DAILY WITNESS

Vol. XXII. No. 76. LAST EDITION. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883. 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.

CAMERON—At 60 St. Matthew street, on March 31, the wife of John Cameron, of a son.

HERBERT—At 142 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on the 27th inst., the wife of William H. Herbert, of a son.

GLOVER—On the 27th instant, the wife of S. F. Glover, of a son.

MARRIED.

DRISCOLL—ELLIOTT—At the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., Mr. Henry J. Driscoll to Miss Alice V. Elliott, youngest daughter of Thomas Elliott, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

MAGRATH—In this city, on the 29th of March, James Magrath, printer, aged 22 years and nine months.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 38 Jurors street, Sunday afternoon, April 1st, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances and members of the Typographical Union are respectfully invited to attend.

Quebec and Boston papers please copy.

CAMERON—At 390 Mountain street, suddenly, on the evening of the 29th inst., Hugh Cameron (for many years with Morton, Phillips & Bulmer), aged 82 years.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DARRAGH—At the Montreal General Hospital, on March 29th, Daniel Darragh, aged 55 years.

Funeral from Hospital on Saturday, 31st inst., at 3 p.m.

CONROY—At South Branch, Ont., on March 6th, Catherine Ferguson, wife of John Conroy, aged 45 years, a native of Lochiel.

CARDELL—At Brandon, Manitoba, on March 21st, of bronchitis, Madge, second eldest daughter of John and Marion Cardell, aged five years, one month and 17 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Visit King's furniture warerooms, 652 Craig street, near Bleury, and see their large stock of plain and fancy furniture, prices low to parties selecting at once.

Beware of using any other soap on washing days than Strachan's "Gilt Edge," for nothing but it will give you perfect satisfaction.

For the Nails.—Cases containing every requisite for keeping the nails in perfect order, viz., brush, powder box, polisher, cleaner and file, and a pair of scissors, are kept only by R. H. Bryson, pharmaceutical chemist, 1427 St. Catherine street, corner of Peel. Patent Medicines and purest drugs.

Phosphatine.—Phosphates are the life of the blood, the nutriment that builds up and sustains the living body; they are, in other words, bone, brain, nerve and tissue food. For sale by all druggists.

Perfect, Positive and Permanent are the cures effected by Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. Relief in all cases of Kidney Disease is obtained after a few doses. See that your Druggist gives you Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure.

James Steel, City Bedding Warehouse, 74 St. Joseph street, the only practical manufacturer of pure reliable bedding. Parlor suites and furnishings, &c. Old bedding purified, &c. Mark address, James Steel, 74 St. Joseph street.

Marble Clocks, marble clocks, Lemaire's opera and field glasses, wholesale and retail Watson & Pelton, 53 St. Sulpice street.

17½c will buy a first-class Necktie which at any other time will cost you double that. Gloves worth $1.50 we sell at only $1. A. W. CRAIG & CO., 130 St. James street.

COLONIAL HOUSE.—Just received, a new importation of Kid Gloves in all the newest shades and styles. HENRY MORGAN & CO.

NEW SPRING STYLES!

The latest styles in MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS' HATS just received. Also, PULLOVER and SILK HATS to order. POLO and SCOTCH CAPS in great variety.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter sts.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
In English and American
FELT AND SILK HATS,
At REYNOLDS', 427 Notre Dame street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

Special prices Spring 1883.
Before making Spring purchases see our STYLES AND PRICES,
which under existing arrangements with manufacturers enable us in both respects to CHALLENGE COMPETITION. Prompt and satisfactory execution of all orders assured in proper workmanlike manner only. All CASH PURCHASES subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
The Carpet Warehouse,
439 and 461 Notre Dame street.

☞ SPECIAL.—Our entire stock of BRASS CORNICES on hand now being cleared out at Cost Price. *Bona fide* bargains.

PUT AWAY THAT OLD FUR
Cap and buy a
NOBBY SPRING HAT
At REYNOLDS', 427 Notre Dame street.

A NICE LINE
—OF—
ASH BEDROOM SETS from $30 00.
—AT—
S. R. PARSONS'
FURNITURE ROOMS,
437 and 439 Notre Dame street.

PULLOVER HATS.

A splendid assortment of these very popular Hats.
We have three New Shapes, all of the latest Styles.
Our Spring Importations from the
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
And AMERICAN MARKETS,
Are all received.
Our YOUTHS' and BOYS' HATS are the latest novelties.
Our prices are right.

ROBERTSON'S,
PRACTICAL AND MANUFACTURING HATTERS,
220 St. James street, near McGill. 1

TO LET.

No. 1756 St. Catherine street, West. The desirable cut-stone front House, presently occupied by Ramon Beaufield, Esq. Will be put in thorough order.

No. 1679 St. Catherine street. Cut-stone front, two and a half stories.

No. 23 Berri street. The large three-story Cut-stone House, at present tenanted by the Hon. R. Laflamme. Reasonable rents.

Apply to
MACINTOSH & HYDE.
22 St. John street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
118 St. James street (opposite the Post Office.)
Also Houses Let. Rents collected and Trust Estates carefully managed

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

TWEED!	TWEED!
SCOTCH TWEED!	It is well worth remembering that
SCOTCH TWEED!	S. CARSLEY
SCOTCH TWEED!	imports direct.
SCOTCH TWEED!	
From the makers	ENGLISH TWEED!
and is consequently	ENGLISH TWEED!
able to Retail	ENGLISH TWEED!
at Wholesale Prices.	ENGLISH TWEED!

CANADIAN TWEED!	Price List,
CANADIAN TWEED!	38c., 40c.,
CANADIAN TWEED!	45c.,
CANADIAN TWEED!	55c., 60c.
Price List	HALIFAX TWEED!
64c., 67c.,	ST. BRUNO TWEED!
75c.,	SHERBROOKE TWEED!
85c., 90c., &c.	ALMONTE TWEED!
BLACK DIAGONALS!	with Tweed and
BLUE DIAGONALS!	Double-width Cloths,
BLACK BROAD CLOTH!	in all prices from
BLACK DOESKIN	38c. to $6.50 per yard
No one should	SPRING OVERCOATING!
fail to be suited	ULSTER CLOTH!
Come and Try!	BLUE SERGE!
S. CARSLEY'S.	MOLESKIN!

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

S. Carsley will show this and following days the remainder of his Ladies' and Children's Colored Ribbed Merino Silk Clocked Stockings usually sold at from 25c. to 40c. at the following prices.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Brown with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Olive Green with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Navy Blue with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Black with Colored Silk Clocks, 10c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Black with Plain Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Grenat with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Oxford Grey with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.
Cardinal with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.
Brown, Olive, Navy Blue and Black, with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.
Grenat, Oxford Grey and Cardinal, with Colored Silk Clocks, 19c.
S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL.

As this lot are marked at an unusually low price, we expect to have a great demand for them and a quick sale, therefore to secure these bargains come early.
S. CARSLEY.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

NEW SILKS!
NEW SILKS!
NEW SILKS!

From Monday, the 2nd of April, you will find at
S. CARSLEY'S
the largest stock of
NEW SILKS!
ever imported to this city. We are now offering a large variety of new plain colored
CANADIAN SILKS
In all the most desirable shades at very low prices.

NEW BROCADED SILK!
NEW BROCADED SILK!
NEW BROCADED SILK!

Special line of new Brocaded Silk can be bought at S. CARSLEY'S in all the leading shades at a very low figure.

OTTOMAN SILK!
OTTOMAN SILK!
OTTOMAN SILK!

Go to S. CARSLEY'S if you want to buy a good quality in new Ottoman Silk in all the leading shades at very low prices.

S. CARSLEY,
393 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame street,
MONTREAL.

New Dress Goods! New Dress Goods!

See our Window for 17½c Neckties, the best bargains ever offered of the kind in this city. A. W. CRAIG & CO., 130 St. James street.

BRYSON'S
MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
THE NOTED PLACE IN MONTREAL FOR PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

SPECIALTIES.—Shirley's "Neuralgic Crystal", *for the cure of Headache, Earache and Sciatica;* Braw's "Compound Syrup of Licorice," *which is beneficial for Coughs and Colds;* "Euchrisma," *a splendid preparation for the hair, put up by Truefitt, of Old Bond street, London, (Eng.);* "Freligh's Remedy," *for Rheumatism, Gout and Gravel;* Dr. Lyon's "Tooth Tablets," *invaluable for the preservation of the teeth and the strengthening of the gums;* "Imperial Granum," *a solid extract of wheat and a fine food for infants, invalids and the aged; all the London (Eng.)* Throat Hospital Lozenges, *to which the attention of the Medical Profession is specially directed;* Valentine's *renowned* "Meat Juice," *a preparation of well-established merit.*

PERFUMERY.—*A very large stock of the perfumes of every noted maker, including those of Lubin, Atkinson, Bayley & Co., Cleaver, Piver, Coudray and Piesse & Lubin.*

SUNDRIES.—*Metallic Toilet Cases, Respirators of all kinds, Sponges, Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, and every other toilet requisite.*

1427 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
(Corner of Peel street).

TO LADIES!
THE DOMESTIC QUESTION SOLVED!
WANTED, A SITUATION!

I AM A CANADIAN BY BIRTH, and believe that no Yankee can beat me in good looks or hard service.

I HOPE TO FIND A GOOD situation, and plenty of employment.

HAVING BEEN EMPLOYED by Empresses and Queens in the Old Country, and by all classes on this Continent, I understand one language as well as another.

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN 7,000 National Schools in Ireland, I am a competent instructor in families.

I AM A FRIEND OF EVERY one, and no family should be without me.

ALL THE FOOD I REQUIRE IS a few drops of oil daily.

I TOOK THE ONLY GOLD Medal given to sewing machines at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, and was introduced into 7,500 schools in Ireland.

I COMPETED LAST SEPTEMBER at Toronto against all the world and won the only medal in 1882.

I HAVE AN ODD NAME FOR Canada, but it sounds very pleasantly to the ear.

MY NAME IS "WANZER C."

For references see my 200 Gold Medals and myself personally at the offices of

WILLIS & CO.,
Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets.

Sole Contractors for the WANZER for Province of Quebec and Ontario East.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

JUST MARKED OFF.

1 Case Beautiful New Frillings in Double Ruching all prices, from 20c to 50c per yard—American manufacture.

1 Case Beautiful New Frillings, in India Muslin Crepe Lisse and Silk Illusion, very new and pretty goods, from 10c to 75c per yard—English manufacture,

1 Case Swiss Embroidered Curtains, from $6.50 per pair to $30.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, from 75c to $13.50 per pair—some beautiful new designs.

New Laces of all kinds, just marked off. New Black Spanish and Guipure Laces, in new and pretty patterns, 3 or 4 widths of same pattern to match.

New White and Cream Laces, of all kinds, in the newest and prettiest designs.

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

Five percent discount as usual for Cash on all purchases over One Dollar.

NOTICE Kid Gloves net.

THE READY MONEY SYSTEM.

When we introduced the ready money system in our Business two weeks ago, we were prepared for some opposition, but we have not heard an unfavorable criticism on our course. The "overwhelming majority" of our customers have congratulated on our wisdom in introducing the change and are convinced by our low prices that we mean what we say.

PROOFS.

Fine Cottons, 36 inches wide, at 7c.
French Cambrics worth 25c, sold at 12½c.
Fine West End Poplins worth 37c, sold at 18c.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
47 and 49 Notre Dame street West.

THE CASH SYSTEM
TRIUMPHANT.

We spoke of "doubling up" our business on the cash system. Our anticipations are realizing themselves every day. We notice that several other houses in our line of business are imitating our example. We are pleased to see that we have done so much good to others in making the change.

UNDERWEAR.

Our Stock of Ladies and Nurses' Underwear is immense. The great variety and beauty of design of these Goods are well worth inspection while the low prices are astonishing.

CLOAKS. MANTLES. DOLMANS.

We are receiving our importations of Spring and Summer Cloaks, Mantles and Dolmans. Our variety is the latest and most fashionable and our prices correspond with our system.

MILLINERY.

Our Millinery Department contains every novelty of the season and is under the charge of a competent Milliner.

GENTLEMEN.

Our Tailoring Department is giving great satisfaction. The fine lines of European Cloths used in the Establishment and moulded by the experienced hands of Mr. Malo are a complete success.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
47 and 49 Notre Dame street West.

Y. M. C. A.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
TO-NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SUNDAY MORNING BIBLE-CLASS
HALF-PAST NINE TO HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK.

CONVERSATIONAL BIBLE CLASS,
3 O'CLOCK SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Y. M. C. A.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING,
SUNDAY, at 4.15 p.m.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Subject:—Drinking lays a Christian open to the worst temptations.

Speaker. REV. L. N. BEAUDRY,
Jas. B. Fudger, Chairman,

EVANGELISTIC SERVICE,
8 o'clock.
IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Strangers welcome to all meetings.

THE
DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!

The place to see the best and cheapest Linen goods in the Dominion is at
OGILVY'S.

CRUMB CLOTHS! CRUMB CLOTHS!
Crumb Cloth by the yard. Crumb Cloth with the border all round.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS! LINEN TABLE CLOTHS! with the border all round.

Linen Damask by the yard,
Bleached Damask,
Cream Damask,
Unbleached Damask,
Half Bleached Damask,
Yarn Bleached Damask.

All kinds of LINEN DAMASK and all widths.

LINEN ANTIMACCARS.

5-8 Table Napkins,
3-4 Table Napkins,
7-8 Table Napkins.

Bleached and Unbleached TABLE CLOTHS, in all sizes, with the Border all round.

The New Linen Oatmeal Towel.

JAMES A. OGILVY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
199 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

LIST OF AUCTION SALES
BY
M. HICKS & CO.

We beg to call the attention of our customers and the public in general to the following list of Auction Sales which will be conducted by Mr. Hicks personally:

MONDAY, April 2nd—Japanese Fancy Goods at our Warerooms, 447 and 449 Notre Dame street.

TUESDAY, April 3rd—27 Dufresne street. A. M. Archambault. Rich Furniture, two fine Pianos (square and upright), Crystal Gasaliers, Billiard Table, &c.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 4th—235 St. Antoine street, "Hardman" Square Grand Piano, neat Household Furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4—At our rooms, 447 and 449 Notre Dame street. Household Furniture and Furnishing Goods, &c.

FRIDAY, April 6th—177 St. George's street. Piano, nice Household Furniture.

MONDAY, April 9th—464 Guy street. Fine Piano and Household Furniture.

TUESDAY, April 10th—49 Aylmer street. Splendid Household Furniture.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—29 St. Denis street. Mrs. Captain Cavanagh, Magnificent Household Furniture, Piano, etc.

THURSDAY, April 12.—1289 St. Catherine street, Handsome Furniture, fine Piano, etc.

For further particulars see advertisements.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

N. B.—Parties intending to sell their Household Furniture will please give us their orders at once, as our list is rapidly filling up. M. H. & Co.

SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

The Subscribers have received instructions to sell at No. 235 St. Antoine street,

On WEDNESDAY Morning, 4th April,

The Effects of a private residence, comprising in part, Rich Toned 7 1-3 octave, four round corners, Square Grand "Hardman" Piano, Crimson Rep and Satin Parlor Suite, Fancy Tables, B. P. Gilt Mirror, Crystal Gasaliers, Vases, Statuettes, Lace Curtains and Cornices, Bedroom Suites, Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Bookcase, Wardrobe, Hall Stand and Chairs, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpets and Rods, Pictures, McGee Range, Arlington Kitchen Stove, Consort Hall Stove, Refrigerator, Crockery, Cutlery and General Household Effects, all in good order.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneer.

THIS EVENING
the balance of the Beautiful Fancy Goods, Ornaments, Albums, Books, Toys, &c., will be sold
At the Uptown Auction Rooms,
1412 St. Catherine street.
Sale at 7.30 o'clock.
JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME PARLOR SET
IN BLACK AND GOLD SILK.

Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fancy Tables, Pictures, Mattresses, and General Second-hand Effects. Also, TWO CASES FINE LINEN, Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., to be sold in lots to suit.

At the UPTOWN AUCTION ROOMS,
1412 St. Catherine street.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 4th APRIL.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

PLATEWARE, CLOCKS,
BRONZES.

The balance of a Stock. Owner giving up business. Consisting of a large assortment of General Plateware, Dessert and Fish Knives, Card and Cake Stands, Butter Coolers, Forks and Spoons, Cruets, Bronze and other Clocks, Ornaments, &c.

Sale at the Uptown Auction Rooms, 1412 St. Catherine street,

Wednesday, 4th April, at 3 p.m.
JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES
—AT THE—
MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE,
POINT ST. CHARLES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, April 5th.

The Subscriber instructed by Messrs. C. M. ACER & CO., will sell about SEVENTY-FIVE HORSES, comprising Carriage, Saddle, Heavy Draught Horses, and lot of general purpose Horses, just arrived from Ontario. All on view for examination up to the day of sale.

Catalogues ready on Monday.
Sale at TEN o'clock.
C. F. ELWES, Auctioneer.
295 Notre Dame street.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of
DANIEL PATENAUDE and FREDERICK COLLINS, both of the village of Embrun, in the County of Russell, and in the Province of Ontario, General Storekeepers and Traders there, carrying on business together, under the name and firm of
PATTENAUDE & COLLINS.

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a certain Deed of Assignment, duly executed by the said Patenaude and Collins, before G. R. W. Kittson, N.P., of the said City of Montreal, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1883, the Estate and Effects of the said Patenaude & Collins have been assigned to me, in trust, for the benefit of their Creditors.

ALL PARTIES having claims against the said Estate are requested to fyle the same, duly attested, with me forthwith.

SAMUEL C. FATT
Trustee.

Hamilton Chambers,
17 St. John street,
Montreal, Mar 30, 1883.

UNITED PROTESTANT WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the above-named Society will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, No. 243 St. James street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 8 p.m.

CHAS. GODFREY,
Rec.-Sec.

VICTORIA RIFLES
OF CANADA.

Orderly Room,
30th March, 1883.

BATTALION ORDERS.

No. 1.—Battalion parades ordered for Tuesdays are hereby cancelled.
No. 2.—Companies will parade for Company drill as follows:
Nos. 6 and 2 on Mondays.
No. 5 on Tuesdays.
Nos. 1 and 4 on Thursdays.
No. 3 on Friday.

Uniform—Drill order.
By order.
THOS. P. BACON, Lieut.,
Acting-Adjutant.

GET YOUR ENVELOPES AT GEO BISHOP & CO'S 169 ST. JAMES ST.

HOUSES TO LET.

88 St. Famille street; stone front, full size.
267 University street; stone front, full size.
50 Prince Arthur street; stone front, full size.
285 St. Martin street, above St. Antoine street.
20 Argyle avenue; lower tenement.
Furnished House, 118 Cadieux street.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
191 St. James street.

SHOPS TO LET.

165 St. Lawrence street, Shop and Dwelling, corner of Dorchester street. Will be put in good order.
328 St. Lawrence street, near Ontario street.
155 Fortification Lane, near St. Peter street.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,
191 St. James street.

TO LET, Cottage, Dorchester avenue, Cote St. Antoine; good Garden. Bathroom. HUGH GALLAGHER, 235 St. James street.

HIGHEST Price Paid for Second-hand Old Books at SLADE'S, "De Olde Boke Shope" 795 Craig st.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 31.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Witness Office,
Saturday, March 31.

FINANCIAL.

There was no change to-day in the rate for money and as is usual on Saturday, very little business was done. Rates were 6 to 6½ percent for call loans on stock securities, and 7 to 7½ percent on commercial paper as to name and date.

Sterling Exchange is quiet at 108⅜ for 60-day bills between banks, and 108⅞ over the counter. Demand bills 109½. Currency drafts on New York at ⅛ to ⅛ premium.

Stocks were steady this morning, and in some respects prices were higher than those quoted yesterday. Bank of Montreal, 25 shares at 199¼; 25 do., at 199; 25 do., at 199½; 50 do., at 199¾; 50 (ex. div.) at 196; 100 do., at 197 Ontario Bank, 10 shares at 111¾. Commerce, 25 shares at 132½. Exchange, 75 shares at 150; 25 do., at 153¼; 50 do., seller at 60 days, at 150½. Toronto, 25 shares at 182; 50 do., at 182¼. Richelieu and Ontario 275 shares 70½; 175 do. at 70¾; City Passenger Railway 25 shares at 143¾; 25 do. at 144; Gas 75 shares at 173¼; Canada Cotton 115 shares at 115; Dundas Cotton 175 shares at 87; St. Paul Railway 50 shares at 158½.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but steady. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:— Cargoes off coast, wheat and corn, slow. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat inactive; do. corn quiet but steady. English country markets, steady; French do. quiet. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; Maize, do. firm. Liverpool f.o. Red Winter Wheat, 9s 2d; Liverpool White Michigan Wheat, 9s. Paris wheat and flour, quiet. Weather in England, fine. Liverpool, 2 p.m.—Bacon c.c. 54s; s.r., 55s; lard, Prime Western, 58s 6d.

The Chicago wheat market is very quiet and about ⅛ lower at $1.05¾ April, $1.11⅛ May, $1.12 June, $1.11⅝ July. The receipts were 19,000 bushels, and the shipments 2,000 bushels. Corn is quiet at 52⅜c March, 52½c April, 57¼c May, 57⅞c June, and 59¼c July. The receipts were 150,000 bushels and the shipments 55,000 bushels

The local grain market is quiet and without change. The following are the quotations to-day:— Canada White Winter Wheat, $1.06 to $1.09; Canada Red Winter Wheat, $1.18 to $1.20; Canada Spring, $1.16 to $1.18. Corn, 80c per bushel. Peas, 93c to 95c per bush. Oats, 39c to 40c per bush. Rye, 70c per bush. Barley, 60c to 70c per bush.

Flour.—Receipts, 2,675 barrels. The market is quiet and without change. 125 brls. Medium Bakers sold at $5.00; 125 at $5.05; 100 Superfine at $4.55; 100 at $4.50; 100 Choice Pollards at $3.77½. The following are the quotations:—Superior Extra $4.95 to $5; Extra Superfine, $4.85 to $5.00; Spring Extra, $4.80 to $4.95; Superfine, $4.60 to $4.65; Strong Bakers', Canadian, $5.15 to $5.25; do., Amer., $6.25 to $6.75; Fine, $4.15 to $4.25; Middlings, $3.90 to $4.00 Pollards, $3.55 to $3.65; Ontario Bags, $2.35 to $2.45; do., Spring Extra, $2.25 to $2.35; do. Superfine, $2.20 to $2.25; City Bags, delivered, $3.10 to $3.15.

Meals unchanged. Oatmeal, $5.25 to $5.50 for ordinary, and $5.80 for granulated. Cornmeal, $4.80 per brl.

Dairy Produce.—Butter.—There is no change to report. We quote:—Creamery, good to finest, features in the market, and prices remain fall made, 21c to 25c per lb.; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. (Add a couple of cents per lb. to the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade). Cheese—The market is quiet but firm. We quote: Fine to choice fancy, fall made, 13½c to 14c; summer makes, 7c to 11c as to quality.

Eggs.—Fresh are selling at 23c, and in one instance, we heard of 24c being obtained. Limed, 17c to 18c.

Hog Products.—The market is without change. We quote: Canada Short Cut, $22.00 to $22.50; Western, $21.50 to $22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14½c; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14½c; Bacon, 13c to 14c. Dressed Hogs, frozen, $8.75 to $9 in small lots; do. fresh killed, $9.50 to $9.75, also in small lots.

Ashes.—Pots range from $4.85 to $5.00 as to quality.

Receipts.—Wheat, 4,700 bushels; Peas, 506 do; Oats, 967 do; Flour, 2,675 brls; Ashes, 4 do.; Butter, 110 packages; Tallow, 15 brls.; Leather, 206 rolls.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, March 31.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, $1.00 No. 3, 98c; Spring, No. 1, $1.08; No. 2, $1.06; Barley, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 70c to 71c; No. 3, Extra, 62c to 63c; No. 3, 52c to 55c; Peas, No. 2, 77c to 78c; Oats, No. 1, 45c to 46c; Flour, Superior, $4.45 to $4.50; Extra, $4.30 to $4.45; Bran, $15.00; Cloverseed, $8.00 to $8.25; Timothy, $2.00 to $2.20; Butter, 12c to 21c; Barley, street, 60c to 71c; Spring, $1.05 to $1.08; Fall, 97c to 98c. Market much as before: Flour sold at equal to $4.37 and $4.40 for uninspected Superior, but inspected or guaranteed worth $4.50. Wheat neglected and nominally unchanged. Oats still rising, and sold at 46½c. Barley dull and weak. Peas nominal. Rye worth 66c. Seeds as before. Eggs very scarce at 19c.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—Mar. 31.
(*Furnished by J. R. Meeker.*)
Opening and closing prices, 10.10 a.m. and 3.20 p.m.

W.U.Tel.	82⅝	82⅝	K. & Texas	31¾	31¾
Lake Shore	108⅜	108⅞	O. Southern	67½	67½
St. Paul com.	99⅝	99½	Rock Island	123	123
St. Paul pfd.	......	......	Texas Pac.	40⅝	40½
N. W. com.	133⅞	134½	Nor. Pac.	50¼	49⅞
N. W. pfd.	149	150	Nor. Pac. pfd.	86½	86¼
N. Y. C.	126½	126½	Den & Rio G.	47½	47¼
M. Central	93⅝	93⅞	Omaha com.	48⅛	47⅞
Erie	37⅛	37½	H. & St. J. pfd.	......	......
Erie 2nd	......	......	Ill. Central	146	145⅞
Ohio & Cen'l	......	......	M. O. Pac.	102	102¾
D., L. & W.	125¼	125¼	Louis & N.	54⅝	54¾
D. & Hudson	108¼	108¼	St. Paul M. & M.	......	......
N. J. Central	72½	72½	Pac. Mail	......	......
Wabash	29¾	29⅜	Ont. & W.	......	......
Wabash pfd.	49⅞	49⅝	Manhattan	......	......
U. Pacific	96⅛	96⅛	C. B. & Q.	......	......
Reading	53¼	53¼	Central Pac.	......	......
Money	5	6			

Chicago, March 31, 1.02 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, Wheat, $1.05¼ March and April; $1.10⅝ May; $1.11⅛ June; $1.10¾ July; $1.04¼ year. Corn, 52¼c March and April; 56⅞c May; 57⅝c June; 58⅞c July. Oats, 40¼c March; 40⅜c April; 43⅜c May; 43½c June; 42½c July. Pork, $18.30 March and April; $18.47½ May; $18.65 June; $18.80 bid July. Lard, $11.45 March and April; $11.55 to $11.57½ May; $11.60 June; $11.62½ to $11.65 July.

New York, March 31, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, sales, 900,000 bushels. Closing—No. 2 Red, $1.19⅜ April; $1.21¾ May; $1.22¾ June; $1.21¼ July. Corn, sales, 500,000 bushels. Closing—66¾c cash; 66½c April; 67½c May and June; 69¾c July. Oats quiet.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

CABLE
MR. PARNELL.

London, March 31.—It is announced that Mr. Parnell will visit Dublin before going to the United States and Canada. He wishes to confer with the organizers of the Irish National League regarding the interests of the organization and respecting his movements in America.

FENIANS AS WELL AS DYNAMITERS.

Cork, March 31.—O'Herlihy and Carmody arrested on Thursday, were concerned in the fenian conspiracy of 1867.

THE NIHILISTS.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The police in attempting to capture a band of nihilists at an obscure residence here, met with a stubborn resistance. Three officers were wounded and one nihilist committed suicide. Eight of the remaining conspirators were arrested. It is supposed only a section of the party was secured. Among the implements of destruction found were 144 pounds of dynamite.

FLOODS.

Serious floods have occurred near Charkoff, and several persons were drowned.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

Liverpool, March 31.—Dennis Deasey and Patrick Flannigan, both arrested on Thursday, were arraigned this morning on a charge of having explosives in their possession with felonious intent.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The *Minuate* newspaper has been suspended for six months, in consequence of the publication of articles regarded as seditious.

HE WANTS A KING.

Paris, March 31.—M. Hippolyte Olivier has issued a manifesto demanding the overthrow of the republic, and the establishment of a regency under the Duke D'Aumale until the death of the Count de Chambord, the head of the elder Bourbon line, his demise to be followed by the accession of the Count de Paris as king.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

Dublin, March 31.—Over one hundred and fifty persons have left the Island of Achill on the west coast of Ireland for America. They were driven from their homes by famine.

A DENIAL.

Paris, March 31.—The statement that the Duke D'Amale had sold his chateau and gone to Sicily is unfounded.

A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Paris, March 31.—On Thursday a cartridge of dynamite was exploded near Montceau les Mines at the doorway of Alliner's house. No serious damage was done, but there is much excitement and speculation.

CABLE NOTES.

An officer of the Emperor William's bodyguard committed suicide in Berlin on Thursday by shooting himself with a pistol.

The German artists have petitioned their government to intercede with the United States government regarding the increased tariff on objects of art.

David Whelan, an informer, was shot dead in Maryborough, on Thursday. One arrest was made.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Parnell has finally arranged to go to America in the second week of April, but that he has not yet decided to accept the invitation to the Philadelphia Convention.

AMERICAN.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY REPORT.

New York, March 31.—Reports this week to *Bradstreet's* state that the iron market continues dull. Petroleum is excited over new wells and increased production in March as compared with February. Anthracite coal is fairly active and ocean freights are dull and shipments light. There were 3,183 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* in the past quarter, with $23,763,828 assets and $242,235,535 liabilities; during like quarter in 1882 and 1881 the total failures numbered 2,146 and 1,986, respectively. The corresponding assets and liabilities were as follows: In 1882, $13,323,591 assets and $29,010,944 liabilities, and in 1881, $11,983,790 assets and $24,167,730 liabilities. Canada had 409 failures in the past quarter against 225 in the first quarter of 1882 and 174 in a like portion of 1881. The total assets of Canadian failures in the past quarter were $2,891,660 and the liabilities $5,952,692. In the first quarter of 1882 they were $1,272,670 assets and $2,594,004 liabilities, and in the first quarter of 1881 the total Canadian assets were $1,674,250 and the liabilities were $2,754,850.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

JERRY DONOVAN'S ATROCIOUS THREATS.

New York, March 31.—O'Donovan Rossa says he knows nothing of the alleged plot to blow up public buildings in Liverpool. He says the Queen is going to die presently and then we will blow up the Prince of Wales.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Denver, Col., March 30.—Connection was made to-day between the Denver & Rio Grande Railway and its Utah division.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS.

New York, March 31.—The Malagasy envoys sailed to-day for England.

G. T. R. DEPOT BURNED.

Swartz Creek, Mich., March 31.—Last night the Grand Trunk Railway depot, a large elevator and a number of cars were burned.

CANADIAN.

SUPREME COURT.
(*Special to the Witness.*)

Ottawa, March 31.

The Supreme Court has concluded the hearing of the argument in the North York and West Huron election appeal cases and judgment is reserved. Mr. Justice Strong will hold an Exchequer Court on Tuesday morning, the 3rd prox., to hear the petition of right of Sifton, Ward & Co., *vs.* the Queen. The Supreme Court meets again on the 1st of May.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING IN MONTREAL.
(*Special to the Witness.*)

Toronto, March 31.—The *Globe's* special cable, dated London, March 30th, says: The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Sir Alexander Galt to the Secretary of the British Association, describing the arrangements contemplated at Montreal, for the visit of the British Association next year. The *Times* commenting editorially adheres to its original opinion that the visit is inexpedient, but admits that now it is impossible to cancel the engagement, especially since great preparations have already been made. Everything possible should now be done by the Association to make the assembly a success. The *Times*, therefore, trusts that no pique on the part of the members originally hostile to the visit will prevent them assenting cheerfully to the wish of the majority and carrying out thoroughly what the majority have undertaken.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.
(*Special to the Witness.*)

Ottawa, March 13.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR GIBBS.

All hopes of the recovery of Senator Gibbs are given up by the doctors. He has been steadily sinking since Tuesday, and is not expected to last much longer.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The announcement that Sir Leonard would make his annual statement of the financial standing of the nation in the house yesterday, had the effect of packing the galleries of the chamber to their utmost capacity. Scarcely any seat on the floor was vacant. After recess and until the House rose in the wee sma' hours a brilliant audience of ladies filled the different galleries and seemed to listen attentively to the dry statistical comparisons and statements that were being showered forth. Sir Leonard presented his facts very ably, and attracted the eager attention of the House throughout. He was frequently applauded. It was remarked that from beginning to end Sir Leonard Tilley did not utter a single regretful sentiment nor apprehend any fear for the future. All is and will be sunshine. He laid particular stress on the statement that a surplus existed of six millions odd. The announcement was received with loud applause. The arduous task of reviewing and criticising the speech was left in charge of Mr. Paterson, of Brant, who handled the voluminous statement of facts and figures very ably, and it was evident that Sir Leonard felt that the lash smarted more painfully than when Sir Richard Cartwright acted as muleteer and applied the lash. Mr. Paterson is, in the opinion of some, a decided improvement on his predecessor. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that his oratorical powers are greater. He was in no wise personally offensive, but, on the contrary, very just. His points, which were numerous, were well put. He was both courteous in manner and pleasingly fluent. He spoke for nearly three hours, and, notwithstanding Sir Leonard's assertions, he saw disaster ahead. Mr. Thomas White followed, beginning after eleven. His speech was favorably commented upon.

The Government propose to take Thursdays for Government business after this week.

OFFICIAL NEWS.
(*Special to the Witness.*)

Ottawa, March 31.

Applications have been made for the incorporation of the Thames River Navigation Company and the Great South Western Coal and Iron Mining Company.

Mr. R. B. Carman has been appointed Junior Judge of the County Courts of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Judge Boyd, of the County Court of York, has been appointed a Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

During the month of February the value of goods entered for consumption and the duty collected thereon in the Dominion (exclusive of British Columbia) was:—

Dutiable goods	$69,497,340.00
Amount of duty	173,300.68
Free goods	16,864.81

The following is an unrevised statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1883:—

Source of Revenue—	
Spirits	$253,100.56
Malt	37,448.15
Tobacco	118,724.03
Petroleum inspection	2,554.08
Manufactures in bond	3,600.56
Seizures	48.40
Other receipts	695.00
Total Excise revenue	$416,170.78
Canals, blank slides and booms	$427.98
Culling timber	31.19
Hydraulic and other rents, &c.	83.25
Minor Public Works	257.34
Inspection of Weights and measures	1,629.97
Inspection Gas	287.00
Law stamps	300.00
Total revenue	$419,187.51

The following is a statement of goods exported from Canada (exclusive of British Columbia) for February:

Product of the mine	$51,744
Other countries	5,518
Product of the Fisheries	366,845
Other countries	4,551
Product of the Forest	268,248
Other countries	12,895
Animals and their products	440,137
Other countries	9,887
Agricultural products	1,413,314
Other countries	15,330
Manufactures	196,405
Other countries	17,969
Miscellaneous articles	21,493
Other countries	3,528
Total	$2,758,168
Other countries	69,678
Coin and Bullion	......
Other countries	448,000
Grand total	$3,275,864

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

Toronto, March 30.—Experienced safe-blowers forced an entrance to the warden's office, Central Prison, and drilled three holes in the safe door. Into these they put a large quantity of powder, which was exploded. The safe door was thrown half way across the room. The only booty secured was twenty-five cents and a number of papers. The safe-blowers fastened the doors leading to the prison proper with ropes to prevent their being surprised by the guards should the force of the explosion alarm them.

Fredericton, N.B., March 30.—The Moncton *Transcript* says that a young man named Donald McKenzie was arraigned before Judge Wilkinson at the session of the County Court at Dalhousie, on Tuesday, for robbing a mail bag between Maple Grove and Dalhousie. On the afternoon of the day of the robbery McKenzie was arrested and admitted his guilt and disgorged nearly the whole of the amount. The Grand Jury in the case found a true bill, and His Honor sentenced the prisoner to a term of five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

SHIPPING.

