hoe from outside.

"That's so. They are our slaves, and they know it. Why, only yesterday I heard somebody ask him what he lived for, and he answered, 'To take care of this farm.'"

"And she lives to take care of the house. Well, I am satisfied."

Then all was silent, except that the clock ticked very softly.

"Count not too sure your victory,
They only need the opened eyes,
Who knows himself a slave is free,
Since there is given strength to rise."

—*Watchman.*

THE LADY WITH IDEAS.

The *Girl's Own Paper* contains an excellent serial entitled the "Difficulties of a Young Housekeeper," from which we make the following extract for the benefit of our readers:—

"I came to bring you some new wheat, for frumenty," said Mrs. Melrose, when seated in the pretty little drawing-room. "Do you remember some time ago you were wishing you knew how to make that excellent dish, and I said I would tell you about it when the corn was ready?"

"Yes, I do, quite well, and I had been wondering if you would remember, but did not like to remind you of it," replied Margaret.

"Well, it takes some time to make, for, to begin with, you boil the wheat, a pint, say, in water till it is thoroughly well swollen; and this takes a good many hours to accomplish. I generally put it to soak overnight, then set it on to boil first thing next morning, and keep it on all day, so as to be ready for supper. Then take a handful of currants, and another of raisins, washed and stoned; stir these in a quart of milk, and set it on to boil with the wheat from which the water has been strained. Then add the beaten yolks of two eggs, with a little spice and sugar; stir over the fire a few minutes, and serve hot. If it is not sweet enough you can add the sugar at table, in fact many people do not sweeten it during the cooking. We very often have it for breakfast; if you make a good quantity you can always warm it when wanted, and it is just as good as though freshly made.

"Thank you very much, Mrs. Melrose; I always fancied frumenty was a purely country dish, and could not be made in town, for some reason or other. I know I am very presumptuous to offer any suggestions to you, but have you ever tried stewed celery?"

"No, indeed, it is quite a new idea to me, in fact, we cannot grow celery in our garden, and I do not like bought vegetables."

"Oh, I should be so pleased and proud if you would accept some of ours; we have quite a quantity, and we find it makes such a nice dish stewed either in water with melted butter poured over it when served, or in milk or broth. I will send Betsy out to get a few heads."

Betsy soon came in with some nice crisp young celery on a dish, and a search through drawers and cupboards ensued for a piece of paper and some string to wrap it up in.

"I have found it such a good plan," said Mrs. Melrose, who had been watching the search with some interest, "to reserve one shelf in my work-cupboard for pieces of paper and string. If one wants to make up a parcel in a hurry, it is often most provoking to have to hunt high and low for materials."

"You buy sheets of paper, then, I suppose, Mrs. Melrose?" asked Margaret.

"No, indeed, I never did such a thing in my life, nor string either, but every piece that finds its way to the house is folded up and put on the proper shelf, and there is a constant supply, though of course the stock gets rather low sometimes. I keep a little bag into which I put all the string, each piece folded together and tied, so that it does not get lost or entangled. In the same way I keep an old folio for scraps of writing paper, fly-leaves, &c., which are often wanted for memoranda of various kinds."

"What brilliant ideas you have, Mrs. Melrose; I shall certainly adopt those at once."

"Perhaps you would like another one. In addition to the tool-box, which is always in the box-room ready for use, I have a small wooden box in which I keep all sorts of odds and ends, such as castors of chairs and that kind of thing, and sometimes little pieces get broken off the furniture, and they are put in the box too, till the convenient season comes for repairing them. My husband often laughs at my little contrivances, and says I was cut out for an old maid, and ought never to have married, but in spite of his ridicule I find the house is much more orderly than it would be without these little neat ways."

"How does your farmyard prosper, Mrs. Melrose?" asked Margaret.

"Oh, capitally, thank you, though it is rather reduced in numbers at present, and deserves the title of farmyard less than ever. To tell the truth, I used to get really more eggs than I wanted, as we none of us care for them boiled, and we never put them in our milk puddings except on special occasions."

"Milk puddings without eggs! I never heard of such a thing. Betsy would scorn to make a pudding without at least two."

"Then I advise you to make a change in that department at once, for it is really quite unnecessary. If you allow them plenty of time to cook slowly, indeed, the milk thickens and it tastes so rich you would hardly know there were no eggs. By the way, Miss Colville, to start another domestic subject, since attending those lectures in the town on hygienic cooking, I have been trying to carry out some of the theories propounded in them."

"Oh! I did not hear them. I think father was afraid of my trying experiments on him, so he did not recommend my going."

"The lecture said a good deal about the excellence of haricot beans as an article of diet. 'Such a high-food value,' was his expression, 'and so nourishing; even better than lentils.' I have found them most excellent, and very easy of digestion. I should like my boys to make their dinner off them sometimes, but they do not quite approve of that idea, so I often make a stew of haricots and other vegetables, with just a little meat in, to take away the idea of a vegetarian diet, to which they strongly object, and I find it agrees with us all very well; or sometimes I use them simply as a vegetable. I put them to soak over night. Next morning I set them on the fire in plenty of cold water, and let them simmer till quite tender, which will take about three hours. Then I drain them, and put into a stew-pan with butter, salt and pepper, a few shreds of onion and a squeeze or two of lemon, toss them well, and serve at once. The liquor I save for soup."

After a little more conversation Mrs. Melrose took her departure. Margaret returned to her work much amused, and yet full of admiration for her original friend, the "lady with ideas," as Dorothy called her.

ALCOHOL FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

BY A. W. EDIS, M.D.

I have often thought that if mothers were only fully aware of the enormous amount of misery and suffering produced by the imprudent use of alcohol, whether taken in the form of beer, wine or spirits, during the time they are nursing their offspring, they would have considerable scruples as to the indulgence of such a habit. Many a child born of healthy parents, with every prospect of attaining adolescence, has had its little life cut short, its constitution deteriorated, or the seeds of much future suffering and premature decay sown in its system by the pernicious custom of its mother resorting to the use of stimulants with a view to increase, or to keep up, the supply of that upon which alone the child is nourished.

Women, who were little given to alcohol at other times, become for the nonce determined tipplers; this being perhaps, of all other times, that when alcohol is calculated to do most harm and least good. Apart from all consideration of the risk of encouraging the habit of chronic tippling in the mother, the influence upon the child is most injurious.

Many a case of convulsions, marasmus, so-called consumption of the bowels, diarrhœa, flatulence, colic, vomiting and countless other disorders among infants is due simply and solely to the popular fallacy that the nursing mother cannot properly fulfil her duties unless she resorts to the aid of stimulants.

I have had frequent and numerous opportunities of testing practically the truth of these statements. When mothers have relied on drinking milk in place of beer, and have studiously avoided the use of alcohol in any form, their children have been strong and healthy, suffering little or seldom from any stomach derangement, and running the gauntlet of the usual disorders of childhood without causing undue anxiety to their parents, or being more than temporarily inconvenienced by the course of the malady.

Not so in the case of mothers who depend largely upon stimulants: the children are frequently puny, excitable and always ailing. They succumb readily to attacks of bronchitis, diarrhœa and other similar ailments, and even when they survive the period of childhood, are often subject to various forms of dyspepsia that unfit them for the actual warfare of existence, and render their lives miserable.

In cases where the mother's milk is inadequate to supply the wants of the child, it is a far wiser plan to give cow's milk (diluted with one-third water and slightly sweetened) by means of the bottle to make up the deficiency, than for the mother to attempt to force the secretion of milk by resorting to stimulants.

It is a popular fallacy that it is not a wise plan to mix the milks. This has no foundation in fact. Children thrive and do well where the bottle is alternated with the breast, provided no thick or starchy food be given. In those cases where the mother's milk is deficient in quantity, or defective in quality, much may be done to improve its condition by the mother taking a more liberal diet, of which cow's milk forms an important element. This will be far more likely to prove successful than by resorting to stimulants—such as stout, port wine, or even spirits, which more often tend to produce a feverish state of the system, and thus defeat the very object we have in view by diminishing the secretion of milk.—*Herald of Health.*

THE FATHER OF A TAIL.

In June, 1861, there appeared a comet in the sky of Northern Syria. The Arabs call a comet "*Nejm Abu Dhenab*"—a star, Father of a Tail. This apparition filled the Oriental mind with more than usual consternation. The wise heads prophesied war, pestilence, or famine, and the general terror was increased by the news of the sudden death of the Sultan. "Did we not know it?" said those sharp mountaineers. "Was not the father of a tail directly over Stamboul?" One of the missionaries told me, with a good deal of grateful interest, how much confidence in the Christians was increased by their imperturbable calmness. A native remarked: "O Khowadji! I am not superstitious, as the rest are. I am not afraid of this tail-parent at all, nor of any other thing like it; only it does seem very singular that this one will not walk straight. It neither rises nor sets. Do you not think there must be trouble coming?"

On another occasion, that of the meteoric shower of 1866, Dr. Jessup anticipated the phenomenon by translating the papers of one of the professors at Yale College, who had calculated the time of its probable appearance. The natives all disbelieved the announcement, of course; but were astonished beyond expression when they were roused up on the predicted midnight by the Protestant young natives, lest they should lose the splendid display. This feat of apparent foreknowledge was heralded through the entire country. One of the learned men of Damascus, the scholar, Soleyman Effendi Sooleh, wrote a letter of description for the Arabic journal in Beirut, that I saw. He thus describes this scene in true Oriental style:

"During the past night," he said, "the stars began the war from the East to the West. They dashed at the pace of fiery steeds and ghouls, so that you could not distinguish the Pleiades from the Hyades, for the passing of the meteors across them and for the intensity of the brightness. But you now thought the two stars in Leo's nose had been dispersed; and the two Fishes were eclipsed and immersed; and the spearman of Arcturus had forgotten his weapon, thinking only of his own safety, through alarm; and the Adhal was complaining to the bright daughters of Ursa Major of the extent of his wound; and the lofty pole had fallen into the claws of the Eagle; and the Hedleah was prostrate; and the face of Night became like a leopard's skin. To sum up all, the heavens were like a sphere of fire or a gleaming of sparks, as if Night's daring horsemen continued beating one another in single combat. This I write for His Highness, our Prince, the Sultan! May God perpetuate the seat of his government to the end of earth's revolution!"

