

VOL. XXVIII

ROYAL MUSEUM

JACQUES CARTIER HALL.

J. B. SPARROW, Proprietor and Manager.

Wait! Wait! Wait!

ONLY A FEW DAYS LONGER.

COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5.

JOHN A. STEVENS.

Supporter of the Company of recognized merit.

UNKNOWN!

Two Performances Every Day.

Admission, 10 and 20 cents.

December 31, 1884.

MUSIC HALL.

MR. GILMOUR HAS MET WITH SO

many difficulties in the proper production

of his play at the Jacques Cartier Hall that he

has engaged the above place of amusement, and

begs to inform his friends and patrons that he

will produce on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

DAY, the 30th and 31st of December, the

powerful melodrama entitled:

The Celebrated Case.

To be followed on THURSDAY, January by

Monte Cristo.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Under the Gaslight.

Popular price, 50, 25 and 15 cents. Seat

reserved at Halliwell's store.

December 29, 1884.

AFTERNOON

DESPATCHES.

MR. GLADSTONE'S 75TH BIRTHDAY.

English Interests in the Pacific

Ocean.

THE AFGHANISTAN BOUNDARY

COMMISSIONS.

SETTLEMENT OF THE ADAMS-COLE-

RIDGE CASE.

The New Irish Chief Secretary in

Scotland.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH POLI-

TICAL PARTIES.

THE SUICIDE MANIA IN VIENNA.

Direful Details of the Spanish

Earthquake.

CONTINUED PERSECUTION OF RUSS-

SIAN JEWS.

Gen. Grant's Position—Stock Swindlers

Fled to Canada—The Nicaragua

Canal Scheme—A Dakota

Town Burning, &c.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Gladstone re-

ceived 150 telegrams of congratulation

yesterday. In spite of his 75 years, Mr.

Gladstone looked younger than most hard-

worked New Yorkers at 50.

The commander of the Australian sta-

tion has been ordered to visit the British

flag over the Louisiana and Woodlark

groups of islands and over Land Island

and Rook Island, if other powers fore-

shadow an intention to annex the islands

or shores contiguous to Australia.

The Telegraph says the Nicaragua Canal

will be of untold advantage to mankind.

There cannot be two opinions as to the

advantage of England seeking peace and

harmony with America in preference to any

other power. It can hardly be said that

England's desire to quarrel with America

over the long-forgotten Clayton-Bulwer

treaty, to which few Englishmen attach very

great importance, England has no interest

in opposing a canal across the Isthmus

of Panama by whomsoever constructed.

With proper provisions a wise Eng-

lish Government will perceive that its

interests lie in the opposite direction.

The Russian Foreign Minister, asking for

information, and Mr. Gladstone has replied

that the delay was unavoidable. It is no-

torious, however, that the Russian com-

missioners have not yet given the

instructions to start for the frontier.

The report is also revised that Russian

agents are living at Kabul, the capital of

Afghanistan, intriguing with the Amer-

ican, and treating with great courtesy and

allowing them access to his official corre-

spondence, the Indian Government.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of Le

Nord, of Brussels, telegraphs to that paper

that he has official authority for stating that

the report is false and absurd. The re-

port, however, if unfounded here, has

caused considerable sensation, and

tended to still further strain the relations

between England and Russia.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Monarchists and

the Bonapartists are expecting advantage

of every opportunity to advance their re-

spective claims. The former preach that

the absence of a court is one of the chief

causes of the prevailing distress in this

city. The latter point to the glories of the

empire, and ask a reinstatement of a mem-

ber of the Bonaparte family. Prince Victor

has fallen behind in the race. It is re-

ported that the Emperor, in a fit of im-

patience amongst the worst kind of asso-

ciates. The present tide of favour flows

in the direction of his younger brother Louis,

who has been seen with curious

interest in the London papers. Prince

Louis is claimed to be able, smart, and

pious, and he is shortly to make a tour

of the courts of Europe.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Jews are

said to be the cause of the evil, so that a

persecution of the Semitic race is seldom

unpopular, and at the present time the

idea is being waged with vigour against

them. The Jews are expelling large

numbers of the merchant classes because

their permits are not signed by the Min-

ister of the Interior, and the lower

classes are being persecuted with equal

severity because they are refusing to under-

go military service. In Volynia, in Western

Russia, they are offering resistance to the

police and reports of bloodshed have been

received from the provinces. The Jews are

offered as a means of diverting public

attention from Nihilistic successes and

threats.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The suicide mania,

which continued with increasing force

of the Lower Austrian Disconto Bank, on

the 19th inst., is continuing. On the 22nd

inst. Jean Lucas, manager of the Giro

and Casserone Bank, committed suicide.

