

For Sale or to Let
TO LET.
One large Room in the front part of the HERALD Building, and another, well-suited for light manufacturing, in rear; steam power of necessary. Apply at the Office, 155 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET.
IN ATLANTIC BUILDINGS, "Commissioners St., Office No. 207, long occupied by the Grand Trunk Ry Co. as Custom House Office, and presently by Messrs D. Brady, Son & Co. Store No. 211, occupied for over twenty years as a Ship Chandler's store, will be converted into offices to suit tenant, if so desired. Office in second floor. Apply to W. E. BOYD, 209 Commissioners St. February 15 r 39

For Sale or to Let for a Term of Years.
Those two new and handsome houses situated at University Street, adjoining the Natural History Museum, and furnished for heating. On the first floor are Reception Rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Bedrooms. Second floor, Dining and Drawing Rooms of handsome proportions, separated by spacious halls. Third floor, four Bedrooms. The houses are supplied with all modern conveniences. Immediate possession; rent to run from 1st May next.
R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 131 St. James Street. February 14 r 38

To Manufacturers!
TO LET.
The spacious, well-lighted premises, rear of Nos. 307 to 315 St. James Street, formerly occupied by "The Burdall-Deane Lithographic Co.," and well adapted for a Wholesale Shoe Factory or other light manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 22 St. John Street. February 11 r 36

TO LET.
The Store No. 283 Commissioners Street; suitable for Produce and Commission business; presently occupied by McLean & Campbell. Apply to COURT & MACINTOSH, 22 St. John Street. February 10 r 35

TO LEASE for a TERM of YEARS
From the 1st of May next.
That well-known and centrally situated Hotel, known as the "American House," on St. Joseph Street, a few doors from McGill Street, and within five minutes' walk of the Post-office, all the banks and public offices. The premises are very extensive, running from St. Joseph to St. Maurice Streets. The stables are probably the most extensive in the Province, and are well-known as the headquarters of the horse trade in Montreal. Apply to JAS. S. EVANS, 15 St. Henry Street. February 10 1m 35

FOR SALE.
Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling houses known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.
Large lot, corner of Craig and Sanguinet streets, now occupied as a coal and lumber yard.
That handsome villa residence, formerly occupied by E. A. Dubois, Esq., with about forty acres of land, large stone dwelling house, out-buildings, garden, etc. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to G. R. S. DEBEAUJEU, or to 122 St. Denis street. E. C. MONK, Esq. drover, etc. February 5 31

FACTORY TO LET FOR SALE
Corner Seigneur and Richardson Streets. Lot 100x75, Brick Building 100x50, two stories and high basement, well lighted by windows on three sides; has boiler, engine and shafting complete; heated by steam-pipes throughout. Apply to H. & J. RUSSELL, 463 St. Paul Street. December 12. mwt 296

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1882.

VOL. LXXIV.—NO. 40

PRICE 3 CENTS

New Advertisements.
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.
NOTICE.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE COURT, Hospital Street, on
Saturday, February 25th, 1882.
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
For the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before the meeting.
A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum, Upon the Stock of this Company from the date of payment until the 31st December, 1881, has been declared, and will be payable at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on the 1st MARCH next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th instant until the 1st March next, inclusive.
CHAS. P. SOLATER, Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, 13th February, 1882. 37

Montreal Warehousing Company
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the MONTREAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, WELLINGTON STREET, on
WEDNESDAY, 1st day of MARCH next, at TWO o'clock P.M.
The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from this date until after the Annual General Meeting.
By order
GEO. H. HANNA, Manager and Secretary. Montreal, 14th February, 1882. 14, 16, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27, 1M 38

La Banque du Peuple
NOTICE.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE will be held at the Office of the Bank, ST. JAMES STREET, on
On the 6th of March next, at THREE o'clock P.M.
In conformity with the 16th and 17th Clauses of the Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. A. TROTIER, Cashier. Montreal, January 31, 1882. 6M 28

Notice to Contractors.
TENDERS will be received by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, up to Six o'clock p.m. of the 16th instant.
For the Grading of 500 miles of their Main Line
in the North-West Territory. The work will commence at a point about 200 miles west of Winnipeg.
The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
Profiles can be seen and full information obtained from W. B. SMELLIE, Consulting Engineer, at the Company's Office, Montreal.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, February 9th, 1882. 36 16F

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &C.
TENDERS,
at so much in the dollar, will be received up to TWELVE o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, 4th MARCH next, for the purchase of the entire stock-in-trade and good will of the business lately carried on by the late Edwin Harris, at 44 King street east, Toronto, under the name of E. Harris & Co., as a dealer in paints, oils, glass, colours, and ornamental materials.
The artists' materials may be tendered for separately from the others. An inventory of the stock can be seen daily during business hours at above premises. Each tender to be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender," and addressed to Messrs. Day & Caldwell, executors estate Edwin Harris, 44 King street east, Toronto.
TERMS—Cash, within one week from notice of acceptance of tender. In case security to the satisfaction of the executors is given then within one week from notice of acceptance of tender, and twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money paid then within that time, they will accept the balance in equal sums at three, six and nine months from notice of acceptance of tender, the purchaser to pay interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on the unpaid purchase money along with each of such payments. Neither the highest nor any tender necessarily accepted. Parties tendering, and desiring a lease of the premises, can negotiate with the executors for a sub-lease thereof.
BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR & BLACK-STOCK, Solicitors for said executors. Dated Toronto, 26th January, 1882. b 78 28

Desirable Residence FOR SALE.
I am instructed by Mr. E. G. Penny to offer for sale the Residence of the late Honourable E. G. Penny, situated on the corner of St. Mark and St. Luke Streets; size of House, 42 feet front and 45 deep, containing spacious Drawing-rooms, Library, Sleeping Apartments, &c., &c., was built by its late owner for his own occupation, and everything about it is thoroughly substantial and well finished.
The Garden attached to the residence is well stocked with a choice selection of Fruit Trees. Total area of land about 30,000 feet.
R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate Agent, 131 ST. JAMES STREET. 26

WANTED TO PURCHASE
Winnipeg and Emerson CITY LOTS, AND MANITOBA FARMS.
Apply to H. H. GEDDES, 119 St. Francois Xavier Street. January 28 22

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next Session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act authorising a Company to build a railway between the City of Montreal and a point on Lake Simcoe, near Beaverton, via West Winchester, Perth and Smith's Falls, and North from Lake Simcoe to a point on Lake Nipissing, near South-East Bay, and South to Toronto, and West to Detroit, to be called the "Dominion Air Line."
Dated at Montreal, 1st September, 1881.
R. C. COWAN, Solicitor for Applicants. December 31 2m 8313

WEATHER REPORT.
MONTREAL, February 15.
Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street—5 a.m. 32°; 1 p.m. 45°; 5 p.m. 44°; Max. 46°; Min. 29°; Mean, 37° 5. By Standard Barometer—8 a.m., 29.96; 1 p.m., 29.92; 6 p.m., 29.92.
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, February 15, 10.26 a.m.
This morning the pressure is highest over the Southern States, and lowest over Minnesota. The weather is fine and mild throughout Canada east of the Upper Lakes, but in Manitoba the weather is getting colder, and snow is falling. Lakes—Southernly to westerly winds; continued fine mild weather to-day; local rains to-morrow. St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime—Southernly to westerly winds; fair, mild weather.
WASHINGTON, 1 a.m., February 16.—Lower Lakes fair weather, followed by falling cloudiness and rain; warm southerly winds; falling barometer. A cold wave has entered the North-West, where the temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees. Snow or rain probable on Friday in the Lower Lake and Atlantic regions. At Humboldt and Livingston the temperature is 17 degrees below zero; at Fort Garry it is five degrees below zero.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
DOMINION.
—The Ottawa Immigration Society has arranged for bringing out 100 servant-girls from Ireland.
—Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Assistant-Commissionary-General and Captain England, of Halifax, are in Ottawa.
—William Cooke, the Toronto Post-office employee, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing lace from a letter.
—Miss Romaine, of Ottawa, has at last entered an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. McLean, of the law firm of Walker & McLean.
—It is reported in Toronto that Mr. E. Pearson, of that city, representing a wealthy Syndicate, has purchased the town sites of Sidney and Brooklyn on the Canadian Pacific Railway.
—Mr. T. A. Hamilton, the Clerk in charge of the Lumber and Mines Department of the Interior, has been offered, and it is understood has accepted, a position in Winnipeg under the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate at a handsome salary.
—A solid silver tankard has been forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, by the Imperial Government, for presentation to Captain S. Knowlton, of the barque "Gladstone," in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the barque "Macedon," of Glasgow, abandoned at sea on the 20th of October.
UNITED STATES.
—It is stated that the letters relative to the Chili-Peruvian controversy, abstracted from the State Department, have been found and will be sent to Congress.
—Two hundred thousand valentines were handled in the New York Post-office on Monday and Tuesday, and \$5,000 worth of stamps were sold in Brooklyn for valentines.
—A treaty has been agreed upon between Mexico and the United States for a new International Commission for a review of La Arba and other claims passed by a former Commission, but payment of which was suspended on the ground of fraud in the presentation of evidence.
FOREIGN.
—An Alexandria despatch says a Russian ironclad has arrived at Port Said.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.
LONDON, February 15.—Sir C. Dilke, replying to the various attacks on their foreign policy, denied that French troops had been prepared for embarkation to Egypt. The Government, he said, still adheres to the European concert as a means of adjusting foreign difficulties, and believes its influence will be useful in the Egyptian question. He denied the reported revolt at Herve. In regard to the Jews in Russia, all precedents showed that English interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country would meet with rebuff and do more harm than good.
THE BALKAN TROUBLES.
VIENNA, February 15.—A telegram from Zara reports that the outlook at Cattaro is improving. The inhabitants of several villages, upon whose support the Crovians have hitherto reckoned, have disclaimed solidarity with the insurgents, and offered to form a volunteer corps. So far ten columns have been formed and 5,000 rifles distributed. Columns of volunteers are also forming in the district of Ragusa to operate against the insurgents.
RUSSIAN INTERLUDE.
A considerable number of military maps, with notes written in Russian, were found at the residence of the Burgomaster of Oranienburg, near the frontier, which was recently captured from the insurgents. The semi-official organ, discussing the Pan-Slavist agitation, admits that the majority of the population of Serbia and Montenegro sympathize with the insurgents, says Austria would be prudent to avoid raising difficulties for the Serbian and Montenegrin Government in maintaining peace, has hitherto shown a loyal attitude.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.
LONDON, February 15.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Daily News says: The situation continues to be one of expectancy. It is feared that the present Ministers will be forced to take decided action in order to hold their own with the army. There are distinct symptoms of impatience amongst the soldiery, of which the Chamber is merely the mouthpiece.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CANADA.