With what awe these people contemplated a race who seemed to know all about such things! When Mohammed ed Dakhy, sheikh of the Bedouins, was shown the cylinder press of our mission in Beirut, and had stood almost in stupefied wonder to see it rolling off the sheets with rapidity and exactness, he drew back against the wall, and remarked, in a most deliberate manner: "The man who made that machine can conquer anything but Death!"—*Dr. Robinson in N. Y. Independent.*

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Christian parents, we ask you in all sincerity to think seriously of the matter, and if you have been in the habit of using wine at your table, we entreat you to give up the custom, and let it be banished from your homes at once and for ever. In using intoxicating liquors, in moderation, you may fancy you feel tolerably safe yourselves, but are you prepared to say that your children are safe, or that your example will not ruin them? Whatever opinion may be cherished regarding the abolition of the liquor traffic, there is no room for dispute there. If your children are trained in the principles of total abstinence from infancy, they are not likely to turn out drunkards in after life. On the other hand, if you teach them to love strong drink, it is a dangerous experiment, and the troubles, in future years, may bring your gray hairs down with sorrow to the grave. No matter who may think to the contrary, experience goes to prove that entire safety from the ravages of strong drinks lies in wholly abstaining from their use. Hence, will you not teach your children this principle? Will the discharge of this duty awaken in your bosom misgivings now, or regrets hereafter? Let conscience answer. But should you continue the moderate use of wine in your family, and your children become drunkards thereby, what sad coloring must it give to life's last moments; the thought of leaving behind a family of depraved children to nurture other children equally depraved—thus transmitting the misery you entailed upon them to a remote posterity! Only think of these things; they are stern realities, and must be encountered here or hereafter. We entreat you, therefore, to act wisely in your present decision. To-day, if you will hear the voice of reason, harden not your heart. Seek infinite wisdom to direct in the right way, and your household will not only be blest but become a blessing.—*Monthly Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE.

REV. DR. MARK HOPKINS tells us of a mother who sent four sons into the world to do for themselves, taking from each of them, as they went, a pledge not to use intoxicating drinks, profane language or tobacco before he was twenty-one years of age. They are now from sixty-five to seventy-five years of age; only one of them has had a sick day, all are honored men, and not one of them is worth less than a million of dollars.—*N. Y. Observer.*

EX-SENATOR MERRIMON, of North Carolina, in a recent prohibition meeting in that State, said: "I have never meddled with liquor. I have never drunk it, have hardly kept it as a medicine in my family, and yet it has meddled with me, has made my boy a wandering vagabond, has broken my wife's heart; yes, when I was asleep, thinking him at home in the house, he was being made a drunkard in the bar-rooms at Raleigh."

A DIFFICULT QUESTION is about to be raised in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Buffalo. A young girl attendant occupies the position of a highly respected teacher in the Sabbath-school on Sundays, and tends the bar in her father's saloon on week days. On one side of the bar-room is a row of tables for card-playing, beer-drinking, etc. The girl has taught in the Sabbath-school for three years, and says she had supposed all along that her co-workers in the church considered it just as legitimate for her to sell beer or whiskey as for them to drink either. Many persons will feel the incongruity of her position; and yet by what logic can it be made a sin to sell that which it is no sin to purchase or to drink?

TEMPERANCE FRIENDS will be glad to learn that at last the cottage in which Robert Burns was born has ceased to be a public-house. The trustees of Burns' monument have purchased it at a large price, and now visitors will no longer be annoyed with the presence of that intoxicating element which shortened the days of our national bard and has been so much associated with his name. Temperance refreshments will now be provided in an adjoining hall. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, from one of the British Workman public-houses, Edinburgh, have been appointed managers. The change will add to the comfort of visitors, and will wipe out a national scandal against which temperance reformers have frequently protested and long sought to remove.—*League Journal.*

OF ALL THE POOR EXCUSES for using tobacco, the most shameless is that of the man who says he has left it off once or twice, but his wife urged him to take it up again, because it made him "so nervous" to be without it; and the wife's added comment is, that her husband was "really so ill-natured without his tobacco that there was no living in the house with him." It is bad enough for a poor working woman to be compelled to give "soothing syrup" to her crying baby, so that she can have a quiet time at her washing or sewing; but when a husband is beyond all hope of decency unless his ill-nature is kept within bounds by his being half stupefied by the fumes of tobacco, why—well, that tobacco fills its place a great deal better than that husband does his.—*S. S. Times.*

A HINT FOR QUARRELSOME DRINKERS.—Bossoonogo (a native Ashanti "gentleman") has a convivial nature, and he occasionally takes too much palm toddy. At the moment when he is still so sane as to be aware that his sanity is in danger, but already too far gone to go to bed, he commands red ochre to be brought, and therewith he daubs his forehead; the hieroglyphics thus traced warn prudent people that he is "on the drink," and not to be vexed or gainsaid. Would that a like fashion could be introduced among ourselves! What fights and troubles it would avert! But we are scarcely prepared to accept these finer phases of Ashanti civilization. Besides, the notion presupposes that one gentleman only gets "on the drink" at a time, for the warning might be disregarded by another in the like state.—*Chronicles of No-man's Land. By Fredk. Boyle, "Standard" correspondent.*

THE REV. MR. CONWAY, lately superintendent of the work of the Brooklyn Christian Temperance Brotherhood, informs us that a wealthy gentleman, the reclamation and conversion of whose son he has been instrumental in securing, has offered to pay him a salary out of his own pocket on condition that he shall devote himself entirely to Gospel temperance work. This Mr. Conway purposes to do. Said his new friend to him: "Why, I have spent more than the amount of your salary in keeping up my wine-cellar. I will have no more wine in my house, and why shouldn't I take the same money and do some good with it?" There are doubtless thousands of parents whose sons have been saved through the work of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" and other Christian efforts, who are amply able to make a liberal thank-offering. It is to be hoped that the example set by the Brooklyn gentleman will come to their notice.—*N. Y. Witness.*

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—A writer in *The Rescue* says: "The old fraud that a temperance hotel won't pay is exploded; it certainly looks as if a hotel could make a little more if it sold a large quantity of liquors, or run a safe faro game, or robbed its guests at night, or gave them counterfeit money in change, or did a variety of villanous things besides the oregoing. But a well-kept hotel can pay a good return without robbery, drunkenness, gambling or other debauching influences being included in its sources of revenue. A hotel will not succeed unless it has hotel talent at its head, and a talent that knows that an honest, upright, morally conducted business has the best chance of success every time. The temperance cash grocery is a success already, and is going to be much more so; now let us have a hotel, and make a success of it, and be ready then to do likewise with some other good project."

DOMESTIC.

TO TAKE OUT SCORCH.—If a shirt-bosom or any other article has been scorched in ironing, lay it where bright sunshine will fall directly on it. It will take it entirely out.—*Buckeye Cookery.*

CORN CAKE.—One cupful each of Indian meal, flour and sweet milk; one egg, one teaspoonful cream tartar, a half teaspoonful of soda. Bake on two round tin plates and do not cut before sending to the table.

SWEET APPLE PICKLES.—Sweet apples make delicious pickles. Peel and quarter them, boil them until tender in vinegar and water; to one quart of vinegar add two pounds of sugar; heat the vinegar and dissolve the sugar in it; add cloves and cinnamon, and pour over the apples while hot.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Flavor a quart of stewed apple with lemon and stir into a cupful of tapioca that has been dissolved in two quarts of water by warming it on the back of the stove. Set in the oven after stirring all thoroughly together and bake two hours. Eat with sweetened cream flavored with nutmeg; nice, warm or cold.

BAKED APPLES.—Take large, juicy ones. Pare them and remove the cores, leaving the apples whole. Place them in a deep earthen dish, add to them one tablespoonful of water; put them in a hot oven and bake until perfectly soft and tender. A few moments before removing them from the oven sprinkle them lightly with white sugar. They will then brown richly and have a delicious flavor. Serve hot or cold, according to taste.

TO TEST EGGS.—An egg is said to be fresh when in the summer it has been laid only a couple of days, and in the winter three to six. The shells being porous, the water in the interior evaporates and leaves a cavity of greater or less extent. To determine the exact age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it be only a day or so old, it will sink to the bottom of the vessel, but if it be three days old it will float in the liquid; if more than five it comes to the surface, and rises above in proportion to its increased age.

KETTLE CLOSETS.—Almost all old-fashioned New England housekeepers reserve the little closet under the sink for pots and kettles for no apparent reason except that it is the most inconvenient place to put them, and that it is impossible to lift them from their hiding-place without some trouble. What is needed among housekeepers is an enterprising heretic, with no respect for traditions, who will make her husband put up a shelf in the pantry about two feet from the floor, and will keep her kettles on that. The sugar bucket and molasses jug could be kept underneath it, the frying-pans could be piled upon it in a nest, and the pots and kettles could stand on it to be ready to be swung out at a second's notice. Moreover, they would be sweeter and cleaner for being exposed to the air in this way, and the little closet could be reserved for the stove brushes.

CARE OF IRONS.—When irons become rough or smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface and rub them well; it will prevent them sticking to anything starched, and make them smooth; or scour with bath-brick before heating, and when hot rub well with salt, and then with a small piece of beeswax tied up in a rag, after which wipe clean on a dry cloth. A piece of fine sand-paper is also a good thing to have near the stove, or a hard, smooth board covered with brick-dust, to rub each iron on when it is put back on the stove, so that no starch may remain to be burnt on. Put beeswax between pieces of paper or cloth and keep on the table close by the flat-iron stand. If the irons get coated with scorched starch, rub them over the paper that holds the beeswax and it will all come off. Rubbing the iron over the waxed paper, even if no starch adheres, adds to the glossiness of the linen that is ironed.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

NOVEMBER 4.

The Prince of Peace.

He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills, by righteousness.—He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth.—Glory to God....on earth peace, good will toward men.

Through the tender mercy of our God;.... the dayspring from on high hath visited us. To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.

These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.—Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you.—The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Isa. 9. 6. Ps. 72. 2. 7.—Lu. 2. 14. Lu. 1. 78, 79. Jno. 16. 33. Jno. 14. 27.—Ph. 4. 7.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

FREE TRADE RHYMES

WHICH MANUFACTURERS AND OPERATIVES, SAILORS AND SHIP-BUILDERS SHOULD READ.