The White Cross Line SS. "Ludwig," from Antwerp, arrived at Boston Thursday, the 29th inst.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

List of cabin passengers per SS. "Circassian, Lieutenant W. H. Smith, R.N.R., commander, from Portland, 29th, Halifax, 31st March, 1883: Mrs. Anderson, Miss Bird, Mrs. Denisson, Mr. T. L. Dingley, Mrs. Dingley, Mr. John J. Ferguson, Miss Anna M. Ferguson, Miss C.M. Ferguson, Mr. Graves, Mr. Gaze, Mrs. Gaze, Mr. Phillip de Gruchy, Mr. George O. Goodhue, Dr. Honeyman, Miss Honeyman, Miss Lowe, Mrs. Muntz, Miss Muntz, Mrs. Robertson, Master Robertson, Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Wilmot, Mrs. Wrottesley, child and nurse.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, March 31, 1 a.m.—The pressure still continues high over the North-West and is rising throughout Canada. Fine weather prevails throughout the country. The pressure is decreasing over the lower Mississippi Valley causing rainy weather over the Middle States. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Lakes, moderate to fresh north-easterly to north-westerly winds, fair to cloudy weather with rain or snow at night in some localities, not much change in temperature. St. Lawrence, Lower, and Upper, moderate to fresh southerly winds, fair slightly colder weather. Gulf and Maritime, moderate north-westerly to south-westerly winds, fair to clear slightly colder weather, fine to-morrow.

Montreal, March 31.

Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer by Hearn, Harrison, & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street:

THERMOMETER.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Mean
34°	26°	28°	34°	22°	28°

BAROMETER.

6 p.m.	8 a.m.	1 p.m.
29.86	29.90	30.10

LATEST NEWS

TRANSATLANTIC.

It is stated in Vienna that several European governments are considering measures to compel the Swiss Government to prevent assassins plotting in Geneva.

A special from Trebizonde confirms the statement that the Russians are preparing to occupy Armenian territory.

The Duke d'Aumale, fearing the seizure of his property and probable arrest, has sold his chateau at Chantilly and gone to Syria.

Forty Socialists, on Friday, holding a secret meeting within the Spanish lines, Gibraltar, were surprised by the Government troops. All were captured and sent under a strong guard to Seville.

Three hundred bondholders in Liverpool, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Erie Railway, approved of a lease of the road to the Erie Railway, with only one dissenting voice.

M. DeLesseps has arrived in Tozer, Tunis, and says explorations make it plain that an inland sea in the desert of Sahara is practicable and can be accomplished by using a hundred excavating machines equal in their aggregate capacity to the labor of a hundred thousand men.

During the gale on the Scottish coast three vessels went ashore in the vicinity of Aberdeen. No reports of loss of life have as yet been received. The damage to property is considerable. A bark also went ashore at Holyhead and the crew of twenty-three persons were drowned.

Although the Queen will not quit Windsor Castle for Osborne until the end of next week she took carriage exercise on Friday, as was her practice prior to the accident. She is fast recovering the use of her knee, and now experiences scarcely any inconvenience from her injury.

THE DYNAMITE FIENDS.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—An analysis of the chemicals and explosives seized here yesterday developes that they are composed of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust, chloride of potash and vitriol. It is almost a miracle that the composition did not explode during the transmission through the streets.

CORK, March 30.—Featherstone, O'Herlihy and Carmody were arraigned this morning on a charge of being members of a secret society having its headquarters at Cork. The authorities claim that the object of the society was to commit murders whenever they believed such a course would advance the interests of the organization, and blow up buildings in the principal cities in the British Isles. Bail was refused. Counsel for the prosecution intimated that a number of witnesses were ready to testify in support of the charges. There is evidence that Featherstone has been living in Cork since last June without apparent business or visible means of support.

The prisoner O'Herlihy had a letter purporting to come from Mr. O'Brien, M.P., the editor of *United Ireland*.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Three Conservatives have been elected poor law guardians in the place of three Parnellites in the Rotunda Ward, Dublin.

Three hundred and fifty emigrants left Belmullet on Friday for America. An immense throng witnessed their departure.

THE MURDER OF COUNT SZEKHELY.

A Pesth despatch says: An Italian and a Czech, who held secret relations with the hussar stationed at the residence of Count Szekhely, are suspected of complicity in his murder. It is believed they harbored the actual murderer and that the latter escaped.

AN OUTBREAK IMMINENT IN ALBANIA.

All Montenegrin residents have left Scutari, on account of a peremptory order from their government. There have been numerous affrays along the Albanian border, accompanied in many cases by murder.

The Montenegrin Government has summoned all natives of Montenegro residing in Upper Albania to return home, as an outbreak among Albanian mountain tribes is expected.

AMERICAN.

A great deal of snow fell in New York on Friday.

Mrs. Meaker was hanged in Windsor, Vt., on Friday afternoon. She asserted her innocence to the last.

A landslide near Mason on the Cincinnati Southern Railway on Friday morning threw a passenger train from the track. Sixty persons are reported injured: none killed. A train has gone after the wounded.

A Tucson, Arizona, despatch says: The troops are all moving toward the Mexican lines to intercept the Indians. Bob Anderson and an unknown man were killed on Friday evening near Separ. It is rumored that Major Tupper had a fight and lost 26 men. Gen. Carr and a hundred men left Tucson for Beroon on Friday night.

The receipts of the United States Post Office Department for the fourth quarter of the year 1882 were $11,935,000, an increase over the third quarter of $943,000.

THE PASSION PLAY.

The full dress rehearsal of the Passion Play was given in New York on Friday night. The theatre on Twenty-third street was jammed. Hundreds were turned away. There was no police interference. The play was much applauded. The greater part of the audience were Hebrews.

MUSICAL TELEPHONES.

On Thursday night telephones in Chicago were found vibrating to musical tones. Even poles and fire alarm instruments were affected. Next day it came out that the tunes were being played on wires of the harmonic system which passed near a number of other wires. The telephone wires took up the sounds by introduction. This suggests rather a grave question as to the results should the Gray harmonic system be generally introduced.

CANADIAN.

TORONTO.

AT A MASS MEETING of workingmen on Thursday night it was decided to boycott the *Evening Telegram* for its proprietors' opposition to combined labor.

THE ANNUAL interchange of pulpits by over forty ministers of various evangelical churches of the city will take place on Sunday.

FOUR MORE ELECTION PETITIONS were filed on Friday, viz., against Thomas Gibson (Reformer), East Huron; Mr. Johnston (Reformer), West Middlesex; Mr. Fell (Conservative), North Victoria; the Hon. T. B. Pardee (Reformer), Lambton. So far eleven petitions have been filed against Reformers and three against Conservatives.

QUEBEC.

THE DIRECTORS of La Banque Nationale have decided to pay no dividend for the current year. They will probably prepare a reply to a circular attacking the bank's management which was issued to the shareholders a few days ago.

THE WATER WORKS COMMITTEE met on Friday night to consider the best means of obtaining an improved water supply for the city. It was decided to advertise for tenders for furnishing ten millions of gallons daily to the city instead of three millions as at present.

SOME two hundred thousand feet of timber was purchased here on Friday for the G. T. Railway from R. R. Dobell & Co.

IT IS SAID that the Drum factory, McCallum's brewery and other property on the banks of the St. Charles River have been purchased by an English company.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS are holding an enquiry in the Police Court for the purpose of prosecuting several druggists who have not complied with the law.

MR. FERDINAND DUFOUR, of Tadousac, crossed the river a day or two ago from that place to River du Loup in three hours and a half in an open yacht and saw very little ice.

HALIFAX, N.S.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITS for the London fishery exhibition are rapidly coming to hand and being stowed on board the Government steamer "Newfield." The Prince Edward Island show arrived on Wednesday, after being six weeks in the ice. The New Brunswick quota is also to hand, and the Quebec contributions have just arrived. A number of other Nova Scotian exhibits are also included, besides those previously described, the latest addition being a fine large boat of excellent workmanship from Embree & Sons, Port Hawkesbury. Dr. Honeyman, Mr. Wilmot and Mr. C. W. Dimock, Secretary of the Canadian delegation, leave by the Allan steamer to-day (Saturday) for London, to take charge of the exhibits as soon as they arrive. The "Newfield" will sail in a week or ten days.

A TELEGRAM on Friday from Lingan says there has been no disturbance among the miners since the day before. There has been no attempt to make further arrests, as the force there at present is insufficient to quell a rising of the mob if arrests are attempted.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY on Friday on the bill respecting the election laws, Mr. Townsend moved to insert a clause to repeal the Act excluding Dominion officials from the franchise at provincial elections. The motion was defeated.

THE TARIFF.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

OTTAWA, March 30.

The following are the changes in the Tariff:

FREE LIST.

Agates—add rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals not polished, &c.
Aniline dyes—add in bulk or packages of five pounds or over.
Celluloid—in sheets—add lumps or blocks.
Colors—Dry metallic oxides, cobalt—zinc and tin.
Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals.
Dye—Jet black.
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton.
Kainite, or German potash. Salts for fertilizers.
Lumber or timber—Add greenwood and sawdust, and hickory sawn to shape for spokes and wheels, not further manufactured.
Mineral waters, natural.
Settlers' effects—add musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles one year in use.
Add Asphaltum.
Books bound, printed over seven years, or printed by any government or scientific association not for trade: manuscripts.
Chronometers and compasses for ships.
Copper in sheets, iron and steel, old and scrap iron.
Beams, sheets or plates and knees for iron or composite ships.
Iodine, crude.
Marble in blocks, 15 cubic feet and over.
Otto of roses.
Platinum wire.
Seeds—Anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek.
Spurs and stilts for earthenware makers.
Sausage skins or casings not cleaned.
Valerian root.
Wire of brass or copper, round or flat.
Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, or No. 15 gauge and smaller.
Steel railway bars or rails, fish-plates and in sheets for manufacture of screws.

DECREASED DUTIES.

On the following articles the duty has been decreased, and the rate is as follows:
Buckram, 10 percent.
Button covers, 10 percent.
Coal dust, 20 percent *ad valorem*.
Fruit, dried, 20 percent.
Lampblack and ivory black, 10 percent.
Lead, nitrate and acetate, 5 percent.
Leather, lamb, sheep, buck, deer, elk and antelope, dressed and colored or not, 10 percent; kid, tanned or dressed, and colored or not, 15 percent.
Liquorice paste.
Marble, in blocks of 15 cubic feet and over, free; same under 15 cubic feet, 10 percent; slabs sawn in two sides, 10 percent.
Oil or enamelled cloth for trunk and valise makers, 15 percent.
Paper, union collar cloth, 5 percent.
Precious stones, agates, emeralds, garnets and opals, polished, 10 percent.
Spices (except nutmeg and mace) unground, 10 percent.
Tobacco and snuff, a specific duty of 20 cents per lb.
Turpentine, spirits of, 10 percent.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

Explanatory.—Bells (except for churches) 30 per cent, now dutiable according to material.
Cloth of other material than cotton or woollen, made uniform, 30 percent.
Ether, sulphuric and nitric, 30 percent.
India rubber clothing, made waterproof, 35 per cent.
Jellies and jams, 6c per lb. specific.
Magic lanterns and optical instruments to be 25 per cent.
Nickel anodes, 10 percent.
Pocket books and purses added to trunks, valises, etc.
Vaseline and similar preparations of petroleum, in bulk, 5 cents; in bottle, 6 cents per pound.
Woollen hosiery, same as woollen clothing.
Dress and costume cloths, under 25 inches wide and weighing not more than 3 ounces per square yard, 20 percent.
Yarns of wool or worsted, 2-ply or more, different colors combined, or mohair yarns, white or any color imported by manufacturers, 20 percent.

INCREASED DUTIES.

On the following articles the duty has been increased:
Acids, acetic, 15 cents per gallon; other acids, 25 percent.
Absinthe, $2 per gallon.
Aniline dyes, in less than 5-pound packages, 10 percent.
Agricultural implements and machines to pay a specific and *ad valorem* duty equal to 35 percent. Portable machines, spades, hoes, forks, &c., the same.
Bed comforters and quilts, 27½ percent.
Boot and shoe laces, 30 percent.
Braces and suspenders, 30 percent.
Cards, playing, 6 cents per pack.
Carriages to pay specific and *ad valorem* duty equal to 35 percent. Carriages, children's, same as above.
Cordage of all kinds, 20 percent.
Cotton, printed or dyed, 27½ percent on 1st January, 1884.
Cases—Jewel, watch and similar cases, 30 percent.
Cane or rattan, split, 25 percent.
Drain and sewer pipes, glazed, 25 percent.
Fruit in air-tight cans, 3 cents per 1-pound can and less, and so in proportion for large cans.
Furniture—Iron bedsteads included and charged, 35 percent, and showcases to be charged $2 each specific and 35 percent.
Hair cloth, 30 percent.
Jute carpeting, matting or mats, 25 percent, *ad valorem*.
Lamp wicks, 30 percent.
Music, printed, 10 cents per pound.
Paper—Wall and fancy papers, 30 percent.
Pumps 50 cents each specific to be added to present 25 percent *ad valorem*.
Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils to pay $5 per ton on and after the 1st of July next.
Files—Specific, under 9 inches in length, 5c; 9 inches and over, 3 cents per pound.
Tin—Crystals 20 percent.
Vinegar—15 cents imperial gallon.
Vegetables—tomatoes and others, including corn, in cans, 2 cents per can of one pound or less, and so in proportion for larger cans.
Prohibition of the export of deer, wild turkey and quail.
Bounty on pig iron $1.50 per ton for three years and $1 per ton for three years more.

EXCISE DUTY.

On and after May 1st, 1883, tobacco and snuff to pay 12 cents per pound on foreign leaf, and 2 cents per pound on Canadian leaf; all packages of cigarettes or cut tobacco of less weight than one-twentieth of a pound, 20 cents per pound.

Cigars, until July the 1st, 30 cents per pound for foreign leaf; 15 cents per pound if made from Canadian leaf. On and after July the 1st, on cigars, foreign leaf, $3 per thousand; Canadian leaf, $1.50 per thousand.

DELAY IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As you have been calling attention to the methods in which some of our public institutions are being conducted, I would like to bring under your notice the arrangements at the Custom House—not that I have any complaint to make against the officials there, for a more courteous and obliging set of men in a public capacity I have never met—and this is no flattery. But what I am desirous of bringing under your notice is the inadequate number of checkers in the Long Room for the examining of invoices and passing of entries. Over and over again I have had to wait more than an hour at the counter, and have also had to leave and go back on other occasions, principally because the staff are insufficient for the demands of the public, and another reason being that some clerks call with from ten to twenty invoices (and some of them of considerable length) at one time, and therefore keep all others back until they are finished, the rule being, and it is a just one when reasonably acted upon, that "first come is first served." But those clerks should not be allowed to pass all their entries at one time. They should be restricted from occupying the checkers for more than half an hour at a time, and if not finished then let them fall back in the ranks and commence afresh. Unless some improvement is made I doubt not but numerous complaints will reach your ears, with the opening of navigation.

Of course it is every one's desire to get through his business as speedily as possible, but it is not consistent or reasonable for a few clerks with a large number of lengthy invoices to keep dozens waiting for hours at a time.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK.

Montreal, 22nd March, 1883.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

BATH, March 10.

My first visit to this historic locality aroused a good many memories of books devoured in earlier years, and gave rise to pleasant anticipations, many of which were doomed to disappointment. I knew, of course, that some of the ancient glories of Bath had departed; but was it not still a city of 'gentilities'? and would not the pretty, creamy Bath stone of which it is built shine out warm and radiant from the sides of the hill? Not much, I must confess. The hill was there and the houses of Bath stone; but the warmth and radiance were sadly lacking. So was the creaminess of the stone; nay, the cream was gone from the whole affair. Even the gentilities of Bath are no longer the *creme de la creme*, but scarcely richer than ordinary milk. As I walked up from the railway station what I saw was this: A city of some sixty thousand people, a large proportion of whom are above the necessities of work, but not especially rich, dwelling in houses of a solemn and forlorn respectability, the said houses disposed in curved lines of more or less beauty upon the sides of a great hill, rising from the edge of a stream absurdly small. There were circles of houses and semi-circles of houses, there were single curves and double curves, lanes and demi-lanes, twisting and writhing along the ascent of the hill, with scarcely a straight line amongst them. Here and there a green space of greater or less irregularity, but called a square. In the centre a dismal obelisk, four-sided, three-sided, six-sided, anything. The houses of streets and crescents, and squares, all alike to a casual glance; long, lank, dull and dismal to a degree. And, alas! for the warm Bath stone! From cornice to doorstep was one sweet gradation of dinginess, terminating in the

UTTER BLACKNESS

of the lower story. But all so "respectable"! Everything decorous, dull and deadly. Even the æsthetic revival has not touched Bath. Apparently it cannot go back beyond the era of the Georges. To bring in Queen Anne again would necessitate its demolition. But Bath society; what of that? Well, a change has come over its spirit; it is quiet, genteel and slow. The bucks and bloods, the beaus of former generations are fled, and scarce the savor of their name remains. The forlorn house next the forlorn Theatre Royal, does indeed bear the inscription, "Here Beau Nash lived and here he died," and there is a Beau street (about which nothing is fine but the name), but the streets of Bath will see no more the strutting, swaggering, lace-bedizened crowd that once thronged them. And the ladies, how are they changed! Patches and rouge and high-clocked hose ostentatiously displayed, have vanished with hoops and furbelows, and the coarse tongued Lady Betty and the Honorable Miss Florinda. Bath society, as far as the ladies are concerned, might almost be said to be composed of sober dowagers and soberer old maids. They move in solemn procession along Neilson street and down to the pump-room. Some are on foot but very many occupy the ubiquitous "Bath chair;" the reason of whose name is here clearly seen. We must not too hastily infer that all these chaired ladies are cripples or helpless: the acclivitous streets are sufficient excuse for many who can walk tolerably briskly. The gentlemen are perhaps retired military officers or Indian civilians, or they are

INVALIDED CLERGYMEN,

or they are gouty and rheumatic subjects who have settled here to secure a constant use of the waters for their chronic ailments. Altogether Bath society can scarcely be called cheerful; and it needed the genius of a man like Charles Dickens to extract anything mirthful from it. But he did it. Why here is the "circus" a perfect ring of tall sepulchral houses, all "stamped out" in one size and pattern. At exact right angles to each other there run out four streets, also exactly cut to pattern. Only Dickens could have seen the possibility of getting fun out of this hideous circus; but he did it, and now as I stand in the moonlight, do I not see Mr. Winkle flying round

IN HIS NIGHT SHIRT,

vainly trying to discover which is his own door? He left it ajar for a moment, but it has blown to, and they are all alike! And here in this side street is where the Bath footmen held their "swarry," to which Mr. Samuel Weller was so solemnly invited. The memory of "Pickwick" is the funniest thing in Bath still. There are memories of fiction, for Fielding trod these streets and entered these houses in the old port-wine days: and "Squire Western" was a living reality here. Down another street we reach the "Assembly rooms." This long plain hall is (or was) the "card room." Here were set out the little square folding-tables, where the serious whist players who meant business punted and revoked. A religious meeting will gather here to night—*sic transit!* Through this door we pass into the "Octagon" room, a sort of *salle d'introduction*. It is empty now; a lofty, handsome hall, with an enormous glass chandelier. Round its vacant sides imagination ranges scarlet benches glittering with the *belles dames* of older England. In groups beneath the chandelier gather a brilliant, motley crowd of gallants, all equally brave in their finery, but not all alike eligible as partners in the dance for a young heiress or a lady with expectations. Beau Nash comes out in force now. It is part of his duty, as "master of the ceremonies at the Bath," to know everybody, and to introduce nobody who is not "somebody," a very wholesome safeguard in days when there were men who were actually

ADVENTURERS AND FORTUNE-HUNTERS!

It is to the honor of the Beau that he discharged his function with integrity and sometimes a wholesome sternness. But we must not come to Bath and not see *the* Bath; it is here; a solemn-faced temple; the deity enshrined in which is indicated by the Greek and golden letters on its front which declare "Ariston men hudor." Within a handsome hall with a gallery for the band, which plays daily; and over yonder a little marble fountain bubbling and steaming with the chalybeate mixture which rises hot and fresh from Nature's own chemic laboratory far beneath our feet. Not much to see here but a few semi-invalids who silently take their glass mug of the water which tastes "like warm flat irons," and who, as they drink, try to make believe that it wasn't nasty. But through the back window we see the dirty steaming pool which was once thronged with the *élite* of English society. Lords and ladies alike, in fancy bathing costume, descended into their acheronic puddle, disporting themselves in attitudes more or less impressive while they talked with their acquaintances who leaned upon the hand rail round the bath. I suppose the benefits said to be derived from bathing in this water are not altogether fabulous. Prince Bluderd, said to have been eighth king of Britain some 800 years B.C. may be altogether a myth, and the story of his recovery a pious fraud, but at any rate the old Romans knew and valued the *aquæ salis*. For here, just outside what may be called the mediæval bath, is the veritable *aquarium* into which Roman governors of Britain must have descended eighteen hundred years ago, and to which

PILGRIMS FROM ROME

itself may have come for healing. How grandly these old fellows builded! Every stone of the bath proper and of its steps is intact, and also about ten feet in height of the moulded bases of the pillared arches which once formed the surrounding arcades and supported the roof. The leaden lining is there also, a good half-inch thick, and the bronze sluice door by which the bath was emptied. These remains, although long suspected to exist, have only lately been uncovered, and are even now in process of excavation. They lie some twenty feet below the present surface. Bath must have been a place of importance in those days of the Roman. Later on it must have lain desolate, perhaps for centuries; a wild duck's egg found as it was laid by the bird in a corner of the ruins, seems to attest this. And I suppose the history of Bath and of Britain may still run on together till the New Zealander shall come and make a new excavation of the ruins of the Victorian age.

V.V.

DYNAMITE AND THE RIVER ICE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Dynamite has done much harm lately, though more to the characters of those who have misused it than to their intended victims. Could it not be utilized for a great good? Its action being downward as well as upward, could it not be applied in skilful hands to hasten the breaking up of some of the "blocks" on the St. Lawrence as fast as they form during the *débâcle*, and so alleviate, possibly, the terrible floods which threaten us in this year of "thick ice and deep snow"?

Montreal, March 24, 1883.

FRANCE.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

PARIS, March 20.

THE COUNTRY'S INCOME.

There is no more danger to be apprehended from the Anarchists of the street than from the frondeurs of the lyceums. The serious threatenings lie in the financial situation and the re-opening of the campaign for the revision of the constitution. The first affects credit and power; the second confidence and tranquillity. Respecting their finances, the French have been living in a kind of fool's paradise. They believed there was no limit to the revenue-producing power of the country. The expenses have almost doubled during ten years, but they have been met. Aye, but how; for that's the rub? By something like expedients, by postponing settling day. M. Leon Say was the first to bell the cat, and his successor, M. Tirard, now honorably follows in the wake. The budget for 1884, just presented, is the first that honestly makes known the situation. France has two budgets, ordinary and extraordinary. This double book-keeping is childish, since the money is drawn from the same sources be the expenses permanent or transitory. The budget was two milliards at the close of the second empire. It is now four milliards, of which total three milliards represent the ordinary and one milliard the extraordinary budget. These are round numbers. Now to raise this tremendous annual taxation, the normal resources of revenue are inadequate. The total receipts amount only to 3.1-10th milliards. The deficit—a rose by any other name will smell as sweet—is then nine-tenths of a milliard, and it is on this fraction that the finance minister has to exercise something like feats of legerdemain. A loan must be resorted to, public works curtailed, and a thorough stop put to deputies voting millions for laudable enterprises. To enable labor, commerce and industry to support the enormous taxation which handicaps them, a strong government must exist, capable of ruling and winning back confidence.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

One of the curses of France is too much politics, and that have not the redeeming feature generally to be good. The country suffers while medicine men cuff and wrangle over panaceas. The agitation for the revision of the constitution has been re-opened, which the sagacity of the legislature decided ten days ago to relegate to December, 1884. The artizan demands work, the *commercants* solicit business, the crowd demands bread, and the doctors prescribe, as a perfect cure, the revision. Certainly the constitutional machinery has imperfections, but in the present crises, that reign more or less severely, is not the propitious moment to take it to pieces either for re-adjustment or refittings.

THE ANARCHISTS.

That the Anarchists have been worthy of the name they glory in is not surprising; they include the Communists, the hare-brained and the designing. Some scheme to bring discredit on the Republic; gloat over the pear being ripe, and that the Comte de Chambord ought to strap his valise and set out for Paris. Others desire to destroy the Government because it is a Government; they want the chaos of 1871, tempered with the Terrorism of 1793. The wildness of the Anarchists may be judged from the fact that they consider Rochefort an old Tory, and have threatened to demolish his newspaper office, as he instigated the demolition of Thiers' mansion twelve years ago. "The villainy you teach me," says Shylock, "I will practice, and it will go hard if I do not better the instruction." Louise Michel having temporarily disappeared to spite the police, the pretty Mlle. d'Erlincourt, not yet 23, and a professional musician, has taken her place, and inaugurated her leadership by urging her *bravos* to cut off the head of the very Radical Town Councillor Guyot and place it on a pike. And this Thorigne de Mirecourt would have been as certainly gratified as Herodias' daughter only for a rush of the police. The rowdies, not even rioters, who cried for bread, had 60 to 100 francs in their pockets, and after gutting the bakers' shops, pelted each other with loaves and rolls till the kennels were blocked with bread. It is this class that threatens the peace of the Capital on the 18th—the anniversary of the Commune. They propose to employ women and children to impede the action of the police and military. The authorities are resolved to crush all attempts at rioting. In these demonstrations, the real working classes, to their credit be it said, abstain. But honest artisans, not the less suffer. Employment is curtailed, export orders arrive slowly, and French goods, as a rule, commence to be elbowed out of the foreign market by the cheaper products of Germany, England and America, and to meet the competition of these countries, something akin to a revolution in wages, must take place in France. The people are not being prepared for this. Up to the present they have concluded the Republic would be their millennium; but it has to bow to economic laws like every form of government. Till now the nation has been occupied about its rights, but the moment has arrived when it must attend to its duties.

THE COLONY CRAZE.

The mania of France to acquire colonial possessions can only result in grave disappointments. She is a Continental power with a stationary population, and a series of little wars for the defence of her foreign possessions would eat into her power. England, Holland and Spain have greater colonial interests than France, and can attend to them, because not weighted with Continental greatness.

STUDENTS' DISORDERS.

The revolt of the senior division—290 graduates between 16 and 18 years of age, of the interns at the Louis Le Grand Lyceum, has no political significance. The students complain of a breach of faith on the part of the Rector, M. Gidel. The latter, though authority must be upheld, does not appear to be the right man in the right place. He has been for thirty years of his life a professor, and such individuals, as a rule, have not the qualities of an Arnold for dealing with young men. It is not in the possession of force that authority resides, but in exercising it with that tact which can be appreciated without being felt. In French Colleges, as a rule, students are governed or rather ruled, with the rigor of Prussian military discipline. No attempt is made to form character, to develop the man. Such is expected to come by nature, as Dogberry maintained was the case with reading and writing.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

No flattering obituary article has been dedicated to Prince Gortschakoff. As a diplomatist, his ways were exceptionally crooked. He prevented Austria from succoring France in 1870, but, what is viewed as a less venial sin, he seized the occasion to tear up the treaty of Paris. People are not sorry he was checkmated by Prince Bismarck, and Austria placed henceforth as the heir apparent to the Sick Man.

COUMOUNDOUROS.

Much sympathy, on the contrary, is expressed in connection with the death of the Greek patriot, Coumoundouros. Oddly enough the French, while liking the Greeks, apply the epithet *Grec* to all card cheaters. The progress of Hellenism towards reaping the succession of European Turkey, is keenly watched here: the Greeks have confidence in themselves, and that is a great virtue even for a small nation: the intellect of the world leans towards them as an *alma mater*, and whether Russia or Austria absorb the Turkish Provinces and the Danubian *roitelets*, it is felt that Greece will be preserved.

THE WEATHER.

To add to our other annoyances, the winter that we believed was gently passing away is delivering a terrible assault with its rear guard. Excepting for the aged and the rheumatic, the sharp, dry weather suits farmers and checks precocious vegetation. Bitter complaints are lodged by vineyard proprietors against the ravages of the phylloxera, but it is not the less a fact, that although the production of wine has diminished by one-fourth in France for fifteen years, the number of wine retailers has quadrupled. Beer saloons have more than doubled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French courts have ruled that sending a post-card couched in strong language respecting any personal affair, however true, constitutes a libel.

The French police since they have adopted the plan of dummy travellers in the omnibuses, offering facilities to be robbed, have arrested numerous pickpockets. Old Fagin trained his boys in a cellar; the police have just dropped upon a man drilling a score of youngsters in a court-yard how to prig from shop doors; he paid his pupils one franc a day and kept their loot for himself.

George Sand and Prince Jerome Napoleon were very intimate, both being materialists and opposed to the temporal possessions of the Pope. The Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Jerome, is very religious and attached to the Vatican. "Do not tell her," wrote George Sand, "we ardently desire a united Italy; never make angels cry."

Having provided more houses in Paris than there are tenants to occupy them, the Municipal Council intends to make unlet apartments pay taxes as if inhabited. This will aid to lower house rents. As a further boon eight million francs will be expended on new cemeteries.

Dr. Labbé has just removed a wen, weighing eight pounds, from the neck of a young woman. He then injected one pound of blood, taken from the arm of a medical student, into her veins, and so saved her life. The student is to be fed on the best of the land till he makes up for his loss—a matter of a few days.

The Municipal Council intends doing its own printing, hoping thereby to save forty percent. The National printing office is a dead loss for the government, and the postal cards which it turns out cost double what a private firm would supply them at.

Valet to a future master: "I object to wearing a red vest; it does not suit my blond complexion, and besides, it is the communists' color."

A SCIENCE OF WOES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The first delicate indication of solar activity in the earth's atmosphere is usually the aurora borealis. A slight display was visible on Wednesday evening, while a beautiful electric cloud graced the sky last night, forming several times in succession over the constellations Cassiopeia and Ursa Minor. Another cloud, but not such a brilliant one, covered the sky to westward. Comparisons of past sun-spot periods seem to favor the conclusion that for a few days afterward, very fine weather is experienced here. Auroras occur from one day to a week afterward, this, I suppose, according to the strength of the sun storm. Then the position of the spots on the sun's disc have to be taken into account, if opposite the earth's place, the answer would be found sooner and the record be more definite. Heavy weather follows from seven to ten days after the sun spots reach their most noticeable phase. When it is remembered that a railway train travelling a mile a minute would take 174 years to pass from the sun to the earth, an immediate answer to any solar display ought not to be expected.

The sun storm of Nov. 15, 1882, was followed a week later with gales, rain and snow. The unusual outbreak noticed by Prof. Brooks, Feb. 12, 1883, was followed by heavy rain and high wind on 17 and 18. The past winter commenced after the sun spots of Nov. 15, and on the nights of 17 and 18 the brightest and farthest reaching auroral display for many years was seen, going as far south as Rio Janeiro. Since then all over the Dominion, snow has fallen to a greater extent than for years. Frigid waves have rolled over the continent, with such frequency that no genuine thaw has been experienced all winter. Snow has penetrated into southern latitudes. So late as March 27 three feet of snow was reported at Raleigh and Henderson, N. C., telegraph lines down and houses sinking under the weight of snow. Storms and disastrous gales have occurred at other places, notably in Newfoundland and Great Britain; railway traffic entirely suspended in the north of Scotland as late as March 28. St. Peter's dome at Rome glistened with a snowy mantle for the first time in thirteen years.

Nor have internal commotions proved wanting. Reports have come in all through the winter of earthquake shocks, culminating in the tremor at Biancaville, Sicily. Mount Etna giving vent to its pent-up fires on March 23rd, when a new crater opened; lava streams flowing out, threatening the destruction of Nicolisi and other villages. The record which followed the sun-spot period of Nov., 1880, was very similar to the above, save in the amount of precipitation. "Sun spottery" may be considered, therefore, as justified of credence, a good many eminent names being already enrolled in its defence. Observations respecting the amount of snow which falls on the Himalaya Mountains also agree well with those periods, the most snow falling when the greatest heat is experienced, midway between the sun-spot years, this is accounted for by the high temperature producing greater evaporation, which is condensed as snow at a higher altitude than usual.

WALTER H. SMITH.

Montreal, March 30th, 1883.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—In this Province one man sows, another reaps. Does it not seem strange in these days of remarkable genius that manufacturers and wholesale merchants, in whose ranks are so many clever minds, of necessity, cannot devise some method which would be effectual to put a stop to the present principle in trade by which one man works hard and long while his neighbor goes at his ease and pockets the hard earnings of the honest man. Cannot some Solon give us a philosophy to make trade possible with safety. Some simple yet possible rule that might simply mean "stop thief"! Let us suppose a case: A firm starts in the country, gets rated highly, obtains unlimited credit. Buys everything it can get its hands upon, beer, groceries, agricultural implements, general dry goods, cloths, sewing machines from Canadian and American makers, thus shutting out other good agents in that country who wanted to obtain these goods to sell within a certain territory. The firm orders heavily within thirty days and considerably within eight days of their calling a meeting of their numerous creditors. Result, a compromise at twenty cents in the dollar. A great concert comes on. We are all proud of our Canadian songstress, but we cannot pay $15 for a ticket because of our loss to-day. And we must go to our offices up to ten o'clock at night in order that we may pay one hundred cents in the dollar. The insolvent goes to hear Albani.

MORALITY.

ANOTHER MARRIAGE QUESTION CASE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

THE WHOLE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

SIR,—Twelve years ago a person living in Quebec named Burgess, married the widow of a neighbor of whose child he was godfather. The priests have told him that such marriage is unlawful without a dispensation for it, on account of the "spiritual affinity" between him and his step child. Burgess would rather marry somebody else than get a dispensation. Accordingly, he is trying to have his marriage annulled that he may be able to act again the part of a wooer. The case has been argued before the Superior Court, and Justice Stuart is now thinking over it. I do not see that he need have any difficulty with the case. The marriage is perfectly valid, as according to the teachings of the Church of Rome, Burgess did not marry his godchild, but his godchild's mother. The Church of Rome says that a man's godchild is as closely related to him as his own child is, and therefore, without a dispensation—another name for dollars—he can no more marry the former than he can the latter. But there is no law, human or divine, against a man's marrying the mother of his own child, provided she be not related to him by consanguinity or natural affinity. Therefore, a man has full liberty to marry the mother of his godchild. To make a dispensation absolutely necessary to enable him to do so, is only a scheme to get dollars into the coffers of "Mother Church" as she calls herself.

T. F.

Metis, Que.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Your Windsor correspondent's theory of parliamentary representation is certainly open to the objections stated in Tuesday's *Witness*. Would not the following system meet those objections?—to have two men sit in Parliament for each constituency, and each represent as many votes—or *pro rata* votes—as were cast for him at the election. This system would offer a strong incentive rather than otherwise to discussion on the floor of the House, as the "minority" man would exert himself to the utmost to make up for his deficiency in voting power by his debating talent. Such a system would leave a man free to vote on whatever side he chose, as at present I would not be for allowing a member returned by acclamation, or more correctly speaking, without opposition, to represent the whole electoral vote of his county, let him have a poll taken and represent the number of votes cast. Of course the above theory would require to be modified by various regulations relating to the minimum number of votes to entitle one to a seat, &c., &c.; but I believe there can be found in it a solution of this much studied question.

JOHN H. GRAHAM.

Huntingdon, Que.

THE OKA QUESTION.

AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE AND TO THE METHODIST CHURCH GENERALLY—TWO LAST QUESTIONS DISPOSED OF—THE REV. WM. SCOTT'S IMPROVED VIEWS—HE REFUTES AND OVERTHROWS HIS OWN POSITIONS.

DEAR BRETHREN,—Having disposed of what may be called the major matters of Mr. Scott's report, viz., the titular rights of the Seminary and the position of the Indians relative to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, I will now notice one or two particulars that should not be passed by.

The first of these is the status of Protestantism at Oka, and that of the Methodist Church in particular. No one will question but that the evangelization of the Indians was in order to their becoming attached to the Roman Catholic Church, just as their civilization was to place them under the rule and auspices of the French Government. But as we see the change in the government over them was not to affect, much less to destroy, the title to these lands by the Seminary, then why, may I not ask, should a change of faith in these Indians destroy their previously professed interest in them? Especially may this question be pressed when it is known that the actual enjoyment of these lands is more clearly set forth in behalf of the Indians than in that of the Seminary. But this position is very much strengthened by the fact that the change of church relation in the Indians was caused by the conduct of the Seminary toward them, and not through any proselytizing efforts of the Methodists or of any other section of the Protestant Church. That lands which were placed in the hands of the Seminary for both the religious and temporal interests of these Indians should be held for those interests, even when by the conduct of the Seminary, these Indians were driven from theirs to another church, must be admitted, otherwise, the Indians would be punished, not for any wrong-doing of their own, but for that of the Seminary, an act of injustice too glaring for any reasonable or judicious mind to support. Hence, when Mr. Scott says Protestantism, in the Methodist Church, exists at Oka simply on sufferance, he is as far from a just apprehension of his subject here, as on any other he has assumed a disposition of.