QUEBEC—February 15.
PERSONAL.—Mr. Sewell, Teller of the Merchants Bank, received marching orders for the Manitoba Branch yesterday, and left for his destination last night. Messrs. Lamotte, Montreal, Sheppard, Kinghorn, Brown, Pell and Stevenson will arrive here from Montreal to-morrow to play a Hockey match with a Quebec team, consisting of Scott, Ashe, H. Ashe, F. Myles, Anderson, Swift and Colley.
AN EPISCOPAL COURT.—The Roman Catholic Church authorities are establishing an Ecclesiastical Court here for the trial of all Ecclesiastical matters. The Court will, it is said, consist of the Archbishop and four bishops or priests, with two clerics.
THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.—An extra of the Official Gazette was issued to-day summoning the Local Legislature to meet for despatch of business on Wednesday, the 8th of March.

OTTAWA—February 15.
The Liberal Associations of Ottawa and Hull met this evening in the City Hall and presented an address to the Hon. Edward Blake. There were upwards of two hundred present. Mr. A. F. McIntyre, President of the Ottawa Liberal Association, occupied the Chair, and after a few introductory remarks, read the address. Mr. Blake thanked the Association in reply, and in a speech of about thirty minutes duration, briefly referred to some political questions of the day. Messrs. Laurier, Patterson (Brant), Anglin, and Rymal followed, with short speeches. A vote of thanks to the various speakers terminated the proceedings.
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A NAVAL OFFICER.
Commander Selby, of the British man-of-war "Falcon," while on a shooting excursion near Arctate, was seriously wounded by an Albanian with an axe. At the request of the British Ambassador the President of the Turkish Council of Ministers has ordered the arrest of the assailant. Turkish and British men-of-war proceeded to Arctate. Commander Selby is in a critical condition.
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RUSSIA.
A DIVIDED CABINET.
VIENNA, February 15.—The Free Press learns from St. Petersburg that the dispositions of the Emperor and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs are peaceful, but those immediately around the Czar are inclined to war.
THE JEWS.
ST. PETERSBURG, February 15.—The Government Commission having charge of the Jewish question, recommended the exclusion of Jews from all villages, but that they be permitted to settle in towns having a certain population, provided they are prohibited from trading in spirits or collecting parish taxes. They are also to be deprived of the right of civil registration, and are forbidden to communicate with foreign Jewish associations, and also to have separate schools for Jewish children.
TURKEY.
ROUMELIAN TROUBLES.
PHILIPPOPOLIS, February 15.—Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, has expressed his intention of informing the Powers through the Porte that he is unable to carry on the Government conjointly with the permanent Committee of the Chamber, which has refused the aid of the French financial experts.

UNITED STATES.
THE IRON MARKET.
Iron merchants here have decided to take measures to form an Iron Exchange.
THE ICE IN MACKINAW STRAITS.
DETROIT, January 15.—The ice blockade in the Straits of Mackinaw has been cleared, and boats are making regular trips.
BENEVOLENCE.
Twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars have been collected from churches and other sources in this city and distributed among the hospitals.

COLLEGIANS IN TROUBLE.
EASTON, Pa., January 15.—Two freshmen of Lafayette College were arrested during a row last night and fined to day. A Sophomore was discharged.
NO COMMISSION.
CHICAGO, February 15.—The General Passenger and Ticket Agents have decided to pay no commissions hereafter to agents of roads not in the combination.
AN INJUNCTION.
NEW YORK, February 15.—The Supreme Court has issued a temporary injunction upon George W. Ballou & Co. and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, forbidding the issue of \$5,000,000 of stock due to-day to subscribers to bonds of an equal amount, which, it is alleged, was to be issued without consideration.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.
BOSTON, February 15.—The question of the sale of the New York & New England Railway stock held by the State will shortly come before the Legislature. A measure is to be proposed authorizing a second mortgage of \$5,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, running 25 years, to be issued for double tracking the railway, furnishing rolling stock and improvements.
A COLLEGE ROW.
EASTON, Pa., February 15.—The Freshmen of Lafayette College last evening, with horns, drowned the music of the bands in the Sophomore's procession. The Sophomores attacked the Freshmen, and many hard blows were struck on both sides; hats and clothes were torn. There were about 150 students in the row. Two Freshmen and a Sophomore were arrested, but afterwards bailed.

GREAT LAND SLIDE.
FRANCE, February 15.—A storm has commenced. An enormous land slide of about seven hundred tons of marble and granite occurred at the soapstone quarry here to-day. The mass slid a hundred feet with a great noise. There were twenty men in the pit, but only two, T. N. Wheelock and George Sylvester, were injured. Wheelock fell.

FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.
SIR Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales, to-day addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the commercial relations between this country and Australia. He gave a description of the resources of his colony, and said not one in a thousand in the colonies desired separation from England, though if they had a tenth of the grievances America had 100 years ago they should demand liberty. He predicted that in a few years the six colonies of Australia would become a vast empire of great power.
PARISIAN GOSSIP.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
PARIS, January 20, 1882.
The heavy fog which has obscured this city for a week, and which would be noticeable even in London, has not hindered the setting-in of winter gaieties that were promising a lively "season" at the date of my last. Dinners, official and unofficial; balls, public and private; splendid "receptions" (another word for a numerous evening party), the new "five o'clock tea," that is detaching the "four o'clock tea," all are going on brilliantly, and keep the gay world as busy, in its way, as are the veriest drudges of civilization in theirs.
The streets very ill-kept, since the downfall of that most energetic and thorough of Municipal supervisors, Baron Hausmann, are crowded with flowers and vehicles, the latter frequently driving furiously, so that accidents to life and limb occur daily, and the risk of crossing the great arterial thoroughfares is now so great that the projected "Underground Railway," in imitation of the great London Subterranean, or an Elevated Railway, on the plan of the constructions that have caused so much annoyance in the United States, will doubtless be made before long. It is no exaggeration to say that pedestrians risk their lives at every crossing, while even the occupants of vehicles are exposed to dangerous casualties every time they get into a carriage, cab, or omnibus.
THE TEMPTATION TO WANDERING
is, nevertheless, very great just now, for the shops of this wonderful capital were never more attractive. Every shop-window is a curiosity and a study, so exquisitely elegant, fresh, varied, and charming are its contents. Whether the latter be jewellery, porcelain, tissues of any kind, flowers, pastry, signboards, or what not, from diamonds, to pig-tails, trunks, and daintily done up just ready for the cook, the contents of the windows so capital in themselves and so capriciously arranged, forcibly compel the reflection, "If the French people would but leave politics—national and international—alone, and devote themselves simply to the development and exercise of their unrivalled talent in all that regards artistic industry, they would beat all the rest of the world in this department of productive energy!"
But they have no idea, alas! of doing anything of the kind. And whoever looks but a little way below the surface sees many an indication of the proximity of sunken rocks that may give much trouble before long. Meantime the usual "FEATURES" OF THIS SEASON are showing themselves. The first of the renewed "Masked Opera-balls," beginning at midnight Saturday and finishing at five or six o'clock of Sunday morning, has just come off with the accustomed crowding splendour, folly, picturesque confusion, and final supper, at the hour of an early breakfast. The supper, frowned upon of late years, is coming again to the front. Physicians are saying that, while the heavy suppers of a couple of generations ago are necessarily injurious to health, the eating of a small amount of light and easily digestible food before going to bed, is calculated to put the stomach into good humour, and to render sleep sounder and more refreshing. A revival of suppers, composed of the lighter and more fanciful classes of viands, appears to be at hand; the fashionable world taking the lead in this resuscitation of a meal that has come to be looked upon as only permissible at the end of a large and fashionable ball or soiree, prolonged into the "small hours" of the following morning. As for the Elysee, so chary of its hospitalities under the reign of its present incumbent, that charming official residence will give, during the present winter, only three official banquets, two grand balls, and an informal reception on Thursday evenings.

THE EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING
now going on in various parts of Paris, will doubtless lead to a general substitution of the weird effulgence in question in lieu of gas, on all the large open spaces which happily relieve the dense buildings of this town. The Place de Carrousel especially, lit up as it now is, by numerous specimens of the leading electrical contrivances which are disputing the patronage of the age, presents, at night, a most striking spectacle. The electric lights are set up on poles at a considerable height, and diffuse their strange radiance over the entire Place, sending down a flood of light that enables one to read almost as though it were daylight. The contrast between the intensity of the electric illumination and the faint yellow of the gaslights is striking in the extreme. The gas, though still burning in its old places all round this magnificent Place, is literally "nowhere," so completely is it eclipsed by its victorious rival.
But the work of lighting, wonderful as are its achievements, in that line, is less amazing than the annihilation of time and space accomplished by the electric fluid, of whose doings strange news have just come from India. During the repairs of the telegraph cable near Bombay, the steamers "Chiltern" and "Great Northern" were about half a mile apart, the former having hold of a shore-end cable putting it in communication with Bombay, while the latter had hold of a sea-end, putting it in telegraphic communication with Aden. The "Chiltern" desired the "Great Northern" to splice on to the cable held by the latter, and to pay out three-quarters of a mile of cable, and this was communicated by wire from the test-room of the "Chiltern," passing through all the coils of cable in her hold and on to Bombay, whence it was sent on to Aden, and back from Aden to the "Great Northern." Thus, as a speedy means of sending a message half a mile, it was forwarded by a route between three and four thousand miles long. The following day, when the two vessels were within a quarter of a mile of each other, communications continued to pass between them, "for shortness," in the same way. It is evident that, as travelling and telegraphing continues to progress, we shall have to adopt some other standards of distance than those we possess at present.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.
The temporary buildings now doing duty as Central Post-office, on the site of a portion of the Palace of the Tuilleries, and constituting a large building, with several lines of streets, squares, &c., will be pulled down when the vast and splendid edifice of the new Post-office shall have reached its completion. The works which, a few months since, were still underground, have now, with the rapidity with which building is carried on in Paris, reached the first story, and some of the apartments will be formed of the general appearance of the enormous edifice now rapidly coming into view. The new Hotel des Postes will be a quadrilateral. There will be three stories above the ground floor, which latter will be devoted entirely to the service of the public, while the great court, round which the edifice is built, will be given up to the mail carts. On the first floor, the latter will be connected, on the second, delivered to the carts. It is also on this floor that the officials will be lodged. The books, documents, and store-rooms, will occupy the third story. The stables, stamping-rooms, and pneumatic apparatus, will be situated underground. A double-balance lift is to place all the floors in communication with one another. There will be, on the ground floor, a gallery 60 yards long, in which will be ranged, on either side, the offices of the Telegraph Bureau, for the registering of letters, sale of stamps, and all the various other departments of the Postal service, and a bureau of information. This immense building will serve only for the correspondence in Paris; the country and foreign postal service will have an hotel to themselves, in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The enormous development of letter correspondence, since the reduction of the oppressive rates of a former generation, is fully paralleled in the increased number of the visiting cards, &c., sent on New Year's and following days, the number of the pleasant little missives sent this year up to the 7th inst. being nearly eight millions! And the beauty of many of these artistic messengers has been, this year, very remarkable. Many of the cards being artistic gems worthy of careful keeping, and elegant albums being prepared for their safe preservation.

FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS
an Observatory has been established on a shoulder of the Pic du Midi, in the Pyrenees; but the head of the establishment, General de Nansouty, and his ardent band of helpers have recently removed to the mountain, 9,544 feet above the level of the sea, and have constructed thereupon a comfortable abode. The Observatory in question is an elaborate affair. Terraces have been levelled all around this aerial abode, passages hollowed through the rocks, cisterns dug, arched, and cemented; and a long covered gallery has been constructed between the dwelling-place and the platform on which the instruments are placed. The gallery, with its rooms, the joiner's shop, a laboratory, and stores, and communicates with the platform by 24 steps. But what is most remarkable is that a subterranean telegraph cable has been laid to the top of the Peak, so that the meteorological observations can be transmitted to the lower world daily, without interruption from storms. Although much snow has fallen, the little mountain colony has not been cut off from the world this winter, but has received every week its supply of letters, papers, and provisions. The devoted scientists who are thus pursuing their researches in the region of the clouds appear to enjoy the life they are leading. Their letters say that the observations they are now making are extremely interesting, and their life and work far more agreeable than at the lower elevation; that the view is splendid and varies with every minute of the day, and that the brilliance of the starry nights is indescribable. The colony consists of four men, and their live stock consists of two cocks, four hens, two cats and a dog. Thousands of rats and some foxes have been attracted to the neighbourhood by the scraps thrown out from the Observatory; and flocks of crows enliven the solitude with their noisy cawings. Those who appreciate as they deserve the value of the observations they may eventually lead up to the science of weather, will hope that the devotion of the earnest seekers on the lofty mountain-top may be rewarded by the acquisition of the special knowledge of which they are in pursuit, without the drawbacks of frost-bites, bronchitis, rheumatism or lumbago.

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RUSSIA.
A DIVIDED CABINET.
VIENNA, February 15.—The Free Press learns from St. Petersburg that the dispositions of the Emperor and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs are peaceful, but those immediately around the Czar are inclined to war.
THE JEWS.
ST. PETERSBURG, February 15.—The Government Commission having charge of the Jewish question, recommended the exclusion of Jews from all villages, but that they be permitted to settle in towns having a certain population, provided they are prohibited from trading in spirits or collecting parish taxes. They are also to be deprived of the right of civil registration, and are forbidden to communicate with foreign Jewish associations, and also to have separate schools for Jewish children.

TURKEY.
ROUMELIAN TROUBLES.
PHILIPPOPOLIS, February 15.—Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia, has expressed his intention of informing the Powers through the Porte that he is unable to carry on the Government conjointly with the permanent Committee of the Chamber, which has refused the aid of the French financial experts.

UNITED STATES.
THE IRON MARKET.
Iron merchants here have decided to take measures to form an Iron Exchange.
THE ICE IN MACKINAW STRAITS.
DETROIT, January 15.—The ice blockade in the Straits of Mackinaw has been cleared, and boats are making regular trips.

BENEVOLENCE.
Twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars have been collected from churches and other sources in this city and distributed among the hospitals.

COLLEGIANS IN TROUBLE.
EASTON, Pa., January 15.—Two freshmen of Lafayette College were arrested during a row last night and fined to day. A Sophomore was discharged.

NO COMMISSION.
CHICAGO, February 15.—The General Passenger and Ticket Agents have decided to pay no commissions hereafter to agents of roads not in the combination.

AN INJUNCTION.
NEW YORK, February 15.—The Supreme Court has issued a temporary injunction upon George W. Ballou & Co. and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, forbidding the issue of \$5,000,000 of stock due to-day to subscribers to bonds of an equal amount, which, it is alleged, was to be issued without consideration.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.
BOSTON, February 15.—The question of the sale of the New York & New England Railway stock held by the State will shortly come before the Legislature. A measure is to be proposed authorizing a second mortgage of \$5,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, running 25 years, to be issued for double tracking the railway, furnishing rolling stock and improvements.

A COLLEGE ROW.
EASTON, Pa., February 15.—The Freshmen of Lafayette College last evening, with horns, drowned the music of the bands in the Sophomore's procession. The Sophomores attacked the Freshmen, and many hard blows were struck on both sides; hats and clothes were torn. There were about 150 students in the row. Two Freshmen and a Sophomore were arrested, but afterwards bailed.

GREAT LAND SLIDE.
FRANCE, February 15.—A storm has commenced. An enormous land slide of about seven hundred tons of marble and granite occurred at the soapstone quarry here to-day. The mass slid a hundred feet with a great noise. There were twenty men in the pit, but only two, T. N. Wheelock and George Sylvester, were injured. Wheelock fell.

FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.
SIR Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales, to-day addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the commercial relations between this country and Australia. He gave a description of the resources of his colony, and said not one in a thousand in the colonies desired separation from England, though if they had a tenth of the grievances America had 100 years ago they should demand liberty. He predicted that in a few years the six colonies of Australia would become a vast empire of great power.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
PARIS, January 20, 1882.
The heavy fog which has obscured this city for a week, and which would be noticeable even in London, has not hindered the setting-in of winter gaieties that were promising a lively "season" at the date of my last. Dinners, official and unofficial; balls, public and private; splendid "receptions" (another word for a numerous evening party), the new "five o'clock tea," that is detaching the "four o'clock tea," all are going on brilliantly, and keep the gay world as busy, in its way, as are the veriest drudges of civilization in theirs.

THE TEMPTATION TO WANDERING
is, nevertheless, very great just now, for the shops of this wonderful capital were never more attractive. Every shop-window is a curiosity and a study, so exquisitely elegant, fresh, varied, and charming are its contents. Whether the latter be jewellery, porcelain, tissues of any kind, flowers, pastry, signboards, or what not, from diamonds, to pig-tails, trunks, and daintily done up just ready for the cook, the contents of the windows so capital in themselves and so capriciously arranged, forcibly compel the reflection, "If the French people would but leave politics—national and international—alone, and devote themselves simply to the development and exercise of their unrivalled talent in all that regards artistic industry, they would beat all the rest of the world in this department of productive energy!"

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Montreal Herald

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Natural History Society—Lecture, by J. T. Donald, Esq., B.A., at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER.
Fifty Shares Montreal Cotton Co.—At his rooms, at 11 a.m.
BY A. BORDENHORN.
Dry Goods Stock—At No. 587 St. Catherine street, at 11 a.m.
Silverware, &c.—At No. 586 St. Catherine street, at 12 noon.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

FIRST PAGE—Summary of News; Telegraphic Despatches, Canadian and Foreign, &c.
SECOND PAGE—Trade and Commerce.
THIRD PAGE—Commercial Continued, &c.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorial:—Commerce of the Country; Cabinet Combinations; West Ward; Centre Ward; St. Ann's Ward; Editorial Notes; Local News, &c.
FIFTH PAGE—Capital Notes, &c.
SIXTH PAGE—Civic Affairs, &c.
SEVENTH PAGE—Pastoral Letter of Archbishop Taschereau, &c.
EIGHTH PAGE—Dominion Parliament, &c.

THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The total value of exports from the Dominion of Canada last year was \$98,290,823, or \$7,040,017 less than the total value of our imports. The balance of trade last year was, therefore, largely against Canada, and though some affect to regard this as a deplorable circumstance, we are inclined to think that an excess of imports over exports is not fraught with any great evil to the country. The increase in our export trade last year over that of 1880 was \$11,379,465, made up altogether of timber and farm produce. The following table shows the value of the exports of the various products in the two years:—

	1881.	1880.
The Mines.....	2,916,354	2,914,123
The Fisheries.....	6,888,884	6,653,347
The Forestry.....	25,709,848	17,696,683
Animals.....	22,865,610	18,541,949
Agriculture.....	31,294,127	32,287,128
Manufactures.....	4,948,123	4,484,211
Miscellaneous.....	75,852	75,852
Total.....	91,296,406	83,336,197

The large decrease in our export of manufactures is an interesting feature of the returns, showing, as it does, that there is little prospect of Canada ever becoming a larger exporter of manufactured goods under the existing fiscal policy. It is worthy of observation, too, that in 1874, the first year of the Mackenzie Administration, the gross value of manufactured goods was \$2,353,663, and in 1878, when the same Government retired, this account in the business of the country had reached the handsome sum of \$4,715,776. On the other hand, since the inauguration of Sir Leonard Tilley's policy, the exports of our manufactures have been steadily falling off. There was a decline of a little over a million dollars in the value of agricultural produce exported, and a perceptible increase in fishery products. All the arguments in favour of the Government policy founded on the balance of trade theory are exploded by the fact that, under the present tariff, imports have increased and exports of manufactured articles decreased. The excess of imports over exports represents in a great measure the profit on our export trade, so that a large balance of trade against Canada may indicate, as it does in the present instance, a profitable year's business done by our exporters. Although it was alleged that, under the operation of a high tariff, our direct trade with the West Indies would rapidly increase, it is found that the value of exports to the West Indies is less than it was in some of the years of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration. The total value of the exports of articles to different countries in 1881 was as follows:—