Upon the question of the day,
Protection or free trade,
Each thinking man should have his say
And let his choice be made,
Shall all the wares that life demands
Be made by men at home?
Or shall they buy from foreign lands,
Where cheaper goods may come?
Shall men employ the hand and time,
As nature's laws direct,
With work which in their land and clime
Their means can best effect?
Or shall they isolate themselves
From trade with all creation,
And fill, at extra cost, their shelves
With products of their nation?
Don't buy from any foreign stores
But make them buy from you?
Thus narrow view protection lawsWould "give each man his due."
Free trade maintains the right of man
To buy where'er he chooses,
And pay as little as he can
For everything he uses,
From when his baby clothes are bought
In England or in Lawrence,
Until the day his tombstone's wrought
In Rutland or in Florence.
Protected industries awhile
Amass enormous gain,
Monopolists begin to smile,
And buyers bear the onus.
The work-ground of the poor becomes
The play-ground of the rich;
Employers go to palace homes,
The laborers to the ditch.
But competition then awakes;
The trade is overdone;
Few sales abroad he ever makes,
The rich man's race is run.
A tax on raw materials
Makes manufactures dear.
And though we ship our cereals
Few home-made goods appear.
Our exports seven-eighths consist
Of products of the farm;
One eighth is manufactures' list;
The tariffs do the harm.
A tax on every other man,
But none upon himself,
Is each protected worker's plan
To gain a hoard of pelf.
But all the trades in time assert
The right to be protected,
And when by taxes all are hurt,
What good can be effected?
Protected woollen mills may sell
Their cloth at higher cost,
With duties on the wool as well,
Their profit all is lost.
Because we change the money round
The pockets of our breeches,
We fancy we have wisely found
The way to gather riches.
The railways pay near double cost
In purchasing steel rails;
Widows' and orphans' funds are lost;
The costly railway fails,
In spite of all the extra freights
The farmers have to pay,
Because the foundries of the States
In iron hold the sway.
Near thirty millions more were paid
For steel within one year,
Than though we bought the foreign made;
Our whistle costs too dear!
Of all this waste two millions gained
From duties on steel ware
Was all the treasury obtained:
Who got the lion's share?
Six hundred millions, in our land,
For goods each year are paid,
Beyond the money they'd demand,
If we possessed Free Trade
'Tis thus protection makes its way
Upon the uphill track;
It often gives two dollars' pay
To get one dollar back.
High tariffs kill the revenue
By stopping importations,
As if we thought 'twould never do
To buy from other nations.
Free trade is good in forty states,
But not across their border;
To buy abroad at lower rates
Is fatal to good order.
The vessel empty must return,
That takes our grain across;
Two freights for one she then must earn;
The farmers bear the loss.
Four-fifths of all our trade, we hear,
Is done by foreign ships.
A hundred millions freight each year
Thus through our fingers slips.
Protection does not well protect,
Protecting unto death;
The shipping industry is wrecked,
And strangled out of breath!
The idle shipyards might with work
On purchased ships be filled.
But stabbed by tariff's secret dirk,
We neither buy nor build.
The skilful captains, once our pride,
Now rust away at ease;
Restore our shipping by free trade,
And let them sail the seas!
'Tis rare our flag the eager eye
Of travellers delights;
Revive our patriot fathers' cry!
"Free ships and sailors' rights!"
If iron, coal, fields, mines and streams,
With boasted Yankee skill,
Cannot promote industrial schemes,
Pray let us know what will?
'Tis false to say the tariff can
By taxing all we use,
It only needs that every man
Should buy where he may choose.
In spreading immorality
Protection's crime consists;
What volume of venality
Through this sole cause exists!
Good damaged cloth the button men
Import at lower rates,
And high-toned merchants use the pen
False invoicing steel plates.
The worthy members of the church,
With trunks well filled abroad,
Avoid with art the customs' search,
And dodge the dues by fraud.
Corruption, every one believes,
Is nursed in custom houses;
At hosts of smugglers, bribers, thieves,
The indignation rouses.
The Christian men who loudly claim
Good-will and peace to love,
And boldly preach in Jesus' name
Man's brotherhood to prove,
Prevent the brotherhood of trade,
The surest bonds of peace,
And selfish tariffs are so made
To buy abroad must cease.
Consistency should modify
This pharisaic brag,
Until they grant the right to buy
From men of every flag,
And let our ships sail o'er the deep
To sell where things are dear,
And buy where they can get things cheap;
No favor and no fear!
One-sided trade some day must end,
And Free Trade take its place;
Each man a brother and a friend,
Though rivals in life's race.
May all men everywhere be made
"Live and let live" to say,
And on the path of peace and trade,
Advance the world's bright day.

ROBERT C. ADAMS.

October, 1881.

MANY SUFFER from supposed organic disease of the heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy. Trial bottles ten cents.

SAID THE LECTURER, "The roads up these mountains are too steep and rocky for even a donkey to climb; therefore I did not a tempt the ascent."

AT THE APPROACH of spring great attention should be given to purify the system engorged with foul humors during the winter. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own purifying and regulating tonic. Sample bottles ten cents.

DARWIN has become a millionnaire by the death of his brother Erasmus. Darwin now points to this fact as an unanswerable argument in support of his doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

RHEUMATISM is greatly dependent on a vitiated condition of the fluids, and may be eliminated from the system by cleansing the blood and regulating the kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters will do this most effectually. Trial bottles ten cents.

"FEW PEOPLE," says an exchange, "realize what a wonderfully delicate structure the human ear is." That's a fact. They bang away at the ear drum as though it were a boss drum, and bore into it as they would bore into an oaken plank.

A HAIR RENEWER that never fails is called the Cingalese Hair Renewer, which everywhere is favorably known and appreciated.

TERRIBLY SARCASTIC FATHER—"Now, I must bid you good-night, Mr. John, for I have an engagement. But say, why don't you step and take breakfast with us some morning? You always go away an hour or two before it is ready."

FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS—Bathe the parts affected freely with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, well rubbed in, till the pain is relieved.

A MIXED METAPHOR.—The situation at the moment is a hard fight between the "bulls" and the "bears," the latter having commenced to fry their fish on a strictly religious frying-pan.—*Gazette Commercial.*

IN THE CURE of consumption there is probably no known medicine equal to the Syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Mr. James I. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year, when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by anyone, and advise the afflicted to try it.

EDITOR "COLONIAL FARMER."

"WHO DID THE CHURNING last week?" asked Farmer Feuroclock. "I did," said Bill. "Then you can do it again this week," said the old man; "one good churn deserves another!" Covert expressions of joy by all Bill's brothers and sisters.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

DROPSY is essentially a watery condition of the blood, dependent upon disordered kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters are strongly diuretic, and consequently the best known remedy, acting as it does upon the entire secretory system. Trial bottles ten cents.

CHRISTMAS CARDS grow larger, more artistic and more expensive. In a few years a young man that has only a couple of hundred dollars to spend during the holidays will be undecided whether to buy his girl a Christmas card or a gold watch and chain.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE USE of false hair by ladies is a most disagreeable practice. Not only is it impossible to trace its origin, but also the natural hair is constantly changing, while the dead hair retains its color. By the use of the Cingalese Hair Renewer, on the contrary, the color of the hair is rendered natural, and always beautiful, glossy, and a suitable crown of glory. Every lady should use it, and to gentlemen whose hair is growing thin it is a necessity.

"VAT POAT CLUB is dose?" asked old Baron Oisterstcupan at Yorktown, pointing his cane in the direction of the United States Navy, which lay in the harbor. The baron can't have a very elaborate idea of the size of our American boat clubs.

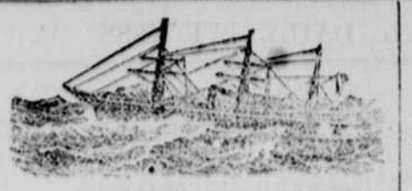
"BLEW GREAT GUNS last night," said the milkman, as he poured out the day's supply. "Blue milk, too, Mr. Chalk," said Spicer, who had just come down for his boots, and wondered why the man of cans slammed the back gate so hard.

WHAT THE CONSUMPTIVE NEEDS is a medicine which not only relieves irritation of the lungs, but makes up those losses of strength always entailed by lung disease. Recovery can never be hoped for so long as the vital current remains watery and impoverished, the nervous system weak and unquiet. It is the unison of invigorating elements with a pulmonic of acknowledged potency that gives Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda such a decided pre-eminence over the generality of preparations designed to overcome lung, throat and bronchial affections. The hypophosphites furnish the system with the most important constituents of blood, muscle and nervous tissue, and the highly prepared oil derived from the cod's liver acts as a subjugator of throat and lung irritations. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto.

IN AN ACCOUNT of the death of a man by an elevator accident a Milwaukee despatch says that "the body fell with a dull thud to the floor." This is right. A casualty in which there is no dull thud should not be reported. The fact that the sad event cast a gloom over the entire community was for some unexplained reason, however, not stated.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS," said the street-corner orator, standing on a dry-goods box amid the glare and smoke of many torches, "my position upon this question is a peculiar one." And just then, when the box caved in and let him down in the shape of a letter V, gripped by the neck and heels, the crowd rather thought it was.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS: "A first-class French cook readily commands a salary equal to that of a bank president, but this fact does not appear to stimulate Americans to enter the culinary field." Of course not, replies the Norristown *Herald*. An American may become a good cook, but the process of becoming a Frenchman is wherein he would be apt to fail. It is next to impossible for an American to become a French cook.



GUION LINE,
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier No. 38 N.R., foot of King st.

WISCONSIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 8, 4.30 a.m.
NEVADA.....Tuesday, Nov. 15, noon.
ALASKA.....Tuesday, Nov. 22, 5.30 a.m.
WYOMING.....Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11.30 a.m.

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

Cabin Passage (according to stateroom), $60, $80, and $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage at Low Rates.

Offices, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.

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

1881. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1881.

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

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
Parisian	5400	Capt. James H. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian	4000	Lt. W.H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian	3650	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3434	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Caspian	3200	Lt. B. Thompson, R.N.R.
Austrian	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. James.
Prussian	3000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Parks.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Corean	4000	Capt. McDougall.
Grecian	3600	Capt. LeGallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. Macnicol.
Canadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. Moore.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Myllne.
Acadian	1350	Capt. P. McGrath.

The shortest sea route between America and Europe, being only five days between land and land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY & QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY (calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.
SARDINIAN.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PARISIAN..... " " 12
MORAVIAN..... " " 19

FROM BOSTON.
SARMATIAN.....Thursday, " 24

FROM HALIFAX.
SARMATIAN.....Saturday, " 26

Rates of Passage from Quebec:
Cabin.....$70 and $80.
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$40.
Steerage.....$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN & QUEBEC EXTRA SERVICE.