On this point, as on others of moment, Mr. Scott's mind appears to have undergone a very marked change since he wrote his report. In a postscript to it, written as he tells us, "nearly a whole year." Afterward, he says: "The Government of the Dominion has no right to be perplexed and annoyed in this matter of money, when the whole immense resources of the Seminary are considered, *and considered too in respect of the purposes for which the lands were originally granted.*" Again, "As I have shown these lands were not granted to the Indians, *but it is equally certain that they were granted with reference to their salvation and civilization.*" We may congratulate Mr. Scott on the improvement in his views on this subject so apparent in these extracts; yet, may I not ask him, was it but for a limited number of years this lien was placed on these lands, and at the expiration of which the Seminary would be at liberty to drive the Indians from them? If not, but if the lien rather was to be considered a perpetual one, then who should see into and correct or punish any infraction of the charter containing this lien if not the Government? Since writing his report Mr. Scott has evidently risen to a higher and clearer outlook upon this whole subject, hence in his notable postscript we are told: "The Seminary cannot afford to be indifferent to the voice of the multitude which has respect for the claims of the aborigines of Canada. Legal technicalities do not affect the masses, they look to the equity of any disputed topic." Just so, and the multitude of Canada and others beyond our limits have been, and still are looking at the equity of this topic, as well as at its legal aspect, and this all parties should bear in mind. Again, Mr. Scott says, "There is a deep seated conviction that although the Indians may not have a legal claim to the lands as *owners thereof*. (The italics in this and other instances are mine. I want attention to this statement. It bears the appearance of a quibble frequently used by opponents to the Indians claims. Being minors how can the Indians be "*owners*" or "proprietors" of these or of any lands? But as parents and guardians can hold for minors and the law hold them accountable in behalf of the minors, then why deny such to these Indians?) "They are nevertheless entitled to compensation for the loss of lands which they had been led to suppose were set apart for their benefit." And would not Mr. Scott, even as others have done, lead them to such a supposition? I infer that he would now, at least, from the following found in his remarkable postscript: "The impression prevails that the Indians have an interest in all their (the Seminary's) estates, insomuch as every deed and instrument of whatever sort *granted by the King of France and confirmed by the law of* 1840, *distinctly includes the Indians of New France or of the Dominion as parties to be benefited by the grants.* Accumulations of wealth are not contemplated by the said grants, but the diffusion and continuance of benefits temporal and spiritual." These quotations show a marvellous advance in Mr. Scott toward a right understanding of this vexed question, nor would I refrain from saying, could I judge of him by ordinary principles, such as are applied to men generally, he now very much regrets having written his report, so clearly does he in his postscript, overthrow its strongest positions.

The other point, and now the only one, that I wish to remark upon, is the regret Mr. Scott expresses for being "misled" to an act of which he writes in the following strain: "In 1876 I knew no more than the rest of my brethren, and therefore as President of the Conference for that year I consented to an address or petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying for redress of wrongs charged against the Seminary. I now know that the said petition abounds with errors of the most serious character, and ought not to have been adopted. I never heard of its reception by the Queen, and I suppose it was not deemed worthy of presentation. In that I sorrowfully concur." For Mr. Scott's sorrow I care but little, but for the character and history of that memorial I feel much, and the reason of this I will make, I think sufficiently clear to the reader. In a meeting of the committee of the Civil Rights Alliance, and at a time when that committee was composed of many of the leading ministers and laity of the Protestant churches of Montreal, the Oka case was under consideration. The cruelties toward the Indians on the part of the Seminary and the inertness of the Government to supply any remedy for such, led the committee to conclude upon getting up a memorial to the Queen. It was thought that as the grants to the Seminary were royal grants, so it would be highly proper to memorialize Her Majesty to appoint a commission to enquire into their nature and to see whether or not the Seminary was carrying out the design both of the original donors and of the act of 1841. A sub-committee consisting of several of the most distinguished members of the committee was appointed to draw up the memorial, the particulars of which had been agreed upon. The sub-committee faithfully performed its work and sent a copy of the memorial to the several Protestant churches in the Dominion with the request that should their annual union, synod, conference or presbytery, approve of it, they would forward the memorial as from their church to the Ottawa Government for transmission to the Queen. The Congregational Union was the first which met, and having approved of the memorial sent it to the Government at Ottawa for transmission as requested. But before the other churches had time to act we all were astounded by the intelligence, that the colonial Secretary had declined to present the memorial because, as he said, the question of title as between the Seminary and the Indians had, at the expense of the Dominion Government, been decided by the courts of law. (I give the substance of the reply not having at hand the exact words of it.) This announcement was to the friends of the Indians a surprise and subject of deep regret. It was so because it was based upon error. It implied an error so great that we wondered any member of the Government, Provincial or Imperial, could have fallen into it. The fact is, this question of title had never been—no more than up to the present, owing to the persistent opposition of the Seminary, it has been—before any court for adjudication; therefore, on it there could have been no expense borne by the Dominion, or any other Government. But how could such a mistake be made? And being made who must be held responsible for it? A full and satisfactory answer to these queries may not now be given. It is clear, however, that the Colonial Minister must have been prompted by some one in Canada to make the reply he sent us. And as the Secretary of State for the Dominion Government would be the person on whom the duty devolved to transmit the memorial, so the natural inference was that he appended to it or sent with it, the statement which arrested its progress and thus neutralized the object of the memorialists. The Hon. Mr. Scott being the Secretary of State in Ottawa at the time, against him the charge has rested. Nor can he be relieved of such in the absence of most definite proof to the contrary. The Rev. Mr. Scott tells us he "never heard of its reception by the Queen," and "supposes it was not deemed worthy of presentation"; and in that he says, "I sorrowfully concur." For "I know it abounds with errors of the most serious character." There are several things which others know as fully and satisfactorily as Mr. Scott does. 1st, that the gentlemen who wrote the memorial, and the ministers who brought it before the union meeting of the Congregational church for its adoption, knew what was affirmed in it as well as Mr. Scott, while they had as sacred a regard for the claims of truth as he can have. 2. That if the memorial had abounded in errors as he says it did, then such would have been quite as obvious to the state secretaries as to him, and, in refusing to accede to the prayer of the memorialists, they would have supplied a reason having its foundation on truth, and not one without a particle of such, as was that they sent us. Here we see Mr. Scott is no more successful in propping up this branch of his subject than of the others I have previously disposed of.

JOHN BORLAND.

LACHUTE MILLS.

Correspondence of the Witness

LACHUTE, March 30.

Lachute is the county town of Argenteuil and Lachute Mills, which are situated one mile west, having post-office, telegraph office, &c., form part of Lachute.

There is enormous water power on the River Du Nord extending for several miles down the river.

Wilson's paper mills which cost over $50,000, having a capacity of two and a half tons a day, form an artistic picture in nature's gallery of scenic beauties which adorn this locality.

The new steam saw mill of Messrs. Campbell & Co., will add very materially to the prosperity of the place. An enormous engine with four large boilers have just arrived for it.

The Door and Sash Factory of Messrs. Chapman & Drysdale, situated near the depot of the C. P. R., is running constantly, and is a boon to the builders of the place.

The large stone grist mill, oat-meal and barley mills, saw mill and Hygienic Food Factory are all busy, some of them day and night.

The Bobbin Factory, woollen mills, rope factory, two foundries, newspaper and job printing office are all busy.

There are some seven miles of pipes distributing water throughout the length and breadth of the town, which contains over 2,500 inhabitants.

Lachute is one and a half hour's run from Montreal on the line of the C.P.R., whose trains have kept remarkably good time during the whole of the severe winter.

The County Agricultural Society is about to erect permanent exhibition buildings here and have advertised for a site.

A very successful series of tea meetings have just terminated in the various churches, realizing $80, $100 and $130 respectively.

Dr. Howard, of Montreal, was here the other day attending Mr. Fyfe, Manager of the Paper Mills, who has been very low, but is now convalescent.

Building operations promise to be brisk the coming season. Mechanics have already engaged for all the work they can do.

The W. C. T. Society, which was formed by Mrs. Youmans who lectured here to large audiences a few weeks ago, has gone actively at work.

Several farmers and others are arranging to leave for the North-West to take up their residence there.

The snow is gradually melting away, but is still very deep, being level with the fences in country parts.

PROPOSED IRISH CONVENTION.

MR. O'MEARA'S VISIT TO NEW YORK—THE 69TH REGIMENT—PROPOSED MONUMENTS.

The following interview took place between a *Herald* reporter and Mr. Patrick O'Meara, Deputy City Clerk, who was a delegate from the St. Patrick's Society in this city to New York on St. Patrick's Day:

"Did you notice the statements in an evening contemporary *apropos* of your recent visit to New York, and the proposed visit of the 69th Regiment to Montreal?"

"I did."

"Do the statements therein contained express your views in the matter?"

"Not at all. The first portion of the interview is in the main correct, but the latter portion, and especially the concluding statement, is altogether untrue and without foundation. The statement that the 69th Regiment wanted to visit Montreal a couple of years ago, but were refused, is altogether untrue. The 69th Regiment never expressed a desire to visit Montreal. A couple of years ago, however, it was suggested by several members of the St. Patrick's Society that it would be a great thing if the regiment could be induced to visit Montreal, and an attempt was made to ascertain their feeling on the subject, when it was found that the members of the regiment were adverse to coming to Montreal at all. The permission of the Dominion Government was never asked and in consequence was never refused."

"Do you think that there is any likelihood of the 69th coming to Montreal during the coming season?"

"It is hard to say whether they will or not. There is no doubt, however, that if they should determine to come, they would receive a most hearty welcome from the Irishmen of Montreal. They are, without doubt, the crack regiment of the United States to-day. Commanded by the gallant Col. Cavanagh, they turned out at the recent St. Patrick's Day celebration at New York, and to see them march past was something grand. Most of the officers and a great number of the men passed through the American civil war."

"Was it, as it seems to be inferred, because the 69th refused to turn out on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to New York, that it is now proposed to invite them to Montreal?"

"Certainly not; and for my part when I visited New York, the fact that the regiment had refused to turn out on that occasion never occurred to me. But leaving this out of the question altogether, the fact that the 69th, for reasons of their own, refused to turn out on that occasion, has nothing to do with the present proposal. The 69th it is now proposed to invite to Montreal simply because it is one of the crack volunteer regiments of the United States, and being composed exclusively of Irishmen, is justly regarded with pride by their brethren of the same race. The statement that the promotion of the proposal was abandoned a couple of years ago, because of public feeling in regard to the above circumstance, is entirely without foundation, and very unjust and uncalled for. The real and only reason why the proposal was abandoned was because it was found on enquiry that the 69th could not be induced under any circumstances to come to Montreal at that time."

In answer to further questions from our representative, Mr. O'Meara stated that the proposed Irish Convention in Montreal on Dominion Day would in all likelihood be held, and that its main object would be to take measures for the erection of a monument to the late lamented Bernard Devlin, a former President of the St. Patrick's Society and to the victims of the ship fever of 1847, and also with a view of promoting good feeling among the Irishmen of the United States and Canada.

EASTER VESTRIES.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LONGUEUIL.

The Easter vestry meeting of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, was held on Monday evening last, Mr. Wm. Cooper presiding. Messrs. H. J. Gear and Wm. Cooper were unanimously elected church-wardens, and Messrs. H. J. Gear and W. H. Thompson lay delegates to the Diocesan Synod. The report of the church-wardens, which was very satisfactory considering the fact that the parish has been without a resident clergyman, was adopted, and the meeting, after passing votes of thanks to Mr. David Lewis, the retiring church-warden, and to the choir, was adjourned for three weeks to enable the committee to look out for a minister to take permanent charge of the parish.

Sir Thomas White died a few days ago in London. He was Lord Mayor in 1876-77, his year of office being the most memorable in recent municipal annals. He collected during it the largest fund ever raised at the Mansion House, the Indian Famine Fund, for which £515,000 was raised. He entertained the Arctic crew and officers at dinner on their return home; he was the official host of General Grant on his visit to the city, and he gave a banquet to the Municipal Council of Paris, with their then President, M. Bonnet-Duverdier. He also received the conference of libraries. He opened the new Margate jetty, and he started the working of the ferry over the Thames. An interesting incident in his term of office was the marriage of the Lady Mayoress, his daughter, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was solemnized by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, that having been the only ceremony of the kind held in St. Paul's for a great number of years. Sir Thomas White also went in state to Wales to distribute prizes and gratuities to the miners whose rescue from death caused so much sensation at the time.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LABOR NOT PROTECTED.

It is growing clearer every day that the American laborer will never be adequately protected until the pauper laborer of Europe, as well as the product of his toil, is kept out of the country.—*Brooklyn (N.Y.) Union-Argus.*

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

The young ladies of Topeka, Kan., have organized Red Ribbon Clubs, the members of which pledge themselves to reject all attention from young men who use intoxicating beverages. This is practical prohibition.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

HOW TO SHORTEN SESSIONS.

In a day or two the $5 per diem of the legislators at Jefferson City will, under a beneficent provision of the Constitution, shrink to $1. This will probably stimulate members of the Assembly to adjournment. The voice of the bluebird, plus a shortage of wages, will have its legitimate effect.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"FREEDOM" A FALLACY!

No word has had more current use for the last hundred years than freedom; but, looking round, who can say that the word has any practical meaning on its social side? How few dare to seem poor, however poor they may be. How few feel themselves free to follow any special taste or talent, if it draws them to adopt a life differing in any marked degree from that of the social circle in which they happen to find themselves. What educated person, for instance, would not be left on one side by that society whose unwritten laws he broke, if he deliberately chose to have very few material wants, and elected to satisfy those wants by manual labor?—*London (Eng.) Spectator.*

IMAGINARY IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, says that 13,303 American citizens entered Manitoba—presumably, as immigrants—during the past year. Mr. Lowe may have some source of information which is hidden from ordinary mortals, but it is certain that no man in Manitoba, or in the North-West, could point out to him where those immigrants are. It is charitable to suppose that Mr. Lowe was misled by some inaccurate statement, or that he classed all the railway laborers and transient visitors, who crossed the line as immigrants. In any case he should have known better than to copy the example of those American authorities whom he is in the habit of berating so soundly.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

JOHN BRIGHT'S FORESIGHT.

Only one of the pioneer free trade crusaders of England is now living—John Bright. It was he who predicted just what is now happening in this country. At a time when there seemed little hope for tariff reform, Bright wrote in a letter to a friend: "When the debt in the United States is much reduced, when their revenue is in excess of their wants, then their tariff will be reformed and their import duties will be reduced." The reform John Bright predicted we are now going to have. We have already forced a congress, more in sympathy with highly protected interests than with the masses, to give us half a loaf, and we expect the next Congress to give us a whole one.—*Boston Post.*

RACE PREJUDICES.

The jealousies existing between French and English in Montreal display themselves continually and appear to be increasing under the aggressive attitude lately assumed by the former. Many of their spokesmen in the City Council have exulted in their ascendency, and have boasted that they intended making use of the majority at their back; the spirit apparent in such conduct is one that bodes ill for the future of the city. The prosperity of the community depends upon the mutual desire of its members to promote the common welfare, but when it is not the general good but a factional advantage that is at stake, the stronger faction is sure to work injury and injustice, for opposition to any unwholesome scheme which emanates in its ranks is sure to be attributed to prejudice and passion, while its own members will be deterred from showing any independence. It may be taken for granted that the English members will not submit to be made the tools of their grasping aggressive fellow-citizens of different lineage; it is certainly a matter for regret that the latter cannot see the value of harmony and mutual good-will, but since the case is so they have no reason to complain if the English take a stand against their projects.—*Kingston News.*

THE "MISTY FUTURE."

The desire for peeping into the future is a characteristic of human nature, and especially of weak-minded, ignorant human nature. Hence all the deference to auguries and oracles which prevailed among the Greeks and Romans; hence the successful swindles of fortune tellers and spiritualists of more modern times; hence, also, the popularity of interpreters of prophecies about the end of the world, and hence the rage for weather prophets. How men of no special mark of importance can make their names prominent in every newspaper and every mouth over this continent, would be a mystery were it not that the people are gaping to receive prophecies concerning the future of the weather. It is to be hoped that the case of Wiggins, whose fame went up like a rocket and has come down like a stick, will render any future predictions by him, or any one else, too ridiculous to be even talked about. We do not speak of the probabilities of the weather in the near future, which the telegraph has reduced almost to certainties, but to all that class of predictions six months, or even one month, or one week ahead, which can only be the merest random guesses if they go beyond such warrantable forecasts as that warm weather may be expected in summer and cold weather in winter.—*N. Y. Witness.*

PREACH TO THE MOTHERS.

We fear Dr. Dix's address upon the divorce question is late in the day to have marked effect upon the crop of young society girls of this period. The type of young women in fashionable circles is not such as make faithful wives, and as to "helpmeets" that is out of the question. Let Dr. Dix counsel the mothers, and those of the very ilk that kneel in his pews. They may drive out daily in their equipages and direct charities, make a good showing as to morality and piety, but there is a lack of sterling counsel and guidance and a winking at indiscretions in the management of children in their teens which lay the foundation for unhappiness in marriage. At the most impressionable age the young women in society are so left to the indulgence of their own whims, that it is only a chance matter that they become useful and contented wives. With an education to make them presentable and interesting, these girls are spoiled for the need of wise mothers. And the men—their conduct bespeaks what has been the influence at home. In this sad condition of the divorce question the mother and her influence is the prime cause. There is infirmity and defective training at home always traceable where young couples are divorced, and the present ratio of marital separations is so appalling, we should strike at the cause.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

The policy of the extreme Irish party was frankly revealed by Patrick Egan here, a day or two ago, to a reporter, when he said that the more coercion England was driven into the better. They do not want healing legislation at her hands. They do not want reconciliation. They want separation—either complete or partial. They know they cannot get it by force. They hope to get it by wearing out English patience. The more alarm, disgust, and fury they excite in English breasts, therefore, the better they are pleased, and they are able to reconcile the more moderate of their own countrymen to their policy by pointing to the undeniable fact that the redress of Irish grievances has always been procured not by appeals to the reason or humanity of Englishmen, but to their fears. There is little use in trying to predict the more remote outcome of this deplorable situation. It presents such a problem as English statesmanship has never before been called on to solve, and no matter what way it is solved, Englishmen must pay the penalty of long and now deeply deplored persistency in wrong-doing. For it is now well established that political sins, even of past generations, cannot be atoned for by any repentance, however deep or sincere, on the part of their descendants. They have to be expiated by the loss and suffering and mortification of the children. This is the lesson which the history of the last century in nearly every country has brought out with startling force—our own among the number.—*N. Y. Post.*

HAVE THEY ANY FREE PORTS?

In view of extravagant claims of the pilot monopoly, not only at New York, but at Philadelphia, and, for that matter, all along the coast, it is a question—if that monopoly is to continue to have its way—whether there is really such a thing as a free port in the United States. We are disposed to think the question must be answered in the negative. At present these ports are pretty much at the mercy of a handful of men, a veritable privileged class, who, by virtue of certain so-called "vested rights" in a number of wooden sloops and schooners not up to the modern requirements of commerce, take it upon themselves to prohibit the use of steam in the pilot service at the same time that they impose charges upon shipping that are not tolerated even in countries where freedom even in name is supposed to be unknown. Superadded to these practices is the making of pilotage service obligatory in cases where it can be advantageously dispensed with. It has passed into a proverb that Americans will put up with more imposition from private corporations and monopolies than any other people under the sun; and their passiveness under this form of abuse not only imparts new point to the proverb, but starts the question whether there is really any grievance or imposition, be it never so intolerable, that will not be as meekly submitted to rather than to be at the trouble of agitating for and demanding redress. The pilots naturally entrench themselves behind the Legislatures, and as Legislatures, have contracted the idea that somehow they are the masters, not the servants, of the people, the worst of it all is that the great body of the public, by their indifference, appear to countenance, if not to ratify, the claim.—*New York Commercial Bulletin.*

THE PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

The Rev. George C. Heckman, D.D., in an address before the Cincinnati Missionary Convention said: The following statistics of the religious populations of the world are submitted as substantially accurate and worthy of acceptance. They are full of thanksgiving and ought to silence the Cassandras of pessimism and unbelief: Christians, *plus*, 440,000,000; Buddhists, 400,000,000; Brahmans, 160,000,000; Moslems, 175,000,000; Hebrews, 8,000,000; Pagans, 250,000,000. This in round numbers brings the population of the world up to 1,433,000,000, the estimate of Behm and Wagner. If space permitted, it could be shown that their aggregate of population is too large by at least 200,000,000; and should be diminished by at least one hundred millions from that of China and the same number from that of Africa. This would reduce the total of barbarous pagans by one hundred millions, and the total of Buddhists by nearly as many.

These statistics reveal two colossal facts which neither believers nor infidels have properly recognized: 1. That the largest human population, embraced under one fundamental religious faith, is Christian. 2. Adding to them Hebrews and Moslems, probably more than half of mankind are included under the primitive and Semitic doctrine of the unity of God. Has there been any "progress of missions" these last eighteen centuries? Nineteen hundred years ago the Christian name was unknown, to-day more than one-third of men and two-thirds of the earth are Christian. Then the few, worried, scattered Jews alone were monotheists, and all the wide world else idolaters; to-day half of mankind worship one God. Fifty years ago the horizon of apostacy and heathenism seemed very near and very dark. Not a single Roman Catholic country tolerated Protestant missions. Not a single Moslem Government held an open door to Christian missions, nor was subject to the sovereignty of a Christian power. China, Japan, and Corea were closed and sealed as a sepulchre against Christianity. Polynesia was wholly given to paganism and cannibalism. Africa and our Indian tribes lay in almost untouched darkness. And the Christian churches still needed the argument for foreign missions. How, as by miracle, is all this reversed now. Bless the Lord, O our soul! and up, up to work and prayer! Put on thy beautiful garments, O Zion! "Behold, it is come, and it is done, saith the Lord God; this is the day whereof I have spoken."

And what of this day? Not overlooking the comparatively insignificant growth of Moslemism in Central Africa, which is commercial rather than missionary, Christianity is really the only aggressive religion to-day; and it is everywhere aggressive. There is no system of religion which it does not assault, not each in detail, but all at once; Buddhism in Ceylon, Farther India, China and Japan; Brahmanism in Hindostan; Mohammedanism in Europe, Asia and Africa; Fetishism in Africa and Oceanica; Paganism everywhere, on island and continent, from Patagonia to Alaska, from Australia to the Arctic Seas. And Protestant Christianity attacks apostasy, Jewish and Christian, on every continent. Never was Protestantism so strong as now, embracing the three greatest empires in the world. Always an aggressive leaven, never was Christianity more energetic; never before possessed of such an array of missionary force; never before did it expend such wealth, talent, prayer, and faith in the field; never before has it made such rapid progress and reaped such vast harvests as during the past fifty years. With a majesty ever more and more divine Christianity steps to the throne of human faith and life.

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—The Bethesda Church, on the Markham Circuit, Ont., was re-opened on the 11th ult., having undergone extensive alterations and repairs.——For a number of weeks past special services have been held in connection with the church at Dover Station, Ont.

EPISCOPAL.—An active movement is on foot for the establishment of an Anglican sisterhood in Toronto.——The Right Rev. the Bishop of Huron has been offered the appointment of suffragan to the Bishop of Ripon, England, with the title of Bishop of Hull. Bishop Hellmuth will resign the see of Huron at the Synod meeting in June.

METHODIST.—Successful revival services have recently been held in Alliston, Ont.——The new church at Smithville, Ont., was opened for Divine service on the 27th of February.——Special meetings have been held in the village of Burford, Ont., with good success.——Revival services are being held in connection with the Queen street church, Toronto.——Special services are being held in Tilsonburg, Ont.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, have extended a call to the Rev. Jas. Ross, B.D., of Perth, to supply the place of their late pastor, the Rev. D. M. Gordon, who removed to Winnipeg.——The Rev. R. W. Leach, of Dungannon, Ont., has accepted a call to the church in Point Edward, Ont.——The congregation of Prince Arthur's Landing, Algoma, are arranging for the erection of a church there.

BAPTIST.——The church at Melbourne, Ont., has purchased the interest of the Presbyterians in the Union chapel in which after repair their service will be conducted.——The Park Church, Brantford, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be opened by the 1st of May.——The Rev. J. I. Best has entered upon his new charge as pastor of the church in Peterboro'.——The Rev. D. B. Davidson, pastor of the church in Forest, Ont., has resigned his charge, and will leave about the end of April.——Those members of the Forestville, Ont., church living near St. Williams have been organized into a separate and independent congregation.——The Rev. Mr. Wellsteed, pastor of the Adelaide street Church, London, Ont., has resigned his charge.——The Rev. Geo. H. Goudy leaves his charge in the church at Shelburne, N.S., on the first of May.——The church at York Mills has been altered and repaired, and was reopened on Sunday, the 18th March.——A new church has been formed at Aurora, Ont.——The Rev. R. Bridgman has resigned the pastorate of the churches of Second Houghton and Venison Creek, Ont.——The church at Fairville, Ont., has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. C. B. Welton to become its pastor.——The new church at East Florenceville, N.B., was dedicated on the 4th of March.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A MARATHI LADY is coming to this country, with her husband's permission, to study medicine, that she may practise among her countrywomen upon her return.

THE LIFE AND POWER of the Christian churches established by the missionaries in India is shown by their increasing desire to provide for their own support. Of the seventy-one churches in India and Ceylon connected with the American board, fifty receive nothing from its treasury.

THE *Missionary Herald* says: "The North Pacific Institute at Honolulu, under the care of Dr. Hyde, is fast supplying the need of pastors for the Hawaiian churches. The three students who graduated last year have been ordained and installed on the island of Maui, which is now well cared for. There are now twenty-three students in the institute, and Dr. Hyde speaks of them as older and giving better promise than previous classes.

THE AMERICAN missionaries have scarcely settled in Ballunda, West Africa, before an agent comes to the king from the coast, asking permission to set up a distillery. It is hoped that he will be unsuccessful. Dr. Nichols, of the same mission, writes from Benguela that the slave trade is still carried on in the Portuguese settlements, and Portuguese slavers carry off the unfortunates to Portuguese colonies.

MADAGASCAR.—The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., in an article in the *Foreign Missionary*, states that the number of Christian converts during a period of thirty-five years of missionary labor, in the island of Madagascar alone, is computed to exceed the number of converts in the Roman Empire during the first three centuries of the Christian area. And yet cavillers are all the time asking, "What have missions accomplished?"

THE *Jeridé i Havadis*, a daily newspaper of Constantinople, has lately been publishing a series of articles on education. The writer points to Protestantism as the only living and aggressive form of Christianity and raises a warning voice against the danger of its overwhelming Islam with its splendid triumphs in civilization and intellectual and material development. The articles are significant, as indicating a tendency on the part of the Turks to awake to the real bearing toward the future of Islam of the Protestant missionary work in Turkey. If, as is supposed, these articles are from an official source, we may expect soon to see new efforts made to restrict the work of Protestant missionaries in Turkey.

THE *Missionary Herald* says new illustrations are continually appearing of the deep impression produced by the medical missionary work in China. Mr. Williams, of Kalgan, reports that the fame of the cures resulting from Miss Dr. Murdock's treatment of many subjects of the opium habit, has brought to Kalgan six opium smokers from Yo-cho, who are now under her care. Recently Miss Murdock has been called to treat the wife of the highest official in that region, who governs a part of Mongolia. The gratitude of this mandarin, at the cure of his wife, which has been effected, has led him to make a present to Miss Murdock of two white horses. The horses will doubtless carry the messengers of spiritual healing over many of the wastes of China.

THE *Foreign Missionary* says, it is a striking fact that four of the leading Mohammedan chiefs are now exiled by Christian governments. Abd-el-Kader, the Algerine prince, still resides in Damascus, on a pension from the French Government. The family of Schamyl, the famous Circassian chief, exiled from the Caucasus, reside in Russia. Abd-er-Rahman, the prince of Mohammedan Atcheen, is exiled to Mecca by the Government of Holland, and now Ahmed Arabi is exiled by the Egyptian Government to the British isle of Ceylon. The exile of Arabi, though decreed by Tewfik Pasha, is doubtless the work of the British authorities, who understand the impossibility of restoring order to Egypt while he and his companions remained in the land. Thus gradually, but surely, is the prestige and power of the East passing from Mohammedan to Christian hands.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.—We must cease, says the *Missionary Herald*, thinking of Central Africa as if it were all a torrid region. Mr. Sanders reports from Ballunda, which is 12 deg. south of the equator, that their houses are never uncomfortably warm. Writing in October, which is regarded as a part of the hot season, and when the sun lacked only 3 deg. from being directly overhead, he says that clothing like that worn in the United States during the "Indian Summer" was needed, and that a fire on the hearth was comfortable. The thermometer, in October, had registered as follows: Lowest point reached, 55 deg.; highest point, 83 deg.; average of minimum, 62.5 deg.; average of maximum, 78.5 deg. As to health, Mr. Stover writes: "Let me say that I regard this as an exceedingly salubrious climate. You, perhaps, at the other end of the line, who do not know all the ins and outs, may have grave fears as to the healthfulness of Ballunda, from the experiences of the first comers. But we are the first who have been able to give it a fair test. Now that the houses are reasonably dry, Mr. and Mrs. Walter are perfectly well and Dr. and Mrs. Nichols are much better. We came in the proper season; have been perfectly protected against rains, and we have all improved in health."

THERE is to be a conference of all the Protestant missionaries in Japan, beginning April 16th, for the purpose of discussing methods of missionary work. The conference is to be held in Osaka. The Japanese Christians are to have a general conference at Tokiyo the following week. The Doshish, an English school of Kiyoto, of which the Rev. Joseph H. Neesima is President, now has 150 students. Of these nineteen are in the English Theological Department, seven are in the Vernacular Theological Department, and the remainder in the Academical Department. The course of the two Theological Departments covers three years, that of the Academical Department five years. The older students of this school occasionally hold meetings in the city, which are attended by audiences of from 500 to 900. On the 3rd of February such a meeting was held in the same hall in which Joseph Cook spoke last summer. Fully 600 were in attendance. There were five speakers. Their subjects were: The Great Reform of the Future. What is it to be? Refutation of the Errors of a Certain Scholar [the scholar aimed at was Mr. Fukuzawa, the famous teacher of Tokiyo, who has for some years past been using his great influence against Christianity, in such a way as to lay himself open to severe criticism], Lying Social Reform, The Foundation of Philosophy. All these subjects were treated from a Christian point of view and a marked impression was made upon the audience. Similar meetings are held in Osaka, by the same men, with the assistance of the pastors in Osaka and Kobe and others. Occasionally the missionaries also take part.

Medicines, &c.

THE REASONS WHY

DR. SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY

HAS FOUND SUCH FAVOR WITH MOTHERS OF FAMILIES.

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Sold by all Druggists, price 25 cents, and by the proprietors

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TORONTO, June, 1882.

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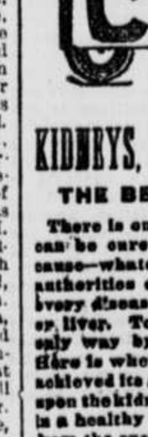
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On Curled Hair, Fibre, Goat's Hair and Wool Mattresses, Palliasses, Spring Beds, &c. Feather Beds taken in exchange, at

TOWNSHEND'S,
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FOR SALE, splendid Williams Sewing Machine, $12; cash or instalments. 35 St. Genevieve street.

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AMENDED LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company now offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at prices ranging from

$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS,

with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions.

The Company also offer lands, Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

along the Main Line as far as Moose Jaw, i.e., the Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, but only to parties prepared to undertake their cultivation within a specified time.

The Highly Valuable Lands in Southern Manitoba, allotted to the Company South of the Railway Belt, have been transferred to the CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, to whom intending purchasers must apply. These include lands along the South-Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will be completed and in operation this season to Gretna on the International Boundary, and Westward to Pembina Mountain, also lands in the Districts of the Souris, Pelican and Whitewater Lakes, and Moose Mountain.

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Purchasers may pay 1-6 in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PERCENT per annum in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a deed of conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS which will be accepted at 10 Percent Premium on their par value, and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its Agencies.

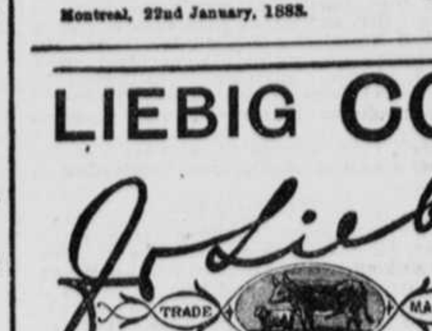
For Prices and Conditions of Sale, and all information with respect to the purchase of the Railway Company's Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1883.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility.

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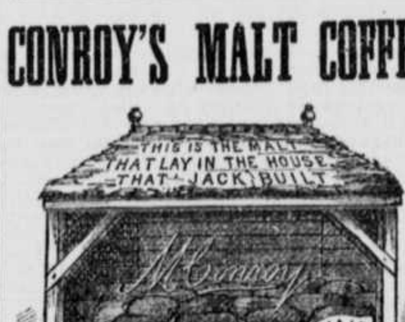
roasted, ground, and put up in air-tight canisters of various sizes are the Brazilian Coffees sold at No. 16 Victoria Square, at from 23c to 35c per lb. All ladies and gentlemen everywhere who

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"Few contributions to contemporary Irish history have more value or interest than these 'Letters,' written amid the scenes which they describe, and in presence of the people whose grievances they make known. In 'Norah' the Irish tenant has found a sympathetic and eloquent advocate, and we do not recollect having seen his case stated with more vividness and fervor. Those who have already read them will rejoice to have them in this permanent and comely form. Apart from its treatment of the land problem the book is worthy of perusal for its charms of style, its varied information, its legendary lore, its poetry, its pathos and its humor."—*Gazette*, Montreal.

"These interesting letters have done much toward throwing light upon the miserable condition of the unfortunate people in the parts of Ireland which she visited."—*Daily Citizen*, Ottawa.

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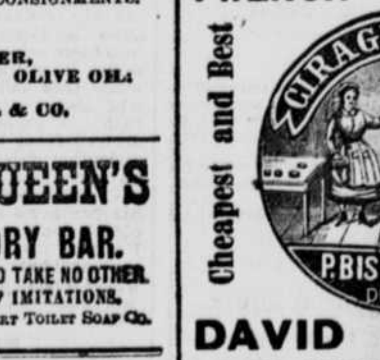
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THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE

Beg to inform the public that the Furniture contained therein will be sold by Public Auction about the MIDDLE OF APRIL, unless otherwise disposed of.

For catalogues or particulars apply on the premises.

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NATURAL FLOWERS for Memorial Wreaths, cased in Wax; prices moderate. Miss KIRKUP, 476 Upper St. Denis street.

WOOD PLANERS, half price. 47 Papineau Square.

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TO LET, that eligible Business Stand, No. 1423 St. Catherine street West, near the Windsor Hotel. R. H. BUCHANAN & CO., 602 Craig street.

TO LET, furnished, from May if desired, comfortable medium sized house; terms very moderate. Apply 72 City Councillors st.

TO LET, from May, for the summer, a furnished House in Upper Lachine facing the lake and near the station. Apply at 99 St. James street.

COTTAGE, containing six rooms, to let, at St. Lambert. Apply at 577½ Craig st.

TO LET, Residence, No. 73 Drummond street; just been thoroughly repaired throughout. Apply to S. WADDELL, 27 St. John st.

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11 St. Bonaventure St. (St. James street west). Shop and Dwelling now occupied by Tees & Co.

13 St. Bonaventure St. Dwelling House in good order; with Large Yard and Stabbling.

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COTTAGE TO RENT at Lachine.—A comfortable Cottage containing 8 rooms and Extension Kitchen, with good Outbuildings and large Yard, near Mrs. Dunn's station; rent moderate; no taxes. Apply to ANDREW ROUGH, 355 St. Antoine street, or Box 1294, Post Office.

TO LET, two large Flats, with good Office and use of Hydraulic Hoist in that fine Store, No. 11 and 12 Commissioners street. Apply on premises.

SHOP TO LET.—The most desirable up-town business stand in the city, situate in the building of the Art Association 1270 St. Catherine street and Phillips' square, either for the same business as heretofore (sale of pianos), or for any other suitable one. A lease for 3 or 5 years will be granted. Apply to H. MUNRO, 23 Brunswick st., or to S. ENGLISH, Secretary Art Association.

TO LET, small House, furnished. 4½ Cadieux st.

OFFICES TO LET.

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26 and 28 St. Francois Xavier street, on the First, Second, or Third Floors, in one, two, three, four, or five rooms each. Price from one hundred dollars to four hundred dollars, with or without taxes.