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of Foreign Countries.	Total.
Great Britain.....	12,637,219	11,110,151	\$23,747,370
United States.....	31,015,219	1,868,889	\$32,884,108
Newfoundland.....	1,941,772	32,096	1,973,868
British W. I.....	1,767,832	17,181	1,785,013
Spanish W. I.....	1,162,884	4,928	1,167,812
French W. I.....	1,117,253	11,175	1,128,428
Danish W. I.....	541,991	2,868	544,859
British Guiana.....	215,520	1,472	216,992
Hayti.....	121,268	1,472	122,740
Mexico.....	167,701	16,701	184,402
Panama.....	69,719	69,719	139,438
South America.....	710,647	4,415	715,062
St. Pierre.....	120,638	26,226	146,864
France.....	69,719	69,719	139,438
Germany.....	77,478	7,824	85,302
Spain.....	46,633	46,633	93,266
Holland.....	215,754	215,754	431,508
Italy.....	145,997	145,997	291,994
Belgium.....	37,625	37,625	75,250
Holland.....	215,754	215,754	431,508
Denmark.....	12,120	12,120	24,240
Norway.....	32,407	32,407	64,814
Sweden.....	11,000	11,000	22,000
Russia.....	11,017	11,017	22,034
Austria.....	11,017	11,017	22,034
Turkey.....	784	784	1,568
Gibraltar.....	12,388	12,388	24,776
Madagascar.....	11,100	11,100	22,200
Canary Islands.....	7,857	7,857	15,714
Africa.....	81,891	81,891	163,782
Australia.....	14,000	14,000	28,000
New Zealand.....	2,548	2,548	5,096
East Indies.....	5,020	5,020	10,040
China.....	19,719	19,719	39,438
Manilla.....	480	480	960
Sandwich Islands.....	13,256	13,256	26,512
Central America.....	1,225	1,225	2,450
Totals.....	80,921,379	13,375,117	94,296,496

These, with the exports of coin and bullion and the estimated short returned at inland ports and exported to the United States, bring the total exports of the Dominion in 1881 up to \$98,290,823. The value of exports from the different Provinces in 1881, compared with 1879 and 1880, was as follows:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ontario.....	\$23,854,539	\$23,883,889	\$23,014,478
Quebec.....	20,740,512	14,447,209	48,995,087
Nova Scotia.....	7,861,521	7,543,081	8,245,738
N. Brunswick.....	5,371,471	5,880,052	6,490,275
Manitoba.....	512,899	562,714	628,116
British Col.....	2,735,972	2,645,570	2,253,738
P. E. Island.....	1,831,289	1,749,280	1,774,846
N. W. Terr.....	69,139	49,813	2,631,335

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of the different Provinces for the three fiscal years:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$27,869,444	\$24,397,550
Quebec.....	7,962,614	7,074,937	8,168,643
Nova Scotia.....	5,298,554	4,936,135	5,913,797
N. Brunswick.....	6,371,471	6,880,052	7,491,576
Manitoba.....	2,440,789	1,756,291	2,480,246
British Col.....	2,735,972	2,645,570	2,253,738
P. E. Island.....	1,831,289	1,749,280	1,774,846
N. W. Terr.....	157,402	117,840	188,759

tion. The following statement shows the duty paid on goods imported into the respective Provinces in the years:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Ontario.....	\$4,355,476	\$5,086,672	\$5,500,677
Quebec.....	4,732,248	6,991,595	5,066,171
Nova Scotia.....	1,183,081	1,210,839	1,599,261
N. Brunswick.....	1,049,069	872,481	1,253,638
Manitoba.....	274,525	297,706	457,574
B. Columbia.....	510,291	454,175	369,457
P. E. Island.....	208,245	198,542	259,543
N. W. Terr.....	21,570	21,836	31,548

Nearly half the entire Customs revenue of the Dominion was paid by this Province, the total receipts at the Port of Montreal being \$7,077,794. The volume of the trade of this port for the three past years was:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.
Exports.....	\$21,737,357	\$20,523,290	\$19,628,182
Imports.....	\$30,224,673	\$37,073,088	\$32,382,182
Total.....	\$51,962,030	\$57,596,378	\$52,010,364

The increase in the duties collected at Montreal has been proportionately much larger than the increase in the imports. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the impetus given by the present tariff to the coal industry, the increase in the export of universal products is ridiculously small. The increase in our coal export has not been anything like the increase in the quantity of coal imported into Canada. The following is a statement of the value of mineral produce exported from Canada for the past two years:—

	1880.	1881.
Coal.....	\$1,030,250	\$1,109,068
Gold, quartz.....	1,088,994	707,818
Quartz.....	98,563	101,818
Iron.....	548	181
Platinum.....	1,449	898
Other articles.....	1,449	898
Total.....	\$2,861,613	\$2,918,564

The imports of goods for consumption, the produce of the United States into Ontario and Quebec in 1881, was \$36,704,112, against \$29,346,948 in the previous year. We find, however, by the returns that the increase in the duty on imports from Great Britain has been greater than upon the United States, showing that the present tariff is instead of discriminating in favour of the British importer, has quite an opposite effect.

On the goods imported from the various countries the duties paid in this and the previous year, were:—

	1880.	1881.
Great Britain.....	\$8,735,667	\$9,774,849
United States.....	4,821,311	5,657,292
France.....	427,487	597,948
Germany.....	30,831	215,138
Spain.....	106,720	167,412
Portugal.....	14,335	25,307
Italy.....	30,831	40,258
Holland.....	301,570	372,335
Belgium.....	41,420	92,251
Newfoundland.....	1,597	2,137
British West Indies.....	454,257	715,567
French West Indies.....	847,720	885,652
Other W. I. Islands.....	149	369
South America.....	161,085	299,346
China and Japan.....	207,929	348,406
Switzerland.....	187,974	357,740
Other Countries.....	156,016	311,342
Total.....	\$14,138,849	\$18,590,735

CABINET COMBINATIONS.

Sir J. A. Macdonald treated the House very cavalierly on Tuesday night, when affecting to reply to the demand which is always made on the opening of a session of Parliament for information as to the changes which the First Minister, the only adviser of the Crown constitutionally responsible to it, had found it necessary to make during the recess. The House has no right other than what precedent may be taken to have established to call for such explanation. It is a mere matter of usage, and of things of this sort the Conservative Premier might be expected to be guardful. Constitutional law is only the reduction of precedents to principles, and Sir John A. Macdonald seems to hold both the precedents and the principles in contempt. A few minutes sufficed him to announce to the House the Cabinet changes which have taken place, and there was not, so far as we are yet informed, a word of explanation of the reason of the changes made. We have said already that the First Minister is the only one responsible to the Crown, but the country has an interest in the selection he makes of advisers, and in every redistribution of offices he may make, and it has the right to be informed by him on the floor of Parliament of such changes, and of the reasons why they have been made. It is an insult to the House to simply state that Mr. Jones has changed portfolios with Mr. Smith, or that Mr. Robinson having taken a Judgeship Mr. So-and-so has done something else. The Premier is bound to say why he has brought to his aid new advisers or judged it desirable to remove colleagues from the supervision of one department to another. Let us show what inconveniences this shuffling of portfolios necessarily involves. Every man who has the talent necessary to secure a place in a Ministry, especially in Canada where the rivalry of politicians for places is so keen, must, of necessity have ideas of his own, his own methods of conducting business, his own ways of dealing with people. Say a Minister is transferred from the Inland Revenue to the Marine and Fisheries and the head of the Post-office Department takes his place, the second accepting some other position. The whole business of these branches of the Public Service would be utterly deranged were it not for the fact that in every one there is an efficient sub-Minister who understands his work. But at the same time the individuality of the inexperienced Minister may at any time most inconveniently assert itself. It has done so repeatedly within the past few years. What we wish to say is this:—The House had a right to a fuller ex-

planation from the Premier of his reason for making the changes he has made, and which amount really to turning his Cabinet upside down. Mr. McLean had the good fortune to be in the House when the Premier made his announcement and of sitting for his portrait delineated by the skilled pencil of the hon. the leader of the Opposition. The handling was not ungentle, but with each toss the claws were driven far in and ruinously to every chance he has of gaining the respect of either Parliament or the public. The review of his career was scathing—to a sensitive man it must have been terrible. The very felicitations Mr. Blake offered were like blisters. It is no compliment to a man who aspires to be a statesman to be congratulated in having been a "fortunate politician." It is denying him every qualification for high public employment but luck. His known associations years ago with the present Minister of Railways in transactions by which he certainly did not lose was adverted to. It is perhaps just as well not to rake up these old scandals, to accept the existing condition of the country, and deal only with new questions just as they may arise. Mr. McLean may have had crooked dealings with Sir Charles Tupper—we have not the slightest doubt he had; but this is not the most important question. What we are curious to learn is by what process of political manoeuvring Mr. McLean is now a member of the Cabinet, though filling an office the functions of which are purely nominal. But suspending our curiosity on this point, we would like to know how Mr. McLean could bring himself, after his treatment of the Minister of Railways—after all the bitter things he has said against him—after all the animosity he has shown in every way in past times—could have the assurance to accept the Presidency of the Crown's advisory Council, of which the hon. gentleman has vilified is undoubtedly the most influential member. It is a mean thing to crave favours from a person one has abused, and this Mr. McLean has undoubtedly done, else he would not now be President of the Council. But since Mr. McLean has humbled himself by accepting the position from his superior Minister whom he has so reviled, it must be satisfactory to Parliament and the country that he has been placed in a position where he can do the least possible harm. The debate of Tuesday proves that there are at least two members of the Government who have a very low estimate of each other.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Hon. Mr. Beaudry and Dr. Leprohon were yesterday nominated as candidates for the Civic Chair. We presume Mr. Beaudry does not propose to hold the office for life, and may some time be inclined to succumb to the claims of other citizens for the high distinction he has so long enjoyed. As matters stand we see little chance of an English-speaking candidate being for the present acceptable. What we do know is this, that Dr. Leprohon would have most willingly stood aside if any English name had been put in nomination, and would have given all the assistance in his power to promote his election. Failing this, however, he undertakes the contestation and deserves the hearty support of the electors. Dr. Leprohon is in every way fit for the position of Chief Magistrate of Montreal. Known to almost every one in the city, he has had the rare good fortune to command in all the relations of life the respect of his fellow citizens. He would not take his place in the Mayor's Chair as a novice in municipal business, but would bring to it a large experience aided by a large intelligence. He is able to fully discharge all the duties of hospitality which are incidental to the office with dignity and liberality.