Are intended to be despatched from Quebec for Liverpool:
PERUVIAN.....about Nov. 16
SCANDINAVIAN..... " Nov. 19

THE STEAMERS OF THE
GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE
Are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow:
WALDENSIAN..... " Nov. 19

THE STEAMERS OF THE
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX AND BALTIMORE MAIL SERVICE,
Are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX.
HIBERNIAN.....Monday, Nov. 7
CASPIAN..... " " 21

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN'S:
Cabin.....$20 | Intermediate.....$15
Steerage.....$6.

THE STEAMERS OF THE
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN AND BOSTON SERVICE,
Are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct.
MANITOBAN.....about Nov. 26

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each Vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

THROUGH BILLS LADING

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

For freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: ALEXANDER HUNTER, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 5 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State st., Boston, and 25 Common st., Montreal.
Nov. 1.

INMAN ROYAL MAIL Steamers,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Carrying the United States Mails.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieutenant Maury's lane routes at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 10, 8 a.m.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 p.m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 24, 7 a.m.
CITY OF ROME.....Saturday, Dec. 3, 2 p.m.

From Pier 37, North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$80 and $100 according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.
Round Trip Tickets, $144 and $180.
TICKETS TO LONDON, $7, and to PARIS, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.
Steerage, (including Railway Fare between Montreal and New York), $26.50.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bathrooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, N.Y.,
Or to C. C. McPALL, 143 St. James st.,
Or J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st.,
Agents in Montreal

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
despatch two Steamships weekly from New York as follows:—For LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY. For SOUTHAMPTON and LONDON direct every WEDNESDAY. Largest vessels in the world. Accommodations unsurpassed. Rail and Cabin from Montreal to Liverpool or London on very favorable terms. Steerage (with through railway ticket to New York) to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, at very low rates.
F. W. HURST, Esq., Manager, Broadway, N.Y.
D. MATTERSON,
204 and 206 St. James st., corner McGill, Montreal.

DONALDSON
CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

WEEKLY CANADIAN SERVICE.

Concordia.....3,500 tons
Colina.....2,000 "
Cynthia.....2,200 "
Titania.....2,200 "

Goods taken at lowest rates from all parts of Canada and the Western States. Special facilities for the carriage of cattle, sheep and horses. First sailing, Montreal for Glasgow, about the 18th of May.
For rates of freight apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BROTHERS,
67 Great Clyde street, Glasgow.

ROSS LONDON LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY FROM MONTREAL.

Viking.....2,588 tons
Ocean King.....2,449 "
Erl King.....2,178 "
Peru.....2,000 "

Goods taken at lowest through rates from all parts of Canada and Western States. Special facilities for cattle, &c. First steamer sails from Montreal about the 10th of May, and every alternate Tuesday during the season.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or W ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Avenue, London.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH DOCK, near Bristol,
Fortnightly.

Riversdale.....2,000 tons.
Deronda.....2,000 "
Arragon.....1,500 "

Goods taken at lowest rates from all parts of Canada and Western States. Special facilities for butter, cheese, &c., and for a limited number of cattle, sheep and horses.
First sailing, from Montreal, about the 23rd of May, and every alternate Monday during the season.
For rates of freight apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO., Montreal.
Or MARK WHITWILL & SON,
The Grove, Bristol, England.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

	Tons.		Tons.
ONTARIO	3,157	QUEBEC	2,750
MISSISSIPPI	2,680	BROOKLYN	3,600
TEUTONIA	2,700	MONTREAL	3,284
ST. LOUIS	2,600	TORONTO	3,284
DOMINION	3,150		
[illegible]	[illegible]	SARNIA	3,359
OREGON (building)	3,856	VANCOUVER (building)	5,700

DATES OF SAILING.
FROM QUEBEC

TEXAS.....Sth Oct.
ONTARIO.....13th "
MONTREAL.....22nd "
DOMINION.....29th "
TORONTO.....5th Nov.
BROOKLYN.....12th "
TEXAS.....19th "

Rates of Passage.
Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool, $50. Return, $90.
Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.
For Freight or Passage apply in London, to Bowring Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flint, Main & Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT THE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS:

FROM WEST—
From Chicago, Detroit, Sarnia, Toronto, and intermediate stations, at 9.00 p.m. and 8.30 a.m. Trains from Ottawa connect at Prescott Junction with both trains.
From Cornwall and intermediate stations, at 9.00 a.m.
From Kingston and intermediate stations, at 6 p.m.
From Lachine, at 7.50 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 10.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m., 4.25 p.m., 5.55 p.m., and 7.25 p.m.

FROM EAST—
From Boston, Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, St. Octave (Metis), Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Point Levi, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 6 a.m.
From Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Richmond, Acton and intermediate stations, at 11.58 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.
From St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, at 8.40 a.m.

FROM SOUTH—
From Plattsburg, Moore's Junction, and Hemmingford, at 10.35 a.m.
From New York, Albany, and Rouse's Point, at 8 40 a.m. and 10.40 p.m.
From New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johns, at 8.40 a.m. and 10.40 p.m.
From New York, Springfield and St. Albans at 8.40 a.m.
From Boston, Nashua, Concord, White River Junctions, St. Albans, and St. Johns, at 8.40 a.m. and 8.45 p.m.
From Rouse's Point and intermediate stations, 2.15 p.m.
From Magog, Waterloo, Granby and St. Johns, at 8.30 a.m.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS:

GOING WEST—
For Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Chicago and intermediate places, at 9.30 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. Mixed for Brockville, at 12.30 p.m.
For Lachine, at 7.00 a.m., 7.55 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 12 noon, 3.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.15 p.m.
For Cornwall and intermediate stations, at 5 p.m.

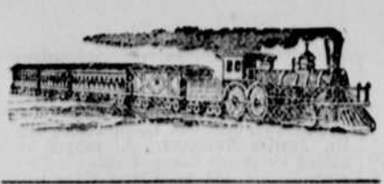
GOING SOUTH—
For Rouse's Point, Albany and New York, at 8.30 a.m and 3.20 p.m.
For New York, via St. Albans and Troy, at 3.20 p.m.
For St. Johns, St. Albans and Boston, at 8.30 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.
For New York, via Springfield, at 6.30 p.m.
For St. Johns, Granby, Waterloo and Magog, at 3.20 p.m.
For Hemmingford and Moore's Junction, at 3.30 p.m.

GOING EAST—
For Island Pond, Doucett's Landing (Three Rivers), Point Levi, and intermediate stations, at 7.05 a.m.
For Richmond, Island Pond, and intermediate stations, at 3.15 p.m.
For St. Hyacinthe, at 5.30 p.m.
For Richmond, Point Levi, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, St. Octave (Metis), St. John, Halifax, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, at 10 p.m.

Suburban Train Service between Montreal and St. Lambert.
For St. Henri, Point St. Charles and St. Lambert, at 6.00 a.m., 7.05 a.m., 8.20 a.m., 12.10 noon, 2 p.m. (Saturday only), 5.10 p.m., and 6.15 p.m.
From St. Lambert, for Point St. Charles, St. Henri and Montreal at 6.25 a.m., 7.55 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 2.40 p.m. (Saturday only), 5.35 p.m., and 6.40 p.m.
G. T. R. TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street, Montreal.
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 8.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and arrive at 9.32 a.m. and 9.05 p.m.
Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.
Trains Leave Hochelaga Depot as follow
For Hull at 8.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.; Mixed at 8.30 a.m.
For Quebec at 3 p.m. and 10 p.m.; Mixed at 6 p.m
For St. Jerome (Mixed) at 5.30 p.m.
For St. Lin at 5.30 p.m.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.
Trains Arrive at Hochelaga Depot as follows
From Hull at 12.40 and 9.25 p.m.; Mixed at 8.45 a.m.
From Quebec at 4.45 p.m. and 6.45 a.m.
From St. Jerome at 9 a.m.
From St. Lin at 9 a.m.
Trains arrive at Mile End Station ten minutes earlier

Fuel.

ORDERS SOLICITED for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's Free-Burning Schuylkill Coal. It is incomparably the finest quality for domestic use. No orders taken for less than 100 gross tons. It costs more, but is worth more than the common American coal. Also, Liverpool Cannel Coal, for Gas Companies.
HART BROTHERS & CO. 45 Notre Dame st.



SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
AND
MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.
THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE TO
Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Worcester, Providence, BOSTON,
and all points in New England, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 10th, South Eastern Railway Trains will run to and from Bonaventure Station as follows:

Leave Montreal.
8.30 a.m.—FAST DAY EXPRESS for the White Mountains and Boston, with magnificent Parlor Cars attached, Montreal to Boston.
5.30 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Boston, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached.

Arrive at Montreal.
9.05 a.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS from Boston, with Pullman Sleeper.
8.45 p.m.—FAST DAY EXPRESS from Boston, the White Mountains and Portland, with magnificent Parlor Cars attached, Boston to Montreal.
The Pullman Sleepers that run on night trains between Boston and Montreal are not surpassed by any of our competitors. No change of cars between Montreal and Boston. Solid trains running through.
Baggage passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Station, thus saving all trouble to passengers at the boundary line, and also checked through to all principal points in New England, White Mountains, &c.
For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.
H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic. GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent.
BRADLEY BARLOW,
Oct. 18th, 1881. President and General Manager.

CENTRAL VERMONT Railway.
OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

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

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.
8.40 a.m.—Fast Day Express for Boston via Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Lowell, arriving in Boston at 8.50 p.m.
3.20 p.m.—For Waterloo and Magog.
3.20 p.m.—Night Express for New York, via Troy, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. the next morning.
6.30 p.m.—Night Express for Boston, via Lowell, and Fitchburg, New York, via Springfield and New London; also for Holyoke, Worcester and Providence.

GOING NORTH.
Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, at 8 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.
Night Express leaves Boston at 7 p.m., via Lowell and 6 p.m. via Fitchburg, and New York at 4 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.
Fast Express leaves New York, via Troy, at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.40 a.m.
For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 136 St. James st.
A. C. ST NEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington street. NEW YORK OFFICE, 271 Broadway.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l Sup't. WM. F. SMITH, Gen. Passenger Agt.
St. Albans, Vt., Oct 24th, 1881.

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing on MONDAY, July 25th, 1881, trains will run as follows:

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	8.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	5.15 p.m.
Arrive at Ottawa	.....	1.00 p.m.	9.45 "
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	.....	8.10 a.m.	4.55 "
Arrive at Hochelaga	6.45 a.m.	12.40 p.m.	9.25 "
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	.....	3.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m
Arrive at Quebec	.....	9.25 "	6.30 a.m.
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	.....	10.10 a.m.	10.00 p.m
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	4.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	5.30 p.m.	.....	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	7.15 "	.....	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	6.45 a.m.	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.00 "	.....	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	5.00 p.m.	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette	7.25 "	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	6.20 a.m.	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.50 "	.....	.....