Apply to F. McMANN & CO.,
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TO RENT, 25 St. Etienne street, $9 per month; 8 apartments. The above is convenient to G. T. R. shops and offices.

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TO LET, 242 University street, warm House; all modern conveniences; just put in first-class condition. Immediate possession. Rent from May. Apply 21 Bonaventure st.

TO LET.—A two story brick house with basement and attic, yard and brick shed. No. 7 Brunswick street, rent, $240 and taxes; apply at No. 1146 Sherbrooke street, M. P. GUY.

TO LET, Store 424 Notre Dame street. House 666 Sherbrooke street. Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS, Recollet street.

TO LET, suitable for heavy machinery, with immediate possession, two flats with power; also, the large Shed adjoining same, situate Bartley's old premises, Canal. Apply 21 Bonaventure street.

TO RENT—The "American House" Hotel, corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry streets near McGill, with extensive Yard and Stables; well-known as the principal mart of the horse trade. Also extensive Warehouse, corner of Evans' Court, No. 489 St. Paul street, and first-class House, 251 University st. Wood Yard, St. Maurice street.

Apply to JAMES S. EVANS,
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TO LET, a beautiful Villa at Weredale Park, one mile west of Windsor Hotel; water, gas, and all modern improvements, fine grounds &c., &c. Will be let on very favorable terms to a desirable tenant. Apply to W. F. LEWIS & CO., 29 St. Sacrament st.

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REAL ESTATES, productive and non-productive on Sherbrooke, Dorchester and St. Catherine streets. Inducements to capitalists. THOS. PORTEOUS, 41 St. Francois Xavier st.

FARM FOR SALE AT BEAUHARNOIS.

Will be sold by auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1883, the magnificent farm belonging to A. L. Kent containing 150 arpents, with 2 houses, 2 barns, stables and outbuildings. The property fronts on Lake St. Louis, just outside the town of Beauharnois, and is one of the most attractive in the Province, being in a high state of cultivation, and suitable either for a grain or stock farm. Conditions favorable.

At same time and place will be sold the whole of the extensive rolling stock now on said farm, comprising Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry and all the modern Agricultural Implements, necessary to high-class farming. Sale at NINE o'clock sharp.

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The handsome Villa, 364 Park avenue, 2½ stories, 42 x 42, Spence's heating. All other latest improvements.

That first class Villa, 284 Upper University st. All modern improvements and nice little Garden.

The Brown Stone Front Residence, No 64 Durocher street, a handsome and commodious home. Sold with or without the garden.

These houses were built expressly for private occupation, and must be thoroughly examined to be properly appreciated. B. H. GEDDES, 207 St. James st.

FOR SALE, 40 Shuter street, a first-class cut-stone front Tenement House, detached, in perfect order. Possession of lower half may be had in April. Apply on premises.

A DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT ON OSBORNE STREET, FOR SALE.

Price 70c per foot. Apply 470 ST. PAUL STREET.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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To make room for fresh consignments to arrive in April.

CLOCKS, warranted 12 months, 85c.
CLOCKS, warranted striking, $2.00.
CLOCKS, 8-day, striking, $4.00.

WATCHES, Solid Silver, warranted 2 years $7.50.
WATCHES, Solid Silver Hunters, silver capped, full jewelled, strong cases. $9.00.

NICKEL CLOCKS, weights, 75c.
NICKEL CLOCKS, Lever Springs, will go in any position, $1.80.
NICKEL CLOCKS, Alarms, $2.25.

The above prices only THIS WEEK, one-third under cost.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY at the same great reductions.

Solid Gold Rings, 90c.

The largest and best selected stock of DIAMOND RINGS in Montreal.

WALTHAM WATCHES, direct from the Company, solid silver, heavy cases, $15.

All Goods guaranteed as represented.

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Notices.

ESTATE LATE ALEXANDER ROSE, Builder, Montreal.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are respectfully requested to settle the same, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby desired to lodge the same, duly attested, with JAMES ROSS, 10 Grey Nun street.

WARDEN KING, } Executors
JAMES ROSS, } and Trustees.

Montreal, 27th March, 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that the liquidators of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank of Canada have duly made a second call of ten percentum upon the amount of the subscribed capital of the Bank, payable on the TWENTY-THIRD day of April next, at their office, No. 11 St. Sacrament street.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Montreal, 24th March, 1883.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.

BAZAAR.

LADIES SEWING SOCIETY OF THE PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE.

The sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will be continued at 1308 St. Catherine street (opposite English Cathedral), on Saturday evening, at 7.30. Refreshments. 4

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

Series of Sunday evening Sermons on the

As an Idol and an Ornament.

April 1st—"The Reformation of 726, B.C.
April 8th—"The History of the Cross."
April 15th—"How it should be regarded by Christian people."

Preacher, the Right Rev. BISHOP USSHER.

ZION CHURCH.

REV. A. J. BRAY, Pastor,

Will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Subject of evening discourse: Studies in life and work of Christ, VII. "The true greatness of Jesus."

EMMANUEL CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL.)

The Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, Pastor.

Will preach at both Services.

Subject of evening sermon: "THE LIGHT WHICH LIGHTETH EVERY MAN."

Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

The services in the above language will be continued during the winter at SEVEN o'clock SUNDAY in the Y.M.C.A. Noon Prayer Meeting Room.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

The Annual Public Meeting of Convocation for the conferring of Degrees in Medicine, will be held in the WILLIAM MOLSON HALL, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, at 3 p.m.

Members of Convocation will meet in the Library at half-past two p.m., for the reading of Minutes, and Election of Graduates' Representative Fellows.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF CONVOCATION, for the conferring of Degrees in Law, will be held on

MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The friends of the University are invited to attend, and may obtain tickets of admission for both meetings on application at the office of the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Secretary.

LECTURE

BY

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL

(The Eminent English Philanthropist),

IN AID OF THE MACKAY INSTITUTE,

"THE BEST SOCIETY—OUR BOOK SHELF,"

MONDAY, 2nd April, at 8 p.m., at Synod Hall, University street.

The very Rev. the Dean of Montreal will preside.

Tickets, 50c, for sale at book stores.

ENGLISH WORKING-MEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on MONDAY, 2nd instant, at 8 p.m., at 662½ Craig street. Business: Election of officers for the ensuing year.

J. GAUNTLETT, Sec.

1ST PRINCE WALES RIFLES.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The Regiment will parade in Drill Order at the Armory, Old City Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 3rd instant, at 8 o'clock.

N. C. officers' meeting at the Sergeants' Mess-room, this (SATURDAY) evening.

F. BOND, Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Club House, Montreal Gymnasium, Mansfield st.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 10th and 11th.

T. W. Robertson's 3 Act Comedy, "HOME."

Doors open at 7.30. Performance begins at 8. Admission 25c. Tickets can be procured from members, and at DeZouche's and the New York Piano Co., St. James street; at Fisher's, at Bryson's Medical Hall, and Ansell's Cigar Store, St. Catherine street, and at the Club House.

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

A Lecture will be delivered in the ART GALLERY, PHILLIPS SQUARE,

On TUESDAY Evening, 3rd April, 1883.

At 8 o'clock.

By Rev. L. G. WARE, of Burlington, Vt.

Subject, "MICHAEL ANGELO'S 'LAST JUDGMENT.'"

Admission—Members by Ticket. Non-members, 25c.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

BAZAAR!

Under the auspices of the YOUNG LADIES' SOCIETY,

TUESDAY EVENING, April 3rd, 1883.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Admission, 10c. Refreshments extra.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

LADIES AID SOCIETY.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

And Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles in the Basement of the Church, on

THURSDAY, 5th INSTANT.

Admission 10c, children half price. Sale to commence at TWO o'clock. Tea at SIX (15c). Musical Entertainment to commence at NINE o'clock.

B. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

THURSDAY, April 5th, at 8 p.m.,

REV. J. S. BLACK,

—ON—

"Scottish Language and Literature."

Admission, 25 cents.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held on THURSDAY afternoon, the 5th April, at THREE o'clock, in the Meeting Hall of the Association, 111 Metcalfe street.

All interested are cordially invited to be present.

JEANNIE MACFARLANE, Rec.-Sec.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A Special General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Institute on MONDAY, 9th April, at 8 p.m., to consider the propriety of renting the Reading Room and Library, or the sale of the building; the mortgage loan about maturing; and the interests of the Institute generally.

F. W. KELLEY, Ph. D., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Plumbago Mining Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Lunn & Cramp, No. 13 Hospital street, in the city of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of April next, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order, G. B. CRAMP, Secretary.

Montreal, 30th March, 1883.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company (Limited) will be held at the office of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., No. 10 Hospital street, in the City of Montreal, on THURSDAY, the twelfth day of April next, at 3 o'clock p.m. By order,

G. B. CRAMP, Acting-Secretary.

CIRCULATION OF THE WITNESS during the week ending Mar. 24th 1883, and the corresponding week of last year:

Mar., 1883. DAILY.			Mar., 1882. DAILY.		
Monday	19	13,609	Monday	20	12,507
Tuesday	20	13,597	Tuesday	21	12,547
Wednesday	21	13,598	Wednesday	22	12,379
Thursday	22	13,468	Thursday	23	12,548
Friday	23	*	Friday	24	12,480
Saturday	24	13,998	Saturday	25	12,896
Total		68,270	Total		75,357
Weekly		31,900	Weekly		26,700
Messenger, fortnight		56,000	Messenger, fortnight		55,000
Aurore		1,293	Aurore		1,244

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3; Weekly Witness, $1.00; Northern Messenger, 10 copies to one address, $2.50; 25, $6; 50 $11.50; 100, $22; Aurore, $1. Weekly Messenger, 50c. 5 copies to one address, $2.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

OBITUARY POEMS can be inserted in the column of death notices if paid for. Were we to print such verses in other columns we should have a number of monotonous poems every week of no possible interest, except in their dedication, to anyone.

TORONTO WORKINGMEN are having recourse to boycotting in their struggles for certain advantages. If this system is once introduced there is no saying where the practice will end, but those who adopt it will doubtless find it, in many cases, to act as a two-edged sword.

TENNESSEE has adopted against gambling the strong measure of making it a felony to lease houses for that purpose. To this bit of moral legislation she might add one to provide against gambling by her treasurers, and another to pay her honest debts. Then Tennessee would be on the road to a very respectable position in the neighboring Union.

M. DELESSEPS is convinced that his scheme for turning the Great Desert into an inland sea is practicable, and from his eminence in engineering science his convictions should have great weight. The wonderful consummation, therefore, is at least a possibility if not a probability of the early future, and its effects upon the features of nature in the Old World can only be conjectured. It is to be hoped there will be a surplus of compensation for the injuries that are feared to result from the achievement, particularly climatic ones in countries now more or less dependent for heat on this gigantic hot air and hot water heating apparatus.

THE SUCCESS OF PRINCE JEROME'S Paris manifesto was hardly sufficient to outward appearance to justify him in a renewal of the experiment. This seeming failure must have been but on the surface, however, for the Prince has again employed the obsequious bill poster and ornamented a great number of the dead walls of Bordeaux with his cream-colored proclamations. The police, of course, removed them, yet not, of course, before they had been read, cheered, hooted at, and all men had been supposed to tremble before the magic name "Napoleon." That name has, however, lost its charm, for, despite all rumblings and grumblings, France seems to be getting along much as usual.

THE STEAMER "NORTHERN LIGHT" which has at last reached Pictou, has for some time past been fast in the ice, and as she had on board the Prince Edward Island contingent of the Canadian fishery collection, without which the exhibition would have been incomplete, her constitutional inability to do the work expected of her has attracted a great deal more attention than usual. Fortunately the ice has at last permitted her to continue her voyage and the labors of those who have exerted themselves to place the fishing interests of Canada fairly before the world will not suffer through the inefficiency of this triumph of human ingenuity. This exhibition cannot fail to be of great value to Canada. In the past we have dealt with our fisheries in somewhat the same manner that we have dealt with our forests. Believing them to be inexhaustible we have drawn upon them at discretion without paying the slightest attention to preserving them. While our fish themselves are the finest in the world, through bad curing the great bulk of Canadian fish does not obtain a high price. Of late some efforts have been made to check the decrease in fresh water fish and in this direction also we have still much to learn. At the same time the large and varied character of the Canadian exhibit cannot fail, by drawing attention to our resources, to do both Canada as a producer and Europe as a consumer a great deal of good.

A LEADING AMERICAN PAPER states that the issue in the next Presidential campaign with the two great political parties in the United States will be between the theory and practice of protection on the one hand, and a tariff for revenue only on the other. We fancy that the same questions will be the issue in Canada also. In both Canada and the United States the system of protection has had fair trial, but so far as our own country is concerned it has not yet been full enough to be at all satisfactory. Most of the years since we have had it have been years of commercial prosperity in nearly every department of business both in our own country and in other countries. Of course years of commercial depression and of poor crops will, unfortunately, come, as they have done in the past, and their experience seems necessary in order to a full solution of the question in Canada. Meantime we shall be only too glad if the National Policy can walk hand in hand for five years more with good times. The Conservative press often repeat the saying that the great hope of the Grit party for future success lies in the coming of hard times. Perhaps so! Certainly that party has had little to thank hard times for in the past, and the experience would be a new one. We should advise them, however, to let the promoters of the National Policy administer their nostrums to the bitter end. It is only fair that the same person who enjoys the spree over night should bear the headache next morning.

THERE IS SOMETHING about railway building that seems to make a vandal of a man. Just as a settler who has spent his life fighting the forest has often no veneration for a tree, and as a course of anatomy seems to blunt, even in the noblest of men, some of the tenderest of human sentiments, so a life spent in scarring the face of landscapes seems to have produced men phenomenally obtuse to those sentiments of reverence for the sublime and the ancient which have so much power over most of mankind. An English Parliamentary committee had hardly dismissed a plan for ruining, as was thought, by a railway of one of the classical northern lakes when another company showed its respect for age by laying out its line directly through the hoary ruins of Stonehenge. There is a certain grandeur in the impudence of the man who, when approached on the subject, said that the "Cursus" might have been an old British race-course, but now it was completely out of repair and of no use to anybody and that the whole place was extremely ruinous. Comparing small things with great, this reminds one of the indifference with which the agents of the Hudson Bay Company permitted the Main street of Winnipeg to run over old Fort Garry, the most ancient thing for perhaps a thousand miles around. The Fort at the end of their principal street vista would have been a thing of pride to the Winnipeggers for generations, and a slight detour to the Assiniboine bridge would have done them no harm whatever.

THE EVILS OF PARTY GOVERNMENT are plain enough to all. The quarterly number of the *Bystander* which has just appeared is not less monotonous on this subject than its monthly issue used to be. The difficulty remains and seems to present itself even to the *Bystander* of getting a workable substitute for the present system, which is a natural and apparently necessary growth out of the system of government by popular vote. "An inevitable dualism," says Emerson, "bisects nature so that each thing is a half and suggests another thing to make it whole." A governing party suggests an opposing party just as inevitably as a yea suggests a nay, which expressions are at the bottom of party government. The *Bystander* says the Provincial Government in identifying local with Dominion party issues in the recent Ontario elections "overthrew the real rampart of that provincial independence which it professes so jealously to defend." He sees no political issue at the bottom of the struggle over the boundary question or that of the rivers and streams bill. Surely there has not been a more distinctly constitutional question before the people since confederation than the determination of the extent of the veto. English politics have never been so intense as when the decision of some question of this sort was before the people. The Queen or the House of Lords has the theoretic right to do many things which, if they insisted on doing them, would bring about an immediate revolution.

THE GOVERNMENT manages the telegraph in England and against its will the House has reduced the price of a message one half. We suppose the returns must have shown that the telegraph system was yielding a revenue, and was therefore being made a means of taxation upon business, or the reduction would not have been forced by the House. A Government is the only thing that can be trusted with a monopoly. In Canada when we had two lines we only had to pay twenty cents for sending a message. Now, that we are in the hands of a monopoly the price is raised to twenty-five cents again. Those shareholders who voted for the amalgamation of the Montreal with the Great North-Western on the ground that twenty-five cents was not too high a price for a message, seeing that in England the rate was about the same, will now please state if the rate here should not be lowered by the Great North-Western or the Mutual Union as the whole monopoly is named, and if it should, how they propose to persuade the monopoly to do it. Only a Government under control of the people should possess a monopoly of what has become a public necessity, and a move should be made to induce the Canadian Government to look after and protect our interests in this matter as it only can do by building lines and managing them. The Government are in this case somewhat bound to protect the public, inasmuch as the safeguard against monopoly provided for by Parliament was insidiously undermined and thrown down and the public interests ignored.

PUNCTURING ALLEGED GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, rather turned the tables upon a delegation of shipowners who interviewed him with regard to certain alleged grievances the other day. Their demurral to his assertion that the grievances had not prevented the British shipping trade from being one of the most prosperous of all enterprises, elicited the reply that in the course of the last ten years over four million tons of new shipping have been built and the increase goes on in a continually advancing ratio. The total amount of new shipping in 1881 was 561,750 tons. The Minister was prepared with a direct reply to each request of the shipowners. With regard to allowing shipowners to appeal from the Court of Survey, in which they said they had no confidence whatever, he was not prepared to advise in their favour. Since 1873, 1,395 ships had been stopped for defective hull equipments, and 387 for overloading, and yet their had only been four appeals to the Court of Survey, of which three were decided in favor of the Board of Trade. Masters are hereafter to receive a hint, however, from the Government officers who are watching vessels loading, when overloading begins. The right to appeal from the Wreck Court he would advise. With regard to the load line and the table of free-board adopted by the Board of Trade, and which the shipowners wished to have set aside as too stringent, in favour of Lloyd's lines, Mr. Chamberlain said that he was not prepared to advise such a change. Statistics showed that while the regulations had not checked the prosperity of the shipping trade, they had not checked disasters. From such causes as missing and foundered ships, defective crews, defective machinery, explosions and overloading, the average loss for five years, from 1877 to 1882, was 368 vessels per annum totally lost, and 1,531 lives per annum. In 1882 the numbers had increased, the loss being 548 ships and 3,118 lives. Of the total number of seamen employed, one in sixty was drowned. Such a record is a most appalling one and might well lead the President of the Board of Trade to demand of the shipowners whether it was reasonable to suppose that those terrible disasters were the act of God, for which no human being was responsible, and exclaim that for his part he did not believe it; yet not one shipowner or other person has been made amenable to justice for all this loss of life. Unprejudiced men will agree with Mr. Chamberlain that there is a necessity for a change of the law. It is proposed, instead of making the prosecutors prove the shipowners guilty of having sent unseaworthy vessels out, to make the shipowner prove that the vessel was seaworthy, in fact to make the foundering or unaccountable loss of a vessel an evidence of unseaworthiness and consequent culpability on the part of a shipowner unless he can prove that she was seaworthy. The shipowners asked that the old power of arbitrary arrest of deserters without warrant be re-enacted. Mr. Chamberlain's answer was most explicit: "All I can say is, that it will "not be re-enacted through me, and that "I will have no part in restoring legislation "which I believe cannot be justified." The President of the Board of Trade suggested a Council of Shipowners as a sort of advisory board and court of arbitration, and stated that he would bring in a bill making shipowners liable for damages to the families of seamen who are drowned, when death can be shown to be due to the negligence on the part of the owner. They should be made liable for negligence on the part of their employees, also, as railways are. The bill will deal with the question of insurance also, which makes it possible for shipowners to cause a loss of life and property and make profit by it. This last is an excellent suggestion and should bring up the question of insurance generally. It should be rendered impossible also in case of fire for an insurer in whose premises a fire originates to recover the whole amount of his loss.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Finance Minister presented his budget to the House yesterday afternoon in a very clear and, as compared with budget speeches of recent years, an unusually short statement. Sir Leonard Tilley is seldom obscure or involved in his financial statements, but he goes into long explanations, in his anxiety to vindicate the Government's fiscal policy. Without assuming, like Sir Leonard, that the hard times are still ten years off, anything like an apology for continuing a policy which the country may be said to have vindicated at the recent elections must at present rather weaken than strengthen the Finance Minister's position. Sir Leonard satisfactorily explained the long delay in bringing down the budget, which he said was owing to the fact that the Government was compelled to consider the changes in the fiscal policy of the United States and make provision against the effects that would follow, and as the necessary information was only obtained on the thirteenth, there was not time to deal with the budget before the Easter holidays. Sir Leonard starts out with the accustomed note of triumph to the effect that the country was never more prosperous than it was last year, until this year, and that this prosperity will last seven years, a statement which will be read with some incredulity by our merchants, who are passing through a depression at present of which Sir Leonard says not a word. Sir Leonard has an overflowing treasury, and consequently can hardly be blamed for supposing that while people are willing to pay such heavy taxes they cannot be very badly off. The revenue has been increasing very rapidly under an increase of imports during the last four years, but it is possible that next year may see a falling off which Sir Leonard does not allow for. The Budget deals with three fiscal years as usual. The consolidated revenue for the year 1881-1882 was $33,383,000, and the expenditure was $27,067,000, showing a surplus of $6,316,000, or the largest surplus, Sir Leonard boasts, that has ever been declared since "Canada has been Canada." We suppose he means by a Canadian Finance Minister; Russian Finance Ministers always declare larger ones though it is well-known that that country is fast rushing into debt. Besides the surplus of consolidated revenue $1,744,000 was received from the sales of North-West land, making altogether a surplus of over $8,000,000 which, with deposits in Government savings banks of $5,920,000, placed at the disposal of the Government nearly $14,000,000. Out of this has been expended on capital account in public works $7,340,000 and to retire maturing liabilities $4,000,000, thus leaving a balance of nearly $2,000,000 toward the expenditure of the current year. The public debt has been thus reduced $1,750,000 and the interest reduced $15,000. The expenditure was $1,500,000 more than the preceding year, made up of a nominal increase of interest of $146,659, which was met by a similar amount of interest reaped by the Government on the same money reinvested; increase of the sinking fund, $33,993; increase of subsidies to the Provinces, $75,481, all unavoidable. The increases on the Civil Service, $30,072; on the census, $125,637; on the militia, $105,811; on public works, $284,674, and on the Indian service, $338,317, are the items open to criticism. Sir Leonard justifies his expenditure by stating that if only the amount necessary for the expenditure were considered the people would have only been taxed thirteen cents per head less than for the same purpose in the period from 1874 to 1878. That is not the increase of the taxation, however, under a protective tariff. The people are doubly taxed, first for the revenue of the Government and secondly for the manufacturers about as much more perhaps. The receipts for the current year 1882-1883 are now estimated at $34,850,000; made up of Customs receipts, $22,750,000; excise, $5,900,000; the Post-Office, $1,600,000; public works, $3,000,000; interest on investments, $800,000, and from other sources, $800,000. This is an increase on last year of over $150,000 in the revenue. The expenditure is estimated at $28,850,000, showing a surplus on consolidated revenue account of $6,000,000, to which is to be added $1,750,000 expected from the sale of North-West lands, making a total surplus of $7,750,000, which with the deposits in Government savings banks, estimated at $5,250,000, places at disposal of the Government $13,000,000. It will be necessary to spend $12,500,000 on capital account, principally on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial and the land surveys of the North-West. The Government expects, therefore, to be able to meet its engagements without resorting to loans, but should they be compelled to do so, Sir Leonard says there is a demand in Canada for $3,000,000 of Government securities, so that it would not be necessary to go abroad. The expenditure it will be seen increases faster than the revenue, the estimates for the current year exceeding those of last year by $1,800,000. Half a million of this is for railway purposes, which it is expected the railways will return in the shape of increased earnings. Over $200,000 is for the Indian service, which is growing more difficult and more expensive as the North-West is becoming opened up. If this money is successful in preserving our good relations with the Indians it will be well and economically spent. This is a most critical time in Indian affairs, and justice if not generosity should be meted out by us. Immigration and the different branches of the public service which are developing rapidly to keep pace with the country demand increased expenditure, while at the same time they return increased revenues. Preparatory to announcing the changes in the tariff which have to be gone into before the revenue of the ensuing year can be dealt with, Sir Leonard goes into a long defence or rather vindication of the National Policy. It is much of the same character as that of last year when he dealt with it more fully in view of the then approaching elections. We cannot at present notice all his claims, but one we cannot pass so decidedly rich is it. It is that the equilibrium between exports and imports is being secured by the National Policy. This in the face of the fact that the increase in our exports is in natural products, in lumber and grain, not in manufactured goods, and that our imports, which were to be checked, have been rapidly increasing also. The four years from 1878 to 1882 were exceptional, probably, in the large exports of grain and lumber and dairy products. The shipments of the present year since June 30th, 1882, have shown a great falling off. The increased imports of raw materials, such as cotton, wool, coal, &c., in 1882 over 1878, are owing in part to the encouragement given by the Protective Policy to manufacturers, but not altogether, for it must be remembered that woollen mills, cotton mills and industries generally, not in Canada only but in the world, were depressed and that Canadian industries would have shared the revival that all other countries have experienced, free-trade England most of all. The sugar trade do not agree with Sir Leonard that they are prosperous. The tariff changes are important and will have to be dealt with again. Sir Leonard estimates that about $1,200,000 have been remitted in Customs duties and about $400,000 in excise duties. Sir Leonard's policy, he tells us, in remitting taxes was to remit those on raw material so far as possible in order to encourage manufactures. This is about the worst way to reduce taxation upon the consumers, who will only benefit partially from it. The reduction in the tobacco duties is rendered necessary by the reduction in the United States, as, if a corresponding reduction were not made in Canada, the temptation to smuggle would be so great that it would be carried on wholesale. There is no abolition of the coal duties nor yet of the breadstuffs duties. The tariff upon woollen and cotton cloths is somewhat simplified and will, it is hoped, obviate the troubles which have always occurred between importers and Customs House authorities over the proper duties upon mixed cotton and woollen goods, such as winceys and narrow width dress goods. Manufactures have received additional encouragement in certain cases. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year, 1883-1884 is placed at $33,250,000, or $1,600,000, less than the present year. The customs duties are expected to yield $21,500,000, or $1,250,000 less than this year, and excise duties $5,400,000, or $500,000 less than for the current year. The expenditure for the year 1883-84 is estimated at $30,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $3,000,000 for next year. Among the items which increase the expenditure is an amount to be spent in paying a bounty to iron manufacturers. The Government proposes to pay a bounty after the first of July next of $1.50 per ton on all pig iron manufactured in Canada during the next three years, and $1 per ton during the succeeding three years. This is of course only the logical conclusion of protection. It is improved protection inasmuch as the people know precisely what they part with and what they get for their money. We predict that the bounty system will not last long.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The British Columbia Directory for 1882-83 is a volume of nearly 500 pages, published by R. T. Williams, of Victoria. It embraces a business and general directory of the Province, with Dominion and Provincial official lists and reliable information about the country, with an appendix by A. C. Anderson, Esq., J.P., author of "Prize Essay on British Columbia," &c. This is the first volume of the Directory, and it is evidently the result of a great deal of careful work, having been "compiled entirely from new and original manuscript written up to the latest date by gentlemen who have lived many years in the country, and who are in every way familiar with its capabilities and great natural wealth." From this interesting work we learn that Victoria city, which was incorporated in 1862, has a population of nearly 7,000, exclusive of Indians. Most of the business portion of the city is well built of stone and brick, and the private houses are built of wood and mostly surrounded by "thrifty orchards containing the apple, pear, plum, cherry currant, raspberry and gooseberry growing to perfection, while inland may be found the apricot and peach." A useful telephonic system is in operation in the city and the introduction of the electric light has been proposed. There are ten churches of six different denominations, three daily and two weekly newspapers, a Mechanics' Institute, four banks, a public school and a high school, in which "a great incentive is offered to the scholars, from the fact that when sufficiently advanced they can be appointed teachers at a liberal salary." New Westminister has a population of about 3,000. It has two semi-weekly newspapers, a public school and four churches. The Episcopal Church is a stone building, with a fine large chime of bells, the munificent gift of Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Nanaimo was incorporated in 1874 and had in 1881 a population of 2,803, constantly increasing. This directory which shows an unexpected amount of enterprise, is carefully printed on fine paper and contains a beautiful folded map of the Province.

Among the recent issues of the Standard library (Funk and Wagnalls) is *Flotsam and Jetsam*, by Thomas Gibson Bowles, an Englishman, who says that he loves the sea and that the thoughts in this volume are the expression of what was struck out of him in the conflict between the realities of the sea and the fancies of the shore. We give one thought as a specimen:

> I know a bootmaker who makes excellent boots; his great ambition is to cease to make them, to keep a shop, and to superintend workmen. I know a barber who as soon as he was discovered to shave and cut hair well, declined to do so any longer, and took to selling scents and hair brushes. I know the ideal butler and the ideal maid; they have left the service they so thoroughly performed, and have taken a public-house together, where they are now in course of ruining themselves for the sake of a brewer. Yet all these people believe that they have "got on in life" as soon as they succeed in abandoning their proper business and taking up one they don't understand. This notion is indeed so generally received that it is acted upon universally in these clever, modern time of ours. We have elevated into a principle the practice of selecting people for one kind of work by testing them in another. A man is a great orator, therefore he is held to be a great statesman; he is a successful partisan, therefore an admirable minister; an able writer, therefore a good editor; a winning advocate, therefore a good judge; an arithmetician, therefore a soldier; a theorist, therefore a practitioner. This might be well if the capacity for the work we want were not so often not merely not indicated, but actually excluded by the capacity for the work by which we judge. Price, 25 cents.

Harper's Magazine for April contains many things worthy of special notice. Among others an interesting chapter of secret history connected with Maximilian's reign in Mexico. It is entitled "The Heir-Presumptive to the Imperial Crown of Mexico," and tells of the infancy of Prince Don Augustin de Iturbide. Prof. Newcomb reports an interview with Cetywayo and gives a fac-simile of the King's autograph, and Miss Gibbons contributes an interesting study of English farm life in Sussex. The frontispiece of this number is a portrait of Washington Irving.

Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper for March 24th contains a portrait of Prof. Wiggins, from a photograph by Sparks. Also a number of illustrations of the "Frank Leslie Publishing House" in New York, with a portrait of Mrs. Leslie the head of the house and a history of the newspaper and its achievements.

The Art Amateur, New York, for April contains a plate of fine designs for monograms and a beautiful panel design of the Aristolochia vine. An article on Alma Tadema contains a portrait of the artist and engravings of seven of his paintings.

The Season is a large fashion magazine with colored plates, costume pictures, paper patterns, &c. International News Company, New York.

The Seed Annual, issued by D. M. Ferry & Co., of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Michigan, presents a very attractive appearance, and contains a great deal of information.

Tourjee's Educational Excursions to Europe describes the advantages given in the Sixth Season of these tours. Boston, Mass.

E. F. Hobart & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., publish *Memory Charts* for Sunday-schools. The Chart, which is large enough to be seen by the whole school, gives each week a picture from the lesson and the golden text, $4 a year.

OTHER MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Harper's Young People, an illustrated weekly. Price, 5 cents. *The Caucus System*, by Fred. W. Whitridge. Society for Political Education, New York. *Bengough's Cosmopolitan Shorthand Writer*, Toronto. *The Album Writer's Friend*, with 300 choice selections, 15 cents. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., New York. *The Art Interchange*, a household journal, with folded sheet containing decorative designs for plaques. Illustrated. New York; $2 a year. *The Dalhousie Gazette*, Halifax. *Annual Report of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society*, Montreal, John Lovell & Son. *The Presbyterian Record*, Montreal. *The Living Epistle*, devoted to Scriptural Holiness, Cleveland, Ohio. *The Missionary Herald*, Boston. *The Foreign Missionary (Presbyterian)*, New York. *Littell's Living Age*, weekly, Boston. *The Westminster Review*, authorized American edition Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. *Blackwood's Magazine*, same publishers. *Presbyterian College Journal*, Montreal. *The Universe*, Universe Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo. *Intermediate Teachers' Quarterly*, David C. Cook, Chicago, 30 cents a year. *The Southern Pulpit*, Richmond, Va., $1.50 a year.

MUSICAL.

Thomas Bros. Musical Journal, Catskill, New York. *Coldbeck's Musical Instructor*, (St. Louis, Mo.) A practical exposition of the art of music, $1 a year. *Anniversary Gems*, contains hymns and music suitable for S.S. anniversaries with a Scripture selection for responsive reading. Ogilvie & Co., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. ROBERT LINDSAY will conduct Divine Service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge at 2.30 p.m.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m., in Mile-End School-house, junction Carriere and Rabain sts.

CALVARY CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 392 Guy st.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Seats always free.

ST. JOSEPH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, of Galt. All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—The Rev. George Barnfield, M.A., B.D., of Brockville, will preach in the David Morrice Hall to-morrow, at 4.15 p.m. All are invited.

ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. J. S. Black will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

CRESCENT STREET (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor, will preach in the morning and in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Weber Music Hall 228 St. James st.—Quarterly Meeting at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7 p.m. by Wm. W. Robertson. Subject, "Does It Matter What a Person Believes?"

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. A. Newnham, B.A. Afternoon service 4.15 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Baldwin.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets.—Rev. W. M. Weeks of Burlington, Vt., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7. p.m. Sunday school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner Dorchester and St. Monique streets.—The Rev. Dr. Jenkins will conduct the service in the morning at 11 o'clock and Mr. W. T. Herridge the evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ST. MARK'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, corner of William and Dalhousie street.—The Rev. John Nichols, pastor.—Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN) corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—The Rev. Jas. Fleck, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Bible-Class (conducted by the Rev. Prof. Campbell) at 3 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine st., West.—Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, B.C.L.—Services to-morrow (Sabbath), at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Service on Wednesday at 8 o'clock p.m. All are invited.

TAYLOR (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Champlain street, a few doors below St Catherine street.—The Rev. John J. Casey, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 2 p.m. All invited. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Corner of Beaver Hall and Belmont and Palace streets. Morning, 11. Sunday-school and Bible Classes 3 p.m. Evening, 7. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate. Week day service. Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Subject, "The Eighth Beatitude."

CHALMERS CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN,) St. Lawrence street, between Sherbrooke and Courville. The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Prayer and Praise Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, St. Lawrence School House, corner St. Charles Borrommee and Dorchester streets and the Mission House, 608 Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

REV. S. KNOWLES, pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, Congregation street, Point St. Charles.—The pastor, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited. Mr. Archibald Lee will conduct on Sabbath, at 7 p.m., in the Victoria Mission.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near the Windsor Hotel.—Free Seats.—Public worship on the Lord's Day at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. James McCaul, pastor. Sabbath-school, Pastor's Bible-Class, and Gaelic Service at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, Corner of Seigneurs and St. Joseph sts.—The Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., B.D. will preach in this church to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.45 p.m. A cordial invitation extended to all. Strangers provided with seats.

ZION CHURCH, (Late Wesley), St. Catherine st.—The pastor, Rev. A. J. Bray. Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject of evening discourse, Studies in the Life and Work of Christ—7th, "The True Greatness of Jesus."

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, east-end St. James street.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, M.A., the pastor, will conduct Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse, "The Tongue." Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Strangers invited and shown to seats.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Forsey, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the evening. Prayer-meeting Wednesday 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited. Strangers shown to seats.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The monthly meeting will be held on Monday at 3 p.m., in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., 101 Metcalfe street. Besides the regular business Messrs. Morton and Patterson will address the meeting on the subject of Temperance in Schools. All ladies are cordially invited.

OTTAWA STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the evening. Sabbath-school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Monday 8 p.m. Preaching on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are kindly invited. Strangers conducted to seats.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets.—Pastor, the Rev. G. H. Wells, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mission Chapel, Inspector street. Rev. Mr. McFadyen, pastor. Hours of service, preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Mountain and Osborne streets.—The Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Thomas Gales will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and the Rev. John Nichols, of St. Mark's Church, at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All are invited and made welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (ANGLICAN).—In accordance with time-honored custom the services in this church to-morrow will be exactly the same as on Easter Day. At the choral and celebration of the Holy Communion, beginning at 11.15 a.m. the greater part of Gounod's "Messe Solenelle" will be sung. Evensong at 7 o'clock will be fully choral.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., pastor, will preach in this Church to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath-school and Pastor's Bible-Classes at 3 o'clock.

Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

All are invited.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. John Potts, D.D. Service in this church to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the evening service. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting in lecture room Monday evening, and preaching service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Inspector, corner of College street.—Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Holy Communion will be administered after the morning services. Sunday-school and Rector's Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening ¼ to 8 o'clock, followed by weekly meeting of Church Association. Confirmation Class on Friday evening at 8 o'clock punctually.

Ven. Archdeacon EVANS, Rector.