WEST WARD.

The contestation for the representation of this Ward in the Council is, we think, unfortunate. There are probably no two citizens more capable of rendering themselves useful than Ald. Stephens and Col. A. Stevenson. The latter naturally takes a very warm and active interest in everything effecting the volunteer force, having so long liberally contributed to the maintenance of the Battery which he commands, and which in point of efficiency is second to none in the Province of Quebec. The opposition offered to Mr. Stephens, no doubt, comes largely from the volunteers, who are making an effort to secure from the Council assistance in the direction of Drill-Shell accommodation. It seems almost impossible for us to realize that Ald. Stephens would not willingly lend all the assistance he could towards procuring for the volunteers all that is really indispensable. Purely military candidates for municipal dignities are not in order and can only possibly be acceptable to electors under very exceptional circumstances. The volunteers are perfectly justified in using their influence to gain what most of our readers will admit to be a real necessity in their interest. But, though the sitting member may have declined to pledge himself in advance, we have no reason to believe otherwise than that he would support any measure in Council which would give the volunteers all they wish.

CENTRE WARD.

The sitting member for this Ward, Mr. John C. Watson, is again soliciting the suffrages of the electors who for the past three years he has represented in the City Council. We have no wish to interfere, even by a suggestion, with the choice of the electors, but we may go the length of saying that Mr. Watson's fidelity to them in the past fairly entitles him to a renewed expression of their confidence, and that they have in his past good service the

best of all guarantees of being well served by him in the future. He has leisure to attend to the requirements of his constituents, and he has ability to represent their wishes. We do not see why any change in the representation of the Ward should be judged necessary; still, if a contest has to be, it is well that Mr. Watson's friends should spare no pains to secure his return. Added to the many other qualifications he possesses, his long commercial experience is invaluable to the Council, as we cannot have too many men of his class engaged in the administration of our affairs. His public record has been a blameless one in all respects, and he should be re-elected on that account if on no other.

ST. ANN'S WARD.

About 500 electors were present yesterday morning at Chaboillez Square, Ald. Brown presided. The candidates nominated were Mr. Dennis Barry, advocate, and Ald. Donovan. The friends of Mr. Barry handed the Returning Officer a requisition signed by over 600 of the most influential electors of the Ward. Speeches were made by both the candidates. Mr. Barry made a very able speech, fully meeting all that his adversaries had circulated against him. From the hearty reception accorded Mr. Barry, three-fourths of the electors present were in his favour.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's standing in his party is now a matter of serious debate in Conservative journals. We do not see why it should be; we fail to understand why the absence of the late Premier from a meeting of those who hold the same views as he does should cause the Government organs any anxiety or set them guessing as to what it means. It would take the Ottawa Citizen, the Mail, the Gazette and all the rest of them all to convince any one that Mr. Mackenzie has proved unfaithful to his party, or that he is not in as full accord with it as ever has been. We do not know how it happened that Mr. Mackenzie was absent on the occasion in question, but it is preposterous, foolish to attach to the fact any political significance whatsoever. Let the journals, which are making so much ado about the matter, and which are so fertile of deductions, tell us whether the meeting was a formal gathering of the Opposition members, whether Mr. Mackenzie was aware that it was being held, whether it so refused to attend it, whether a single disrespectful reference was made to him, whether, also, he had been glad to have his name mentioned in connection with the matter, or whether the meeting was a formal gathering of the Opposition members, whether Mr. Mackenzie was aware that it was being held, whether it so refused to attend it, whether a single disrespectful reference was made to him, whether, also, he had been glad to have his name mentioned in connection with the matter, or whether the meeting was a formal gathering of the Opposition members, whether Mr. Mackenzie was aware that it was being held, whether it so refused to attend it, whether a single disrespectful reference was made to him, whether, also, he had been glad to have his name mentioned in connection with the matter.

FLORIDA is frequently recommended by physicians who have patients whom they think a change of climate might benefit. We are prepared to believe that in all cases the advice is given in good faith, and that the opinion of the physician really is that his patient would be benefited by making the change. But this is what we find in a Southern paper:—"Florida has its attractions, but it is time that the truth should be known, and that people should not be lured thither under false pretences. A climate with a range of temperature from 11 to 106 Fahrenheit can hardly be regarded as a model of equableness. Travelling in Florida is said to be expensive. The hotels range in price from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Board may be had in private houses from \$3 to \$3 a day. Steamboat fares are about \$6 for a day and night's travel, including berths."

The pastoral letter of Archbishop Taschereau, which we publish to-day, is a document of extreme interest, and we commend it to the careful consideration of all our readers.

A DESPATCH from Merville says the disabled steamship "Sardinian" has been towed there.

CAPITAL NOTES.

From our Special Correspondent.

OTTAWA, February 15.
A deputation of Montreal cigar manufacturers, including Messrs. Davis, Lesser and Fortier, arrived in the city to-day, and had an interview with the Minister of Finance. It is said that they requested an increase of duty on imported cigars to \$2.50 per pound. They were courteously received, but the Minister could not promise to adopt their recommendations.

Sir Leonard Tilley to-day submitted a statement showing the allowances and gratuities granted since the last return. Seventy-five persons are receiving annual allowances, and the total paid them was \$27,206.76. Five persons received gratuities amounting in all to \$3,353. During the same period, 24 allowances, amounting to \$1,857.34, lapsing by death, and 15 persons, formerly receiving \$6,400, have been placed upon the revised list, their offices having been abolished. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, the receipts from the Superannuation Fund were \$44,995.80, and the payments \$41,362.10.

A day or two ago it was mentioned that Mr. Edwards, Pierpont, of New York, was in this city, accompanied by several gentlemen interested in the Northern Pacific Railway. These gentlemen, through their being shareholders in the Oregon Transportation Company, are also interested in the Manitoba South-Western Railway, and the object of their visit to the capital is to endeavour to obtain recognition from the Government as representatives of the Manitoba South-Western Railway. They are anxious to connect the Northern Pacific with the Manitoba Railway system, and therefore desire permission to cross the frontier. At the last annual meeting of the Manitoba South-Western Company, it will be remembered, there was a struggle between the Canadian shareholders, headed by Dr. Schultz, and the representatives of the Oregon Transportation Company as to which should elect the officers. Two sets of officers were elected, each claiming to be legal heads of the Company. Dr. Schultz claims that the stock held by Americans should not be recognized. Mr. Pierpont and his friends are anxious that the land grant voted under the charter of the Manitoba and South-Western Charter shall be secured to them, and they have engaged the Hon. Wm. McDougall as counsel to press their claims. At an interview with the Cabinet, to-day, they were informed that the various sections having been settled by the Courts, the Government could not interfere in the matter.

The proceedings of the House to-day were quite tame, there being no discussion, and no less than 54 questions and motions were disposed of before 5 o'clock. A petition was presented from the Ontario banks, asking for amendments in their charter, empowering them to reduce their capital stock; and Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced his Bill respecting the sale of passenger tickets. This Bill, which might be styled "An Act for the Suppression of Scalpers," provides that no person except those appointed by the respective Railway Companies shall be competent to sell railway tickets, and also that Railway Companies shall be obliged to redeem unused or partially used tickets. The measure, if passed, would be difficult to put in operation, and it is doubtful if it will get beyond the second reading. It was defeated last year. To-day, when Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the first reading there was an almost unanimous cry of "lost." As a matter of courtesy to the mover, however, the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Casgrain introduced a very useful Bill for preventing fraud in relation to public contracts, which it is to be hoped will become law.

Quite a number of Private Bills are being prepared, and the various Committees will probably commence work in a few days.

Mr. DeCosmos was to-day permitted to ask for returns of the revenue, population and other statistics relating to British Columbia. Such requests are these, per-

mitted in the form of motions, but Sir John's colleague is a privileged representative and the Government are exceedingly kind to him. The revenue in British Columbia from all sources last year was about \$680,000, a very good showing, but when Mr. Pope announced that the total population of the Pacific Province was 143,939, including 29,761 Indians and 4,320 Chinese, a derisive shout went up from the House.

As soon as the correspondence with the Quebec Government is completed the Minister of Railways will ask for a vote to establish a steam ferry to connect the Intercolonial and Occidental Railway at Quebec.

The Postmaster-General stated to-day that the Commission had been sent to Quebec to inquire into the alleged irregularities in the Montreal Post-office.

In reply to Mr. Lanier, to-day, Sir Charles Tupper announced that no money was to be applied this year to enlarging the canals between Prescott and Montreal. This will surprise many, considering that the Government have ample means at their disposal to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, for which means only can the trade of the West be secured to the St. Lawrence route. It is hinted, however, that the Government have agreed to postpone the general elections until next year, when canal improvements will be commenced and the patronage power exerted on behalf of Conservative candidates.

The Government are considering the question of abolishing postage on newspapers.

The Hon. Mr. Pope announces that some information as to the result of the census will be brought down to-morrow. The Georgian Bay Railway contract was again brought to the notice of the House to-day, by Mr. Cockburn, who moved for an order of the House in relation to the claim of Messrs. Smith & Ripley, for work performed on the Georgian Bay branch. Messrs. Smith & Ripley, it appears, claim \$120,000 from the Government. The contract for the branch was let by the late Government, but was cancelled when the present Ministry came into office. The object of the branch was to make a port on Georgian Bay which could be available until the main line of the Canadian Pacific should be built. Subsequent events, Mr. Cockburn contends, have justified Mr. McKenzie's course, for it is now proposed to establish a port at Algoma Mills, a few miles from the proposed terminus of the Georgian branch.

Mr. Blake to-day showed his wonderful knowledge of public business by moving for returns in relation to almost every department of the service. He was ready to cope with each. The business of the Departments of Railways, Post-office, Militia, Finance and Justice were alike familiar to him. In Mr. Blake's remarks respecting the necessity for amendments in the extradition law, the Government cordially concurred. The general feeling in regard to yesterday's debate is that until the President of the Council makes a further apology or explanation, he must be held as authority for the charges which he preferred against the Minister of Railways.

None of the Government Bills introduced in the Senate have yet been printed for distribution.

AMUSEMENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"A CHILD OF THE STATE."
The excellence of this melodrama, and the ability shown by the artists in its presentation on the opening night

LOCAL NEWS.

Horse owners cannot afford to overlook the wonderful success of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Mr. Wm. H. Arnton reports the sale of the small brick house No. 6 Bousseau street, to J. J. Hayes, Esq., for \$850—Cash.

New Lockers of substantial make and nicely upholstered at \$7.50 upwards at H. J. Shaw & Co.'s, 726 Craig street.

THE STREETS.—Mr. Ansel, the City Surveyor, has ordered the grates upon the principal streets to be cleared of ice, so that surface drainage may be made practicable.

WARRANTED TO KEEP FRESH.—Pace's Pure Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco, packed in tin canisters containing one pound. Tobacco put in this shape does not become dry or damp. Put up and sold only by S. Hyman, 308 Notre Dame street.

For well-made hair mattresses—live geese feather pillows and bolsters; also moss and straw mattresses, palliasses; the newest style spring beds; you cannot do better than buy them at H. J. Shaw & Co.'s, 726 Craig street. It is the cheapest place in the city.

STAYING BREAST.—Alfred Hooper, a young man of seventeen, feeling somewhat lumpy, yesterday morning attempted to steal a loaf of bread from Mr. Piche's sleigh on Seigneurs St. He was arrested and found guilty, but as it was his first offence he was discharged.

THE RIVER.—The ice between Hochelaga and Longueuil is reported as being very weak, and the cars pass over very cautiously. The river roads are also in a very treacherous condition, and if the present mild weather continues, crossing will be rendered extremely dangerous.

OF MY LINGS AND LIVER.—That is what Dickens made one of his characters painfully remark, but there is no doubt he meant his liver principally. He had used the Caledonia Water he would never have known he owned a liver. Ask for it at your hotel or grocer's.

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE in buying your furniture from H. J. Shaw & Co. is that you can always depend upon getting the newest designs. Their goods are of the finest finish and best workmanship. A call to their extensive establishment will convince buyers that great bargains are to be had there.

LIQUOR ON THE RESERVE.—A young Indian was brought to the city yesterday by Constable Lefort from Caughnawaga and charged with being drunk on the Reserve. The prisoner made a deposition against an Indian who supplied him with the liquor, and a warrant was issued for the latter's arrest.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.—Dr. Robin's next lecture of his course on "The First Principles of Machinery," will be delivered in the Association Hall this evening, and will treat of Mechanisms, derived from the Quadratic Chain, by telescopic, by expression of elements, by reduction and by augmentation.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—The hearing of the Vercheres contested election case was continued yesterday before the Hon. Justice Mackay. Twenty witnesses have already been examined for the petition, but there are yet about sixty to be heard. The respondent has about one hundred witnesses to examine.

SANITARY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of the proposed Sanitary Protective Association, held in the Natural History Society rooms, it was resolved that such a Society should be formed in the city, and a Provisional Committee consisting of a number of prominent citizens has named to organize such an Association.

THE MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.—Mr. Sweetman, Inspector of the Toronto Division of the Post-Office Department, has arrived in this city, under instructions from the Government, to make an investigation into the working of the Montreal Post-Office. Mr. Sweetman will hold the investigation associated with Mr. King, Inspector of the Montreal Division, and a report thereon will be submitted to the Postmaster-General.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—In the cases of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company against Mr. Smith and others, Judge Rainville declared on Monday last in favour of the plaintiffs, holding that their pretensions to the sufficiency of the notice of assessments was valid, and also their power to do business in the Province of Quebec. Messrs. W. S. Walker and N. W. Tremblay for plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. McLaren for defendants.

THE GRANTING OF LIQUOR LICENSES.—Their Honours, Police Magistrate Dupas and Recorder Deland, sat in the Police Court yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing further applications for saloon and tavern licenses. Mr. S. A. Lebonvour appeared on behalf of the Dominion Alliance. Between 70 and 80 applications were granted, two were refused, and the remaining ones were suspended for hearing on the 23rd instant.

SOALP TICKETS.—Three passengers via the Central Vermont Railway were put off the train at St. Lambert by the conductor, on Tuesday evening, for attempting to travel on scalp tickets, and a fourth paid his fare rather than be delayed. The three young men who were put off the train returned to the city, and one of them made a complaint to the Police Magistrate yesterday morning. The seller of the tickets claims that the Company was bound to accept it, as the original purchaser had not signed the form of agreement to the conditions, one of which was that the ticket was not transferable.

Those beautiful office Cylinder Desks so much admired for their neat finish, good workmanship and selling very fast at Messrs. H. J. Shaw & Co.'s store (226 Craig street). They have the best and latest assortment in Canada. The prices are as follows:—\$37.50, \$55, \$80 and \$125. Also a full line of flat Top Desks, and Desks with pigeon-holes at \$9.50 upwards. \$15, \$17.50, Office Couches, \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50, \$20, up to \$45. Bookcases, Office and Library Tables in endless variety. Call and see the goods and compare prices in.

C. T. R. LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The formal opening of the new reading-room of the C. T. R. Literary and Scientific Society at Point St. Charles and the presentation of an album, containing upwards of a thousand photographs of employees of the road to the same, took place on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance present. During the evening addresses were given by Mr. Joseph Hickson, Rev. Gavin Lang, Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Rev. S. Belcher, Rev. D. V. Lucas and Rev. Mr. Cruik, shanks, during which a select programme of music was carried out.

SOMMERVILLE LECTURES.—The third lecture of the winter course of Somerville lectures will be delivered this evening in the Natural History Society Hall by Mr. J. T. Donald, who has chosen for his subject the interesting one of "Edible Fruits, their Composition, Preservation and Causes of Decay." Mr. Donald has become known as a careful and painstaking student of his subjects as well as an instructive lecturer. His lectures in the Y. M. C. A. cause, it will be remembered, were largely attended, and proved all interesting and instructive to be present to-night at his lecture.

MISSING.—A man named Peter Thousell, employed at Mr. Larin's livery stables, St. Charles Barreque street, left his domicile

on the 15th January, ostensibly to go to church, and never turned up again, all that can be gleaned of him is that he spent that day in a tavern in Commissioners street leaving it about 11 p.m., since that time all trace of him is lost. Any information as to his fate or to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious wife, who lives at No. 77 Bousseau street, St. Sauveur. The missing man was employed for some time as engineer on board the steamship "Napoleon III." and also at the Quebec Elevator and had a reputation for strict sobriety.

THE DOMINION ARBITRATORS.—A meeting of the Montreal Manufacturers' Industrial Association was held yesterday to take into consideration the interests of the trade, the desirability of continuing the present Dominion Board of Arbitrators, there having been some rumours floating about that the Government might possibly do away with the Board. The President, Mr. E. K. Greene, presided. The feeling of the meeting was that in the interest of the honest importer, it was of great importance that the Board should not be abolished, and that even now the Board was too weak to keep up the work they had to do. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. F. Gault, E. K. Greene, H. R. Ives, F. Paul, John A. Pillow, and John McFarlane, were appointed to represent the views of the Association to the Government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONTARIO DIRECTORY, 1882. John Lovell & Son, Montreal.

We are simply surprised that after so many discouragements, Mr. Lovell, the pioneer compiler of Canadian directories should persist in rendering the public a service so costly to himself. The volume referred to above does no discredit to the series to which it belongs, and we are greatly in error if within a few months a copy of it will not be found in every hotel and business office in the Dominion that is worth mentioning. We have seen Mr. Lovell's directories and gazetteers in far away places in Canada—holes and corners of the Dominion where they were so much needed to such an extent as to thumb-suck to indicate incessant reference. Every newspaper-man in the country also knows the worth of this personal census of the population. It is a pleasure in glancing over the pages to see that the business men of the Province have so liberally met Mr. Lovell in his endeavour to serve them.

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF SHIPWRECKED VOYAGERS.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of last December, the steamer "Moravian," of the Allan line, bound for Liverpool via Halifax, while on her way from Portland to the latter place, ran ashore on the southern point of Mud Island, some fifteen miles from the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A stiff breeze was blowing at the time and a heavy surf running, and the vessel was one of peril. It was found that the forward compartments had filled with water and orders were given to lighten cargo while preparations were made to land the passengers on the island, with a supply of food and clothing. The landing was safely effected, but the cold was intense and some of the party were severely frost-bitten. On the ship's manifest was a contingent of St. Jacob's Oil, which the Toronto House of A. Vogeler & Co., of Baltimore, Md., had just shipped to Francis Newberry & Sons, London, to fill English orders. The part it played in the catastrophe is described in the following article, which we quote from the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Tribune of January 18th:—

"The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer 'Moravian,' during their brief encampment at Mud Island, suffered severely from exposure to the weather, and some of them were severely frost-bitten. Fortunately, amongst the lading of the ship was a package of proprietary medicines; more fortunately still, the bulk of these consisted of St. Jacob's Oil, and by the prompt and liberal use of this invaluable remedy, the ailing were speedily relieved and all unpleasant after consequences averted."

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

MEERER-GILMORE.—At St. Martin's Church, on the 14th February, by the Rev. J. Philip DuMoulin, assisted by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, John R. Meeker, to Carrie F., third daughter of J. Y. Gilmore, Esq., of Montreal.

DEATHS.

At St. Leonards, Sussex-England, of heart disease, on Sunday, 12th inst., James Torrance, eldest son of James Gibb, Esq., of Quebec, aged ten.

New Advertisements.

COALS! COALS!

We are now prepared to take orders for Cargoes of the well-known CALEDONIA MINE COAL for delivery during season of navigation. This Coal was used during the past year by some of our largest consumers, and was highly approved of. We will quote f.o.b. at the Mines or delivered at any point in Canada.

J. & R. McLEA,

AGENTS,

8 Common Street.

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO.

AGENTS FOR:

JOHN H. ANDREW & CO., Sheffield.

GUTHRIE & SUTHERLAND, Iron and Steel Works, Oberhausen.

Importers of STEEL AND IRON RAILS

BLOMS, BILLETS and SPIEGELEISEN

PLATES, BARS, BEAMS and CHANNEL IRON

FISH BOLTS and SPIKES

SPECIAL STEEL for Mining purposes

INGERSOLL STEAM ROCK DRILLS

Do. AIR COMPRESSORS for drills.

42 and 44 FOUNDLING STREET.

MONTREAL.