On the 26th inst. Joseph Zeman, manager

of the Disconto Bank at Laybach, shot

himself, and now comes the report of an

other case. Two chief members of the

firm of Walitzky Bros., merchants, large

importers and exporters, committed sui-

cide yesterday on account of business

troubles. Merchants on the Bourse make a

grin at the subject. They say if it becomes

rigorous for everybody to commit sui-

cide, embezzlement will cease to be as

fashionable as it has been of late.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Prince Bismarck is

being baited by the Reichstag, and his

suffering from irritation, and his

operation. The opposition is directed

against the Prince's foreign policy, which

has been always his special concern. At

first he was refused a paltry amount as

salary, and then he was refused a

further check on his colonization scheme

by rejecting his demand for a credit

to explore and exploit Africa. The

Prince feels that the present Reichstag is

impracticable, that it is impossible to form

a coalition of parties that will give the

Government a majority, and is very de-

termined to resign. The Emperor, how-

ever, is not so soon plied with the

Minister's shrill cry as soon plied with

the country into an election contest, with

strong probability of still further increas-

ing the strength of the Socialists. Prince

Bismarck is suffering seriously in health

from the irritation, but he refuses to go

to Egypt, as his physicians recommend him,

as long as affairs remain in their present

unsatisfactory condition.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—An enormous quantity

of counterfeit Russian notes were

accidentally discovered. Some children

were playing on the bank of the river

Limmat, when they discovered an odd-

looking parcel, which they carried home.

The parcel was found to contain several

thousand splendidly executed imitations

of Russian bank notes. Most of them

were of the denomination of three roubles

and the whole amount represented on the

face of the notes was \$200,000. The

authorities have notified the Russian

Government and detectives are on their

way to make an investigation. It is feared

that many of the counterfeit notes have

already been circulated both in Russia

and this country.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Every fresh detail

received from the districts in which the

earthquake was severest adds new horrors

to the calamity. At Nerja, in Malaga, the

earthquake was followed by a hurricane.

This finished the destruction of many

houses which had already been brought to

the brink of ruin by the shock. The in-

habitants fled in terror. Much suffering

is caused by the scarcity of provisions. The

alarm in Malaga is now subsiding.

Political feeling is running high, and

the Government has some hard work

before it as indicated by the intended

attack of the Opposition. There was a

largely attended meeting of the senators

and members of the Congress belonging

to the Constitutional party yesterday, at

which it was decided to attack the Min-

ister for furtherance of the general con-

stitution of the military administration of

that island. The recent troubles with the

university were debated at length, and it

was resolved to make the action of the

Government in the matter a subject of a

condemnatory motion. There was also

a discussion on the American and

English commercial treaties, but it was

resolved not to take any action with

respect to them.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Of late the

creditors of the firm of Grant & Ward

have been unpleasantly pressing Genl. Grant,

and in order to save himself and family

from further annoyance, the General con-

sidered the plan of confessing judgment

to Vanderbilt, which Vanderbilt as a friend

should accept and which might prove a

MIDGHT

DESPATCHES.

The "Times" on American Affairs.

REPORTED BETHOVAL OF THE

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Crofters Demonstration at Stor-

noway.

IRISH POLITICAL AFFAIRS: MR.

HEALY, M.P., AT GLASGOW.

Bismarck and Premier Ferry to

Meet at San Remo.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE

EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.

A King for the Congo Country.

MISS CALDWELL'S OFFER TO

FOUND A CATHOLIC COL-

LEGE.

The Terry-Downs Elopement—Strange

Case of Lynch Law—The New

Orleans Exhibition—Fire

Record, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It is reported Queen

Victoria has announced the betrothal of

Prince Bismarck to Princess Beatrice of

Denmark. Mr. Healy, M.P., is in address at Glasgow

University, where he is lecturing on the

history of Ireland, who he said, knew no

more about Ireland than he (Healy) knew

about Scotland. "How would Scotland,"

he asked, "be able to rule Scotland, and

because Rome has been reared among the

Irish people and knew their wrongs.

A portion of the roof of a theatre at Chel-

sea, in France, the theatre, which was

for some time ago, was destroyed by fire.

Some 1,000 persons were wounded, and

some, it is feared, fatally. The theatre was

a temporary structure which had been

erected by the recent storm.

STORMY.—The "Times" despatch says:

"Eight crofters were committed for trial

to-day; they were released on bail and

escorted around the town by a crowd of

people, accompanied by a number of

pipers. The boatmen refused to ferry

procession. The Sheriff's officer and

assistant were seriously injured by

200 crofters at Glendale.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., speaking last night at

Bolton, advised Irishmen to disown the

Irish National League, and to disown

the man who he knew to be innocent. Messrs.