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa).
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later than Hochelaga.
☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all passenger day trains, and Sleeping Cars on night trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec.
All trains run by Montreal time.
General Offices—13 Place D'Armes Square.
Ticket Offices—13 Place D'Armes and 202 St. James street, Montreal.
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
L. A. SENECAL,
Gen'l Sup't.

Fancy Goods.

ATTEND
CRAIG'S CLEARING SALE!
—AT—
341½ and 343
NOTRE DAME STREET.
ALL MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

Financial.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent, and a bonus of One percent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution have been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches on and after THURSDAY, the first day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.
Montreal, 21st October, 1881.

Sailing of Steamboats.

THE OTTAWA RIVER
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, 10th October, 1881, the MARKET BOATS between Montreal, Carillon and Ottawa will run Three Trips a week each way, with passengers and freight.
The Str. "DAGMAR" will leave Montreal at 6 a.m. (and Lachine on arrival of 7 a.m. train) every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Will leave Carillon at 6 a.m. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The Str. "MAUDE" will leave Ottawa at 7 a.m. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and will leave Grenville every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 a.m.
Train between Carillon and Grenville connecting with steamers.
Freight will be received every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY and landed following day at port of destination.
Shippers of live stock, butter, cheese and other produce, by this arrangement, will have THREE BOATS a week to Montreal.
Freight carried at lowest rates and forwarded with despatch.
Freight received at Stores, 87 Common street, Canal Basin, Montreal.
R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

SHOOT THE RAPIDS DAILY by leaving Bonaventure Depot at 7.55 a.m., taking steamer "BEAUHARNOIS" at Lachine and arrive in the city at 9.15.
Fare, 50c round trip.

Business Cards.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness Unequalled.
MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.
Each package of the genuine has our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun.
Trade Mark copyrighted in United States in 1866.
Registered in United States Patent Office in 1878.
Registered in Canada in 1879.
Registered in Great Britain in 1880.
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL AGENTS.

DRAIN PIPES
AND CONNECTIONS.
ALL SIZES.
CEMENTS,
Portland, Roman, Canada.
BEST BRANDS.
For Sale by
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 Grey Nun st., Montreal.

ROOFS! ROOFS! ROOFS!
Now is the time to get your Roofs put in shape for the winter, which you can have done in first-class style by notifying
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
(Successors to R. Alexander)
GRAVEL ROOFERS,
No. 41 St. Antoine Street.

SILVER MEDAL!
TORONTO EXHIBITION!
Mirrors, Cornices, Picture Frames made to order with the latest New York patterns. Oil Paintings restored. Old Frames re-gilt, defying competition, at
ALEX. B. STEWART'S 743 Craig St.

Educational

EVENING CLASS on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, at 24 Donegani street (off Windsor st.) Terms moderate

EDUCATIONAL.—A lady, who thoroughly understands music, wishes to obtain Pupils for the piano; terms $6 a quarter.
Address MUSIC, "Witness" Office.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES for young men and boys, at the COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 262 St. Charles Borrommee street.
A thorough business training guaranteed.
Afternoon Classes for young ladies from 4 to 5.30.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.
The ART CLASSES will commence the Season of 1881-82 on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th inst.
Intending Students are requested to communicate their names to either of the Instructors, or to the Secretary of the Association at the Art Gallery.
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
1738 St. Catherine Street, West.
Mrs. E. H. LAY, Principal.
This School is reopened in NEW PREMISES, situated in a delightful part of the city. Accomplished Teachers in every Department.
Apply, personally or by letter, to MRS. LAY.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
A new Steam Engine and Boiler of 25-horse power, suitable for a steam yacht or small tug-boat. Two steel saws, gates of best make and latest design, one circular saw frame, all complete, suitable for a 60-inch saw, with two head blocks, together with several horizontal high pressure steam engines, from 15 to 60 horse power, steam pumps and other machinery. Any of the above will be sold cheap for cash or negotiable paper.
Apply to
W P. BARTLEY & CO.,
St. Lawrence Engine Works,
7 to 29 Mill street, Montreal.

Professional.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
WESTERN HOSPITAL BUILDING, DORCHESTER STREET WEST
Diseases of Women treated daily at 12 o'clock free of charge.

UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY,
107 ST. URBAIN STREET.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN treated TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 a.m.
Diseases of the Skin, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS 2 p.m
ADVICE AND MEDICINE FREE

REVISED AND ENLARGED
EDITION.
DRESS AND HEALTH,
—OR—
HOW TO BE STRONG.
Every lady who values her health and that of her children should have this book.
Sent to any address by mail for 50c.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
33, 35 and 37 Bonaventure st., Montreal.

LAST EDITION.

MR. DAVID'S BAIL DECISION.

THE DOCTORS ON MR. GEDDES' CONDITION—MR. DAVID'S APPLICATION GRANTED—HEAVY BAIL EXACTED.

This afternoon Mr. Kerr, Q.C., applied in the Court of Queen's Bench to have the prisoner Florence David admitted to bail.

Dr. CAMPBELL was called. He stated that he had seen Mr. Geddes this morning, and had consulted with Dr. Reddy. Mr. Geddes was so much better that he might safely be declared out of danger.

Dr. REDDY gave evidence to the same effect, stating that though Mr. Geddes was still very weak, the other symptoms were improving, so as to enable him to say that he was out of danger. The certificate to this effect, signed by both doctors, was then put in. Mr. Carter, in opposing the application, said that when the crime was great, the evidence conclusive and the punishment great, it was always held in England that bail should not be accepted. The learned counsel read an extract from the statute, which laid down that the punishment for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm might be imprisonment for life. He contended that all the three conditions were found in this case. The attack was a most brutal one, and there was the clearest evidence of malice aforethought. Mr. David had made preparations which showed his character to be that of a coward. Then there was no probability whatever that Mr. David would surrender if bail were taken. The ends of justice would be frustrated and Mr. David would not appear. Sometimes the bondsmen exercised proper vigilance, but in this case the accused was wealthy and the money would not be a consideration either to him or to his bondsmen.

Mr. KERR said that he did not think his learned colleague should be allowed to reverse the ordinary procedure of the law and shut up a man in gaol for such an offence as this. The case had been trumped up to its highest pitch by his opponents, but was really nothing but a misdemeanor. Mr. David had only used the weapons which nature had given him, and he was a smaller man than Mr. Geddes.

Judge MONK—But he had some peculiar advantages over him.

Mr. KERR said that might be, but the previous affair showed that Mr. Geddes could use a stick to advantage. Mr. Carter had in a burst of indignation called this a most brutal attack, but every day cases far worse than this were settled in the Police Court with a fine of eight dollars and costs.

Judge MONK said that he was clearly of opinion that the prisoner should be admitted to bail. But he had decided, for reasons which he was not bound to declare, to exact a very high sum. The accused himself would have to give $4,000 security and two bondsmen $2,000 each.

The necessary bail was given this afternoon, the securities being Mr. Jacob Henry Joseph and Mr. Moses E. David, the father of the accused.

THE SENECAL-LAURIER CASE.

THE SECURITIES HELD BY MR. ROY—THE MAYOR OF GRANTHAM TESTIFIES OF THE DOUBLE NOTES—MR. SENECAL'S PROSECUTOR IN THE BOX.

On the Court opening this morning Mr. Archambault continued his cross-examination of Mr. Fair. The witness stated that he found on examination that there were no entries for goods, but the entries were for cash advanced by Adolphe Roy & Co. to Senecal and Meigs. Up to the 30th of November, 1874, the amount was $95,528.45. The last entry was of $46.71 in December, 1871, and the first was in November, 1867, for $15,097.05. The account was headed "Insolvency of Senecal & Meigs." Only one railway security given by Mr. Senecal to Messrs. Roy came into witness' hands, and was given back on payment of the $3,000 mentioned yesterday. Other securities to the amount of $20,000 and £400 were sold for $2,100. Was not aware of any real estate being given as security. By Mr. Roy's statement of his personal affairs, at the time of his insolvency, produced, his debts were $248,883.12. The debts of Messrs. Roy & Co. were over $300,000. A number of the notes endorsed by Mr. Roy were not paid, but they are not included in the sum of $102,000 charged to Mr. Senecal.

Re-examined by Mr. IRVINE—It was a usual thing not to enter notes endorsed unless they came for payment.

PIERRE DORION, mayor of Grantham, was mayor in 1867. Knew of the prosecution of the Corporation by Mr. Couture. The cause of that was a note given to Mr. Senecal. Witness looked at a bill for over $900 given in 1877. It was endorsed by Mr. Senecal, and protested by Mr. Couture.

The facts seemed to amount to this: that one bill was sent to Mr. Senecal, and that another was sent in its place afterward, but the original could not be obtained. $705 was paid by the Corporation to Mr. Couture's lawyer. Met Mr. Senecal after the prosecution; Mr. Senecal never told him that he had any claim against the corporation. It was understood that Mr. Senecal would arrange the affair.

Cross-examined—The counsel had borrowed various sums from Mr. Senecal, but they were settled for $1,137. Mr. Senecal held $15,000 railway debentures, and the interest was paid by notes of the Corporation.

LOUIS EDOUARD COUTURE entered the box. Was prosecutor in the action against the Grantham Corporation and Mr. Senecal for $872.12, the amount of a bill which was given him by Mr. Senecal.

Cross-examined—The bill was given him in place of one for $759. Received $350 from his lawyer, and the balance of the judgment was paid by Mr. Senecal.

NARCISSE RHEAULT was in the employ of A. Roy & Co. from 1861 to their failure. Knew that Mr. Senecal and Messrs Senecal & Meigs owed Messrs. Roy & Co. and Mr. Roy large sums of money.

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. RHEAULT's evidence was continued after recess. There had been transactions between Mr. Roy and Mr. Senecal, endorsing each other's notes. Mr. Roy used to renew his notes if Mr. Senecal could not pay.

Proceedings were suspended for some minutes, to allow Mr. Irvine to produce some of the notes referred to from the Merchants' Bank. As he was unable to do this, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE BRAZIL TRADE.