January 28

21

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

The Solid Brick Terrace, CUT-STONE FOUNDATION, 397, 399, 399 1/2, 401, 401 1/2 St. Dominique, short distance above Sherbrooke; 1 self-contained and 4 first-class tenements; all rented, well-built and in thorough repair; safe and safe investment. Rental nearly \$1,000 a year. By auction, at our Rooms, 235 St. James Street.

On Tuesday Next, the 21st instant,

At Half-past TEN a.m.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

40

DORVAL.

Charming Detached Villa Residence,

Two Acres of Ground, Stabling,

Boat-Houses, &c.,

Situated on the point adjoining the Residence of M. M. TAIT, Esq., will be sold, by auction, by order of the proprietor, J. M. McDONALD, Esq. (of Messrs. McDONALD & LOONEY), at our Real Estate Rooms, 235 St. James Street.

On Tuesday Next, the 21st instant,

At ELEVEN o'clock.

The situation of this lovely Summer Residence cannot be surpassed on the Island of Montreal.

Full particulars in evening papers.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

Only a few minutes' drive from Dorval and Upper Lachine Desces.—S. & G.

A Gentleman's Private Residence

In the WEST-END,

Nearly 20,000 feet of ground, in our hands for private sale.

SHAW & GOWDEY, 235 St. James Street.

39 m

SPRING AUCTION CIRCULAR,

1882.

SHAW & GOWDEY,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers.

AGENTS OSWAGA CABBET COMPANY, &c.

OFFICE AND SALES ROOMS,

235 ST. JAMES STREET.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

447, 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

As the season approaches for the engaging of Sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, we would remind our friends that every attention will be given to the sale of the PRIVATE RESIDENCE at 407 LARIVE, and to the SALE OF LARGE AND SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, where good prices can always be relied upon. Carriages and expenses kept down to bottom figures. Last Spring we conducted the most important Sales in this line. A practical experience of nearly 20 years in this city enables us to get the best possible prices.

Real Estate by Auction,

This branch of our business has more than doubled during the past year. Large and important sales have been made by us both in the city and elsewhere. We have inquiries every day from leading capitalists for good, safe investments, and would remind Property Owners that the best sales are made during the letting season. During February and March we will offer several valuable Properties for some of the leading Building Societies, Loan Companies and Banks. Valuations of Properties made for Judicial and other purposes.

TRADE SALES OF DRY GOODS, Hardware, Teas and General Groceries. Underwriters' Sales of Damaged Cargoes and General Merchandise. Horses, Carriages, Thoroughbred Cattle and Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., both in the city and country.

SALES OF HORSES, &c., on the City Horse Market, College Street, every Friday.

VALUATIONS AND APPRAISALS for Executors, Underwriters, Notaries and Trust Estates.

Cash advances on Consignments, and prompt returns guaranteed.

Thoroughly efficient Assistants. Sales Rooms largest and best in the city; fine Stand and every facility for the carrying on (thanks to our friends) of a large and rapidly increasing business.

W. E. SHAW, ALEX. GOWDEY.

February 4

30

New Advertisements.

Return of the Nomination for Mayor and Aldermen of the City.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the law, the nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor of this City, and Aldermen for the several Wards thereof, was held on Wednesday, the Fifteenth day of February instant, at the hour and places, and before the members of the Council of this City, previously named and appointed by the said Council for that purpose.

MAYOR.

Hon. J. L. Beaudry and Jean Lukin Leprohon, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was taken.

ALDERMEN.

EAST WARD.—Louis Euclide Beauchamp, Esquire, being the only candidate, was proclaimed re-elected.

CENTRE WARD.—John C. Watson and Henri B. Rainville, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

WEST WARD.—Geo. W. Stephens and Alexander A. Stevenson, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. JAMES WARD.—Louis Allard and Cleophas Beausoleil, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. ANNE'S WARD.—Peter Donovan and Denis Barry, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. ANTOINE WARD.—Francis E. Gilman, Richard Holland and Andre Montrait, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.—John Henderson Mooney, Esquire, being the only candidate, was proclaimed re-elected.

ST. LOUIS WARD.—Arthur Dubuc and Pierre E. Normand, Esquires, having been nominated, a poll was granted.

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PASTORAL LETTER

HIS GRACE E. A. TASCHEREAU,
ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC,
ON THE RESPECT DUE TO THE DECISION
OF THE HOLY SEE.
FEBRUARY 2ND, 1882.

ELZEAR-ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU,
By the grace of God, and of the Apostolic
See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the
Pontifical Throne.

To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Reli-
gious Communities and to all the Faithful
of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Greeting and
Benediction in Our Lord.

Divine events of recent date urge us,
OUR DEARLY BELOVED BROTHERS, to raise our
voice to-day in defence of the rights of the
Holy See, unfortunately disregarded and
trampled under foot by certain Catholics of
our Province.

The Holy Catholic Church is a Temple,
of which Jesus Christ is the priest forever,
according to the order of Melchisedech (Ps.
CIX. 4), and always living to make interces-
sion for us (Heb. VII. 25), always and
everywhere ascending into heaven, by the hands
of His priests whom He has established the
dispensers of His Mysteries (I. Cor. IV. 1),
that spotless Victim which a prophet fore-
told would be offered from the rising of the
sun even to the going down of the same, to
show everywhere how great is the name of the
Lord of hosts (Mal. I. 11).

II. In this temple, beside the altar, is the
Pope, whence the same eternal pontifical
makes heard that voice which reaches unto
the ends of the world (Ps. XVIII. 5); for
they who repeat it everywhere, have re-
ceived their mission from the Son of God,
and all power is given unto them in heaven
and in earth. God therefore teach all ye
nations—teaching them to observe all
things whatsoever I have commanded you:
data est mihi omnis potestas in celo et in terra.
Hinc ergo, docete omnes gentes—docentes eos
omnia quecumque mandavi vobis (Matt. XXVIII. 19).

Among all these voices there is one which
predominates; always the same, always in-
fallible, for it is the voice of Peter ever liv-
ing in his successors; the voice of him to whom
Jesus Christ has said: Thou art Peter, and
upon this rock I will build my Church, and
the gates of hell shall not prevail against it;
tu es Petrus et super hanc petram edificabo
ecclesiam meam et porte inferi non prevalebunt
adversus eam (Matt. XVI. 18).

At times it proclaims truth or condemns
error, and we who hear it refuse to hear it,
for it is the voice of the Lord who break-
eth the cedars, the cedars of Libanus; nos
domini confregimus cedros, cedros Libani (Ps.
XXVIII. 5), that is to say according to the
expression of the Apostle, that it lowers
every height that exalteth itself against the
knowledge of God; omnis altitudo exaltata
in adversum scientiam Dei (I. Cor. I. 5).
At times the Roman Pontiff defines the
imprescriptible laws of morality; and
his decisions, as well as those relating to
dogma, are irrefragable, for the word of
God, which he faithfully re-echoes, is a lamp
to our feet and a light on our paths; lu-
cerna pedibus meis verbum tuum et lumen semini
mei. (Ps. CXVIII. 105).

III. The Catholic Church is also a kingdom,
the sovereign of which is Jesus Christ, the
immortal King of ages (I. Tim. I. 17).
Visible society which must join under the
pain of eternal damnation the Church re-
quires a visible head in whom is reflected
the majesty of her invisible head, and whose
authority is exercised at all times and in all
places, to maintain unity and order in the
midst of this countless multitude, and con-
duct men to their last end.

This spiritual royalty of the Roman Pon-
tiff has a rigorous claim to our respect and
to our obedience. Let us never separate
these two sentiments which cannot be sincere
one without the other. And as this
obedience is supernatural in its origin and in
its end, so likewise should be our respect
and obedience, that is, they should be rooted
in faith and fostered in charity which is the
bond of perfection. (Col. III. 14).

We are bound to honour our fathers ac-
cording to the flesh, and to obey them in
the Lord. This is the first and the greatest
commandment with promise: ex-patris
justum est, quod est mandatum primum in pro-
missum (Eph. VI. 1, 2). For the last forty
centuries has the unhappy posterity of
Cham been expiating the violation of this
great precept (Gen. IX. 25); terrible ex-
ample of the importance which the Father
of God attaches to the honour due to
parents by their children.

With greater reason should we honour
him who visibly exercises in the Church
the authority of the Father of Our Lord
Jesus Christ, of whom all paternity in
heaven and on earth is named; ex-patris
paternitas in celo et in terra terminatur (Eph.
III. 15). And as the Son of God exercises
His pontificate and speaks His word by the
ministry of His priests and of His apostles,
so by the successor of Peter, does He govern
His Church.

When then, O D. B. B., this voice at
once paternal and royal makes itself heard
to settle disputes, impart a proper mode of
action, give to a rising institution the im-
pulse which shall insure its success, set
bounds to aspirations, the realization of
which would hinder the good, or cause the
inconvenience, repress an abuse or strike
the guilty—the duty of every true Catholic
is to obey this tutelar authority without
which all this vast Kingdom would be dis-
order and confusion.

Accordingly, our fifth Council (Dec. V.),
after quoting the text of the Council of
Florence on the primacy of the Roman
Pontiff, adds:—We ordain that this solemn
decree be frequently inculcated to the
faithful of this Province, that all may know
that the Sovereign Pontiff, the legitimate
successor of Saint Peter, has the primacy
throughout the whole Church, that all pro-
ceeds from him as from the source of
spiritual authority, and that all converges
towards him as towards the centre of unity
and that he has full authority to enact,
on faith, morals and discipline, decrees
which all Christians are bound to obey
both in mind and heart.

IV. We see in the Old Testament (Num.
XI. 16) that the Lord gave to Moses
seventy assistants on whom He bestowed
special graces to assist him in the govern-
ment of the Jewish people.

In every state there are a certain number
of ministers, judges, magistrates and officers
whose function is to administer public af-
fairs and dispense justice in the name of
the Sovereign. Disobedience, or an insult,
to the most humble of these representatives of
supreme authority, is punished as an
insult upon the authority of the Sovereign
himself. It is therefore just and equitable
that the same should be true in the Church,
and that the same should be true in the
universe.

So it is with the Church which numbers,
spread throughout all the regions of the
earth.