EAST-END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Plessis and Lagauchetiere streets.—The Rev. J. B. Saunders, pastor. The Rev. David Winter, Conference Evangelist, will preach at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and he will also conduct Revival Services every evening during the week

at 8 o'clock. Bible-Classes and Sabbath-school will meet at 2.30 p.m. All are invited. Strangers shown to seats gladly.

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, COTE ST. ANTOINE.—Sunday—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Holy Communion the first Sunday of the month. Sunday-school at 2.30 p.m. Bible-Class for youths and young men at 4 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Week days—Wednesday evening service with sermon at 8 o'clock. Bible-Class for ladies on Fridays at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. CANON NORMAN, D.C.L., RECTOR.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the morning service. Morning Service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Ellegood. Litany at 4.15 p.m. Seats free. Evening Service at 7 o'clock. A large proportion of the pews are free at this service. Preacher, the Rev. F. H. DuVernet. Bible-Class, for youths and young men, in the church, every Sunday, at 3 p.m. Bible-Class, for ladies, every Tuesday, in the school-room, at 3 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Conrad street.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Children's service at 7 o'clock. Short sermon by the Rev. J. H. Dixon and an address by H. L. Putnam, Esq. Confirmation Class on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Weekly service at 15 to 8 p.m. every Thursday, immediately followed by a meeting of the Temperance Society. Band of Hope on Friday at 8 p.m.

Rev. J. H. DIXON, Rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, opposite Viger Square.—First Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Lord Bishop. Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. W. L. Mills. Young Men's Association meet on Monday. Confirmation Class at 8 p.m. on Tuesday. Ladies' Aid Meeting at 2 p.m. and Service in the Chapel at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Strangers provided with seats.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street.

Sunday Bible Class for young women, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock.

Thursday, Union Prayer Meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting, for members only, 11 a.m.

Friday, Young Women's Prayer meeting, 8 p.m.

Special Prayer Meeting on behalf of Seamen, first Thursday of each month, 10 a.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL), Beaver Hall Hill.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ussher, M.D., Rector.

Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

Bishop Ussher will preach at both services.

Series of Sunday evening sermons on the Cross as an Idol and an Ornament will be commenced to-morrow evening. Subject, "The Reformation of 726 B.C."

Sunday-school and Bible-Class at 3 p.m.

Strangers provided with seats.

MONTREAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following meetings are held every week:—Daily prayer-meeting from 12 to 1; Bible-Class Tuesday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Boys' Prayer-meeting on Friday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Prayer-meeting on Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m.; Young Men's Bible-Class on Sunday, from 3 to 4 p.m. Religious Temperance Meeting Sunday, from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m., to which strangers in the city are specially invited. Evangelistic Meeting on Sunday, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—First Sunday after Easter.—Holy Communion at 9.30 p.m. and after morning service. Divine service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Stone. The Rev. Canon Carmichael's class for men and young men at 3.30 p.m. Sunday-school and Ladies' Bible-Class at 3.5 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. J. G. Baylis, B.D. Tuesday, Band of Hope Entertainment at 8 o.clock. Admission free by ticket. Wednesday, Divine Service on at 8 p.m. Lecture on the Book of Exodus by the Rev. J. G. Baylis. Thursday, young Men's Christian Association at 8 p.m. Microscopical Evening. Friday, Teachers' Meeting, at 8 p.m.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

L'ORATOIRE (EGLISE BAPTISTE), rue Mance au-dessus de Ste. Catherine.—Services le dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir, à 7.30h. Pour école du dimanche, annonce la semaine prochaine.

Rév. T. LAFLEUR, pasteur, 96, rue Ste-Famille.

SERVICE RELIGIEUX EN FRANCAIS tous les dimanches à 3h. p.m., et tous le jeudis, à 8h p.m., au No. 167½ rue Chatham. Invitation cordiale à tous.

M. SADLER, pasteur.

EGLISE ST.-JEAN (Russell Hall.)—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, prêche le dimanche, le matin à 11h. le soir à 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3h. Tous les jeunes gens de l'eglise sont invités à y assister. Assemblée de prières chaque jeudi à 7.30 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham, faubourg St. Joseph Services, le dimanche, à 11h a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche, à 3h p.m. Service le mercredi, à 7.30h p.m. et réunion de prières le samedi, à 8h p.m. Tous les bancs sont libres.

Rév. J. J. ROY, pasteur, 690 rue St. Joseph.

EGLISE DU SAUVEUR, rue Canning (entre les rues St. Joseph et St. Antoine).—Service en français tous les dimanches, à 11h et à 7h. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique d'adultes à 3h. Assemblée de prières chaque jeudi à 7½h. Invitation cordiale à tous. Demeure du pasteur, 342, rue St. Antoine. A. B. CRUCHET, pasteur.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elisabeth (vis-à-vis le Champ de Mars).—Le dimanche, assemblée d'expérience à 10h a.m.; prédication à 11h a.m. et 7h p.m. Ecole biblique à 3h p.m. Assemblée de consécration le lundi soir. Réunion de prières le mercredi soir. Les réunions de la semaine comment cent à 7½h du soir. Les bancs sont libres. Tous sont cordialement invités.

Rév. LOUIS N. BEAUDRY, Pasteur.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—PRIMARY AND FINAL PASS LISTS.

The annual medical examinations of Bishop's College have just been concluded with the following results. The names are given in the order of merit:

Botany.—A. F. Longeway, prize; R. C. Blackmer and A. P. Scott, honorable mention; H. P. Wilkins, D. McNamara, J. P. Charest, P. E. Minckler, M. Tremblay, B. J. Ambrosse.

Practical Chemistry.—C. E. Parent, F. R. England, E. Bronstorph, C. B. Ball, W. D. Nutter, C. Lafontaine, D. McNamara, W. G. Nichol, A. P. Scott, C. Ulrich, E. Laferriere, W. Patterson, J. P. Charest, E. M. Pinckney.

Anatomy.—F. R. England, C. Lafontaine, W. H. Drummond.

Physiology.—C. Lafontaine, C. E Parent, W. G. Nichol, E. O'B. Freleigh, E. Laferriere, W. D. Nutter.

Materia Medica.—J. B. Saunders, A. P. Scott, W. E. Nichol, E. M. Pinckney, C. Lafontaine, D. McNamara, W. D. Nutter, C. E. Parent, E. Laferriere, C. Ulrich, J. P. Charest.

Chemistry.—A. P. Scott, W. G. Nichol, E. M. Pinckney, D. McNamara, C. E. Parent, C. Ulrich, W. D. Nutter, C. Lafontaine, E. Laferriere.

Hygiene.—J. A. Casswell, E. Sirois, F. R. England, W. G. Nichol, C. E. Parent, E. M. Pinckney.

The following students have passed in all the primary subjects: Ernest E. Bronstorph, winner of the David Scholarship; R. C. Blackmer and C. B. Ball, first class honors; E. O'B. Freleigh, second class honors, E. P. Minckler, W. Patterson, W. H. Drummond. Passed in Medical Jurisprudence, F. B. Saunders, W. A. Mackay.

The following students have passed the final examination for the degree of M. D.: J. A. Casswell, Wood gold medal for highest aggregate number of marks on all the subjects of professional examination; E. Sirois, Chancellor's prize for the best final examination, the Wood gold medallist being excluded from competition; P. E. Minckler.

Convocation for the conferring of degrees will be held at the Synod Hall on Thursday afternoon, April 5th at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BAZAAR of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Portuguese Synagogue has been so successful that it will be re-opened this evening (Saturday).

MR. ALAN ARTHUR, 93 McGill street, is now prepared to receive orders for the following celebrated bicycles, "Club," "Special Club," "Matchless," "D.E.H.F.," "Excelsior" and others, also double and single tricycles. A few bicycles in stock.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb. and lb.) by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

Noon Advertisements.

SPRING OVERCOATS, FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT.

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A Complete Stock of Wearing Apparel for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,

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186 and 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED.—For small family, good servant, well recommended. Apply 670 Palace Street.

WANTED, good Plain Cooks and General Servants. Apply Mrs. O'BRIEN, 65 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 16, small family. 36 Cadieux street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as Housekeeper, for a gentleman, one willing to do the entire housework preferred. Address, ENGLISH, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, two Moulders, implement work. Good wages and steady work to sober, competent men. State experience and salary expected. J. F. MILLAR & SON, Morrisburg, Ont.

WANTED, a strong Boy. References required. Apply 1305 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, a Cuttter and Tailors. JAMES S. EVANS, 15 St. Henry Street.

WANTED, a Boy, to learn the printing business. Apply to MITCHELL & WILSON, 341½ Notre Dame St.

WANTED, Cook and Nurse. 2 Phillips Place.

WANTED, General Servant for a small family. 234 Bleury street.

WANTED, for the month of April on Excursion train to Chicago two good Cooks, one second cook, four first-class waiters, and one pantry man. None but men who thoroughly understand their business and with good references need to apply at Store Room of Dining Car, opposite 275 Bonaventure street from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p.m.

WANTED immediately, 2 young Tinsmiths; steady employment and good wages guaranteed. Apply to McKELVEY & BIRCH, Kingston, Ont.

WANTED, a General Servant; no washing or ironing. Apply at 24 Tupper st.

WANTED, Watchmaker, one who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a trade watch shop, and to do the most difficult classes of work. None other need apply. To a good man highest wages will be paid and a permanent berth given. Apply with references to P. W. ELLES & CO., 29 and 31 King street East, Toronto.

WANTED—To Lumber Shippers and Cullers—immediately, by a large establishment, in Central Ontario, a competent hand as leading shipper; must be of active and sober habits, accustomed to railway shipping and American trade. Address, stating age, experience, where last employed and references, W.H., "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Man to take charge of the poultry on a farm; must have a fancy for the work and some experience in same. 470 St. Paul st.

WANTED, Clerk for a Country Store, a youth 16 or 18 would suit; one having some experience and speaking both languages preferred; will have a chance of learning to telegraph; good writer and correct at figures; home with employer; must be well recommended. Apply in applicant's handwriting. Address COUNTRY STORE, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, a Girl to mind a baby and assist at light housework. Apply at 366 Bleury st.

WANTED, Mechanics, at Canadian Pacific Railway car shops at Perth. Good steady men for the wood work machine shop, and carpenters or car builders. Constant employment by the day or contract work. None but good men need apply. Address GEO. LITTLE, Perth Car Shops, Perth, Ont.

WANTED immediately, Carriage Painter; good striper. Apply, stating wages, to DUDDERIDGE & MITCHELL, Lachute, Que.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 1802 St. Catherine st.

WANTED immediately, Girls; constant work. W. M. MOONEY & CO., Canada Horse Nail Works, 129 Mill st.

WANTED, a Working Foreman, for Jobbing Foundry, also one for Stove Plate Shop and a first-class Stove and Hardware Salesman. W. CLENDINNENG.

Board and Rooms.

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

BOARD.—Vacancies for boarders at Miss Poole's, 108 St. Urbain street. Terms moderate.

BOARD Vacancies. 88 Cathedral st.

BOARD VACANCIES. 82 Dominion street west.

ROOMS.—Nicely furnished for gentlemen. 8 Plateau street.

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

ROOMS.—Furnished Rooms to let by 1st May to a married couple, no children. Address QUIET, "Witness" Office.

ROOM, Furnished, to let, near the Windsor, 900 Dorchester street.

ROOM.—A small private family residing near the clubs, could accommodate a gentleman with a comfortable room and breakfast. Address over own signature to COMFORT, "Witness" office.

ROOM.—Furnished room in private family. Apply at 147 St. Constant street.

ROOMS, furnished. 49 Victoria street.

ROOM, neat, pleasant, bath, &c., same flat, moderate. 41 Genevieve corner Palace.

ROOM.—Comfortable Room to let. Apply 141 Bleury st.

ROOMS, Furnished. 25 McGill College avenue.

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, re-engagement by a Protestant Nursery Governess, is experienced and a good needlewoman. HELEN, 131 Mansfield street.

EMPLOYMENT.—A competent Dressmaker wants work at home; good work guaranteed. Address DRESSMAKING, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a young lady, a situation as Saleswoman in a Millinery or Fancy Store (Ontario preferred); references if required. Address W. A. S., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable married woman (Protestant), work by the day. Apply or address E.P., 57 St. Constant st.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Gardener; has a good general knowledge of his business in all its branches; married; no family. Address 68 St. Monique street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, situation as general servant, where there are no children. Apply at 73 Bleury street.

Wanted.

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

WANTED, Partner; a young man who has a good connection in almost all lines in this city, and who can secure a first-class agency, would like to correspond with an experienced traveller with a small capital; one with a few agencies preferred. Correspondence private. Address R., "Witness" Office.

WANTED to Rent from 1st May, or sooner if possible, a self-contained House of six or seven rooms within a short distance, east or north, of the Cathedral. Rent must be moderate, and house in good order. No taxes. C. H. W., "Witness" office.

WANTED, Show Case, about six feet long, nickel or ebonised. Address P.O. Box 57. Lennoxville, Que.

WANTED, Stall Room for a horse during the day; vicinity of McGill College Ave. and St. Catherine. Apply 16 McGill College Ave.

WANTED, a self contained House containing eight rooms and kitchen within ten minutes walk of Victoria Square. West preferred. Rent and taxes not to exceed $14 a month. Address C. & C. "Witness" office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

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

BOARD.—Wanted, for a young lady, until winter, Board and Room, with a respectable family; where few or no other boarders are taken; cheerful locality, west of Bleury st. Terms liberal for a suitable place. Address M. P., "Witness" Office.

ROOMS.—Wanted, two or three unfurnished rooms to store furniture. Private house preferred. HENRY, "Witness" Office.

ROOM.—Wanted by May 1st, a large, unfurnished room with board in a private family. References exchanged. Address, A. M., 2103, "Witness" office.

ROOMS.—Wanted, by married couple, without children, two or three unfurnished rooms. Address R. W., "Witness" office.

Noon Advertisements.

COLONIAL HOUSE. — Just received, a new importation of Kid Gloves in all the newest shades and styles. HENRY MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE.

Having sold my entire stock to S. Carsley, Esq., the store will be kept open until the 15th April, for the purpose of closing up the business. All persons therefore indebted will please call and make an early settlement, as accounts remaining unpaid after the above date will be placed in the hands of my solicitors for collection. Office hours from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

T. L. McCONKEY,
355 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE.

SCREW CUTTING ENGINE.

LATHE, 12 feet Bed, 20 Swing.

TWO BLOWERS, SHAFTING and PULLEY.

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572 Craig street.

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Wages, 30 cents per thousand, at the "STAR" OFFICE.

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All orders punctually attended to, and good workmanship guaranteed.

A large stock kept constantly on hand. Parties in want of a good article. Should call before purchasing elsewhere.

ALEX. DOUGLAS, 417 Notre Dame Street.

HAVE YOUR AWNINGS MADE AND FITTED UP by the maker, J. R. BAIN, 13 St. John Street.

SECONDHAND BOOKS Bought. Highest price paid for very old books. School and College Text Books also purchased at HEALY'S Bookstore, 663 Craig street, near corner Bleury.

TO LET.—Those extensive stores, No. 15 Common Street, also offices No. 18 Common Street, apply to Wm. MUIR, 18 Common Street.

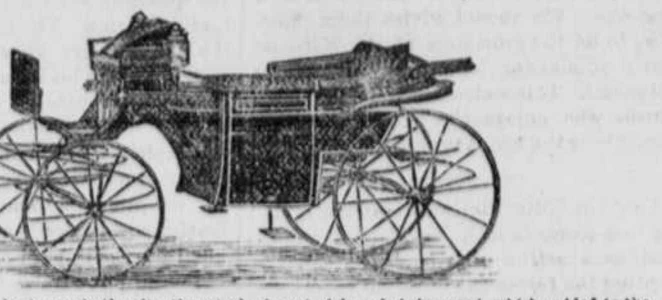
Noon Advertisements.

B. LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER,

Factory: 125 and 127 St. Antoine street, MONTREAL. Office and Show-Room: 131 and 133 St. Antoine street,

By special appointment maker to H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE and His Excellency the MARQUIS OF LORNE

My Carriages took First Prizes at the Dominion Exhibitions of 1868 and 1870, the Centennial in 1876, Sydney (N.S.W.) in 1877. Also two Silver Medals and Diploma for Carriages and Sleighs awarded by the Canadian Commission at the Centennial, Philadelphia, and they have carried all honors at Provincial Exhibitions held during the last ten years.



My stock is superior to any in the city, the very best materials only being used, which, added to the first-class workmanship, makes a Carriage impossible to beat and difficult to equal. My assortment consists in part of the following styles:—

ROCKAWAYS,	LANDAUS,	BAROUCHES,
LANDAULETS,	BROUGHAMS,	COUPES,
COUPELETTES,	LADIES' PHAETONS,	DOG CART WAGGONS,
PONY CARTS,	TOP WAGGONS (two-seated with extension tops),	VICTORIAS,
"NORWICH" DOG CARTS,	LADIES' CARTS (The "Alexandra"),	THE "LORNE,"
		WHITE CHAPEL CART,
T CART,	QUEBEC WAGGONS,	JUMPERS,
MAIL PHAETONS (Open and Hooded).	BUGGIES,	LIGHT WAGGONS.

Any description of Carriage made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.
Repairs of all kind well and expeditiously executed.
A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere,

SAVAGE & LYMAN,

219 | ST. JAMES STREET. | 219

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES!

Of SWISS and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, and they are enabled to give their customers all the advantages of the recent large reduction in the cost of manufacturing them.

GOLD STEM-WINDERS!

Suitable for Presentation, from $20 to $360.

SILVER WATCHES, STEM-WINDERS, from $10 to $40.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH EACH WATCH!

CHEAP GOODS FOR APRIL!

MORLEY'S HOSIERY

Of every description for LADIES and CHILDREN.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GLOVES!

—IN—

CLOTH,
THREAD,
TAFFETA and
LINED TAFFETA.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

GAUZE AND MERINO UNDERWEAR!

BOYS' JERSEYS!

In BLACK and NAVY BLUE.

CHILDREN'S JERSEYS!

In CREAM, PINK, SKY and NAVY.

The above to be Cleared Out at Extraordinary Low Prices!

WM. McDUNNOUGH (Successor to Mrs. Gunn).

Lace, Baby Linen and Ladies' and Children's Underclothing Warehouse,

250 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

NEXT THE POST OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Our regular Spring Importations by recent steamers are now received, comprising:

ENGLISH CHEMICALS.
FOREIGN DRUGS.
FRENCH PERFUMERY.
LONDON BRUSHES.
MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES.
SCOTCH VULCANITE COMBS.
GERMAN CARLSBAD SALTS.
PARISIAN HAIR BRUSHES.
&c., &c., &c.

ALL OF OUR OWN SELECTION AND IMPORTATION.

TO ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, &c., &c.

Always in stock a complete assortment of Winsor & Newton's Artists' Requisites.

Whatman's Hand-Made Drawing Papers.
Sagar's and Winterbottom's Tracing Linen, either Glazed or Dull Back, width 36 and 42 inches.
Hand-Made and Continuous Drawing Paper, mounted on Linen, from 36 to 56 inches wide.
Sensitive Paper, for the Blue Process of Copying Tracings in Continuous Rolls.
Chesterman's Metallic and Steel Tapes and Land Chains.
Boxwood and Ivory Scales, &c.
Messrs. SCHLEICHER & SCHULL, of DUREN, Prussia, Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Sand-Grained and Grainless Drawing Papers, Leather and Dull Back Tracing Papers,
Have appointed us
AGENTS FOR CANADA
For the sale of their Goods.
Send for Samples and Price List.

R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
282 and 284 Notre Dame st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The Elegant New Residence, No 164 Drummond street. Can be inspected from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also, the two Handsome Stone Cottages, 23 and 25 Windsor street, close to Dominion square.

H. H. GEDDES 207 St. James street.

A "READABLE PARAGRAPH"

STRACHAN'S "GILT EDGE" SOAP *IS THE BEST* YOU CAN POSSIBLY OBTAIN ANYWHERE!

The invention of Soap is ascribed by Pliny to the Gauls, and he gives the Germans credit for manufacturing hard and soft soaps. From them the Romans learned the art, but soap was, for a long time, principally used by them as a wash for the hair. A complete soap-boiling establishment, and soap in a good state of preservation, have been discovered at Pompeii. The manufacture of soap is very largely carried on in Montreal by W. STRACHAN & CO., 36 Jacques Cartier st., and their brand "GILT EDGE," has now become to each one of us "Familiar in his mouth as household words."



FINEST QUALITY OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.

NEW GOODS IN VARIOUS DECORATIONS.

Spoons and Forks, guaranteed quality.
Dessert and Fish Eating Knives and Forks.
Polished Brass Writing Sets, Sconces, Candelabra, &c.

MARBLE MANTEL CLOCKS.

Lemaire's Opera and Field Glasses.
Napier and Vienna Coffee Machines.
Parian Ware, Bronzes, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS

Wholesale and Retail.

WATSON & PELTON, 53 St. Sulpice street.

RYE FLOUR AND RYE MEAL.

HOMINY, PEARL CORNMEAL, GRANULATED WHEAT, &c.

BRODIE & HARVIE.
10 and 12 Bleury street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. S. WALKER, B.C.L., Advocate, &c., Commissioner for all the Provinces. 59 St. Francois Xavier st., opposite Stock Exchange.

GROCERIES FOR CASH!

ASSORTED VEGETABLES.

$1.50 to $1.75 per dozen tins, according to assortment.

Tomatoes, Green Corn, String Beans, Petit Pois, Lima Beans, Succotash, Green Peas, Mushrooms.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
12 Phillips Square

JUGS! JUGS! JUGS!

I am now selling my entire stock of China, Earthenware, Stoneware, Doulton, Majolica, Flemish, Bohemian and Cut and Pressed Glass Jugs of every description, at prices greatly reduced. I would especially call attention to the Majolica Jugs, which are all new shapes, such as Owls, Fishes, &c., and are excellent value.

Sale to continue one week.

STONEWARE SALE STILL CONTINUES.

ADAM DARLING,
Importer of Fine China, Glass, &c.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
401 St. James street, cor. St. Peter, Montreal.

REMOVAL OF FURNITURE.

First of May and Moving Season is coming. Secure teams early at reasonable rates. GEORGE HODGE, 323 St. Antoine street, corner St. Martin. N.B.—None but civil and obliging men employed. Orders attended to at all hours by arrangements being made early.

IN CONSUMPTION AND Scrofulous Ulceration, where there is defective nutrition and imperfect cell formation to repair the ravages of disease; in curvature of the spine, or rickets, where there is deficiency of Phosphate of Lime; in white swelling, in hip-joint disease; in enlargement of the glands of the neck or *king's evil*; in salt rheum, in eczema, scald head, and other varieties of skin diseases, DR. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is recommended by the highest medical authorities in Europe and America, and the many cures of these affections justify this high estimation of its great value.

COLONIAL HOUSE. — Just received, a new importation of Kid Gloves in all the newest shades and styles. HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Auction Sales.

Shaw & Gowdey.

CHAMBLY CANTON.

THE DETACHED COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, property of the late Dr. Salley, will be sold by auction at our rooms, 235 St. James street, Montreal, on

MONDAY, 2nd April, at 10.30 a.m.

The house has been occupied by Mr. Beattie, and is beautifully situated on high ground, facing the Richelieu Rapids, commanding a view of Montreal and Beloeil Mountains in the distance, spacious stabling, ice house and other outbuildings. The dwelling has stone foundation, dry cellar, and fine large rooms, the grounds, nearly 35,000 square feet, laid out in garden and meadow, altogether a most desirable home, close to the foot bridge, and only a pleasant walk from the RR. station.

$800 will remain at six percent interest.

Perfect title.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

CHAMBLY!

THE STONE RESIDENCE

Belonging to Mr. AIKMAN will be sold by Auction at our Rooms, No. 235 St. James street,

MONDAY NEXT, 2nd April, at 12 o'clock.

The house is situated near Mr. Robertson's, facing the Richelieu Rapids, commanding a most delightful view, and will be sold with or without the adjoining lot.

Easy terms and perfect title. Plan at our Office.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BOOK SALE.

The valuable private Library belonging to estate late Hon. James Leslie and Patrick Leslie, Esq., will be sold at our rooms, 235 St. James st.,

On MONDAY, 2nd April, at 2 p.m.

The Collection comprises several rare Books in general literature; also, full sets of the Statutes of Canada, Consolidated Statutes, Law Books, &c. Catalogues will be ready three days before.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

UPPER LACHINE.

Detached Brick Residence and Grounds, property of Mr. Wm. Bham, who is leaving for Manitoba, will be sold by auction at our rooms, 235 St. James street, Montreal,

On MONDAY, 2nd April, At ELEVEN o'clock.

The Residence, Cottage style, was built for present proprietor, has stone foundation, extension Kitchen, new Stabling and Outbuildings, situated at head of Lake Avenue from which the view is unsurpassed. The Grounds, about 3 acres, all under cultivation and well stocked with choice Fruit and Apple trees; enough of lots can be sold fronting on the Avenue to pay for the Dwelling.

Pleasant walk from the Upper Lachine Depot or the Lachine Bank.

Those wishing to live out of town both summer and winter will find this a most desirable investment.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

FORT STREET, No. 36.

Attractive Solid Brick Residence, 2½ story, 15 apartments, lot 21x120, situated on the best part of this favorite street, will be sold to the last and highest bidder at the subscriber's Salesrooms, 235 St. James street, on

MONDAY MORNING NEXT, 2nd APRIL, At 10.30 a.m.

One-quarter cash, balance in three or four years; interest at 6 percent. Possession 1st May.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE HOUSE PROPERTIES.

A few fine Dwellings, choice situations, good investments for occupation or rental.

SHAW & GOWDEY, 235 St. James street.

M. Hicks & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

UNRESERVED TRADE SALE OF 53 CASES JAPANESE FANCY GOODS'

The Subscribers have received instructions from the NIPION MERCANTILE CO., of Tokio, Japan, to sell without reserve at their warerooms,

Nos. 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET,

On MONDAY Afternoon, 2nd April next,

53 Cases of Japanese Goods, consisting of Bamboo Canes, Bamboo Fishing Rods, Bamboo Baskets Parasols and Umbrellas, Lanterns, Lacquered Goods, Lamp Shades, Hand-painted Mats, Porcelain Vases, Painted Screens, Paper Napkins, Inkstands, Bottles, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Bowls, Oil Burners, and an immense variety of Fans, &c., &c. All the above goods are suitable for dealers in the Fancy Goods line.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EMERSON SQUARE PIANO, LONDON MAKE, UPRIGHT PIANO, CRYSTAL AND BRONZE GASALIERS B. P. MIRRORS, FINE DRAWING ROOM AND BEDROOM SUITES, REPAND LACE CURTAINS, SIDEBOARD, FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ORNAMENTS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS, BILLIARD TABLE, COOKING AND HALL STOVES, &c, &c.

The undersigned have received instructions from AMABLE ARCHAMBAULT, Esq., who is giving up housekeeping, to sell at his residence,

No. 27 DUFRESNE STREET,

On TUESDAY MORNING, 3rd APRIL next.

The whole of his Fine Furniture, consisting in part:—Fine Drawing Room and Bedroom Suites, one Emerson Piano, square, and one London make Upright Piano, Crystal and Bronze Gasaliers, Fine Carpets, Repand Lace Curtains, Paintings, Chromos, Card Tables, Two Regulator Clocks, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, China, Glassware, Cutlery and Plated Ware, Hall and Cooking Stoves and Kitchen Utensils, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Office Desk and Chairs, Phelan and Collender Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Markers, everything complete and in very good order.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

N.B.—The St. Catherine street East and St. Mary street cars pass within a few yards of the door,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

Our next Weekly Sale of Household Furniture and Furnishing Goods will be held at our Rooms,

Nos. 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET,

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4th.

In order to clear our first flat to make room for a large consignment from the West. These goods will be sold without the least reserve.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

N.B.—Parties buying Furniture from us can have it stored, free of charge till May next.—M.H. & Co.

AUCTION SALES —AT— PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

The Subscribers continue to give their personal attention to this important branch of their business, and respectfully invite parties who intend selling their Household Furniture and Effects this Spring, to call early and make arrangements, so as to ensure a choice of dates.

Sales of Real Estate, Farm Stock, Groceries and General Merchandise respectfully solicited.

Best possible prices and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments if required. Returns prompt.

M. HICKS & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 447 and 449 Notre Dame street.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS.

WINDOW AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES.
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES.
HAIR BROOMS AND DUSTERS.
ENGLISH SHOE SETS.

72 and 74 BLEURY STREET.

Machine Brushes a specialty.

CEMENT, DRAIN PIPES, AND FIRECLAY GOODS

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

S. J. ANDRES, DENTIST, 20 BEAVER HALL.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

Auction Sales.

James Lea.

FINE FURNITURE, SPLENDID TONED UPRIGHT ROSENKRANZ PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, COSTLY ORNAMENTS, CRYSTAL AND PLATED-WARE, &c., &c.

I am instructed to sell at the residence, No. 758 Dorchester street.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 3rd APRIL,

the whole of the Fine Furniture and Effects. In Drawing-room—Drawing-room Set in Hair Cloth, made to order, Best Tapestry Carpets, Crystal Gasalier, Large Gilt Frame B. P. Mirror, very rich Ornaments, Dresden China Statuary, Hand Painted Vases, Costly Plush Easy Chairs, Fancy Tables, Brackets, Curtains and Poles, Choice Pictures, &c. Dining-room Furniture in Walnut, Glass Back Sideboard made to order. Extension Table and Chairs in Leather, Fine Plated Ware and Crystal. Walnut Book Shelf, Sporting Pictures, Engravings. Oak Hall Furniture. Sitting Room Set in Silk, Ebony Tables, Easy Chairs, Pictures Gasalier, Curtains, Handsome Marble Top Bedroom Set, Mattresses, &c. All in nice order.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

JAMES LEA, Auctioneer.

THE UPTOWN AUCTION ROOMS,

1412 St. Catherine Street.

I am prepared to receive instructions from those who intend to sell their

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS THIS SPRING.

Satisfactory returns guaranteed. All Furniture cleaned, repaired, and arranged to sell to advantage.

WEEKLY SALES

of Furniture, Household Effects and General Merchandise at the salesrooms. Good prices, quick sales and prompt returns.

These sales being largely attended by ladies and others furnishing offers a most profitable method to those disposing of a portion of their effects.

Sales of Real Estate, Farm Stock, Horses, Carriages Books for the Trade, &c.

Valuations and Appraisals.

JAMES LEA,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
1412 St. Catherine street.

Thomas J. Potter.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Parlor Set, Carpets, Contents of several bedrooms, Bureaus, Washstands, Chest Drawers, Bedsteads, Chairs, Oil Cloth, Stoves, &c.

Sale at No. 20 ST. MONIQUE ST.,

On MONDAY, 2nd April, at 2 p.m.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

HANDSOME WIRE-BACK PARLOR SET, in Dove Colored Silk, TAPESTRY CARPETS, WHATNOT, CENTRE TABLES, WALNUT SECRETARY BOOKCASE, WALNUT FRAMED MIRROR, WALNUT EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Up Seat Dining Chairs, with Couch to match. Walnut Hall Stand, Chair and Table, Oilcloth, very neat Marble-top Walnut and other Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Sewing Machine, Double Coal Oil stove, "Leader" Cooking Stove, Refrigerator, &c., &c. All the above are almost new, and in the best of order. Sale at

No. 32 CITY COUNCILLORS STREET,

On TUESDAY MORNING, 3rd APRIL,

At 10 o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

W. P. EMERSION PIANO, GEORGE WOODS & CO. ORGAN, HANDSOME FURNITURE, CARPETS, DUCHESS RANGE, and General Effects, almost new, Very attractive sale at No. 7 LORNE CRESCENT, off Prince Arthur st.,

On THURSDAY, April 5th.

The Piano is a splendid Square Grand, and one of the best instruments that will be sold this season. The sale also comprises one Geo. Wood & Co. Organ, with bell stop, Walnut Parlor Set in striped rep, large Walnut Frame Mirror, Ebony and Gold Cabinets, Fancy Tables and Chairs, Whatnot, Card Tables, rich Brussels Carpets in the rooms and halls, Walnut Hall Furniture. Lace and other Curtains, Cornices, some very choice Pictures, including the Chromo Copies of "Detailles," Pictures "Morning Drill" (Guards) and "Marching Through Hyde Park." Also some very beautiful French Oleographs in rich frames. These pictures are scarcely distinguished from oil paintings, and the subjects are all good. The Dining-room and Sitting-room Furniture is in walnut, with marble top Sideboard, Mirrors, &c., Bronze Gasaliers and Brackets, China, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., handsome Inlaid Walnut Bedroom Set, M. P. and Plain Ash Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., good Mattresses, Bedding, Sewing Machine, Duchess Range, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

On view the day before sale.

A. B. Stewart & Son.

MONDAY MORNING, 2nd April.

Next regular sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor Sets, Dining and Bedroom Sets, Carpets, Tables, Chairs, Chamber Sets, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Barber's Chair, Mugs and Case, complete, Mirrors, Brushes, Towels, &c., &c., at our Rooms, 432 Notre Dame street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

A. B. STEWART & SON, Auctioneers.

W. H. Arnton.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ERNEST GABLER N. Y. UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BRASS GASALIERS, GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

The Subscriber will sell at the residence,

48 TUPPER STREET,

On THURSDAY, April 5th.

the whole of the Furniture and Effects, Gabler Piano, splendid instrument, Drawing Room and Bedroom Furniture, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloth, Hat Stand, Extension Dining Table, usual Culinary Utensils. The whole only six months in use.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

WM. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

Noon Advertisements.

PIANO, $80.00.

A New York Square, with full iron plate, in perfect order.

PIANO, $90.00.

Dunham Square, in Rosewood Case, with iron plate, and in good order.

PIANO, $115.00.

Schidmer Square, 7 octaves, iron plate, in Rosewood Case, with four round corners.

BELL ORGAN, $115.00.

Only one year in use; 12 stops, octave coupler, sub-bass and 2 swells. A good bargain.

C. W. LINDSAY,
1312 St. Catherine Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MANUFACTURER OF LIQUOR AMMONIA, and Agent for the Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Co., is prepared to supply customers with Acids, &c.

No. 3 DALHOUSIE STREET.

JOHN COWAN.

NEW CHAMBER SETS.

We have now open a large assortment of

HANDSOME CHAMBER SETS,

Elegantly Decorated, Hand-painted, &c.,

in a variety of new shapes and colors.

LOW PRICED CHAMBER SETS.

Some very nice patterns just opened.

EDWARD HAGAR & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glassware,
446 & 448 St. Paul street.
A few doors west of St. Francois Xavier street.

LATEST STYLES IN NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Cadet Blue, Crushed Strawberry, Opaline, Marguerite, Gray.

Turquoise, Olive, Rose, Terra Cotta, Shrimp, Birch Bark, Hammered Silver,

With ENVELOPES to match,

By the ream, package, or quire. Stamped in relief Plain, Cameo, or Illuminated to order.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS & PRINTERS,
375 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

WINDSOR NURSERIES, WINDSOR, ONT.

Send card for wholesale and retail catalogue for Spring 1883. Prices greatly lower than trees can be got anywhere else.

Particular attention is called to the fine stock of extra sized Apple Trees, 7 to 9 feet high, four to six years old; ready to bear, and sure to grow.

Also, to the very large stock of extra fine Plum Trees, of the very best and hardiest varieties, all budded on the Canada Wild Plum stock.

Packing done at merely cost of material, and warranted to carry safely any distance.

JAMES DOUGALL, Proprietor,
Windsor Ont. March 15, 1883.

PHYLLIS BROWNE.

A STORY OF THE ENGLAND OF TO-DAY.

BY FLORA L. SHAW

CHAPTER XVIII.

Morning brought with it brilliant sunshine to light the floods. Phyllis came down to breakfast to find the nursery children all in a joyous row at the dining-room window, looking out at the scene of animation the street presented. Their house, built on the raised ground of the bridge, was a little higher than the neighboring houses, and the flooding of the street ceased just in front of it. Carts were plying through the water and it was before the windows that the loads of people got up and down. Most funny mixed groups they were and the children commented with glee upon the contents of every cart, reflecting in their little clean-scrubbed faces the light of excitement and good-humor which was observable on most of those outside. Men stood about at the corners of the street with apparently no object but to help people in and out of the carts. Foot-passengers who wanted a lift stood and gossiped while they waited for a passing vehicle, some who did not even wish to pass were out upon the bit of high dry ground, apparently for company's sake, to see. The windows were open, the children could hear all that was said; their excitement was great, the grown-up people shared it in some measure, and anecdotes from the street furnished the whole conversation of the breakfast table.

Lal was in his usual place and his white tired face was accounted for by the unusual exposure of yesterday.