Gladstone and Bismarck knew that

Spencer was a scoundrel. The members of the

Irish National League are the scoundrels

of the day for exposing the rascality of the

Irish Executive.

December 31.—The Times this morning

has a column review of events of 1884.

Referring to America it says: The

most important event of the year was the

election of the President. The

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.
Notices—H. C. Sheppard.
International and Colonial Exhibitions—John Lowe.
Houses for Sale—James Reid.
Quebec Agricultural Society—Annual Meeting Notice—Henry A. Beland.
Quebec Horticultural Society—J. Bell Forsyth.
Royal Museum—See last page.
Carpets, Furnishing Goods—Glover, Fry & Co.
Mantles and Millinery, &c.—Do.
Ales and Porter—W. Watson.
Plated Ware, Skates, &c.—J. Shaw & Co.
Holiday Gifts—G. Seifert.
New Books—Dawson & Co.

"WEEKLY CHRONICLE"

Will be ready THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at NOON. It will contain a full report of the Masonic Celebration of St. John's Day, with Sermon at Trinity Church; Great Suffering at Sea; Trade of the Port of Gaspe; New Orleans Exposition; Sweeping Up the Nile; Threatening Our Trade; Column for the Ladies; Fur, Fin and Feather; Our Chess Column; Editorial Matter; Local, Shipping and Telegraphic News. Price, FIVE CENTS. For sale at THIS OFFICE, and at all News Depots.

December 31, 1884.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF

the Province of Quebec will receive Gentlemen wishing to call upon him, at the Government Building, Grande Allée, on THURSDAY, the 1st January, from 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order, H. C. SHEPPARD, Captain, A.D.C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Quebec, 30th December, 1884.

BOOK SALE.

THE HOUSE, WITH LARGE GROUND, at Mount Pleasant—House heated with hot water—now occupied by the undersigned. Most eligible site in the city. JAMES REID.

December 31, 1884.

Quebec Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the Office of Colonel J. B. FORSYTH, Peter Street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd JANUARY, 1885.

Quebec Horticultural Society.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will take place at the Office of the undersigned, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 2nd JANUARY, at 1 o'clock sharp. J. BELL FORSYTH, President.

December 31, 1884.

Cook Wanted.

WANTED, A COOK, At 56, ST. LOUIS STREET.

December 30, 1884.

Valencia Oranges,

AND Messina Lemons, Only 20c. per Doz.

For sale by A. WATERS.

December 20, 1884.

FIFTH SUPPLY

Christmas and New Year Cards SELLING FAST.

GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS

In illuminated covers, in large variety.

4th Supply of Xmas No. of Graphic.

Xmas No. of Bow Bells.

January No. of Young Ladies' Journal.

And a large line of other Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

JUST RECEIVED, AT JOHN E. WALSH'S,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

25, ST. JOHN STREET.

December 19, 1884.

QU'EST-CE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1884

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

We find in Bradstreet's for the week ending December 27th, a highly instructive and interesting article on the Canadian industrial situation. The article deals with the industries of Ontario and Quebec, the other Provinces comprising the Dominion, being in the opinion of the editor "not noteworthy industrial centres, even from a Canadian point of view—if the fish industry and shipbuilding be excluded from the list." This, in a way, is cool. Why should the fish industry and the shipbuilding and lumber interests of the Maritime Provinces be omitted in a general list like the one before us? The volume of trade done in those sections of Canada is very large, and without this data the returns published by Bradstreet's are not only incomplete but misleading. The detailed report dealing with the two older Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is based on replies from a greater number of establishments than that mentioned by Sir LEONARD TILLEY. The total decreased number of employees of industrial concerns was nearer 7,000 than 6,000 in May and June last. The falling off is placed at 63 per cent. In the United States the decrease reached 13 per cent. The reduction of wages amounted to between 10 and 20 per cent, "but even where this is enforced it is regarded by many as offset by the reduced cost of provisions." Bradstreet's received reports from 1,417 manufacturing establishments in Ontario. They showed a decrease of 5,537 in the number of hands employed. Of idle concerns there are 72, and in consequence was 3,087. In the number of persons thrown out of work in consequence was 3,087. In the number of persons thrown out of work in consequence was 3,087. In the number of persons thrown out of work in consequence was 3,087.

December 31, 1884.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Replies from 65 cities and towns, including 1,417 manufacturing establishments, show 1,345 either fully or partially in operation in 1884, and 2,470 fewer persons employed, while the 72 establishments in which work is at present wholly suspended have thrown out 3,087 employees, making a total of 5,537 fewer persons employed in the province than a year ago.