It appears now that the trade expected to be done with Brazil through the Societe Postale General's line of steamships will be very large, and can hardly be of small importance to Canada. Mr. Bentley, Brazilian Consul, has made arrangements that cover Canadian commerce very effectually, and the new line of steamers will tap every profitable branch of trade. There is, however, another aspect of the new line hitherto unconsidered. It is the West India trade. It is believed to be the intention of the promoters of the line to make calls at the most prominent of the West India islands, both in going and returning. That a large trade can be done with these islands there is no doubt, and the connection thus afforded is another argument in favor of the Brazilian line. Vice-consuls have been appointed at different points in the Dominion, and although the first vessel of the fleet will not touch Montreal until next season, by that time the trade will have been inaugurated from Halifax.

ANOTHER CATTLE THEFT.

Cattle stealing has become rather common in this vicinity of late, and although several of the guilty persons have been arrested there are still more of them at large. Last night the stable of Mr. Drummond, of Petite Cote, was opened and one of his best Ayrshire cows taken away.

A MAN OF MUSCLE.

A PECULIAR ACTION FOR DAMAGES TRIED.

A peculiar case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance. A robust huckster named Cascaigne keeps a stand in the Bonsecours Market, and some time since wished to purchase some fowls from one Lacoste *dit* Larose a farmer from near Laprairie. The two were talking the matter over and Cascaigne, it seems, made an offer for the lot. Wishing to close the bargain, if possible, he good naturedly brought his broad hand down upon Larose's shoulder and gave it a grip. Larose cried out and staggered back. He was taken home, when it was found that his shoulder was dislocated. For twenty days he was confined to his house and was for a long time under medical treatment. On being able to go around again he brought an action for $165 damages, including loss of time and medical expenses. While the case was going on, Cascaigne was put in the witness box and asked if he was a very strong man. He replied that he did not know that he was. He had simply laid his hand on Larose's shoulder "like this," he said, catching hold of an official of the Court. The latter got from under the heavy hand as soon as possible. The case was taken *en delibere*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Young Men's Reform Club meets on Saturday evening in the Windsor Hotel to transact important business.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier's friends at St. Hyacinthe insist upon nominating him, and are determined, if he only gives his consent, to nominate and elect him.

The Letellier Club is to meet this evening to transact some business in connection with the elections.

The announcement that Mr. James McShane will again contest the Western division in the local House gives much satisfaction to his friends, who believed the report that he intended to retire from the division.

Ald. Grenier has resisted all attempts to bring him into the field for Montreal East, and is understood to say nothing will tempt him to be a candidate for the Local House.

It was understood this afternoon that Mr. O'Brien had definitely accepted the candidature for Montreal Centre at the approaching elections. He may now be considered fairly in the field.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE.

A visit to St. Jean Baptiste village shows the municipality to be still in the worst possible condition as regards drainage. The entire east side of the village is more or less under water, while such wretched drains as do exist are choked with filth and refusematter. A number of cases of typhoid fever have lately appeared; small-pox also is prevalent. The question of obtaining water from the city was discussed at the last meeting of the Council, but nothing definite was arrived at.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NEWS.

HAY has been sold at $12 a ton in Sherbrooke.

THE METHODIST CHURCH at Danville, which was closed several weeks for repairs, has been re-opened.

A MAN named Joseph Gagnon met with a premature death at Coaticook last week through the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

THE EARNINGS of the South Eastern Railway, for the week ending October 7th, 1881, were $8,516.48, being an increase of $1,613.59 over the corresponding week of 1880.

MR. W. J. WATTS, M.P.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska, will again be a candidate for legislative honors. Mr. Watts is no doubt popular in his own constituency, and though we do not endorse all his views we believe him to be a useful man in the House.

THE *Observer* says that a meeting of the Committee of the District of Bedford Immigration Association was held last week. There were present Dr. J. B. Gibson, President; G. H. Boright, Esq., Vice-President; and Messrs. S. A. Fisher, A. A. Wardrop, Hon. Thos. Wood, C. S. Baker, and Mr. J. Massie, Secretary. After discussion it was resolved to solicit subscriptions, to procure a map of the District of Bedford, and publish a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the district, for distribution in Britain. Mr. Fisher was requested to make the necessary drawing for the maps, and Mr. Wardrop was asked to collect the necessary information and draft copy for the proposed pamphlet.

A SURGICAL ENGINE.

MACHINE THAT WILL CUT OFF A LEG IN THIRTY SECONDS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

For two years an important invention has been in secret use in the hospitals in this city, the inventor, Dr. W. G. A. Bonwell, preferring to avoid publicity, and to wait until time had fully tested its merits and no doubt could be entertained of its value as an adjunct in surgery. The first chance at a public exhibition was presented in London at the International Medical Congress, which the inventor attended as a delegate of the Odontological Association, of this city. Although very simple, yet the machine's close resemblance to a human arm, with its wonderful range of movements, its immense speed, and the perfection in every detail of operation, astonished the best surgeons of the world at the Congress. The machine, as a *Record* representative saw it yesterday, consisted of an upright iron standard, about four feet high, and a couple of inches in diameter, with a foot-treadle and driving wheel at the base. At the top was fastened what may be described as a flexible arm, being a long iron bar, with the shoulder, elbow and waist made flexible by means of an ingenious arrangement of wheels, enabling every section of it to be moved in any direction at will. Into the wrist-part a hand piece was screwed, and at the end of this was a small circular saw. An endless cord, attached to the driving wheel, ran up the standard and along the arm, and as the wheel was revolved by the movement of the treadle the circular saw went into motion until it was flying around at the rate of 18,000 revolutions per minute.

"Amputation is but one of the many uses to which the engine can be put," said Dr. Bonwell, as he removed his foot from the treadle. "All these instruments at the wrist, as you see, can be inserted or removed in a moment. Put in circular saws for half an inch to four inches in diameter, and the engine is ready for any of the major operations upon the bone. Here is a reciprocating saw which cuts both ways, moving only three-eighths of an inch and making fifteen thousand cuts at each movement, or thirty thousand both ways. This will cut the bone instantaneously as smoothly as if done with a plane, and by it resections of every bone in the body can be made. Fix a screw attachment to the handle of the saw, which is fastened into the bone to be cut, holding it firmly to the frame of the saw, and with this the thigh bone can be resected as far up as the upper third, and the end cut off at any angle with the precision of mathematics. Substitute a drill, and with the rapidity of lightning the operating surgeon can have a hole of any size up to a quarter of an inch in any bone lying loose in the tissues, and where a stone in the bladder can be reached within four inches a diamond drill may be used to puncture the stone with numerous holes, which destroys its adhesive powers and enables it to be broken with impunity by the fingers or with weak forceps. Does it become necessary in an operation to shave down a bone, all that is necessary is to attach one of these burrs, and an operation which would take hours to perform with chisel and mallet is performed in a few moments. But I might go on for hours explaining the uses to which it might be put. Suffice it to say that it reduces the time and danger of surgical operations of nearly all kinds to the minimum."

MR. ANDREW ROBERTSON.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—From to-night's WITNESS I cut the following: "Mr. Andrew Robertson, chairman of the Harbor Commission, will leave for Ottawa this evening upon business connected with the trust—and, it is hinted, the senatorship." If my movements are so important as to be thus chronicled it is only proper that they should be correct. You will, therefore, allow me to say that I am not going to Ottawa, that I am not going on the business of the trust, and that the hint implied is, therefore, incorrect. If where I am going, or what I am going to do, is of the slightest possible interest to the public, let me say that I am going to Toronto on an insurance arbitration case, the other arbitrators being Sir William Howland and the Hon. John McMurrich, and that I hope to return again on Saturday.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Montreal, 3rd Nov., 1881.

GENERAL KIRK AND THE YORKTOWN ANNIVERSARY.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In your issue of the 4th inst. you published my letter of the 26th ult., with an extract from the Charleston *Mercury*, entitled, "The Yorktown Centennial," in commenting on which you say, "We hardly think, however, that Canada is likely to turn out *en masse* in honor of a deserting lieutenant, who for a general's commission tried unsuccessfully to enlist Canadians in the service of the revolted States. Such patriotism is perhaps properly valued at thirteen thousand dollars." As I think your criticism on my communication may place me in a false position before the public, will you do me the favor to publish this article? I can assure you it was not my wish to reflect in the slightest degree anything, in the remarks on the anniversary alluded to, that would have wounded the feelings of the most sensitive of whatever opinion. Now, as the President of the United States, at the celebration, has spoken in very friendly terms of the great British empire, and its honored sovereign, I think it not amiss to have anticipated his intentions, and address you as I did in all candor and honesty of purpose, and also endorse his statesmanlike sentiments. Here is an extract from the President's speech, which he delivered on the memorable occasion at Yorktown, Virginia, 19th day of October, A.D., 1881:

"Upon this soil, one hundred years ago, our forefathers brought to successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and is, we trust, made secure upon this continent for ages yet to come, that principle of government which is the very fibre of our political system, the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended and for a time survived the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of enthusiasm over a defeated foe that to-day we summon up the remembrance of those events which have made holy ground wherever we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts so profoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign. But it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh ourselves with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, sturdy zeal and sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate. For I see that if we learn aught of the lesson of the hour we shall be incited to transmit to the generations which shall follow us the precious legacy which our fathers left to us—love of liberty protected by law."

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, your very obt. servant,

S. D. KIRK.

Charleston, South Carolina, U.S., Oct. 25th, 1881.

FOOTBALL.

MONTREAL VS. BRITANNIA.

To-morrow on the Cricket Ground commencing at three o'clock the above events in the way of football will be played. The following are the teams:

MONTREAL.	Lbs.	BRITANNIA.	Lbs.
H. Abbott, captain	147	S. Blaiklock, captain	175
F. Caine	169	J. Arnton	135
L. Campbell	181	F. Blaiklock	185
R. Campbell	152	H. Blaiklock	145
M. Drummond	153	J. K. Bruce	152
H. M. Grahame	174	S. Campbell	155
F. W. Guerrier	165	M. Ferron	183
T. Hawthorne	165	H. Hamilton	150
R. T. Heneker	165	A. Low	165
J. A. Ready	165	W. H. Murray	140
J. S. Sorley	158	J. Patterson	158
R. Sterling	125	J. Ross	145
T. W. G. Thomas	155	F. Scott	150
F. W. Torrance	166	C. Young	186
F. G. Walker	140	K. D. Young	170

Average weight, Montreal, 158 11-15 lbs.
Average weight, Britannia, 159 3-5 lbs.

This, it is expected, will be the match of the season, as the clubs are well matched. Should the weather of to-day be duplicated to-morrow, nothing better can be wished by players and spectators.