It was Sunday, but Colonel Browne wished to see by daylight what effect the water had had in the Works, and to make decisions with regard to the opening and shutting of sluice-gates, therefore to avoid further wetting he proposed that any one who liked to see more of the floods should drive with him. Aunt Fanny and Lady Redesdale preferred to reserve themselves for church. The gentlemen had already had more than enough, they said, of water in the wrong place. There was, therefore, only Lady Alicia, and two seats remained for children, in the small high-wheeled vehicle.

'Phyllis will come of course,' her father decided, 'and then either Lal or the two little chaps together, if you like.'

'I don't care much to go unless Lal comes too,' Phyllis ventured.

'Lal be it, then!' said her father, and so it was settled.

But at the last moment, when the carriage was at the door, Phyllis found that the arrangements had been altered, Launce and Teddy were already squeezing themselves into an exact half of the back-seat, and Lal stood in the hall to see them start.

'You won't mind, Lily? I'm really tired and I told them to go in my place. I'm not going to do anything while you're away,' he added gently, in answer to the expression which spoke her thoughts. 'I shall lie down on my bed. But I can't bear all the noise; I want to be quiet.'

'I will stay with you, Lal.'

'Please not,' and his imploring gesture could not be resisted.

Teddy and Launce were in the highest state of delight at this unexpected chance of seeing the floods; Lady Alicia expressed nearly as childish a pleasure as they, and as the carriage was out, Colonel Brown was very willing to let them see all that was to be seen. In the lower part of the main street the doors of the houses were shut, and water stood a foot deep against them. Where one had been unwarily left open the children saw along the passage a quiet stream of mud-brown water connecting the street with the lake, which the garden at the back appeared to be. In upper windows groups of faces showed themselves full of merriment. Under one or two Colonel Browne stopped the carriage to inquire if they had all they needed in the house, in every case receiving cheery answers, which heightened the boys' impression of the flood as an unmixed piece of fun. Beyond the town the marsh on either side of the road had become a shining expanse of water. The hills were misty in the distance, with buildings catching the sun here and there, and breaking the opal tints with points of light. The trees looked strangest and most unreal of all the objects near at hand, growing, as it seemed, from out of the golden reflections which they cast. The carriage wheels turned heavily in water some eighteen inches deep, for the road was much beneath the level of the high-banked footpath. Stray sticks and autumn-tinted leaves floated with other refuse down the stream. Boys, high and dry upon the footpath, profited by the unusual preoccupation of their parents to sail their boats, Sunday though it was, in the road. A little way out of the town the carriage met a drove of bullocks splashing and wandering perversely, while cattle drivers shouted, and the dog-in-charge swam valiantly hither and thither, barking with usual discernment, endeavoring to leap at the animals, too, but collapsing into fountains of spray for want of solid ground to leap from. Where a road from the marsh ordinarily joined the main road a stream from the marsh now joined the main stream, and had been roughly bridged with planks and packing-cases. Everywhere that they could get a footing, children, cut off from all prospect of Sunday-school, were running joyous, threatening to push each other into the water: the courageous showing their pluck, the timid shrinking away, the absent-minded getting really wet, the witty making jokes on the misfortune. One wretched-looking girl in soaked boots and draggled petticoats was carrying a pail of water, spilling its contents over herself as she went, and gave no sign of looking upon the flood as anything but an increase of the ordinarily too heavy burdens of life. Here was the only dispirited face to be seen. Amongst inanimate objects her counterpart presented itself in the downcast appearance of a big board announcing, with what seemed like bitter irony, 'Freehold Land to Let.' The freehold land had all been turned into freehold water, the two posts supporting the board had been partially undermined, and it now stood forlornly sloping at an angle which betrayed its readiness to fall with the lightest shock, and hide its foolish assurance in the water.

The floods, had, however, abated a little since the night, and on the sunny footpath furniture had already been brought out to dry. Windows were open in the front and back of such houses as were not still under water, and the marsh could be seen behind, where the ducks at least, were very happy, swimming and diving with a vigor which showed their appreciation of the unusual supply of their favorite element. On the marsh the high canal banks alone remained out of water, and they stretched away like two paths leading to another world, the gas insulators of the telegraph posts, which held the line up all along their length, sparkling jewel-like in the sun. The wires were marked by strings of perching birds, seemingly engaged in twittering to each other the human assurance that such a thing had not been seen for close upon fifteen years. Over all came the sound of the Abbey bells ringing their usual Sunday-morning hymns.

At every turn of the wheels the children found something fresh to call for attention and exclamation, and Phyllis had to look too, and talk, and exert herself, but through it all she thought only of Lal. The objects which struck and kept her attention most were the sad ones—the drover's dog which could not leap, the dispirited little girl, the board, of which, the supports were undermined. Her heart was big with pity, even these little failures touched it.

In the Works the effect of the great volume of water was more beautiful and picturesque. In many places the streams could only be detected by the rapid swirl of the rich brown current, the rest had become lake, but the flood lay very still, and with the morning sun falling upon it, doubled the whole Works in lovely reflections. The mass of water tended towards hues of brown, or buff, or clouded amber, breaking here and there into prismatic tinted foam, but upon its surface the sunlight was reflected back from neighboring objects with color for which the dazzled eye could find no origin. Crimson and purple, brown, blue, and gray, vermilion, orange, and shimmering green, were drawn by nature's magic from tiled roofs, black sheds, and autumn woods: and where every line and tint of these solid things had been accurately reproduced there was still a glory of inter-reflected color, which spread like a halo on the water and intensified its radiance. Willow and alder copses cast here and there a veil of chequered shade, but even between their stems the water glittered in translucent spots. Into many woods it had crept so insidiously that the most delicate flowers still stood upright, the taller ones blossoming tranquilly on the surface of the shining flood. But level with the heads of the flowering burdock, and agrimony, and fragile wild parsley, that lived as usual in the new element, there floated numbers of dead field-mice which showed that, however lovely or amusing the flood under one aspect might be, it had carried a message of destruction too. The children looked very pitifully at each tiny furred corpse they passed.

'Poor things!' Teddy said; 'they always seemed so merry, and it must be very dreadful to be drowned in a hole.'

Phyllis could picture the cold water trickling into their nests in the dark, and though they were only field mice, the flood lost much of its beauty in her eyes. The sunlit clouds above the woods shone in the water beneath the woods. The mills, set loose from the machinery which they usually worked, were turning everywhere with a loose, rushing, clapping sound, as of a factory gone mad. The only men in the place were the water-warders. Phyllis got out of the carriage, and walked hither and thither at her father's side, upon raised and now floating platforms, seeing everything, hearing the orders that he gave, but the transformation of the Works was so complete, that in her present troubled state of mind, it produced upon her a most curious effect, as of all life changing round her. She felt like one dazed by the time the carriage again reached the hall door.

It was ten minutes to eleven. Aunt Fanny met them at the door with prayer-books and gloves for the little boys, and begged Colonel Browne to drive that carriage-load as it was to church, after which he could return for a fresh party.

Phyllis did not, therefore, see Lal, and when a few minutes later the second party entered the church he was still absent.

She could not resist the desire to whisper an inquiry to her aunt, and the rebuke which rose to Aunt Fanny's lips was stayed by the pained anxiety of the face turned toward her.

'He was asleep on his bed,' she whispered kindly back. 'And after his fatiguing night I thought it best for him to rest.'

'Thank you!' Phyllis murmured, with a fervor which astonished her Aunt Fanny. She was so sorry for Lal, that she felt ready almost to worship any one who showed him a kindness.

The upper part of the street was dry, they were able to walk home, and they found Lal in the drawing-room playing with the twins, who on Sundays dined downstairs. Merry peals of baby laughter greeted them as they opened the door, and Lal jumped up from the floor to thank his aunt with one of his bright graceful movements, for having allowed him to sleep on undisturbed.

'I only woke up half an hour ago,' he said, 'and I feel ever so much rested now.'

Phyllis wondered at and admired a nature so different to her own. Had anything been weighing on her mind, she thought, she would have been gloomy and silent, inflicting her burden on everybody around. Indeed, as it was, her grave and sad demeanor caused her aunt to admonish her more than once during luncheon to try and wake up, and be a little more lively.

Lal did not misunderstand. He glanced at her with affectionate comprehension when his aunt's rebuke brought the ready blood tingling to her cheeks, but he did not come near her. When after luncheon, she was sent as usual on Sundays to take care of the children in the nursery while the nurses went down-stairs to dine, he sauntered out into the garden with the grown-up people to look at the river, and she saw him presently start with her father and the other gentlemen to take a walk over the hills, which were dry.

Though Lal attended the Protestant church he was nominally a Roman Catholic, and did not take part in any of Phyllis's religious lessons. There was always, therefore, a certain separation between them on Sunday afternoons and Phyllis did not see him again till five o'clock.

Aunt Fanny had gone to lie down. Lady Alicia was reading in her own room to Lady Redesdale. The afternoon sun streaming in at the school-room windows lit upon Phyllis's ruffled hair, and caused it to shine like a golden aureole about her as she lay back in a big red armchair, waiting alone till Lal should come in to tea. The sound of the rushing river was in her ears, the book she had been reading lay open upon her knee, the canaries screamed their shrill notes in the cage above her head, tea was laid upon a little round table close at hand but none of these things received any attention from her, she had given herself steadily and deliberately up to thought. Suddenly the baize door at the bottom of the staircase banged and Lal came up. Any gaiety he might have had in society was gone. He was haggard and bright-eyed. He did not see Phyllis, and seemed rather to stumble forward blindly than to walk, but he saw the clock. 'An hour more,' he said aloud, and then his eye fell upon the tea-table.

'Food! Yes, food! He must have food!' He spoke like one delirious. His voice was not loud, but thin and unnatural. He took up a knife to cut the loaf, his hands trembled violently, and then for the first time, he perceived that Phyllis was in the room.

'Lily!'

That was all he said. His voice made it an appeal, and she sprang from the chair and cut the piece of bread for him.

'What are you going to do with it, Lal?' She was looking straight into his eyes, determined now to know.

'Grit!' he answered. 'He has escaped.'

'Lal?'

'Yes, that is my secret. I don't care if you knew it. You said you would do anything for me. Then help me. Come with me. I am half mad with being alone?'

'Where is he?'

'In the subterranean passage. I told them long ago it would be a good place, but I never thought of a flood.'

'The flood?'

'Yes. The men are backwards and forwards now, watching the sluice-gates. He is kept there like a rat in a trap. And if——? And if——?' Lal's throat was dry, he could not frame his words.

'If what?'

'If they pull up the sluice-gate——

'Yes?'

'And let the water through——'

'He'll be drowned in a hole like the mice!'

Lal began to walk wildly up and down the room. 'We must get him out, but we can't, we can't. He won't come. I can't do anything. Oh, if to-night were only over' he repeated incoherently, again and again.

Phyllis was forcing her memory back to the orders she had heard her father give in the morning.

'There's no time to lose,' she said suddenly and decisively, 'let us go at once.'

'Go where?' Speech on the matter had not cleared Lal's mind. It seemed rather to have made him lose all self-control.

'To the passage, of course. Cut some more bread and take those slices of ham. Wrap them in paper while I fetch my hat.'

She came down to find that Lal had obeyed her. It was a relief to him to do what he was told.

On the way to the passage he explained a little, though she had asked for no explanation. He had not intended to disobey his uncle, he had not intended to enter into schemes, but he had felt so sure beforehand what Grit's sentence would be if he were tried at Chelmsford that he had been very miserable. Then he had heard Alfy and Tinker Tom say something once about an escape from prison, and since that time he had set his heart on persuading them to get Grit to escape before the assizes took place. They had laughed at him, and said the risk was too great, that it would be the worse for Grit if he were retaken, that he had nowhere to go now his wife had turned respectable, but everything they said had only made him want it more. He had read all the books he could find about escapes from prison, and the people in the books always succeeded.

'And I didn't want anything wicked,' he reiterated once or twice, 'only just that Grit shouldn't be punished and mocked at through my tale-bearing, but now I've done worse and worse.'

It was not a moment for Phyllis to ask how he came to meet Alfy and Tinker Tom after the trial. She was not thinking of blame but rather of help just now.

His confused narrative rambled on. It was evident that till the last fortnight, when she had begun to watch him closely, he had taken every opportunity of meeting with Alfy and Tinker Tom. It was also evident enough that they had thought the child a nuisance, and asked nothing better than to get rid of him. His confession that they were not always kind and his stories of appointments made and kept under difficulty by him, only to find again and again that no one was there when he reached the spot, had something pitiful in them. On the day he fetched the bulrushes, he had, however, succeeded in seeing his doubtful friends, and on that day they let fall something which caused him to believe that an escape for Grit was really meditated. He had dwelt on the advantages of the subterranean passage as a place of hiding. 'And the next thing,' he said 'the next thing I knew about it at all was last night, in the middle of the floods.'

'You found out something then?'

'Yes. I had gone up with the men to see if the sluice-gate was down, I happened to run on a little in front of them, and the light of my lantern shone on Grit's face looking out above the top of the gate. He didn't know I saw him he heard the noise and drew back his head instantly. His face was like a face in a dream, but I remembered everything then, and I knew they had done it.'

'Was that all?' Phyllis stopped in her rapid walk. 'Perhaps you were dreaming. You know Lal, you——'

She was interrupted by a shuddering 'No, no! When the men came up they saw that a board had been pulled from the top of the sluice-gate. They said....I don't know.... But the farmer came out from the farm close by. The gate had been broken since he went to bed; and they got a hammer and nails, and they nailed up the board across the gate. It was like—like driving nails into a coffin.'

'But there was room for him to breathe?'

'Yes, oh yes.' Lal calmed himself a little as he saw Phyllis's horror-stricken countenance. 'There was room for me to set my lantern upright between the top of the sluice-gate and the arch. I left it there on purpose, and I know he is in there still, for this morning I went back and the lantern's gone and the board is not touched.'

'Perhaps he means to break out to-night when it is dark!'

'I thought of that—I have thought of everything. When I saw that the board was there I called to him but he wouldn't answer. I told him that I'd bring him some food when the people went to evening church. I thought all was going well, and then Uncle Edward spoke of the sluice-gate. O Lily, Lily, what should I do without you?'

They had passed into the Abbey Fields, where shadows of poplars trembled in the afternoon sun upon a shining waste of waters, and they had reached the mouth of the passage. The green and weather-stained boards were all in place, leaving a black gap of about half a foot between the upper edge of the gate and the roof of the arch. The sun, touching the elder-trees which half concealed the entrance, lit also upon the bright brown torrent of flood water which rushed in turbulent wavelets past the gate. No one was in sight above ground. It was hard to believe that a living human creature was caged in that black hole underground.

'Call to him, Lal,' Phyllis said. 'See if he will answer now.'

It was an operation of some little difficulty, but Lal had done it before. He let himself down by the elder-tree, and held to the top of the gate while he put his face close to the opening. His voice echoed along the subterranean way. Faint and husky in the beginning, it became louder and louder with repeated calls; it was at last a desperate and imploring shout, and still no answer was returned.

'He has gone so far in he can't hear us!'

The face Lal lifted up to Phyllis conveyed little or nothing but despair.

'Can you pull off the top board? it is scarcely nailed.' Phyllis was kneeling on the ground by the elder-tree, examining the place with an energy which left no room for fear. Lal endeavored rather feebly to do what she suggested. He was not successful.

'I—I feel too giddy,' he said.

She did not offer to help him up, but with a vigorous 'You must not feel giddy,' she swung herself down to his side. In another minute the loosely nailed upper board splashed into the open drain behind them, and they could see the narrow length of the mysterious passage. The sides and roof were built of stone damp still with evaporation from the water which usually flowed through it, the floor was like the rough bed of a stream run very nearly dry. Near the entrance was all of rich brown mud-color, a few yards further and nothing could be seen but subterranean darkness. A horrible and penetrating smell of mud assailed the children's nostrils. To Lal, with his vivid imagination, the place was full of indescribable horror.

In the safety of his warm bed at home, in the upper sunshine of summer fields, he had been accustomed to dwell in thought upon this passage, and to fancy the delight of exploring its secret ways. Now that he stood actually looking in, that delight had turned to loathing. It was a dark mouth which gaped for him, the fetid breath of it turned him dizzy, some force, he hardly knew what, was pushing him onward to be swallowed in the slime of its horrible maw. It had become an active, living, unpitying monster, before which he quelled with a fear that almost bereft him of the sense of what he did. Only the instinct of a gentlemen kept him at Phyllis's side.

'I'm going in to find him, Lal. You stay here and keep watch.'

He saw her climb the sluice-gate and advance along the stony way. The roof was too low for her to walk upright, the sides were so close that more than once her white dress touched the muddy walls. He let her go as far as the edge of daylight, never moving from his position on the gate, but gazing after her as though he had been paralyzed. Not till she was turning from his sight into utter darkness did he recover possession of his will. Then the conviction that he was a coward suddenly stung him like a scourge of cords, and with a cry of 'Lily! Lily! you shall not go alone!' he too, swung himself over the gate and hurried after her.

(To be Continued.)

WE ASK FOR DIVINE GUIDANCE, and in answer to such prayer, God guides us to our work. We are not all apostles, nor prophets, nor workers of miracles. But, thank God, we may all have the Father's guidance in our little obscure work, as Moody and Muller may have in their conspicuous work. We may each have constant, personal, daily guidance, in the small as well as the great affairs of life, from the divine Father, as the earthly parent solicitously guides his child. "Lean not to thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."—*Standard.*

[For the *Witness.*

MY TWO NEIGHBORS.

BY MRS. GEORGE ARTHLEY.

My grumbling granger came in to-day,
And he says there's a storm brewing
Worse than the worst which has come this year,
Which has been a winter the most severe
Of all his life's reviewing.

And the "feed" will be scarce and dear he knows,
For the snow will be long of going;
And the springs are dry, and the mills don't go
Well soon be buried alive in snow,
If those "blizzards" keep a blowing.

And his best fat cow, took sick last night,
He is sure she will not recover;
And "the wife" is sick, he's as bad himself
(He always is in the worst of health)
And the lambs won't take with their mother.

His face is dark with prophetic woe,
For he fears he will get no crop in;
He knows by the angle and set of the moon
That the rainy weather of May and June
Will prevent him burning his "choppin."

So he slams the door and goes his way
With a groan that makes one shiver:
His presence is felt like a shower of spray,
And I wonder what can have gone astray,
His feeble mind or his liver?

And I hail with gladness my hopeful friend
Who steps in brisk and daring,
And he laughs as he rubs his sharp old "nose,"
As if it were fun to be almost "froze"
With raiment past repairing.

He knows the crops will be more than good
By the depth of snow now falling;
And an earlier spring we will seldom see
He knows by the "moon" and the willow tree,
And the "Saw-whets" nightly calling.

He tells me his plans in a breezy way
And I sympathetic listen;
He shews me as plain as A. B. C.
How he'll soon be rich, and his eyes on me
With enthusiasm glisten.

So he says good-bye, and my grumbling friend
Each earthly good possessing,
Would smile if he saw the daily bread
Over which he bows his old gray head.
And humbly ask a blessing.

But there's one thing I ne'er can understand,
Why this old ungrateful sinner
Should still rejoice in the fat of the land,
While the thankful beggar with empty hand
Can scarcely procure a dinner.

But I know it will all come right some day,
Tho 'tis past my understanding,
And I long to see him have more fair play,
Ere he shuffles this "mortal coil away"
And steers for the Blessed Landing.

Millfield Feb 17, 1883.

GEORGE HUMISTON'S EXPERIENCE.

BY JOHN SMITH.

Whenever my business takes me through Buffalo, I always try to stop a few hours with George Humiston. George and I were school-mates and cronies, and have continued our friendship to middle life. We have like tastes; we vote the same national ticket; our business, though not the same, leads us to take similar views of the tariff and an interest in the same market reports. We are fathers of growing families, consequently there was no lack of interesting topics of conversation, even before his conversion three years ago.

We are both inclined to be too reticent in regard to personal experience, but without that—and we did not quite leave that out—there was the general church work, and missions, and ministers to talk over; besides, we often held friendly discussions on the methods and customs of our respective denominations, for George followed his wife into the Presbyterian Church, while I honored my bringing up by becoming a Methodist.

About six weeks ago I was able to drop in on him unannounced to spend the night. They had just begun a quiet evening at home, but I received the welcome I counted on, and the usual round of talk commenced. I soon noticed a change in George. I do not know that he said anything that he might not have said every time I had seen him for the last three years; I don't know that he omitted anything—the change was indescribable; but he seemed to carry with him a presence, an atmosphere, a something which so impressed me with his character as a Christian man, that when we were left alone I ventured to speak to him about it.

"You have had some profound experience lately?"

"Yes—thank you; I did not know you would notice it, but I feel it plainly enough."

I suppose I looked with inquiring interest, for he answered.—

"I don't know as I would mind telling you."

"I would like to hear it."

"I mean, I think I would like to tell you. Perhaps you don't need the lesson, but you may know some one who does.

"When I was converted, there were things supposed to belong to a Christian life which I thought I could never do. I was willing to do all the negative duties, to refrain from all known sins; I was willing to give my money and my time, but I thought joining the church I sufficient confession. I could not talk and I could not pray—aloud. My wife and pastor argued with me a good deal about it, and in deference to their judgment rather than to their wishes, I used to speak in social meetings occasionally, but it was little less than torture. I knew we ought to have family prayer, but I thought I never could conduct it. About that time Uncle James came to live with us, and I proposed to have him officiate at the family altar. Both he and my wife opposed it, but when they found that I could not, or would not, do it, that arrangement was made, and when her uncle was gone Jenny prayed. I said 'would not,' but I was not conscious that my will went against it; it seemed a perfect impossibility.

"We went on in this way two years, but I never felt comfortable. I always felt as if I was withholding something—not my best or most useful gifts—but something. I was more exacting with myself in other duties. I gave more money, did more church work, made greater efforts to attend all the social meetings, and in time I came to speak oftener in them; but I could not pray, and that one little thing was the 'fly in the ointment.'"

"I always thought you a happy, growing Christian."

"Well, I was on the whole, but there was always an unrestful, uncomfortable feeling somewhere in my heart so long as there was one thing which I was not willing to do. This discomfort was soon increased by the conviction that Jones, the journeyman who boarded with us, was shielding himself behind my example. Jones was a member of our church, a 'silent partner,' as he used to call the non-talkers. The words had a disagreeable sound to me even when my own 'quiet' ways were rather a source of pride to me than otherwise. Jones worked for me for three dollars a day, a part of which he returned for the privileges of a home. I valued him as a friend, and he was the most trusted hand in the shop, but I thought it would be a greater cross to pray before him than before any other man living, for he had a critical mind and a sharp tongue."

George paused, and I suggested,—

"I suppose you brought yourself to a place where you were willing to pray?"

"Yes."

"How did you do it?"

"I prayed."

"For help—yes, I see."

"Oh, I'd prayed for that, off and on, for a year. I had prayed for strength for the duty, but the Lord knew that I was not willing to use it. I had prayed to be willing, but of course God did not make me willing. The only way for me to do a thing is to do it. Praying about it when I don't mean to act, is worse than nothing."

"What led you to make a start?"

"Nothing in particular. I was thinking it over as usual one Sunday night. It had become an ever-present subject in my mind, and if I drove it out, as I often threatened to do, I found I could not grow at all. For the thousandth time I was setting forth to myself how my great grandfather had left the Quakers supposably because the Spirit moved, or did not move, him to speak; how my mother wanted to join the Methodists in her youth, but did not because she thought she never could go to class; how my grandfather would never join the church, and Uncle John would not even profess religion, though everybody believed him to be a Christian, all on account of that miserable self-consciousness which I inherited—when I turned round on myself and said: 'I don't care what my ancestors did; it is either my duty to speak and pray, or it is not. If it it is, I'll do it; if it is not, I won't spend any more time discussing it.

"You won't believe it took a whole week to decide that point, but it did. I argued that I had not been educated to it, which was true; neither had I been educated to giving away money. That I inherited a reluctance not only for this, but for public speaking generally, and for speaking at any time of my most sacred feelings, true too—but I inherited many propensities which I did not propose to gratify; that it was too late in life to begin—but that applied equally to my Christian life.

"At last I settled that I would take up this duty in the family if I was not able to say anything but 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and I would begin the very first time Uncle James went away. Perhaps it was cowardly to put it upon that contingency, but that is what I did, and within three days he started unexpectedly for Boston. When we were getting ready for tea the night after he went away, I said to Jenny: 'Would you like to have me conduct our devotions to-night?' 'Yes, of course,' she answered, without much show of interest. I don't suppose she thought I would do it. Then I told her I thought it was cowardly for me to put it on her, and if she wanted I should pray, I would do it if it killed me. She just cried aloud for joy.

"You will think me a fool, but when I spoke to my wife the blood thundered in my ears like a young Niagara, and I didn't have much appetite for my supper. Praying in the family is not the same thing for me that it is for a man who has only his wife and one or two small children in the house. Two well-grown boys and Ella, Jones and the domestic assistant, made—well, a trying ordeal, and I own that I thought more of them than I did of the One to whom the prayer was supposed to be addressed, but God accepted the effort.

"We had half an hour's work of repairing at the shop that night, and I started out at once. Jones joined me at the gate and said quickly, 'Mr. Humiston, I have not any family to pray with, but I will pray in the chapel to-morrow night.' 'So will I,' said I, although nothing had been farther from my intentions; but we both held to it, and have ever since, and God has blessed us in doing it, abundantly."

"I suppose it was easy enough after the first time?"

"No, it was not. It was hard for a long time. I could not forget the audience in the one Auditor whom I was seeking; but God acknowledged every effort and blessed me, and there is, therefore, now no condemnation in my heart. I don't withhold anything or give anything grudgingly. I am a Christian man, John, and I know it."

"Do you think every man would get such a blessing from public prayer as you have, George?"

"If it is the thing he hangs on, I do. Few men, probably, would halt at so small a thing. It was a family trait with me, but I hope I have stopped the entailment. My oldest son already takes his part in our home and chapel service, and I trust James will when his time comes."—*Zion's Herald.*

SPIRITUAL MEDITATION.

"While I was musing the fire burned."—Ps. 39 : 3.

It is not strange that one whose thoughts seldom or never dwell on his relations to God and on the facts of Christianity should have little or no emotion. But let him take some text of Scripture revealing the great love of God, as for instance this, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son," and let him persistently think of it, remembering all that was included in that amazing gift, the humiliation in dying and suffering to which that Son was subjected, and linger over each incident till it is distinctly realized, and will there be no emotion kindled? Will not such musing cause the fire to burn? If, then, I cannot immediately command my emotions, am I therefore excused from feeling? Can I plead an insensible heart as an excuse? I can control my thoughts. I do choose what shall occupy them, and for that choice I am responsible. If I wish to feel, if I am willing to feel, the way is open. We live in an age of intense action. The great gathering, the eloquent preacher and the rapturous singing are sought, but how little religious thinking there is among us. Try the experiment. Do as David did, think on your ways, muse on spiritual things, and see if the fire does not burn. Is prayer cold, emotionless? The fact may be it is unthinking prayer—the mere utterance of accustomed phrases. It is good before kneeling in prayer to think, "While I was musing the fire burned."—*By Rev. William Lamson, D. D. in Watchman.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ROSALIE'S WAY.

BY MEADE MIDDLETON.

Rosalie was a tall girl of sixteen. She was an energetic girl, also, and, withal, unselfish, willing to be useful to others, even during the summer holidays.

A talk with her mother, one evening, resulted in plans for the coming weeks,—plans which included work as well as play.

Rosalie was charmed! "I am having such a good time, mother," she said one morning after a very busy hour. "I enjoy my reading, and lawn tennis, and boating as much again after I have helped you around the house! I don't know what people mean by complaining of work! I just despise lazy people, mother!"

When a few days afterward, the doctor said, very gravely, that Mrs. Lawrence must go to the White Mountains for change of air, Rosalie was earnest in her assurances that she could take charge of home matters, and make her father and brothers quite comfortable.

Left thus, Rosalie began her work with great glee. She was up early in the morning, busy as a bee, and happy as a bird all day long. She sent the cheeriest sort of letters to her mother, and did her utmost for those at home. Every one called her a "wonderful girl," a "heartsease," a "sunbeam," a "jewel." Dick declared that he'd rather have her for a sister than any woman in history, ancient or modern,—which remark, coming from Dick, Rosalie enjoyed as a high compliment.

Everything went on so smoothly that Rosalie was puzzled, more than ever, over those who get tired sometimes," and want to run away from work. "Nonsense!" she said, "one will be happy always, if one is only busy."

If this state of affairs had continued, she would never have known what it is to sympathize with those who are sometimes weak and down-hearted. It was high time, you see, that Rosalie should learn that it is not always sunshine, even along the path of duty!

Her trouble came in the form of a visitor to Dick. She was busy dusting the sitting-room one morning, when Dick looked in to say that he had just received a letter from his special friend Frank Leighton, and that Frank was coming to see him; he would be there by the next evening, perhaps.

"Dick Lawrence! You don't mean to say that one of your college friends is coming to make a visit while mother is away?"

"Why, yes, Rosalie; here is the letter."

"Telegraph him not to come!" said Rosalie.

"I cannot, Rosalie! He is on his way now He will be here by tea-time tomorrow."

"And I shall have to sit at the head of the table and make the coffee!" cried Rosalie, covering her face with her hands. "I wish that I could run away and hide. If it were not for father and Joe, I would go over to cousin Nell's, and let you and your friend keep house."

"I dare say that we should get along somehow," said Dick. very much surprised at his sister's mood. "Nonsense, Rosalie;" he continued, "Frank is the best fellow in the class. He's just splendid. He won't eat you, child, —I dare say he'll not notice you."

"I dare say not," replied Rosalie, flashing. "I suppose he'll be little enough of a gentleman to act just so.

"Why, what do you want?" Dick asked. "I thought that he would please you best that way. Girls are queer."

"So are boys; college boys especially. Besides, I hate to have visitors while mother is away."

"But what can I do?" exclaimed Dick. "Mother told me to invite Frank—that was before she knew about going to the mountains I know somebody, though, who said that none of the plans must be changed. The same person, too, said that every one should be made just as comfortable as if mother were at home. Easy enough to make promises, but not so easy to keep them."

So saying, Dick walked away very much offended.

Rosalie threw herself on the lounge, and indulged in a long fit of weeping. At last though she roused herself and began again to dust tables, chairs, and books. Afterward she went up to her own room. In passing her toilet-table she noticed that she had not turned over the leaf of her daily tablet. She did it at once, curious to see the text for the day. it was: "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." The very verse they had talked about in prayer-meeting the night before. Rosalie repeated it slowly going to the window, and looking out over the beautiful hills and fields of her country home.

"The 'race' here means the Christian life," she said "and one duty of my Christian life is to do, moment by moment, the work that God gives me,—not the work that he gives some one else. At least, that is the way Dr. Roland explained it in prayer-meeting last night. He says that it often seems easier to run somebody else's race than to run one's own. But that is not the word of command for us. Now think of this particular verse being my text for to-day. That is what I call strange. It seems like a message to me. I wonder if it is to make my work seem easier, or to keep me from wishing myself with mother among the White Mountains? Oh, dear! think of that strange boy coming here. There are ever so many extra things to do, but I don't mind that part. There is Dick, though, to make friends with; poor Dick! How helpless boys are! It depends upon me now whether or not his friend has a nice time. If mother were here, how lovely she would make everything for them. I suppose I ought to try my best. It is part of my 'race.' Why, certainly! If depends upon me now whether or not his friend has a nice time. If only I could make up my mind to run it 'with patience.' But hark! that is ten o'clock; I must not stop here another moment."

Rosalie did stop, however. The last part of the text took hold upon her heart just then. She repeated it very softly—"Looking unto Jesus." "I am glad that I know what that means," she said tenderly. "I couldn't run a step of the 'race' if I didn't know."

A few moments afterward, Dick, who was sitting on the piazza in rather a disconsolate mood, felt two arms thrown around his neck; turning he saw Rosalie, with a very penitent look upon her face.

"I am so sorry for being cross, Dick," she said. "I'll do the best that I can to give your friend a good time."

Before he could answer she was off to give directions for dinner, and to consult with Jane as to preparations for the coming visitor.

"I will help you all that I can, Miss Rosalie," Jane said—which promise made things look much brighter to Rosalie. "There isn't so very much to do," Jane went on in a business-like way. "We'll get up a company supper the first night; the young gentleman will be hungry, after his long journey and the drive from the station. We'll have spring chickens, and muffins, and coffee and a sponge cake, and"—

"Oh! we'll have some cut peaches, Jane," interrupted Rosalie. "I have been watching the peaches on that tree at the end of the yard, they are just ripe."

"And I'll see that we have good rich cream," said Jane nodding confidentially. We'll not let Mr. Dick miss his mother,—except, of course, for her merry way with his friends; he couldn't help missing that."

"No," Rosalie said, certain that she should stand too much in awe of Dick's friend to feel merry!

In the course of the day, Dick stopped at the sitting room door a second time.

"Hallo, Rosalie!" he said, "cannot you hang some more pictures in my room? You ought to see Frank's room. There isn't a bare place on the wall, scarcely."

"But where shall I get the pictures?" Rosalie asked.

"Oh, I don't know! Maybe you could spare some out of the parlor."

"Why, Dick Lawrence, how you talk!"

"Oh, well, never mind! I thought that you might scare some up somewhere. I want my room to look as fine as possible, you know."

"I don't believe that there is a room in the house to suit your friend," she said impatiently.

"Yes, now, your room is just splendid!" said Dick mischievously, making his escape to the piazza.

"What does he mean?" thought Rosalie. "Does he want me to give up my room? He is very much mistaken if he expects that. No, indeed!" she said to herself, running up and down stairs half a dozen times within the next hour, trying her best to forget all about Dick and his friend and the arrangement of the room.

She had come to it again however and her thoughts seemed to affect her in a curious way. She would peep into Dick's room for a moment and look at each piece of furniture as though she had never seen it before. Then she would go across the hall to her own room, and act in exactly the same way. At last she said so low that you must have been very close to have heard, "I will do it!" Then, pressing her lips together tight, as though she were afraid to trust herself to say anything more, she thought: "I will not tell Dick till the last moment. I will let it be a surprise!"

Then she remembered something that some one had said about its making people selfish to let them have their own way always. This troubled her. "I do not want to make Dick selfish," she thought; "but there is something that I do wish for him, oh, so much!"

And that wish for Dick, whatever it was, made her fingers wonderfully skilful, just then in the arrangement of her pretty room. She had an odd little way of talking to herself.

"I dare say that this fine Mr. Frank will laugh at my pictures. I suppose that in his home are none but the very best paintings and engravings. He cannot laugh at my books, though,—even he cannot have any better authors than Milton and Shakespeare and Jeremy Taylor. I don't suppose that there is anything in our house grand enough for him. Oh, well! he can look out on the beautiful hills and fields, no one can help thinking that they are lovely."

Five o'clock Wednesday afternoon! The carriage that had been sent to the station to meet the visitor was in sight at the turn of the road, by the school-house; just at that turn, the family at the farm always caught the first glimpse of their visitors from the city.

Joe was on the fence, with his spy-glass. "He has come!" he exclaimed. "I can see him as plain as the nose on your face! He is riding in front, with Dick."

Rosalie had run upstairs to open the shutters that had been closed all day against the sun; then into the parlor a moment, for the same purpose, and afterward into the tea-room, to make sure that all was right about the table. By this time, the carriage was at the door, and as her mother's representative, she must go forward to welcome Dick's friend. She felt awkward and diffident. But, the next moment she felt like laughing at herself.

"After all," she thought, "he is just a real polite, warm-hearted boy,—even if Dick does call him a college man! I shall not be the least bit afraid of him."

"Come, old fellow!" said Dick, preparing to lead the way upstairs to his own room, waiting a moment, to hear what Rosalie would say to him. She whispered a word or two, "To please you, Dick," she said in a low tone.

"Your room? It that so?" he exclaimed, with a pleased smile. "Why, that is splendid! Thank you."

Rosalie felt very happy. She did not regret having given up her room, even though she had to go to a smaller one in the third story. She did not once think of herself at the tea-table. The chickens and coffee and muffins were a success, and Jane waited even better than usual.

Frank fell right in with the family ways. He seemed so much pleased with everything that nobody could help feeling pleased with him. They enjoyed the holidays all the more for his presence among them.

Yet there were times when Rosalie felt out of heart, and almost ready to give up the "race." Things seemed so tiresome, and she could see no good coming from all her self-denial; sometimes she was afraid that her wish for Dick would never come true. He was so anxious to have a good time himself, that he appeared quite forgetful about the comfort of others.