Total—No. of persons employed in 1884, 1,345; in 1883, 2,470; in 1882, 3,087; in 1881, 3,087; in 1880, 3,087; in 1879, 3,087; in 1878, 3,087; in 1877, 3,087; in 1876, 3,087; in 1875, 3,087; in 1874, 3,087; in 1873, 3,087; in 1872, 3,087; in 1871, 3,087; in 1870, 3,087; in 1869, 3,087; in 1868, 3,087; in 1867, 3,087; in 1866, 3,087; in 1865, 3,087; in 1864, 3,087; in 1863, 3,087; in 1862, 3,087; in 1861, 3,087; in 1860, 3,087; in 1859, 3,087; in 1858, 3,087; in 1857, 3,087; in 1856, 3,087; in 1855, 3,087; in 1854, 3,087; in 1853, 3,087; in 1852, 3,087; in 1851, 3,087; in 1850, 3,087; in 1849, 3,087; in 1848, 3,087; in 1847, 3,087; in 1846, 3,087; in 1845, 3,087; in 1844, 3,087; in 1843, 3,087; in 1842, 3,087; in 1841, 3,087; in 1840, 3,087; in 1839, 3,087; in 1838, 3,087; in 1837, 3,087; in 1836, 3,087; in 1835, 3,087; in 1834, 3,087; in 1833, 3,087; in 1832, 3,087; in 1831, 3,087; in 1830, 3,087; in 1829, 3,087; in 1828, 3,087; in 1827, 3,087; in 1826, 3,087; in 1825, 3,087; in 1824, 3,087; in 1823, 3,087; in 1822, 3,087; in 1821, 3,087; in 1820, 3,087; in 1819, 3,087; in 1818, 3,087; in 1817, 3,087; in 1816, 3,087; in 1815, 3,087; in 1814, 3,087; in 1813, 3,087; in 1812, 3,087; in 1811, 3,087; in 1810, 3,087; in 1809, 3,087; in 1808, 3,087; in 1807, 3,087; in 1806, 3,087; in 1805, 3,087; in 1804, 3,087; in 1803, 3,087; in 1802, 3,087; in 1801, 3,087; in 1800, 3,087; in 1799, 3,087; in 1798, 3,087; in 1797, 3,087; in 1796, 3,087; in 1795, 3,087; in 1794, 3,087; in 1793, 3,087; in 1792, 3,087; in 1791, 3,087; in 1790, 3,087; in 1789, 3,087; in 1788, 3,087; in 1787, 3,087; in 1786, 3,087; in 1785, 3,087; in 1784, 3,087; in 1783, 3,087; in 1782, 3,087; in 1781, 3,087; in 1780, 3,087; in 1779, 3,087; in 1778, 3,087; in 1777, 3,087; in 1776, 3,087; in 1775, 3,087; in 1774, 3,087; in 1773, 3,087; in 1772, 3,087; in 1771, 3,087; in 1770, 3,087; in 1769, 3,087; in 1768, 3,087; in 1767, 3,087; in 1766, 3,087; in 1765, 3,087; in 1764, 3,087; in 1763, 3,087; in 1762, 3,087; in 1761, 3,087; 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in 1697, 3,087; in 1696, 3,087; in 1695, 3,087; in 1694, 3,087; in 1693, 3,087; in 1692, 3,087; in 1691, 3,087; in 1690, 3,087; in 1689, 3,087; in 1688, 3,087; in 1687, 3,087; in 1686, 3,087; in 1685, 3,087; in 1684, 3,087; in 1683, 3,087; in 1682, 3,087; in 1681, 3,087; in 1680, 3,087; in 1679, 3,087; in 1678, 3,087; in 1677, 3,087; in 1676, 3,087; in 1675, 3,087; in 1674, 3,087; in 1673, 3,087; in 1672, 3,087; in 1671, 3,087; in 1670, 3,087; in 1669, 3,087; in 1668, 3,087; in 1667, 3,087; in 1666, 3,087; in 1665, 3,087; in 1664, 3,087; in 1663, 3,087; in 1662, 3,087; in 1661, 3,087; in 1660, 3,087; in 1659, 3,087; in 1658, 3,087; in 1657, 3,087; in 1656, 3,087; in 1655, 3,087; in 1654, 3,087; in 1653, 3,087; in 1652, 3,087; in 1651, 3,087; in 1650, 3,087; in 1649, 3,087; in 1648, 3,087; in 1647, 3,087; in 1646, 3,087; in 1645, 3,087; in 1644, 3,087; in 1643, 3,087; in 1642, 3,087; in 1641, 3,087; in 1640, 3,087; in 1639, 3,087; in 1638, 3,087; in 1637, 3,087; in 1636, 3,087; in 1635, 3,087; 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