MR. MERCIER'S RETIREMENT.

Last evening a large delegation from the electors of St. Hyacinthe waited upon the Hon. Mr. Mercier at the Richelieu Hotel and urged him to consent again to represent them in the Quebec Legislature. Mr. F. G. Bouthillier, M.P.P., and Mr. Sicotte, advocate, were among the delegation. Mr. Mercier replied feelingly, expressing his appreciation of the honor they had done him, but declaring that he felt it necessary to devote himself altogether to his profession. There were other gentlemen in St. Hyacinthe of ability who would creditably represent the Liberal interest, and he would most cheerfully give them his support. The delegates returned to St. Hyacinthe much disappointed.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Few Irishmen approve of Archbishop McCabe's stand, many do not agree with Archbishop Croke's protest against the Land League manifesto, but no one who reasons logically can connect their utterances with the Holy See. The Pope has not yet condemned the Land League, though Archbishop McCabe has, but then the Archbishop is not infallible.—*Montreal Post.*

Guiteau is a psychological curiosity, but not, therefore, irresponsible. Insanity as a defence against a punishment for crime is four hundred years old; but the gist of all the precedents fixed since that time under the English law is the question whether at the time of committing the act the criminal could distinguish between right and wrong.—*Toronto World.*

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone gives this account of himself: "By blood I am a Scotchman; I am by residence a Londoner; I am by marriage a Welshman, and I am by birth a Lancashire man."

It is said that Mr. Thomas Darling, Accountant of this city, has gone to Chicago to audit the books of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He will likely be absent for several months.

The Rev. Mr. McKay, an evangelist, well-known and well reported of among the Congregationalists, will come to Montreal to-morrow, and will commence on Sunday evening a series of evangelical meetings in connection with Calvary Church.

Some of the Pennsylvania boys caught William H. Vanderbilt out on the line of the road a few days ago, and concluded to give him a point or two on railroading. Knowing his fondness for fast time, they thought they would give him a shaking up, and they did it to their satisfaction and his evident enjoyment. A point between Altoona and Harrisburg, known as the aqueduct straight line, was selected. The distance of the stretch is three miles, and, on reaching it, engineer Frank Free pulled the valve of engine No. 19 open and let the old thing out. She responded handsomely, and covered the distance at the rate of forty-seven seconds to the mile. The Erie magnate was profuse in his compliments and congratulations, and as an earnest of his sincerity he presented the engineer with ten dollars and the fireman and conductor with five dollars each. He pronounced it the best time on record.

For a variety of reasons Sir Edward Thornton is likely to find his work easier at St. Petersburg than at Washington. His most difficult task will be to equal the social qualities—to say nothing of the abilities—of Lord Dufferin. From his other more immediate predecessors he has much to learn, both as to what he should do and what he should avoid doing. A Tory marquis, of blameless intentions, who went not so long ago as special ambassador to the imperial court, is still remembered there as the author of much innocent mirth. The marquis's father, who was a gallant British officer, had been presented by Czar Nicholas with a sword of honor, which the son naturally wore on his mission. Had he been contented only to wear it, all would have been well; but the story goes that he called attention to the weapon at a state gathering, half drawing it from the sheath and exclaiming, "*Voici le sabre de mon père.*" Unhappily, Russian society of the (conventionally) highest kind is better acquainted with burlesque operas than with a good many other forms of literature, and on the occasion in question recollections of the "Grande Duchesse" were too fresh in its memory to prevent a half-suppressed burst of laughter. In fairness to the English excellency one must admit that an ambassador is not bound to be familiar with all the *bouffonneries musicales* of Offenbach. Only, as a rule, he would do well to avoid heroics—at least in conversation.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TWO MONTHS' WALK THROUGH IRELAND.

Sir,—At the present time, when Ireland attracts so much attention, it is possible that the experience of two pedestrians during a walk round the island may not be altogether devoid of interest. Leaving Dublin in a southerly direction at the end of July, we returned to that city from Malahide and the north at the end of September, and thus made the circuit of the island with the exception of Wexford and Waterford, for, as to the south-east district, we were advised that to strike inland to Kilkenny and Cashel, and thence to Cork, would be more interesting than the coast route. We walked through seventeen counties, and consequently saw much of the country and the peasantry. What most astonished us was that we never witnessed any disturbance. On many occasions we met cars or waggons carrying constables armed with rifles, but that was the sole sign of any disaffection excepting the alarming accounts that we read in the newspapers. In conversing with the people we found the existence of much discontent, arising principally from the fact that many landowners would not make such returns of rent as had been made in England in consequence of bad seasons; and latterly many questions were put to us as to the advantages of the Land Bill. In every part of Ireland we were not only received with extreme civility, but the people went out of their way to be obliging, and this originated from cordial good-will and not from any hungering after filthy lucre. Naturally the condition of the population varied in different counties, but we little expected to find such a general appearance of prosperity as exists throughout the country. Excepting in such places as Glendalough and Killarney, and in the neighborhood of the large towns, we were very little troubled by beggars, the peasantry being well-fed and fairly clothed, even if their cots were poor; while the land, if not as clean as is usually the case in England, was bearing good crops, and in some counties—Tipperary for instance—the aspect to a traveller was one of exceptional fertility. Indeed, to us it was impossible to realize the actual state of affairs merely from our personal experience. Tourists there were few, and much regret on that account was often expressed. Before we left England kind friends warned us of the risk we were running, but during this summer any alarm on the part of travellers was perfectly unreasonable, inasmuch as they would have been received with a hearty and a kindly welcome, and, after walking in many countries, what agreeably surprised me was the exceptionally good accommodation with which we almost invariably met. What I have written is merely the rough impression received during a holiday walk of 1,000 miles, a long vacation ramble for recreation, and not made with any object of enquiry into the political or social state of Ireland. Yours faithfully,

THOMAS M. CROWDER.

C.C.C., Oxford, Oct. 17, 1881.
—*London Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Robert Belloni, of the International & Blockhouse Coal Mines, Cape Breton, in an interview in Halifax, stated that the out-put from Cape Breton mines this year would amount in round figures to 450,000 tons, 70,000 tons more than last season.

The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway for the fourth week of October were $184,600, showing an increase of $66,400 over the same period last year.

CITY ITEMS.

A young woman named Emelie Fortier to-day took out an action for $325 against Alfred Sigouin for seduction.

An action for $2,000 damages was taken *in forma pauperis* by Codillier St. Jean against the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

To-morrow afternoon the 6th Fusiliers are to be inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General on the Champ de Mars at 3 o'clock. Both the Hon. Mr. Caron and General Luard are expected to be present.

The annual footing dinner of the medical faculty of McGill University was held at the Richelieu Hotel last evening, when a large number of students sat down. The usual toasts were honored, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

A lacrosse match will will place to-morrow afternoon on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds between the paint and oil trade represented by McDougall, Logie & Co., and R. C. Jamieson & Co., and the drug trade, by Lyman Sons & Co., and H. Haswell & Co.

The Baxter-Sills case is still before the courts in several phases. Yesterday and to-day it was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance, in the action for damages brought by Baxter against W. B. Sills *et al.* The evidence was very similar to what was published during the criminal case.

At the weekly meeting of Reformation Lodge No. 21, I.O.G.T., in St. Matthew's schoolroom, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday evening, the following officers were installed for the present quarter by Lodge-Deputy Pepall:—Bro. A. Lowe, W.C.T.; Sister L. Pepall, W.V.T.; Bro. Harry Slimm, W.S.; Bro. J. Carmichael, W.A.S.; Bro. A. Falconer, W.F.S.; Bro. Harry Langlands, W.T.; Bro. Sidney Dougherty, W.M.; Sister L. Ross, W.D.M.; Bro. Lado, W.C.; Sister L. Smith, W.I.G.; Bro. John Lovell, W.O.G.; Sister L. Swan, organist; Sister H. Jameson, W.R.S.; Sister Sarah Smith, W.L.S. During the quarter just ended Reformation Lodge gave two concerts, and a social was given by the ladies of the Lodge. Thirty-nine members were added to the roll, making this the most successful quarter since this Lodge was inaugurated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

In the Recorder's Court to-day Annie Dockerill and James J. Walker were charged with being drunk and loitering about at four o'clock in the morning. The Recorder sentenced Dockerill to six months' imprisonment, and fined Walker $10 or one month.

Agnes Jeffreys, John Wilson, Cezaire Labelle, Narcisse Desperdums and Elizabeth McAuley were each fined $5 or one month. Owen Anses, $1 or eight days. Patrick Cannon, $10 or one month, and Orelina Lorimer, $25 or six months for drunkenness.

Patrick Lynes was charged with cruelty to a horse. The prosecution was undertaken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, November 4.

FINANCIAL.

There was no business done on the Stock Exchange this morning, and values are not materially altered.

The following are the morning sales: 1 Montreal at 200; 50 do. (ex-div.) at 196; 4 Merchants at 128; 475 Telegraph at 126¼; 5 at 126.

Afternoon sales: 26 Montreal at 199¾; 29 Merchants at 128; 21 at 127¾; 4 Eastern Townships at 119; 350 Commerce at 141½; 25 Telegraph at 127; 50 at 127¼; 25 at 127½; 25 at 127¾; 25 Richelieu at 45; 50 at 45¼.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(Special to the Witness.)

TORONTO, Nov. 4.—No. 1 Fall Wheat, $1.30; No. 2, $1.27 to $1.28; No. 3, $1.23 to $1.24; Spring, No. 1, $1.33 to $1.34; No. 2, $1.31 to $1.32; Barley, No. 1, 92c; No. 2, 87c to 88c; No. 3, Extra, 80c to 82c; No. 3, 77c to 78c; Pease, No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 77c to 78c; Oats, No. 1, 43c to 44c; Flour, Superior, $5.85 to $5.90; Extra, $5.75 to $5.80; Bran, $18.50; Butter, 17c to 20c; Barley, 75c to 92c; Fall, $1.25 to $1.27. Market inactive; Flour rather firmer, with buyers of Superior Extra at $5.85; Wheat less enquired for, and $1.27 apparently the best bid for No. 2 Fall; Oats very scarce, and 44c paid for one car, with 43c freely bid; Barley dull, with sales of cars at 92c for No 1 and 87½c for No. 2, but neither buyers nor sellers are much inclined for business; Pease easy, with No. 2 offered at 79c; Rye steady, and sold at 90c on track.