"Dick never seems to think that I get tired or that I have given up a great deal to please him," she thought. But Dick did think, although he appeared so careless and selfish. I really believe that he began to feel just the least bit ashamed of himself. "What makes you so good, Rosalie?" he asked, one day.

One Sunday afternoon Rosalie did not feel like walking up the hill to the old school-house to teach her class. She wondered if some one else could not take it for that day. Then, like a flash, came the thought of "running the race,"—doing one's own work! She put on her hat, and, taking an umbrella, went out of the gate up the hill.

Dick and Frank were on the fence, making plans for the future, when they should have become great men.

Rosalie invited them to go to Sunday-school but they laughed, said it was too warm, and begged to be excused. Each was busy with his own thoughts after that, till Frank looked up and said, in his bright, quick way: "Dick, what makes your sister so unselfish?"

"Just what makes some other persons so, I suppose," Dick replied after a moment's hesitation. "Don't you know, Frank?"

"Yes," said Frank, decidedly. "Now why do not you and I try the same way? With all our fine talk, I do not believe we shall amount to much till we enlist."

Dick knew that Frank meant enlist as a soldier of Jesus Christ.

"I've been thinking a good deal about it lately," he said.

"So have I," said Frank. "Do you know what set me to thinking?—it was just that kind, unselfish way that your sister has?"

Dick grasped Frank's hand warmly, exclaiming, "Why, old fellow, that is just the way it has been with me!"

How do you suppose Rosalie felt, some time afterward, when she found that her wish had been granted?—*S. S. Times.*

PUZZLES.

RIDDLE.

When with Justice's sword the warden
Drove our parents from the garden,
Their sweetest joy was left behind;
And since, in grief and pain and loss,
And with burdened thorn-crowned cross,
Man has sought in vain that joy to find.

One wished for wings that he might seek
In some more favored spot;
And one with wings, and spirit meek,
Sought long yet found it not.

They who to cities of the plain
From the Avenger fled;
And the demoniac wild with pain
Who dwelt among the dead;

Saint or sinner; vile or holy;
Each have longed this joy to win;
Strong or weak, the high or lowly,
Would ope their door to welcome in.

Beyond the addition or substraction,
Beyond the division and distraction,
Of this puzzling sum of life;
The long-sought answer there remaineth
For him who in this life attaineth
Victory over self and sin and strife.

CURTAILMENTS.

1. Curtail a metal and leave a meadow.
2. Curtail a fine cloth and leave a decree.
3. Curtail a level surface and leave a scheme.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

My *first* was one of Egypt's kings—
Small honor to his name now clings;
My *second* was a kingdom great
Of Gentile race that reigned in state;
Urged by my *third*, some gain renown,
And others gain a blood-stained crown;
My *fourth* is sought by every one,
And merit claims it as its own.
Transpose six letters and you may
Find these four words on any day.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters, and am the name of a celebrated composer.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11 is a country.
My 5, 11, 10, 12, 3 is an animal.
My 6, 8, 9, 13 is closed.
My 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 is hasty.
My 8, 9, 4, 10 is to pursue.

HIDDEN CITIES OF SCRIPTURE.

1. You must cross the ford, or go further down stream.
2. Come, then, on Friday.
3. You near the door, peep! He suspects!
4. It is a large bay horse.
5. The bronchial tubes are affected.
6. The poem is pretty; read it, Ella.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

Charade.—Mail carrier.

Progressive Half Square.—

H
H O
H O A
H O A R
H O A R D
H O A R D S

Anagrams.—1. Regent. 2. Profit. 3. Prepare. 4. Panacea. 5. Manacles. 6. Intensity. 7. Genius. 8. Distance. 9. Neutral. 10. Coherent. 11. Medicine. 12. Entire. 13. Enigma.

Hidden Rivers.—James, Volga, Elbe. Red, Po, Dee, Ural, Fox, Pedee.

Riddle.—Window.

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

MARCH 31.

What hath God wrought?—Num. xxiii. 23.

He hath delivered my soul in peace from the battle that was against me.—Ps. lv. 10.

Thou hast delivered my soul from death: wilt not Thou deliver my feet from falling, that I may walk before God in the light of the living?—Ps. lvi. 13.

Thy God whom thou servest continually, He will deliver thee.—Dan. vi. 16.

APRIL 1.

What think ye of Christ?—Matt. xxii. 42.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us.—Gal. iii. 13.

The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.—Isa. liii. 6.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MISS.

"And shall I dance my last quadrille?"
A maiden faintly said;
"My last? I really think I will"—
Then tossed her dainty head;
And as she mused—alone and still,
Her fancy backward fled.

"There was a season—is it past?
When I was Fashion's pride;
Ah me! why flew those hours so fast?
Yes, I had rather died
Than dreamed of murmuring 'my last';
Mischances I defied.

"It cannot be:—just mark that girl—
She knows she's slaying hearts,
As in the mazy polka's whirl
She scatters Cupid's darts;
Hers *is* a sweet entrancing curl—
How well she plays her parts!

"Why not? Life's but a varied stage,
My day is not yet done;
I feel not yet the clutch of age—
I've laurels to be won;
There's time enough for precepts sage,
When youth is all outrun.

"I'm told I'm beautiful—don't talk—
My face has still its charm;
Good gracious! what a frumpy gawk
Is clasped by his strong arm
That oft encircled me! I'll balk
Her, just for fun—no harm.

"Yet stay! when did I first come out?
It must be years ago;
Nineteen or twenty? I'm in doubt—
I've had swarms, swarms of beaux;
Where are they all? They're not about;
I'd really like to know.

"Some must have died. Have died? of course,
There was young Major B.,
He caught some horrid thing—got hoarse,
And went away to sea;
Then fell a victim to remorse,
Because—refused by me!

"Poor Major! Hm! It was too bad,
He never used to flirt;
Most majors did. I feel half-sad;
I'm sure I never hurt
His feelings so—the stupid lad!
O what a hideous skirt!

"Some must have married—little Y:—
Who could have loved that man?
What? did I really have a sigh?
Oh yes, you use your fan
Miss, fairly well—not quite so high,
Don't spoil your pretty plan.

"I sighed? Well, I called back to mind
This very room, how strange!
This very room; and I reclined
Just there; now, what a range
Of faces new! why, yes, the blind
Is just the same—no change.

"We had been dancing; then apart
From all the crowd we drew,
I was decked out in gayest art,
I looked him through and through;
He tried to speak—I gave a start
As if I'd caught the clue.

"He led me to yon quiet nook,
And breathed his vows of love;
My cheek grew scarlet, and I shook
My tiny foot; my glove
Dropped on the floor; and next he took
My hand and called me—dove.

"He vowed I was his true ideal,
His angel, goddess fair—
I wonder if that man can feel
In yonder old nook there
Just what he felt; it seems so real
As I watch that young pair.

"By all the gods he begged my hand—
I never should repent;
He had no money—had no land,
Knew naught of cent percent;
But what were these? Mere shifting sand—
No sooner got than spent!

"He was an innocent young thing,
I liked him—in a way;
I thought it cruel thus to wring
His heart-strings, e'en in play;
But yet I told him not to bring
His love to me—said 'nay.'

"He led me back; he disappeared,
I never saw him more.
The postman left me, as I feared,
Three years ago, no, four,
His wedding cards; a note appeared—
He might call on his tour.

"He did not call; why, I can't tell;
I long to see his wife;
Was Mrs. Y. a ball-room belle,
Or taken from low life?
Y's fate was still unsealed; ah, well!
The world with lies is rife.

"And Y has married! I'm still left,
Though I've waltzed so long;
I feel so lonely, so bereft,
Amid this upstart throng;
A heart was once my usual theft—
There's surely something wrong.

"Do people marry who don't dance?
I'll go and ask Mamma;
They manage matters well in France,
At least, so says Papa,
And adds, it's rather old to prance
At thirty-eight! Sessa!

"Hush, hush! he comes, the only one
Of all that early race,
The last lone man—still full of fun—
He sees this vacant place;
I don't think he intends a pun,
There's something in his face.

"He's sitting by me—very near—
I'll look quite unconcerned,
I fancy Jones is true, sincere;
Why have not mankind learned
To go straight to the point? 'tis clear
They don't—Jones shan't be spurned.

"'Miss Gamma' (how my pulses beat!)
'We're two old fogies now;
This ball's my last, I'm obsolete,
The furrows line my brow;
And yet my life is incomplete,
It is so—you'll allow.

"'I hope to try another world,
That is, if it exist;
My flaunting colors shall be furled;
Perchance I can subsist
A (sobersides')—and then he twirled
His whiskers—(had I missed?)

"'And yet I'd like to dance once more,
With you—my last quadrille;
You won't refuse—a splendid floor—
You'll come—I know you will;
Then you can open a new score'—
(I felt a sudden chill)

"I answered that I should retire
For ever, from that night;
My thoughts were his; I did admire
His resolution's height,
In fact it was my one desire
Affection to requite.

* * * * * *

"I took his arm, my eyes were dim,
But nothing more he said;
We danced—my head was in a swim,
The vision dear was dead;
I was not chosen wife by him;
So I went home—to bed."

MEW.

Montreal, March, 1883.

Miscellaneous.

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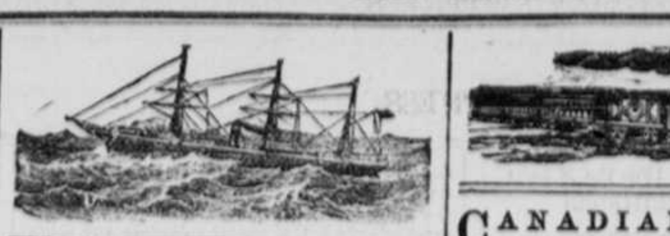
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Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. *Second Cabin* accommodations unexcelled.

State-rooms all on main deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep or pigs carried.

Fall and Winter Cabin Rates:

First Cabin, outward and prepaid tickets, $60 and $75; excursion tickets, $110 and $125.

Second Cabin, outward and prepaid tickets, $50. Exursion tickets, $90.

Excursion tickets good to return before July 31st, 1883.

Steerage to Antwerp, $26. From Antwerp, $20, Round trip, $43.50 For freight and passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 55 Broadway, N. Y., Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO., 354 St. Paul st., Montreal.

CANADA SHIPPING CO.
BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS
DIRECT SAILINGS BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK,
And connecting by continuous Rail at latter Port with Montreal, and all important places in Canada and the West.

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

LAKE HURON	March	31
LAKE NEPIGON	April	11
LAKE WINNIPEG	"	18
LAKE MANITOBA	"	25

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, from Montreal to Liverpool, $57.50; Steerage, $27.50. Return Cabin passage, $105.

For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in New York, to SEAGER BROS., 63 Beaver street; or to

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

1883.
WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, in Antwerp
Owners and General Agents,

Steamers of this well known and old established Line between Antwerp and Canada will sail as follows:

SS. HELVETIA, from Antwerp for Halifax, on or about 1st March.

SS. HERMANN, from Antwerp for Boston, 1st April

SS. HELVETIA, from Antwerp for Montreal direct, 20th April.

Through Bills of Lading granted at low rates of freight from Antwerp to Montreal and other parts of the Dominion. The White Cross Line steamers offer superior accommodation for Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage passengers.

For rates of Freight, Passage and other particulars apply to

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp.
MUNDERLOH & CO., General Agents,
Montreal.

IMPORTANT
TO SHIPPERS FROM ANTWERP.
ANTWERP AND CANADA DIRECT.

The Belgian steamer "BELGICA," will leave Antwerp for Quebec and Montreal, direct, on the 25th April.

Through Bills of Lading to all parts of Canada and the United States granted.

For rates of freight and other information apply to

Messrs. KENNEDY & HUNTER,
Antwerp,
Or to WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
317 St. Paul st., Montreal
And at West India Wharf, Halifax, N.S.

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

	Tons		Tons
ONTARIO	3,157	BROOKLYN	3,600
MISSISSIPPI	2,680	MONTREAL	3,284
DOMINION	3,176	TORONTO	3,284
TEXAS	2,700	SARNIA	3,850
OREGON	3,856	VANCOUVER	5,700
QUEBEC	2,700		

DATES OF SAILING
From Portland to Liverpool:

*SARNIA	
BROOKLYN	5th April.
*OREGON	12th April.
TORONTO	19th April.
*SARNIA	3rd May.

Rates of Passage:

Cabin, Montreal to Liverpool, $57.50, $67.50, $77.50; return, $101.25, $121.25 and $141.25. Intermediate, $45.50; Steerage $30.

*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

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 Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery; in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court

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. BATTERSBY,
264 and 266 St. James st., corner McGill, Montreal.



CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY.
EASTERN DIVISION.

THE FAST LINE! *THE DIRECT LINE!*
The Thoroughly First-Class Line
—FOR—
OTTAWA
(THE CAPITAL OF THE DOMINION),
AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

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

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 8th, 1883,
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ 103 ST. JAMES STREET.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

Montreal, Jan. 6th 1883,

CENTRAL VERMONT Railway.
OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.

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

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

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

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

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

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 or via Fitchburg, for Greenfield, Northampton, Holyoke and Springfield, without change; to New London, Hartford, New Haven and New York.

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

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

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

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

For Tickets and Freight Rates apply at Central Vermont Railway Office, 136 St. James st.

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

BOSTON OFFICE, 260 Washington street.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 271 Broadway.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Sup't.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Passenger Agt.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY
AND
MONTREAL AND BOSTON AIR LINE.
The direct and best route to
BOSTON,
Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Manchester, Worcester, Providence, and all New England Cities, and
The only line running THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAINS to
PORTLAND,
Trains leave Montreal

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

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

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

This train will stop only at principal stations.

Baggage checked through, and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Station, thus saving all trouble to passengers at the boundary line.

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

T. A. MACKINNON, Asst. Manager.
BRADLEY BARLOW, Prest. & Genl. Manager.

Educational

FOR PRIVATE Lessons in English, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Letter-writing and French; also the Piano and Concertina, apply (in the afternoon) to Mrs. LONG, No. 43 Aylmer street, between St. Catherine and Berthelet streets. Evening Lessons for those employed during the day.

WHYTE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 262 St. Charles Borromme street. Day and evening classes. Afternoon class for young ladies. Pupils may enter at any time.

NOTICE.

Mrs. LAY'S Classes will re-assemble for the Spring Term, on MONDAY, April 2nd. 1738 St. Catherine st.

Professional.

MACLAREN & LEET,
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163 St. James street, Montreal.
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UNIVERSITY DISPENSARY.
DISEASES OF CHILDREN TREATED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Diseases of the Skin, treated every MONDAY at ONE o'clock, and FRIDAY at TWO o'clock.
Advice and Medicines Free.
7 ST URBAIN STREET.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains Arrive at the Bonnaventure Depot as Follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, &c., at 8.50 a.m. and 9.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.00 a.m. Kingston at 6 p.m. Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.45 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Lachine, 7.50, 8.45, 10 a.m., 1.25, 4.25, 5.55, 7.25 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 6 a.m., Quebec mixed, 10 p.m., Island Pond and way stations, 12 noon, St. Hyacinthe, 8.50 a.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland, St. Albans, 8.25 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Via Springfield, 8.25 a.m. Boston, via C.V.R.R., 8.25 a.m., 8.00 p.m. New York via Rouse's Point, 8.25 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Hemmingford, 8.50 a.m. Rouse's Point 2.15 p.m. Magog, Waterloo, Granby 8.25 a.m.

Boston, via S. E. R.R., 8.45 a.m. Boston and Portland 9.10 p.m.

Richford, Knowlton and way stations 8.45 a.m.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot as Follows

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, &c., 9.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Brockville, mixed, 12.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5 p.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Lachine, 7, 7.55, 9.00 a.m., 12 noon, 3.30, 5, 6.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 10 p.m. Island Pond, Three Rivers, and Richmond 3.15 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5 p.m. Quebec, mixed, 7 a.m.

SOUTH—New York, Troy, Rutland and St. Albans, 7.15 a.m. and 3.20 p.m. Via Springfield, 9.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Boston, via C.V.R.R., 7.15, 9 a.m., 3.20 and 6.30 p.m. New York via Rouse's Point, 7.15 a.m., 3.20 p.m.

Hemmingford, 4 p.m. Rouse's Point, Waterloo, Granby and Magog at 3.20 p.m.

Boston and Portland, via S.E.R R., 9 a.m. Boston and New England Points, 6.30 p.m.

Trains Arrive at Dalhousie Square as follows:

Ottawa, 1.05 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 9.58 p.m., and Mixed, 7 p.m., Brockville, Perth and Ottawa, 1.05 p.m., Pembroke and Ottawa, 9.58 p.m. St. Jerome at 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. St. Lin at 9.30 a.m. St. Eustache, 9.30 a.m.

Trains Leave Dalhousie Square as follows:

Ottawa at 9.30 a.m., 4.20 p.m. and 6.05 p.m. Mixed at 3.50 a.m. Ottawa and Pembroke at 9.30 a.m. Ottawa, Perth and Brockville, 6.05 p.m. St. Jerome at 12 noon and 5 p.m. St. Lin at 5 p.m. St. Eustache, 5 p.m.

North Shore Railway, Hochelaga Depot.

For Quebec, 3, and 10 p.m. For Joliette, 5.15 p.m. From Quebec, 6.30, a.m. 4.00 p.m. From Joliette 8.0 a.m.

Montreal and Sorel Railway.

Arrive from Sorel at 10.45 a.m.
Leave Bonaventure Depot at 5.10 p.m.

CENTS FOR SALE,
At the WITNESS OFFICE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



CLUB SMOKING-ROOM,
6.30 p. m.

Octogenarian—"Let me offer you a light, and save you the trouble of getting up!"

Youth—"A.—tha-a-nks! So kind of you!"

Octogenarian—"Don't mention it! I always make a point of being civil to rich young men who smoke and drink sherry just before dinner!"

Youth—"A—why?"

Octogenarian—"Well—they might perhaps mention me in their wills, you know!"

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE!"

"The truth is," said Mr. Haberdasher, as he leaned back in his easy chair, "the girls are lazy, and, if we give them stools to sit on, they will shirk their work and loll about half their time. I never encourage habits of idleness. 'By industry we thrive,' you know. Jack, here, hand me the paper, and then run over to Maduro's and get me half a dozen of his best Havanas;" and then he settled himself so that the cushion would fit well in the small of his back and proceeded to look over the "Political Outlook," while the head shop-walker said, "Certainly, sir," and went back to his duties.

ROMIEU AND THE RAIN.

Romieu, the famous Parisian wit, was one day caught in a shower, and forced to seek refuge in a door-way of the Opera house. It was six o'clock already, and he held an engagement at the Café de Paris for that very hour. The rain fell in torrents. There was no carriage to be had. He had no umbrella. What was to be done? While he was lamenting his bad luck, a gentleman with a large umbrella passed by. Romieu was seized with a sudden inspiration. He rushed out and grasped the stranger by the arm, and gravely installed himself under the protecting umbrella. "I am overjoyed to see you," he immediately began. "I have been looking for you for two weeks. I wanted to tell you about Clementine." Without giving the stranger time to express his surprise, Romieu rattled away with gossip and anecdote until he had led the unknown companion to the door of the Café de Paris. Then he glanced at him with a face of well-feigned astonishment. "Pardon, monsieur," he cried; "it seems I am mistaken," "I believe so," said the stranger. "The deuce!" added Romieu. "Be discreet; don't repeat what I have told you." "I promise you." "A thousand pardons." Romieu hastened within the *café* and amid great laughter told the adventure to his friends. Suddenly one of them said, "Your cravat is rumpled." Romieu put his hand to his neck and turned pale. His pin, a valuable sapphire, was gone. On further examination his purse and watch were found to be gone. The man with the umbrella was a pickpocket.

A BAD JOB.

A Detroit milkman some time since secured a customer whom he soon discovered meant to pay in promises, but he realized that if he quit serving her he stood no chance of collecting the debt already contracted. He, therefore, planned to oblige her to dismiss him, and began by adding one-fourth water to the milk. No fault being found he put in fifty percent of water. Three days passed without complaint, and the amount of water rose to seventy-five percent. In three or four days more he served her with two quarts of water colored by a gill of milk. Next morning he expected to hear from it, but as the servant girl made no complaints he asked:

"How does the family like the milk?"

"Pretty well, I guess."

"No complaints?"

"Not as I've heard. Missus is a widow, you know, and doesn't drink tea or coffee on account of the dyspepsia, and the boarders have all they can do to complain of the butter."

The man gave it up as a bad job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ADVICE TO REPORTERS.

At the first meeting of the Harvard Temperance League the Rev. Edward Everett Hale said: "I well remember the severest day of my experience, when, as a reporter of a daily paper, I reported the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument. There were ten reporters at work, and we had to take down in shorthand the oration of Webster, the speeches in Faneuil hall and the address of President Taylor. We went to work at ten a.m., and the one best off got done at four the next morning. Of those who had bottles of beer to stimulate them not one is alive now, and not one died an honorable death. The men who have lived were those who stuck to cold water, which is the only thing for a literary man to use."

A NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN were talking about weather prophets—the comparative merits of Wiggins, Vennor, &c., this morning. After one very orthodox disciple of Wiggins had delivered himself, a solemn-faced man remarked in a matter of fact tone: "It's curious, but it's a fact, that every big storm comes within three days of Sunday." "Is that so!" exclaimed the crowd. "It's so: it has been a proven fact," said the solemn man solemnly. And the point was too fine for them to see.—*Lewiston Journal.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE has passed a law making it a crime for a legislator to accept free passes from any railway company. These legislators have passed this law to protect themselves. From now on, when a railway lobbyist wants to bribe a legislator, the former will have to come down with the actual cash, instead of handing out free passes. The Pennsylvania legislator evidently agrees with the old darkey who said he had no use for a nigger who would sell his vote for a drink of whiskey, instead of demanding ten dollars.—*Texas Siftings.*

A MAN was quietly munching on a piece of pie in a saloon, on Friday morning, when a look of distress suddenly displaced the serene expression on his face. Taking something from between his teeth, and looking at it, he cried to the waiter, "Here, you, there's a stone I found in this pie!" The waiter took it, glanced at it critically, and, handing it back, briefly said, "It's no good to us; you can have it."—*Danbury News.*

HAPPY CONCLUSIONS—Dividends.

TREATING.

A party of three or four gentlemen who were in a hotel in this village a few days before the election were invited to "take something" by one of their number. After they had taken it and chatted a few minutes another of the party solemnly suggested that it would be well to "take something." They accepted the invitation and took something again. Then they started out, and in a few minutes, as they were passing a dry goods store another of the party stopped them and said:

"Let's go in and 'take something.'"

"Why, that's a dry goods store," said one of the party.

"Well, what of it? Come in."

In they marched, and arranging themselves before the counter, the gentleman who had invited them propounded the question, "What will you take?"

One of the party took a box of collars, another took a clean shirt. When the bill had been settled and they had walked out, they looked at each other rather sheepishly and began to see for the first time the foolishness of the "treating" business.—*Middleton Press.*

A GLADSTONIAN ANECDOTE.

The affection and respect with which England's Premier is regarded among his Midlothian constituents is picturesquely shown by the following conversation which took place during the notable campaign of 1880 between a Dalkeith minister and a workingman. Said the latter: "Do you see that hand?" "Yes; it seems to be a hardworking hand." "Ay, but that's no what I mean. Do you see that hand?" "Yes." "That hand shook Mr. Gledstane's hand the day!" "Yes!" "Aye, that hand shook Mr. Gledstane's hand the day, and what's mair, that hand shook Mrs. Gledstane's hand the day; aye, and what's mair, that hand shook Miss Gledstane's hand the day!" Then looking at the brawny member with undisguised admiration, "Noo, d'ye think I should wash it?"

THE INJUDICIOUS USE of metaphors has occasionally created great amusement both in the old Irish and English Houses of Commons. The other night Mr. Callon, M.P. for Louth, a stanch opponent of the Sunday Closing and Permissive Bill and personally a great benefactor to the revenue, replying to the Irish Attorney-General, said: "The facts relied on by the learned gentlemen are very strange. Now, Mr. Speaker, I can swallow a good deal. ("Hear, hear." "Quite true." "Begorra you can," and roars of laughter.) I repeat, I can swallow a good deal ("Hear, hear," and a fresh volley of laughter), but I can't swallow that." A few nights before in a debate which had to do with the Jews, Baron de Worms had just remarked, "We owe much to the Jews," when there came a feeling groan from a well-known member in his back corner, "We do."—*Hamilton Times.*

APROPOS of the recent death of Heine's wife whose temper was said to be not of the sweetest, the following words of the famous poet are recalled: "I mean to leave all my money to my wife, on condition that she shall marry again. I long to be regretted after I am dead, and I am certain that whoever marries her will regret as long as he lives that I ever died." But all Heine's money was only a thousand dollars a year, and this his widow had without changing her name.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A GOOD STORY is related of an English theatrical manager, who by thrift and hard work has amassed a very handsome fortune. Previous to a pantomine one of the traps needed repair, and the head carpenter went to the manager, and informed him that it could not be done in the dark. "Well, lad, thee won't have the gas," answered the manager; "here, tak' this and buy a candle," and he handed him a halfpenny. The carpenter pleaded that they wanted two in order to show a light on the subject. "How long will t' job tak' thee?" asked the manager. "About ten minutes" was the reply. "Then cut t' candle in two," said the theatrical Crœsus; "thee won't have any more brass (money)."

MR. AND MRS. R. REDBREAST have not yet taken up their residence in Montreal this season, but a sign of spring is visible at T. J. Dawson's store, 239 St. James street, in the many pretty hats and bonnets which, interspersed with laces, handkerchiefs, collars and other new and artistic fancy goods, adorn his window.

IT IS SAID that Richard Dalton, the nine-year-old son of the superintendent of the Senate folding-room, is the only person who ever remained in the Senate Chamber during an executive session who was not a sworn officer of that body. This he did on the Sunday on which the last session came to a close. When his father asked him why he remained in the Chamber, he gave the very natural reason that he wanted to see what the Senators did.—*Harper's Weekly.*

"TRUE GLORY takes root and even spreads; all false pretences, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long." So said Cicero, and how well such remarks apply to the "Williams" Sewing Machine! Its popularity continually "spreads" for the simple reason that everyone has found out that there is no "counterfeit" about *it*.

NEW CURATE: "Then, do I understand that your aunt is on your father's side or your mother's?"

Country lad: "Zometimes one and zometimes t'other, 'ceptin' when feyther whacks them both, sir."

"I HOLD it truth with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,"
That a good in any zones
The "Fluid Beef"'s the best of things!

DOUGLAS JERROLD, being a very nervous man, usually suffered torments of apprehension on the first representation of any of his pieces. A brother dramatist—remarkable for his successful specimens of "fair adaptation" or imitation from the French—on one such occasion sought to rally the trembling scribe by stating that he himself never felt any nervousness on the first production of his own pieces. "Oh, my boy," said Douglas, "but then you are always so sure of success! Your pieces have all been tried before."

"HAMLET" without the character of the "Prince of Denmark" would be just about as complete as a play as a house without that piece of both useful and ornamental furniture known as a "Williams" Sewing Machine would be as a house!

DIDO AMERICANIZED.—It was an Albany schoolboy who, believing in translations as free as the genius of his country, translated Virgil's *dux femina facti* (a woman the leader in the deed), the fact is, woman is a duck."

"GOOD TASTE is the flower of good sense." Ladies, show your good taste by purchasing your spring hats and bonnets at T. J. Dawson's, 239 St. James street, and your friends will admire your good sense, and imitate the example you have set them.

UTTER NEGATION.—The tendency of the uneducated to reduplicate the negative has seldom been better illustrated than in the following half-indignant enquiry, attributed to a huntsman in Sussex, who, the fox having run to earth, exclaimed with ungrammatical energy, "What, hasn't nobody got never a tarrier as can't show us nothin' where the old fox has gone!"

"TEA DRUNKARD" is a term used throughout Russia, and implies that the cup which cheers *does* inebriate also, if zealously adhered to. Strong tea is well known to be a powerful though fleeting excitant of the nervous system, and there is something rational about such an epithet as tea drunkard after all, but who has ever heard of a person getting drunk on beef? That splendid preparation Johnston's "Fluid Beef" stimulates the system thoroughly, but in taking *it* one doesn't run the slightest risk of ever becoming intoxicated!

LOOKED AT NAUTICALLY.—An old sailor was observed to be always hanging about the door of a church when a marriage was taking place. He explained that he liked to see the tide going out.

MR. H. F. MACCARTHY Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

AT THE CAFE:—"Walter, take away this soup, it is as cold as ice." "Oh, you must be mistaken, sir! I tasted it as I was bringing it and it's nice and hot, sir." "Tasted it!" "Oh, no, sir. Beg pardon, sir; I wouldn't think of doing such a thing, sir. I only just put my finger into it, sir."

MR. R. J. CUTHBERTSON, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure; in fact, they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a Royal Remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

AN AMBITIOUS ACTOR confided to a friend that he intended to strike out a line for himself. "Not one in the part I've written for you," shouted a tyrannical author.—*Punch.*

PHOSPHATINE.—An almost certain cure for pulmonary consumption and all chronic and wasting diseases. The greatest medical discovery of the nineteenth century; a scientifically prepared remedy, free from quackery; pure, delicious, natural and permanent in its results. Its efficacy is something wonderful; discovered by Prof. G. Lowe Austin, Boston, Mass. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

THE *Athenæum* commits itself to the assertion that "there are very few women's novels with the heroine of which a male reader is disposed to fall in love."—*Harper's Weekly.*

YEARS of suffering may be avoided by taking Dr. Van Buren's Kidney cure. It was never known to fail in relieving at once, and effecting a complete cure of diseases of the kidneys.

"PHYSICIANS say," wrote William Cullen Bryant, "that the patient's desire to see the doctor is very sure to increase with the lateness and unseasonableness of the hour."

A MINISTER'S EVIDENCE.—The all prevalent malady of civilized life is dyspepsia. The Rev. W. E. Gifford, of Bothwell, was cured of dyspepsia and liver complaint that rendered his life almost a burden. The cure was completed by three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

IN BURMAH an editor receives elephants in payment for subscriptions. There being no elephants in this country most people pay in trade dollars.—*Philadelphia News.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.—It is a remarkable fact that W. A. Edgers, of Frankville, who was so far gone with liver and kidney complaint that his life was despaired of was cured with four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. At one time he lay a fortnight without an operation of the bowels.

A BOSTON POET asks if he shall desire "the blossomed languorous months his realm to be, and south winds blowing from the sea," and answers: "Ah, no! ah, no! The starry winter for my heritage, the enchanted silence and the roaming snow." Beautiful! Beautiful! Probably his winter ulster is superb and it's the only decent garment he has got.—*Boston Post.*

ONE OF MANY.—Mr. R. W. Carmichael, chemist and druggist, of Belleville, writes as follows: "Your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale, and are patronized by the best families here and surrounding country, and all attest to its virtues with unqualified satisfaction."

A BAND OF INDIANS from the far west recently visited New Haven, and when they heard the Yale boys yell they drew apart and wept to think how they had been fooling themselves for years with the idea that they knew how to howl.—*Boston Post.*

A VOICE FROM THE UNITED STATES.—I have suffered for the last twenty years with dyspepsia and general debility, and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent. A. Lough, Alpena, Michigan, U.S.

"BEWARE!"

He (poetical).—"Oh, Amanda! Why do you shrink from my embrace as the startled fawn trembles at the rustling of the autumn *leaves*? Why——" She—"'Cause I've just been vaccinated!"—*Punch.*

ALTHOUGH the liquor made from Rowntrees' Prize Medal Rock Cocoa will be found thinner than that made from other Cocoas, which are largely composed of Farina (upon which duty has been paid as Cocoa), it will be found richer in those attributes the property peculiar to Cocoa, and those buying it will pay only for what they ask and get, while in the other case they pay for farina at the rate of Cocoa. Consumers will, therefore, find Rowntrees' Prize Medal Cocoa cheapest in actual use, as well as better than any in the Market, they being the only manufacturers of this article.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Put the required quantity (about a quarter of an ounce) of Cocoa into a cup, pour on just enough boiling water to cover the Cocoa; let it stand a minute or two, then press it down to a smooth paste, and fill up with boiling water, or better still, with boiling milk and water. A minute's gentle boiling will improve the flavor.

"THE GOOSE with the golden eggs!" said Mrs. Ramsbotham. "Ah, I suppose that was one of the geese that saved the capital—a thing very few geese do in the present day."—*Punch.*

LAST EDITION.

OUTRAGEOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MR. CHARLES CUSHING, THE WELL-KNOWN NOTARY, KNOCKED DOWN, MALTREATED AND ROBBED—HE IS SEVERELY BEATEN ABOUT THE HEAD AND FACE—NO CIVIC PROTECTION.

An outrageous affair occurred last evening on Dorchester street, west, which will arouse a feeling of indignation in the minds of all who read the narrative given below. It appears that at about twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock last evening Mr. Charles Cushing, the well known notary, was walking home. While on Dorchester street, half-way between the residence of the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and the Western Hospital, he was met by an ordinary old-fashioned carter's sleigh. As Mr. Cushing was walking in the centre of the road, owing to the condition of the sidewalks, he drew aside to permit the sleigh to pass. In the vehicle there was another man besides the driver. To the utter astonishment of Mr. Cushing this man leaped from the sleigh upon him, and, unnerved by the sudden onset, he was knocked down. His assailant was upon him before he could arise, and had him by the throat. Then a struggle ensued, during which Mr. Cushing shouted loudly for help. He managed to throw his assailant off, when the driver of the vehicle joined in the attack and jumped twice upon the head of the prostrate gentleman, when he ceased his cries. The foremost assailant then rifled one of his pockets of several bills of small denomination and giving him a parting kick on the head jumped into the sleigh. The driver shouted to him, "why don't you go all through him. "But the robber answered something that was inaudible, and the pair drove off. Mr. Cushing then arose and pursued the sleigh, shouting for help as he ran; but the ruffians, turning their horse's head down Atwater Avenue, he did not care to follow them. He then proceeded to the Police Station on St. Catherine street, near Guy street, where he reported the circumstances.

Our reporter called on Mr. Cushing this afternoon. He shows the marks of severe kicks on the bridge of his nose and forehead, on his ears and head. He remarked that having frequently seen a policeman on that beat, he thought the officer should have been within earshot of such an occurrence. When he reported the circumstance to the officer in charge of the station, he replied that Mr. Cushing could not have called very loudly or he would have been heard by the officer, on duty who should have been there at about that time. When Mr. Cushing told him he had called loud enough to be heard on Sherbrooke street, the officer commenced a long explanation in the midst of which Mr. Cushing walked away, indignant at the lack of protection afforded.

Mr. Cushing offers to give fifty or one hundred dollars for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of both or either of the parties who assaulted him and a further sum for the conviction of the police officer through whose neglect the street was left unprotected. He describes the sleigh as an old-fashioned one, with low doors, dark buffaloes robes, and drawn by a dark brown horse. The man who first attacked him was of middle height, spare white face and shaven.

There can be only one opinion concerning this matter, and that is that the police should lose no time and spare no effort to seek out the perpetrators of this outrage.

STRIKING PRINTERS.

The compositors of the *Star* newspaper, who are members of the Montreal Typographical Union, went out on strike, it is claimed by the *Star*, without having given any warning or notice whatever. It appears that a deputation of three compositors called upon Mr. Graham and represented to him that they had heard that the *Star* had furnished some mattrices to the Toronto *Telegram*, the compositors of which were on strike.

Mr. Graham replied that this had been done while he was absent at Quebec, but would not again occur. Mr. Graham asked if there were any other grievances and the men told him that they objected to working with non-Union men and girls, four of the latter being employed on the newspaper.

To this Mr. Graham replied that he would give them an answer when the men returned to their cases. This done, and after mature deliberation, apparently, he replied that he could not accede to their wishes.

He then asked if there were any other complaints and the men answered that there were none. The men then left their cases and the strike was commenced without further provocation.

ELLIOTT AND PAULSEN.

THE CANADIAN READY BUT THE NORWEGIAN NOT SO.—ELLIOTT GOES ALL THE WAY TO ST. JOHN.—"THE ICE IS TOO BAD."

Mr. Elliott, who led the band of skaters who defeated Herr Axel Paulsen the European champion in this city, in response to an invitation from the directors of the Victoria Rink, St. John, N. B., went all the way to that city to skate a race against Mr. Paulsen, who had been complaining there of unfairness in the management of the race he lost here.

A five-mile race was arranged to take place on Wednesday last, but when that day arrived the announcement was made that the event was indefinitely postponed, Paulsen having refused to skate on the ground that the ice was not sufficiently good. Mr. Elliott was willing to meet Mr. Paulsen anywhere, and thought the ice was good enough for a race, and he was to have participated in a local race last night.

MR. MOUSSEAU'S LITTLE LIBEL SUIT.

MR. FORTIER DEMANDS $10,000 OF THE PREMIER—OTHER SUITS THREATENED.

The action of damages for alleged libel against the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, Prime Minister, by Mr. Felix Fortier, was entered in Court yesterday morning and is for the sum of $10,000. Mr. Isidore Belleau, attorney for Mr. Fortier, has demanded an apology from the *Quotidien* for its references to his client, under threat of an action for libel of $5,000.—*Quebec Chronicle, March 30th.*

QUEBEC, March 31.—It is pretended that members of the Provincial Legislature do not enjoy the privileges and immunities granted to members of the Dominion Parliament, hence the libel case against Mr. Mousseau by Mr. Felix Fortier.

THE LONDON DYNAMITE PLOT.

A LARGE REWARD OFFERED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATORS OF THE OUTRAGE.

The chief of Police here this morning received the following circular, copies of which have been forwarded to the authorities of all the principal cities in Canada and the United States:—

£1,000 REWARD.

Whereas at 9 p.m. on Thursday evening, March 15th, an explosion was caused at the offices of the Local Government Board in Charles street, Westminster,

And whereas explosive material was placed an hour previously in the vicinity of the *Times* Publishing Office, Queen Victoria street, E. C., with like felonious intent,

The above reward of £1,000 will be paid by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to any person not being a member of the police force in the United Kingdom who shall give such information, private or otherwise as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or of either outrage, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department will advise the granting of Her Majesty most gracious pardon in addition to the payment o the said reward to any accomplice, not being th actual perpetrator of either outrage.

Information to be given to the Director of Criminal Investigations, Great Scotland Yard, S.W., or at any police station. E. Y. W. HENDERSON, The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, 4 Whitehall Place, 16th March, 1883.

"MUTTON" OR "LAMB."

HOW A DECISION OF THE RECORDER WAS UPSET.

Some time ago a butcher named Emond, was brought before the Recorder accused of having sold meat unfit for food. The meat in question was a leg of lamb, and in giving judgment against him the Recorder did so because he had sold "lamb" unfit for food. Emond appealed to the Superior Court against this decision, and the sentence of the Recorder was yesterday upset on the ground that the meat in question was described as "lamb" whereas the by-law under which the decision was given, stipulated that no 'mutton, pork, beef, or veal" should be sold if unfit for food.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING OF DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The annual convocation of McGill University, for the conferring of degrees in medicine, was held this afternoon in the Molson Hall, commencing at three o'clock. Previous to the public proceedings a meeting of the members of the convocation was held in the library, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and Fellows elected. Shortly after three the governors, professors and fellows entered the hall and were greeted in the usual vociferous way by the large number of students of all faculties who were present. A large attendance of the friends of the institution principally ladies added to the representative character of the meeting. Among those present were the Hon. James Ferrier M.L.C., Mr. Justice Torrance M.A., D.C.L., John H. R. Molson, John Molson, Mr. Justice Mackay, Robert A. Ramsay, M.A., B.C.L., Principal Dawson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., Professor Johnson, M.A., LL.D., Professor Cornish, M.A., LL.D., Rev. Henry Wilkes M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal MacVicar, LL.D., J. R. Dougall, M.A., Rev. J. Clarke Murray, LL.D., Professor Bovey, M.A., C.E., Canon Henderson, M.A., Professor Osler, M.D., Professor McLeod, Ma. E.; George Ross, M.A., M.D.; Professor Shepherd, M.D.; W. C. Baynes, B.A.; Professor Howard, the Dean of the Faculty; Professor Markgraff, M.A.; Professor McCallum, M.D.; Professor Darey, M.A. B.C.L.; Professor Girdwood, M.D.; Professor Moyse, B.A.; J. W. Breakenridge, and a number of others.

In the absence of the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, Chancellor of the University, the Hon. James Ferrier presided.

After opening devotional exercise conducted by the Rev. Professor Cornish; Dr. Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty read the pass and prize lists in all the primary and final subjects.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PAST SESSION.

The total number of students enregistered in this Faculty during the past year was 188, of whom there were, from—Ontario, 93; New Brunswick, 15; Quebec, 44; P. E. Island, 9; Nova Scotia, 7; Newfoundland 2; Manitoba, 3; West Indies, 2; United States, 13.

The following gentlemen, 42 in number have passed their Primary Examination on the following subjects: Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Institutes of Medicine and Botany or Zoology. Their names and residences are as follows: Allan, J. H. B., Montreal, Q.; Arthur, R. H., Brighton, O.; Baird, T. A. D., Chesterfield, O.; Barrett, J. A., Prescott, O.; Burrows, F. N. Drayton, O.; Cassidy, G. A., Goldstone, O.; Darey, J. H., B. A. (McGill), Montreal, Q.; Eberts, D. W., Chatham, O.; Ferguson, W. A., B.A. (McGill), Richibucto, N.B.; Finley, F. G., Montreal, Q.; Groves, W., Carp, O.; Hallett, E. O., Truro, N.S.; Hanna, A. E., Harlem, O.; Harkin, Fred., Vankleek Hill, O.; Hurdman, H. T., Aylmer, O.; Hutchison, J. A., Goderich, O.; Irvine, E. T., Carp, O.; Johnson, C. H., Almonte, O.; Johnson, H. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Jolliffe, J. H., B.A. (Union), Cincinnati, Ohio; Kleck, W. H., Aylmer, Q.; Lander, T. H., London, O.; Merritt, D. P., M.A. (McGill), Ottawa, O.; McCormack, N., Pembroke, O.; McClure, W., B.A. (McGill), Lachute, Q.; McGannon, M. C., Prescott, O.; McKenzie, J. T., Plainfield, O.; McLellan, J. H., Summerside, P.E.I.; McMillan, D. L., Alexandria, O.; O'Brien, T., Brudenell, O.; Osborne, A. B., Hamilton, O.; Park, James, Newcastle, N.B.; Powell, F. H., Ottawa, O.; Robertson, A. M., Brockville, O.; Ruttan, R. F., B.A. (Toronto), Napanee, O.; Scott, J. M., Carleton Place, O.; Sharp, J. C., Sussex, N.B.; Sibley, J. L., B.A. (Victoria), Yarker, O.; Trapnell, H. E., Harbour Grace, Nfld.; Wilson, J. A. K., Manotick, O.; Wood, Ed. G., Londsboro, O.; Ross, L. D., Montreal, Q.

The following gentlemen, thirty in number, have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M.D., C.M., from the University. These exercises consist in examinations, both written and oral, on the following subjects: Principles and Practice of Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,—and also Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery conducted at the bedside in the Hospital. Allan, Clarence E., East Farnham, Q.; Bowser, Jas. C., Kingston, N.B.; Cameron, Chas. E., Montreal, Q.; Carruthers, George, North Bedeque, P. E. I.; Gearden, George A., Richmond, Q.; Gardner, John J., Cornwall, O.; Gray, James, Brucefield, O.; Harvey, Charles B. H., Cleveland, Ohio; Harrison, Hy. J., Moulinette, O.; Hy., Wm. G., Chatham, O.; Hopkins, A. J., Cookshire, Q.; Johnson, J. R., Farmersville, O.; Lathern, J. Simpson, Windsor, N.S.; Loring, J. Brown, Sherbrooke, Q.; Maher, J. J. E., Albany, N.Y.; Martel, Ovide, Montreal, Q.; McLeod, Arch., B.A. (McGill), Orwell, P.L.I.; MacNeill, Alex., West River, P.E.I.; MacLean, John W., Strathlorne, N.S.; McDonald, Alexander, Paisley, O.; Mackey, F. S., Medford, Minn.; Paippen, Samuel S. C., Parkhill, O.; Ross, Wm. K., Goderich, O.; Rutledge, And. J., Bayfield, O.; Scott, Walter McE., Winnipeg, Man.; Shaver, Wm. H., Wales, O.; Sihler, George A., Simcoe, O.; Stewart, Andrew, Howick, Q.; Struthers, Robt. B., Philipsburg, Q.; Wood, Edward S., Faribault, Minn.

HONORS.

Holmes Gold Medal, awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of marks in both primary and final examination.—Awarded to C. E. Cameron, of Montreal.

The Final Prize, awarded to the student who obtained the highest marks in the final examination J. Brown Loring, of Sherbrooke, Q. (The Gold Medallist is not allowed to complete for this prize).

The following gentlemen have taken honors in order of merit:—R. B. Struthers, Philipsburg, Q.; J. S. Lathern, of Yarmouth, N.S., equal; J. C. Bowser, Kingston, N.B.; James Gray, Brucefield, O.; George Carruthers, North Bedeque, P.E.I.; J. J. Gardner, Cornwall, O.; W. G. Henry, Chatham, O.; W. M. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.; J. R. Johnson, Farmersville, Quebec.

The following have passed in Practical Chemistry: Armitage, T. H., Newmarket, O.; Aylen, P., Aylmer, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills, O.; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Crocket, W. C., B.A., (Univ. N.B.) Fredericton, N.B.; Daly, W. D., B.A., Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Dazé, H., Montreal, Q.; Elder, John, B.A., (McGill) Huntingdon, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, Smith, London, O.; Johnstone, H. N., Montreal, Q.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.; Owens, J. G., Fredericton, N.B.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Patterson, R. L., Chatham, O.; Raymond, J. H., B.A., (Univ. N.B.) Springfield, N.B.; Wishart, D. A. G., B.A., (Toronto) Madoc, O.; White, W. W., B. A., (Univ. N.B.) St. John, N.B.

The following have passed in Chemistry:—Blackader, E. H., Montreal, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Crockett, W. C., B.A., (Univ. N.B.) Fredericton, N.B.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Carter, L. H., Picton, O.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills, O.; Corsan, Douglas, Woodstock, O.; Dazé, Henri, Montreal, Q.; Elder John, B.A. (McGill,) Huntingdon, Q.; Gustin, Smith, London, O.; Kirkpatrick, R. C., Montreal, Q.; Kennedy, R. A., Ottawa, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.; Raymond, J. H., B.A. (Univ. N.B.), Springfield; N.B.; White, W. W., B. A., (Univ. N.B.) St. John, N.B.; Wishart, D. A. G., B.A., (Toronto,) Madoc, O.

The following have passed in Anatomy: Armitage, J. H., Newmarket, O.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cameron, D.A., Strathroy, O.; Carter, L. H., Picton, O.; Catanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills, O.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Craig, M.A., Glenwater, O.; Dazé, H., Montreal, Q.; Doherty, W. W., Kingston, N.B.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; McMillan, A. D., Valleyfield, O.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Patterson, R.L., Chatham, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.

The following have passed in Practical Anatomy: Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Fairbanks, C. E., Oshawa, O.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.

The following have passed in Institutes of Medicine: Armitage, J. H., Newmarket, O.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Dazé, H., Montreal, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Sheriff, G. R., Huntingdon, Q.

The following have passed in Materia Medica:—Aylen, P., Aylmer, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Dazé, H., Montreal, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Johnstone, H. V., Montreal, Q.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; Mattice, J. S., Messina, N.Y.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W. Chesterfield, O.; McPherson, D. T., Lancaster, O.; McMillan, A. D., Valleyfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.

The following have passed in Medical Jurisprudence:—James L. Addison, D. A. Cameron, John R. Church, Sheldon E. Cook, T. B. Davies, W. W. Doherty, J. A. Duncan, E. J. Elderkin, C. E. Gooding, G. A. Graham, J. A. Hutchison, J. H. Jolliffe, N. B., Wyatt G. Johnston, T. H. Lander, J. P. McInerney, Isaac N. McLean, B. A., W. M. Nelson, T. O'Brien, W. Porteous, James Park, W. Scott Renner, G. R. Rowell, I. C. Sharp, H. E. Smythe, E. H. Smith, F. D. Walker, S. F. Wilson, M. A.

The following have passed in Botany: Class 1.—Wilson C. W., (Prize), Kinloch J. A., (Prize), Mackay, J. M., Howey, Arthur L., Duffet John L., Grant, J. H. Y., Robertson, T. D., Worthington, A. N. Class II.—Leslie, A. C., McCollum E. P., Warnford, P. H., (equal) Stephen G. C., Turnbull, Russell, Birkett H. S., Poole, Alfred, Earl, Edgar H., Flagg, J. D., Raymond, Alfred, (equal), Hughes, P. H., Gladman J. G., Morgan, V. H., Seery, F. J., (equal), Gray, James E., Hague, J. L., Young, A. A., (equal), Gibson Jas B., Lepage, G. C., (equal).

A large box of tobacco was found this morning, on the Grand Trunk Railway track at Point St. Charles by a boy. He at once gave his "find" into the charge of the police.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

A LIVELY MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE SCAVENGING CONTRACT—THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

A meeting of the Health Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Mooney in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Radford read the following opinion of the City Attorney in reference to the scavenging contract:

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—I have examined the papers concerning the resignation of Mr. Suttie as contractor for the scavenging of the city, and, under all the circumstances, I would respectfully advise your Board to accept such resignation as if he had not tendered at all, and ask for new tenders. Allow me to add, that I consider the Board of Health who has made the preliminary agreement with Suttie fully competent to dispose of it as they please without the intervention of Council. Your obedient servant,

ROUER ROY, City Attorney.

Ald. BEAUSOLIEL was of opinion that the matter should be submitted to the consideration of the City Council and moved:

"That the report of the Committee recommending the acceptance of Mr. Mann's tender for scavenging be accompanied by the tenders received, the correspondence exchanged and the opinion of the City Attorney on the matter."—Carried.

The chairman objected to the passage of the resolution. In his opinion it was simply an expression of want of confidence in the Committee. He thought that all such matters should be discussed by the Board alone, and he thought them fully competent to do so.

Ald. BEAUSOLEIL differed from the chairman, and said that his object was to help the Council to form an intelligent opinion in the matter.

The chairman said that he believed that as a Board of Health they were quite capable of considering and settling their own business, and that in making a report to Council they were as a matter of fact formally acknowledging that they were incapable of conducting their own affairs.

Ald. FAIRBAIRN agreed with Ald. Beausoleil in the matter.

Ald. TANSEY thought that the report which they would have to send to the Council might as well be accompanied by the documents mentioned in the motion.

Ald. BEAUSOLEIL said that according to the City Attorney's report there was only one course open to the Committee, viz., to ask for new tenders. This being the case he thought that the only course before them was to allow the Council to discuss the matter. While having the fullest confidence in the Chairman he still thought that the other members of the Committee had a right to an opinion as well as he.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was not his desire to exercise any arbitrary power, but he contended that all discussion on health matters should be carried on before the Board and not the Council. He held that Ald. Beausoleil's resolution was a want of confidence in him.

Ald. MOUNT said that the Chairman enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Committee. While he did not see the necessity of Ald. Beausoliel's motion he had voted to send the matter to Council in order to remove any suspicions in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN said that his position entitled him to advise the committee. When his advice was rejected by an unanimous vote it was about time to step out. And suiting the action to the word he left the chair and proceeded to put on his coat.

Ald. MOUNT protested that the Chairman was taking a wrong view of the matter. The Committee, he repeated, had the fullest confidence in him.

Ald. BEAUSOLEIL again denied that his motion was intended as a vote of want of confidence.

The Chairman then resumed his seat after observing that they would consider the matter again.

Dr. BESSEY representing the public vaccinators then submitted a number of resolutions adopted by them regarding the enforcement of compulsory vaccination, the prevention of the spread of contagious and venereal diseases, and the proper inspection of milk. Dr. Laberge supported the resolutions.

On motion of Ald. FAIRBAIRN it was resolved that a return be prepared by the Medical Health officer for presentation at the next meeting of this Board, showing the number of vaccinations made by the public vaccinators, also the number reported as required to be made by the Sanitary Policeman every month, separately, for the past year.

The Committee resolved to pay Mr. Suttie's account for the amount of scavenging done and also to instruct the city treasurer to remit his deposit of $1,000.

An account of Mr. Mann for $560 for scavenging during one month was ordered to be paid.

The Sanitary Inspector read a petition from a number of residents near the gas works, complaining that the nuisance was not abated, and asking that further action be taken.

Mr. Radford said that he, with several members of the Committee, had visited the locality and found an entire absence of smell. Another inspection would, however, be made.

The chairman then expressed his determination to resign at the next meeting of the council, as, in his opinion, the committee had expressed want of confidence in him. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

CONTINUATION OF THE ENQUIRY.

The Royal School Commission held another session yesterday afternoon at the Plateau Academy. Mr. C. J. Doherty, presided.

Mr. A. LAVOIE, contractor, was the first witness examined. He considered that the various items of Mr. Archambault's account for work done at the Plateau Academy were fair charges. In his opinion the work done was extra good and much better than was usually contracted for. The contract might have bound him to such work but the materials used deserved extra charge.

Mr. P. GIROUX, carpenter, considered that the joiners' work in the building was of the best description. It was as solid and substantial today as the day it was completed, a fact which proved that the greatest care must have been taken in the construction.

Principal ARCHAMBAULT in continuing his evidence said that he thought the present system of nominating school commissioners a good one. He did not think the elective system would be successful in Montreal. In most of the large cities of the United States, among others New York, Brooklyn and Chicago the commissioners were not elected but were appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council. Witness thought a satisfactory working board would be secured if three commissioners were selected from the clergy, three from the universities and three from the corporation, the whole to be nominated by the Government.

At the evening session Mr. A. Gothier, contractor, was the first witness examined. He considered the work and material in the Plateau school very superior and the charges quite reasonable.

Mr. J. GIROUX, carpenter, testified that the wood work in the Plateau Academy was excellent.

Principal ARCHAMBAULT then continued his evidence, after which Mr. Mann testified to the value of the Plateau and surrounding properties. Mr. Laurent gave evidence as to the value of the painting in the building, and Mr. Grenier stated that increased taxation was necessary.

The commission then adjourned until to day.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT THE HOPE COFFEE HOUSE.

A large number of the members and friends of the above Society met together last night in the Hope Coffee House.

Mr. William Robertson, the President, occupied the chair, and was accompanied on the platform by Prof. McLaren. The President opened the social by expressing a wish that those present would spend a pleasant and happy evening, and reminded them in passing, "That we are a' John Tamson's bairns." A very enjoyable programme of songs, &c., was then presented, after which the chairman in a few remarks urged those present to hear the Rev. J. Black's lecture on "Scottish Literature," to be given next week in Association Hall. He hoped to see a large number of recruits for the Caledonian Society. Votes of thanks to the manager of the Hope Coffee House, the chairman, the singers, the speakers and the committee concluded the festival. The gathering dispersed after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

A NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

It is stated on good authority that the Pope, acting on the representations of the archbishop and bishops of the Province, has ordered the formation of a new diocese consisting of the south eastern portion of the present diocese of Rimouski bordering on the coast of the Baie des Chaleurs. It is also stated that the new bishop will be the Rev. L. A. Proulx.

THE FINAL WORD.

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S PASTORAL UPON THE POPE'S DECREE.

The following pastoral letter has been issued by Mgr. the Bishop of Ottawa upon the Pope's decree regarding Laval University:

JOHN THOMAS DUHAMEL, by the mercy of God and the grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant of the Pontifical Throne, etc., etc.

To the Clergy, to the Religious Communities and to the Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, greeting and benediction in our Lord:

OUR VERY DEAR BRETHREN,—We do a duty in publishing on the same day that we have received the copy, a decree concerning the Laval University and its succursale at Montreal. This pontifical document marks out to all their duties toward this institution and its succursale established by apostolic authority; it expresses in very precise terms what is the express and supreme will of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII and makes known the absolute order of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. This decree has such importance that every submissive child of the church ought to take cognizance of it and conform to it in all points.

The decree then follows as published on Thursday. Bishop Duhamel continues:

OUR VERY DEAR BRETHREN.—Your prompt obedience in the past to all the orders, and even to the simple desires of the Head of the Church, is to us a sure guarantee that this decree will have in the diocese of Ottawa its full and entire execution. When the vicar of Jesus Christ speaks all discussion must cease; when he imposes an obligation it is urgent that it be accomplished; when he prohibits, it is necessary to abstain; when he approves no one ought to find anything to reply. Let all give their aid and protection to Laval University and to its succursale, according to the wish of the pontiff who has so much at heart the diffusion of holy doctrine.

Our present pastoral letter will be read at the Mass of all the churches and parochial chapels, and at the chapter in the religious communities.

Given at Ottawa, in our episcopal palace, under our sign and the seal of the diocese, and the counter sign of our Secretary, this twenty-second day of March eighteen hundred and eighty-three, which is found to be this year Holy Thursday.

†THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa,

By order

J. SLOAN, priest, Secretary.

"O MY COUNTRY, LAND ADORED."

A ROMANCE WRITTEN FOR ALBANI BY MR. FRECHETTE AND MR. COUTURE.

The following lines have been written by Mr. Louis Frechette, LL.D., and set to music by Prof. G. Couture for Albani. It is understood that she will sing it at the matinee this afternoon:

O MON PAYS.

O mon pays, terre adorée !
Sol si cher à mon souvenir !
Mère que j'ai longtemps pleurée,
Tu me revois pour te bénir.
A mon amour je le confesse,
D'autres ont bien des fois souri
Mais je l'ai gardé ma tendresse
Mon Canada chéri.

Et puis à tire d'aile,
Mon cœur banni
Ainsi que l'hirondelle
Est revenu fidèle
A son vieux nid !

O doux écho de ma patrie,
Je vous invoque à mon retour;
Ah! bercez mon âme attendrie,
Répondez à mon cri d'amour!
D'autres, pendant ma longue absence
Ont souvent répété ma voix..
Mais j'ai gardé ma souvenance
Des échos d'autrefois!

Et puis, à tire d'aile,
Mon cœur banni
Ainsi que l'hirondelle
Est revenu fidèle
A son vieux nid !

MADAME ALBANI.

HER RECEPTION AT THE SACRED HEART CONVENT—THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENT DECORATES, AND WELCOMES HER.

Yesterday afternoon Madame Albani-Gye in company with her husband, Mr. Gye, and several friends already mentioned paid a visit to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at which she was educated during her early years of life. The drive was pleasant, and the convent was reached shortly after two o'clock. The visit was private, none having been invited save the pupils and sisters of the convent. Her welcome by these was very warm, though devoid of as much demonstration as would have come from a more public reception. St. Laurent village and the houses *en route* to the convent at Sault-au-Recollet were decorated with flags and streamers, the whole appearance being that of a hearty welcome. Sister Superior Carsso and Sister Talon and Madame de Ventici, three of Albani's old teachers, were present at the reception and it need not be said that their greeting to so illustrious a graduate was very full of tenderness and love.

After the reception was over the visitors were introduced to the grand hall, where Mdlle. Rita Thibaudeau, daughter of the Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, and Mlle. Duhamel, daughter of Mr. Duhamel, the well known lawyer, presented Albani with magnificent bouquets of flowers. After this had been done, the fair visitor delighted those present with the songs "Souvenirs du Jeune Age" and "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," after which the company repaired to the chapel, where she sang "Ave Maria," with organ accompaniment by Mlle. Perrault.

Madame Albani was delighted with her reception at the convent, and the happy days of the past spent within its walls came back to her, recalled by the old familiar scenes and the presence of her teachers and friends. After talking for some time concerning reminiscences of the past and of the changes that time had brought about, the parting hour arrived, and, the adieux spoken, the guests and their hospitable hostesses parted, the former returning to the Windsor at about six o'clock.

THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

AN AGREEMENT REGARDING TERMS.

The leading wholesale druggists have come to the following agreement regarding the terms upon which credits will be conducted after today:

MONTREAL, March 26th, 1883.

We, the undersigned wholesale druggists, hereby agree that from and after the 31st inst., our terms will be as follows: Terms of credit, four months. For payment, within 30 days three percent discount. For payment within 60 days two percent discount. After 60 days interest will be allowed at the rate of ten percent per annum, and on all overdue accounts a similar rate of interest will be charged. Monthly accounts paid on or before the 15th of the following month will be credited with three percent discount. All such payments payable in funds current in the city from which goods are invoiced.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
KERRY, WATSON & CO.,
H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.
H. HASWELL & CO.,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

CHANGE IN DRILL.

It seems that the long rifle drill is gradually to be done away with in our volunteer infantry battalions and the short rifle exercises adopted in its stead. The 5th Fusiliers were the first to take up the new drill and the 6th's parade for this purpose will take place next Thursday. The Governor-General's Foot Guards alone have been exempted from the change. Major-General Luard, speaking some time ago of his intention to issue this order, said that his idea was to have all the corps in the Dominion ready at a moment's notice in the event of active service to change their Snider rifles for the Martini-Henrys which the Government holds in store and which would require the short rifle drill The change was made in England some years ago.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The following gentlemen were nominated officers of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club at a meeting held last night: President, Mr. James McShane, M.P.P.; Dr. Guerin, 1st Vice President; P. J. McElroy, Treasurer; T. E. McKenna, Secretary; T. Daly, Assistant Secretary. The election will take place next Monday evening.

ART.

The Rev. L. G. Ware, of Burlington, Vermont, is to deliver at the Art Gallery next Tuesday, what is said to be a very able lecture on Michael Angelo's great work "The Last Judgment," illustrated by photographs. The spring exhibition of the works of Canadian artists is to open on the eleventh of April.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Dulue, of St. Angele De Monnoir, general store-keeper, has assigned to Messrs. Kent & Turcotte. Mr. Dulue's liabilities are $4000 divided among a number of creditors in the city. The assets are about $3000.

Patenaude & Collins of Embrun, [Ontario, general store keepers have assigned to Mr. S. C. Fatt, with liabilities of about $5.000.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks a donation of $50 from Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, per Charles Alexander.

LONGUEUIL'S BONUS.

On Wednesday evening the Municipal Council of Longueuil passed the by-law, in virtue of which the Corporation is authorized to subscribe for $25,000 of stock in the Hope Cotton Company, the Company binding itself to erect a building at Longueuil 250 feet in length, with a capital of $250,000, of which 80 percent must be paid up.

CITY ITEMS.

In the Allan-*Witness* libel case judgment was rendered yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Papineau maintaining the exception to the form raised by the defendants, and granting the plaintiffs eight days to amend their declaration.

A lady writes from Little Metis—Notwithstanding the stormy winter and bad roads our fortnightly gospel temperance meetings have been regularly kept up, and we have some eighty or more members; yet there are some who would be very much the better for taking the pledge that have not. Pray for them.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland, the noted thought-reader, who is to visit Montreal shortly, has been giving a series of very successful entertainments in Toronto. Besides mind reading, Mr. Cumberland fully exposes the realities of spiritualism and performs a series of wonderful cabinet tricks.

PERSONAL.

The Shah of Persia will visit St. Petersburg in the month of April, but will not await the festivities for the coronation of the Czar. He will then proceed to Berlin and Amsterdam to visit the International Exhibition, and then visits the Courts of Brussels, Paris, London and Vienna, returning to Persia by way of Rome, Athens and Constantinople.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT IS HOPED that there will be a large attendance of ladies at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Monday afternoon, as important business will be brought before the Union.

Bishop Ussher will preach to-morrow evening in St. Bartholomew's Church the first of a series of Sunday evening Sermons on the Cross as an Idol and an Ornament. Subject for Sunday evening the Reformation of 726 B. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBLY.

SUMMER RESIDENCE AND A BUILDING LOT.

Mr. Aikman's residence, to be sold at our rooms,

MONDAY MORNING,

has verandah facing the Rapids, fine Croquet Lawn and Garden, five minutes' walk from the station. Immediately after, for the same proprietor, a Building Lot, 80x255, sub No. 5, running to the water's edge, with a splendid beach.

Sale at TWELVE o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

CHAMBLY.

The Residence and Grounds, Estate late Dr. Selley, situated opposite the Rapids, will be sold

MONDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock,

at our rooms, St. James street.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BOOK SALE.

Those wishing Catalogues for MONDAY'S SALE at our rooms can have them by calling at the office of the Auctioneers. The collection is a large one, comprising nearly 500 lots.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE.

STEINWAY PIANOFORTE, a fine instrument, CABINET ORGAN, 8 STOPS, HANDSOME WALNUT CASE, LARGE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARPETS, from a private residence, belonging to a deceased estate will be sold at our rooms, 235 St. James street, Friday morning next, 6th April, particulars next Tuesday.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Also two fire proof safes.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects at the Residence, No. 256 Bleury street, on

TUESDAY Next, 3rd April,

At 10 o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

COTTAGE ON FORT STREET.

Mr. Hiam's Villa, Upper Lachine.

Villa and Grounds at Chambly, for estate late Dr. Selley.

Villa and Grounds at Chambly, for Mr. Aikman.

Also Building Lot.

Sale at our Rooms MONDAY MORNING, commencing at 10.30.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

CHICKERING PIANOFORTE.

Crystal Gasaliers, Rosewood and other Furniture, Carpets, Plate, Safe, &c., for estate late G. H. Frothingham, Esq., at Residence, No. 20 Durocher st.,

TUESDAY, the 17th April.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, HANDSOME GILT FRAME MIRRORS, FINE-TONED PIANOFORTE, BY VOSE, OF BOSTON, CRYSTAL BRONZE GASELIERS,

DRAWING ROOM SET in Green Silk, several choice Oil Paintings, Water Colors and Engravings, very handsome French Clock and Shade, full Enamelled and Gilt; cases Wax Flowers and Stuffed Birds. Fancy Worked Fender and Stool; Rep and Lace Curtains, Sewing Table, Writing Desk, Bookcase, nearly new, Hall Stove.

SITTING ROOM SET in Hair Cloth. DINING ROOM FURNITURE in Mahogany and Walnut. China, Glass and Plated Ware; Marble Top Bedroom Furniture, including an exceedingly handsome First Prize Exhibition Set, elaborately carved in Solid Walnut with Canopy. Good Mattresses and Bedding. Wardrobes, Toilet Ware, Kitchen Cooking Stove and Furniture. Fine set of Antlers.

Sale at the residence of Mr HUGH McKERNAN, No. 55 COURVILLE STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL,

At TEN o'clock. Everything in splendid order.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

ACKNOWLEDGED

WITH THANKS!

GENTLEMEN,—My family has just had some Dresses, Jackets, Clouds, Stockings, Mittens, &c., dyed by you, and sent home, which as regards neatness and quickness of despatch, have given the utmost satisfaction.

Yours, &c.,

J. McL.

To the B. A. DYEING CO.

We tender our sincere thanks to our kind patrons, who are so constantly showing their appreciation of our efforts to introduce every improvement possible in the important art of Dyeing and Cleaning in all its branches.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.,

OFFICES—221 McGill street.
521 St. Joseph street.
693 St. Catherine street.

Why be without a pretty Necktie when you can get a first-class one for 17½c at A. W. CRAIG & CO.'S, 130 St. James street.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES!

NEW PHOTO FRAMES!!

JUST OPENED, A LARGE VARIETY.

W. J. CLARKE, Beaver Hall Square.

NEW ENGRAVINGS!

FIFTY CHOICE SUBJECTS, AT $1.00 EACH.

W. J. CLARKE, Beaver Hall Square.

COLONIAL HOUSE.—Just received, a new importation of Kid Gloves in all the newest shades and styles. HENRY MORGAN & CO.

WM. KING & CO.,

FURNITURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

652 CRAIG STREET.

NEW COTTAGE to Let, 84 St. Mark street; well laid out; bath, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Immediate possession if required. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 191 St. James st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Our assortment of HAIR GOODS is most complete. We have all the latest American Styles in Water Waves.

The LANGTRY, ALMA, PERFECTION

And Twenty other Patterns, from 50c to $5.00 each.

Hair Switches, Bands, Curls and Wigs

We are direct importers, and buy all Goods from the manufacturers and can and do give the best value for the money.

J. PALMER & SON,

359 and 361 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

REMOVAL!

Previous to removal to the Store 247 ST. JAMES STREET, about 1st MAY, the undersigned will sell off their present stock of

JEWELLERY, WATCHES AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE

AT REDUCED PRICES!

SAVAGE & LYMAN.



PULL-OVER HATS!

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

283 Notre Dame Street.

We are now offering a large assortment of our celebrated

PULL-OVER HATS!

Made in our own factory, and goods that we can safely recommend for quality, style and durability.

—ALSO—

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS,

FROM

WOODROW & CARRINGTON.

A full assortment of Youth's and Children's Felts.

We are now offering the most complete assortment and best value in the above goods of any house in the city.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.

283 Notre Dame street.

A. W. CRAIG & CO., 130 St. James street, are foremost once more with a splendid lot of Gloves and Neckties at a marvellously low price. Inspection is all we ask to prove this.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS

For all the nobby styles in Gentlemen's HATS.

REYNOLDS, 427 Notre Dame street.

REYNOLDS,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

427 Notre Dame street.

PATERSON & ROLIN.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

(Late with Messrs. H. Morgan & Co.)

343 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Have just received another choice lot of

SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS

—AND—

TROUSERINGS.

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS!

Thirteen years ago I came to this city and found not a sheet of cheap music in it. I saw the chance, after trying all the bookstores in the city in vain in order to make them take it up, I opened my own retail. Afterwards perceiving that the English 6d novels were neglected and sold nowhere, I took them up and sold thousands, now there are many imitators, who are not wise enough to see that if they could not sell when there was little opposition they would not be likely to when they had a strongly fortified opposition like myself to deal with. To these people, who will not themselves seek something neglected and which they can push, but who imitate me, I say, once for all, that they will have to run me dollar for dollar. I myself studiously refrained from selling specialties which I have seen others doing well with, satisfied with seeing others do well, and believing, in my own sagacity, to be always a little ahead of them, also contemptuously declining to follow where I have always seen a leader.

W. STREET, 29 Bleury street.

LADIES Taught to Cut, Make and Design their garments. 73 Bleury st.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Milton street to let for Summer months.

ARCH. McGOUN, 19 Place D'Armes.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!

We are now showing the following new and very desirable lines in

DRESS MATERIALS!

NUN'S VEILING in White, Cream, Salmon, Pale Blue, Pale Pink, Pale Gray, Electric Blue, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Bronze Green, Bottle Green, Slate, &c.

PIN CHECKS, all wool, in all the newest colorings; we have also the "Pin Checks with satin stripe" for going with these goods, making a very handsome Dress.

SHEPHERD'S CHECKS, in Union and All Wool, various sizes.

CHAMELION CHECKS, in endless variety; this is a pretty, inexpensive material very suitable for children's wear.

INDISTINCT PLAIDS, all colors. We have a splendid line of these goods, in small and large plaids with the plain materials to match.

COLORED CASHMERES!

Our stock was never better assorted than at present—one line extra good value 44 inch—in all colors. 60c yard.

CARMELITES, double width, all wool, in a full range of colors, at 50c yard; also

PIN CHECKED do, same width, in the new mode shades, at 65c yard.

DE BEIGE!

150 pieces all-wool De Beige, comprising all the latest mixtures, shades, &c., &c.

SKIRTINGS!

A few pieces of choice Skirtings for summer wear.

DISCOUNT!

Five percent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

HENRY MORGAN & CO,

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Corner St. James st. and Victoria Square.

WANTED immediately, a first class Cutter, for a well-established house in Kingston, Ont.; must be a practical tailor. None but a sober steady and No. 1 man need apply. Apply at once to JAS. DONNELY & SON, Wholesalers, Montreal.

WANTED, Cook, Housemaid, Nurse, young General Servants. 67 Jurors street.

WANTED, a Boy. R. DONALDSON, 572 Craig st.

WANTED, a good Plain Cook (Protestant), at 110 Mansfield street.

WANTED, Housemaid and Plain Cooks. Apply, Mrs. CAMPBELL, 757 Craig street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Woman, as good Cook or working Housekeeper; no objections to go to the country. Apply 65 St. Antoine street.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation as Saleswoman in a Fancy Goods or other Store, by a young Girl (Protestant), experienced in Fancy Goods; best of references given. Address JENNIE, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, by a respectable Englishman, just arrived, a situation to take care of a horse and cow, drive and be generally useful in and about the house. Address STRANGER, "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a situation, as experienced working Housekeeper. Address, A. C., "Witness" Office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Steady Woman want work, washing, ironing, housecleaning. 67 Jurors street.

LODGING for young woman. 757 Craig street.

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

ROOMS—To Let, large well furnished Rooms. 650 Palace st.

LOST, Fox Terrier Dog, c3. white and tan. A liberal reward for his return to Mrs. FAIRMAN, 3 Essex Avenue.

LOST, from 1065 Sherbrooke street, a small Skye Terrier with leather collar and a rough Black Terrier. Whoever will take them to above address will be suitably rewarded.

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