LIVERPOOL.	Nov. 3. 5.00 p.m.					Nov. 4. 5.00 p.m.				
Flour	13	6	to	13	0	10	6	to	13	0
Spring Wheat	9	10	to	10	5	9	10	to	10	5
Red Winter	10	6	to	11	1	10	6	to	11	1
White Winter	10	10	to	11	2	10	10	to	11	2
Club	11	1	to	11	6	11	1	to	11	6
Corn	5	10	to	0	0	5	10	to	0	0
Barley	5	2	to	0	0	5	2	to	0	0
Oats	6	4	to	0	0	6	4	to	0	0
Pease	7	1	to	0	0	7	1	to	0	0
Pork	78	0	to	00	0	77	6	to	00	0
Lard	58	9	to	00	0	58	6	to	00	0
Bacon (new)	48	0	to	49	0	48	0	to	49	0
Beef	92	6	to	00	0	92	6	to	00	0
Tallow	42	0	to	00	0	42	0	to	00	0
Cheese (new)	58	0	to	00	0	58	0	to	00	0

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1.01 p.m.—Wheat, $1.26¼ nominal Nov.; $1.28⅛ Dec.; $1.29¼ Jan. Corn, 59¾c Nov.; 60¾c Dec.; 61c Jan.; 65½c May. Oats, 42⅝c asked Nov.; 42¾c Dec. and January; 45¾c to 45⅞c May. Pork, $15.60 to $16 nominal Nov.; $15.75 to $16 nom. Dec; $17.15 Jan.; $17.37½ Jan.; $17.60 nominal March. Lard, $10.95 Nov.; $11.22½ asked Jan.; $11.35 to $11.37½ Feb; $11.50 asked March.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 2 p.m.—Wheat, sales, 1,800,000 bushels; Chicago, $1.36 to $1.37; Milwaukee, $1.37 to $1.39; No. 2 Red, $1.42¼ cash and Nov.; $1.46¼ Dec.; $1.49⅜ January. Corn, sales, 250,000 bushels; closing, 69½c cash; 69¾c Nov.; 71⅛c Dec.; 73⅛c Jan. Corn quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—Nov. 4.

(Furnished by C. J. Meeker.)

Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

	Opening	Closing		Opening	Closing
W. U. Tel.	86½	86¾	Wabash pfd.	89½	89¾
Lake Shore	122½	123	U. Pacific	120½	120¾
St. Paul, com.	108¼	108⅝	Reading	68	68
St. Paul pfd.	......	......	K. & Texas	41¼	41⅛
N. W. com.	126¾	127⅜	C. Southern	63½	64⅞
N. W. pfd.	141	140⅝	Rock Island	135½	135½
N. Y. C.	140⅝	140¼	Nor. Pac.	40	40
M. Central	94½	94¾	Nor. Pac. pfd.	81	82¼
Erie	46¼	47¼	C. B., & Q.	138	138
Ohio & Miss.	42	42¾	Pac. Mail	44¾	46⅛
D., L. & W.	127	127½	Ont. & W.	32½	32⅝
D. & Hudson	109½	109½	Manhattan	51¾	52
N. J. Central	95½	96	Erie pfd.	......	......
Wabash	48⅝	48⅞			

Money 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

6TH FUSILIERS.
ANNUAL INSPECTION.
The Battalion will parade for inspection by the D.A.G., on SATURDAY, the 5th Nov., in the ARMORY, OLD CITY HALL, at 2 p.m. sharp. Bands and Pioneers will attend.
Uniform—Full Dress with Great Coats strapped.
By order.
W. M. BLAIKLOCK, Major.
Acting Adjutant.

QUEEN'S HALL.
GERSTER.
M. STRAKOSCH takes great pleasure in announcing to the public of Montreal and vicinity that he has made arrangements for the first and only appearances here of the celebrated cantatrice,
MME. ETELKA GERSTER,
the principal star of "Her Majesty's Opera," London, and the Academy of Music, New York, in
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
Saturday and Monday Evenings, Nov. 12th and 14th.
The following distinguished artists will appear in conjunction with
MME. ETELKA GERSTER,
Miss JENNY DICKERSON, Contralto,
Sig. PASQUALE LAZZARINI, Tenor,
Mr. George Sweet, Baritone,
Sig. AUGUSTO CARBONE, Buffo,
Mr. ALFRED PEASE, Solo Pianist.
Musical Director - - - - - Sig. DE NOVELLIS.
Reserved Seats, $2 and $1.50, according to location.
Sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at the New York Piano Co.'s Warerooms, 226 St. James st.

ART ASSOCIATION.
The Association will hold a Loan Exhibition of
DECORATIVE ART OBJECTS,
consisting of Textile fabrics, Metal work, Fictile ware, Glass, Furniture, and Curios generally, during the first fortnight in DECEMBER next. Any members of the Association or others who may be willing to lend articles of historical or artistic merit, are earnestly invited to communicate with the undersigned.
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE CLUB.
A meeting of the Club will be held
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
at 8 o'clock, at 131 St. James street.
JOHN S. HALL, Jr.,
Secretary.

COAL OIL CHANDELIERS!
COLE'S GRAND FALL EXHIBITION
—OF—
FINE COAL OIL CHANDELIERS!
ALL KINDS AT ALL PRICES.
Beautiful Parlor Chandeliers, powerful burners, a really handsome piece of furniture, $5.75.
Magnificent Drawing Room Chandeliers, $15.00.
Cheap Chandeliers for other rooms.
Fine Brass and Silverplated Chandeliers for Churches, Halls and Dwellings.
FRED. R. COLE, Manufacturer,
418 Notre Dame street.
SILVER MEDAL, 1881. 8

NEW STATIONERY!
A superior stock of
PLAIN, TINTED, & FANCY STATIONERY.
A fine assortment of
FANCY STATIONERY
STAMPED IN COLORS.
The largest stock of BOX STATIONERY, from 20c to $4 a box.
Marcus Ward's Irish Linen Paper.
All new stock and Low Prices.
G. W. CLARKE, Stationer,
238 and 240 St. James street.

242 St. James street, two small Offices to let; heated by steam; ready for immediate occupation; rent low to good tenants. Apply to G. W. CLARKE, 238 and 240 St. James street.

TO LET—A good Large Store, fit for general business; well fitted up. Cheap till May. 595 Craig street. Apply to T. P. POWELL, 171 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
FOR NOVEMBER
Now Ready at
W. GODBEE BROWN'S,
365 Notre Dame street.

PARLOR EASELS,
TABLE EASELS, MANTLE EASELS,
PLACQUE EASELS, WIRE EASELS,
SMALL EASELS, PANEL EASELS,
EASELS from 25c to $6.50 each.
W. W. CLARKE, Importer,
238 and 240 ST. JAMES ST.

WISDOM IS WEALTH!
Be wise and send your faded Overcoats, Mantles, Jackets, Shawls, Light Suits, Dresses, Feathers, Gloves, Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c., to be dyed at the
GOLD MEDALIST DYERS,
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,
Offices—521 St. Joseph street,
221 McGill street,
8 693 St. Catherine street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. VENNOR
will remove in a few days from Lorne avenue to the new row in Mansfield street—first house on left from St. Catherine street. 8

BANK OF TORONTO.
DIVIDEND NO. 51.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PERCENT for the current half year, being at the rate of Seven percent per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER Next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
D. COULSON, Cashier.
Toronto, 26th October, 1881.

ELECTROTYPING done in the very best style and with despatch at this office.

KINDLING, cut, fine, $1.75; Maple, $2.50 load, delivered. 37 Radegonde. 93 Bleury.

WANTED, a Cook, who can wash and iron for a small family; must have references. 87 Osborne st.

WANTED, a General Servant. 392 St. Antoine st.

WANTED, a Custom House Clerk, for a wholesale dry goods firm. Apply, stating salary expected, to P.O. Box 2091, Montreal.

WANTED, a first-class Cook, and a Housemaid who can wait on table. No washing. Good references required. Apply 1127 Dorchester street.

WANTED, Straw Braid Sewers, to sew by machinery. Smart operators can learn and make $5 and $6 per week. Steady work. Victoria Straw Works, cor. Papineau Road, St. Rose street.

WANTED, Cook, Nurse, Housemaid (French), General Servants, Message Boy. Good references required. Miss NEVILLE, 67 Jurors street, near Alexander street.

WANTED, Man Servant for a private family. Experienced and strictly steady. Address R., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, an experienced Tablemaid. Mrs. HOWARD, 47 Union avenue.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Solid Walnut Striking Clocks, with Ornamental Pendulums. 41 and 41½ Bleury st. $3.80.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Solid Silver Chains and Alberts. $2.50.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Colored Gold Plated Alberts. $1.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Solid Silver Thimbles. 40c. 41 Bleury st.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Solid Gold Lever Stem-winder; warranted five years; $30.00.

WANTED Known, Stoddart's Annual Sale will last but a few days longer. Clocks $1. 41 Bleury street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Good Plain Cook—will wash, milk, bake bread, and make butter—wants situation with family going to Toronto. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by experienced Cook, situation; 6 years' reference; also experienced Housemaid, with good city references. Apply to Mrs. CAMPBELL, 757 Craig street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Seamstress—will cut, fit and make boy's clothing—wants situation. Miss NEVILLE, 67 Jurors street, near Alexander.

EMPLOYMENT.—Smart, experienced General Servant, with good references, wants situation. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT. — Experienced Tablemaid wants a situation. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT. — Housemaid, will wait on table. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT. — Experienced Cook wants situation. 67 Jurors street.

EMPLOYMENT wanted by Young Man; over nine year's experience at Grocery and Bookkeeping in Scotland. Well recommended. Apply at 50 St. Urbain street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A Pensioner, a single man, wants a situation as Night Watchman or any place of trust; good references. Apply to 45 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable man wants a situation as Coachman and to make himself useful about the house; understands milking. Apply to Mrs. HARVEY'S Registry Office, 45 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young man, with ten years' city references, a situation in a wholesale house; produce or clothing business preferred. Address H.H., "Witness" office.

ROOMS, with board. 1428 St. Catherine st.

ROOM.—Large, handsomely furnished; breakfast if required. SHERBROOKE, "Witness" Office.

ROOM wanted by single gentleman, in vicinity of Windsor Hotel. Address J. P., "Witness" Office.

LOST, on the 3rd instant, either on Redpath or Mackay streets, $5.00 in bills; money received for sewing. The finder will confer a great favor on bringing it to 1218 St. Catherine st.

STRAYED, on Monday evening, from 526 Upper Bleury street, a young Skye Terrier Dog, named "Skye"; had no collar. Whoever returns him will be liberally rewarded.

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