It has therefore been necessary to institute
in Rome certain ministries called Con-
gregations, which have their specially de-
termined attributions, and which are the
official organs of the Sovereign Pontiff's
will. The Cardinals, of whom these Con-
gregations are composed, are men eminent
for their learning, long since accustomed in
inferior positions to transact most difficult
business in theology and canon law, and
nothing being wanting in judgments they are
called upon to render.

According to the Bull of judgment of these
divers Congregations, the jurisdiction of
these tribunals is apostolical, that is to say,

that they judge and ordain in the name of
the successor of Saint Peter by virtue of
their constant practice not to despatch any
affair of the slightest importance without
having previously referred it to the Holy
Father. The form with him one and the
same tribunal, so that it is not regularly
permitted to appeal from the judgment of a
Congregation to that of the Sovereign
Pontiff.

The Most Eminent Cardinals, who are the
Prefects thereof, are charged not only to
preside at the meetings of their col-
leagues, but likewise to promulgate the
sentences or decrees of the respective Con-
gregations, to write letters in the name of
these same Congregations, and even of the
Sovereign Pontiff, and to see that the de-
cisions be executed. They are the official
channels by which these tribunals make
known their will. Documents signed by a
Cardinal, in his capacity of Prefect, have
the same authority that those signed by
the Pope himself possess, and his testi-
mony, as regards an order he declares he
has received from the Holy Father, is irrefragable; he has the privilege of being
believed on his word.

V. Of all the Roman Congregations, the
most important is that of the Propaganda,
which has jurisdiction over at least one
half of the Catholic world. To it must the
Bishops and the faithful of Canada have re-
course, each time they have any affair to
transact with the Holy See. It is also
through it that the Sovereign Pontiff main-
tains to his orders. The ever constant
and paternal solicitude it has unceasingly
exercised for our country from the beginning
deserves the tribute of our sincere grati-
tude, as its authority calls for that of our
perfect submission.

Our filial affection and our profound re-
spect are equally due to the eminent man
placed at the head of this Congregation
through the confidence reposed in him by
the Holy Father. Cardinal Simoni, whose
name is already well known to you, by
number of documents, is one of those men
whose extensive learning and whose long
experience are enhanced by his unalterable
modesty and solid piety.

For this reason, O D. B. B., you
might have shared our astonishment
and our grief on seeing
with what indignity, certain so-called
Catholic writers, have of late, dated to speak
against him, against the Congregation of
the Propaganda, which he is the Prefect
and, thereby, against the venerated and
august person of the Sovereign Pontiff,
whose orders he has officially transmitted to us.

VI. The 13th of September last, the
Sovereign Pontiff, through the Sacred Con-
gregation of the Propaganda, transmitted
to us two decrees of great importance.

The first confirms the maintenance of the
branch of the Laval University at Mont-
real, established by virtue of an apostolic
decree of the 1st of February, 1876.

The second points out to the Bishops and
Clergy the way of acting as regards cer-
tain points concerning the relations between
the Church and State in this Province.

Later, on two different occasions, the
Sovereign Pontiff has made known to us,
through the same channel, that he holds to
the right of the Pope, of these two
decrees. As a necessary consequence we
must presume that it would be useless to
think of getting them revoked or modified.

We purpose saying a few words to you on
these two decrees as clear as they are en-
ergetic.

VII. What is termed the "Laval Uni-
versity question" is no novelty either in
Rome or in our country. In 1862, it was
for the first time brought before the Holy
See, and obtained a first solution, confirmed
in 1873, then settled in a manner
which would have believed definite, by the
decree of the 1st of February, and by the Bull
of the 15th May of this same year, Leo
XIII. yielding to the solicitations of cer-
tain adversaries of the University, resolved,
for all, to finish therewith and, in 1881,
appointed a special commission of three
Cardinals—the Most Eminent Menti,
Simoni and Franzelin, with injunction to
examine all the documents and the plead-
ings of both parties, on file from the be-
ginning, and to report to the Sovereign
Pontiff who thus reserved to himself the
final judgment. It can be said that never
was a cause examined more frequently, with
more care, or by a higher authority. No
other tribunal in the world would have con-
sented to push condescendence so far.

At last will, if he strictly observes the
instructions he has received from those
whom the Holy Ghost hath placed to rule
the Church of God. (Acts, XX. 28).

"When exceptional circumstances shall
demand that we raise our voice, with author-
ity, to point out to you some danger to your
faith, or to the holy rules of morality, or to
the imprescriptible rights of the holy
Church, we hope that God will enable us
not to fail in our duty as Pastor, and we
feel confident you will hear our voice." (Pastoral
May, 1876).

Wherefore, having invoked the holy
name of God, we rule and ordain as follows:

1. We condemn and reprove all writings
which tend to weaken the respect and obedi-
ence due to the Sovereign Pontiff, to the
Roman Congregations, to the Episcopacy
and to the Apostolic decrees of the 13th
September, 1881.

2. We invite all our dioceses to show
this respect and obedience, by refus-
ing to receive any journal that pub-
lishes or reproduces, without protestation,
articles in which the Holy See, or the
Episcopacy, or contrary to the intentions
clearly manifested by the Sovereign Pontiff
in the above-mentioned decrees;

3. Finally, we enjoin on all the faithful
of the archdiocese to their utmost that these
intentions may be fully carried out.

The present pastoral letter shall be read
at the prône of all parochial churches and
others where public service is performed,
or, in chapter, in religious communities,
the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Quebec, under our signature,
the seal of the Archbishop, and the counter-
signature of our Assistant-Secretary, the
second of February, one thousand eight
hundred and eighty-two.

then let him who believes himself, abso-
lutely perfect cast the first stone.

Man arising in political struggles have
reached the Laval University with re-
fusing to rush into the conflict to
favour their party. The abstention itself
has been falsely interpreted as an indica-
tion of what is called Liberal tendencies.

They, no doubt, wanted the University to
assume the right of judging and condemn-
ing a political party which the entire
Canadian Episcopacy, from the Atlantic
to the Pacific, has hitherto refused either
to judge or to condemn.... a party, of which
the second Apostolic decree of the
13th September last expressly says:

"The Church in condemn-
ing Liberalism does not intend to
strike at all and each of the political parties
which happen to call themselves Liberals,
since the decisions of the Church relate to
certain errors opposed to the Catholic doc-
trine, and not to any determined party, and
that consequently they do wrong, who,
without any other foundation, declare con-
demned by the Church one of the political
parties of Canada, to wit: the party called
Reformist, a party heretofore warmly sup-
ported even by some bishops."

Inspired by these same principles, the
Bishops of this Province, on the 11th Octo-
ber, 1877, have unanimously declared they
will not "abandon the region of principles
to descend to persons and political parties."
Following the example of the Sovereign
Pontiff, they added, and the wise rule of our
Fourth Council, we leave it to the consci-
ence of each man to decide, in the sight of
God, who the individuals are who are liable
to these condemnations, no matter what
the political party may be to which they
belong."

Such is the line of conduct which the
Laval University has followed, and will
follow, until it shall be otherwise dictated
by the proper authority.

It is this wise impartiality, dictated
moreover by obedience, which has won for
this institution, in the course of last sum-
mer, the sympathies and support of mem-
bers of the Provincial Legislature, belong-
ing to all shades of politics, and even to
different denominations. We happily em-
brace this solemn occasion to express to
them our lively gratitude in the name of
this institution so dear to us, in the name
of the Episcopacy which has asked the Holy
See to whose wishes they have
differed in removing the obstacle which op-
posed the execution of an apostolic decree.

VIII. Our fifth Council (Dec. XXII) en-
joins on our Catholic writers "willingly to
submit to the counsels of their Bishop, to
seek their advice, especially when they
have to treat the difficult questions of the
practical relations between the church
and civil society, such as they exist in our
country."

The second apostolic decree of September
13th, ordains that, as regards the very seri-
ous questions of the amendment of our civil
laws on undue influence, the Bishops con-
sult the Holy See before asking the solution
thereof. This should convince you, O D. B. B.,
of the importance and the difficulty of this
particular question, which concerns the
practical relations between the Church and
the State; since it is the Sovereign Pontiff
will that nothing be done without previously
consulting him.

The Holy Roman Church is our mother:
let us love her with all our heart, and deem
ourselves happy that we find in her direc-
tion, and under her protection, the security
we vainly seek for elsewhere. She has mis-
sion, and, consequently, special graces to
guide all her children, however distant they
may be; the divine breath which animates
her is not more limited by space than by
time. Placed by Divine Providence far
above and beyond any party interests of
persons and localities, far above and be-
yond any political agitations, she is in a
better position to appreciate them
impartially, and to decide with certainty
what can procure the greater glory of God
and the salvation of souls.

Now, allow us, O D. B. B., to give to you,
on this occasion, a few very important
directions which will simplify or rather re-
solve without shock or without danger this
burning question of undue influence.

Do not be so unreasonable or so impru-
dent as to require your parish priest to
place himself at the service of your politi-
cal party. Undoubtedly, he is a citizen,
but he is also a priest; a priest for God, for
the Church, for your souls which must all
be most dear to him, and for whose salva-
tion he must labour. Beware of bearing
him any ill will, if he strictly observes the
instructions he has received from those
whom the Holy Ghost hath placed to rule
the Church of God. (Acts, XX. 28).

"When exceptional circumstances shall
demand that we raise our voice, with author-
ity, to point out to you some danger to your
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The present pastoral letter shall be read
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others where public service is performed,
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Given at Quebec, under our signature,
the seal of the Archbishop, and the counter-
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second of February, one thousand eight
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MAN, HALE, WILLIAMS, or our own
Pianos, any one of which will give you
satisfaction. All fully guaranteed, and
prices liberal. Apply to

NEW YORK PIANO CO.
N. B.—Tuning and Repairing done to
satisfaction by the most competent men.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new.
Pianos hired by the month or quarter, or
sold on the instalment plan. You will find
the N. Y. Piano Co. the best place to deal
with.

NEW YORK PIANO CO.
December 21 133

WILLIAM DOW & CO.
Brewers and Maltsters.
Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India
Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and
single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottles only are authorized
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Jos. Virtue, 19 Aymer street
Thos. Forsgren, 289 St. Constant st.
Wm. Bishop, 479 La Gauchetière st.
Thos. Kinsella, 105 Colborne street.
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DAWES & CO.,
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS
INDIA PALE and XX MILD ALE.
EXTRA and XXX STOUT PORTER
(In Wood and Bottle).
Families Supplied
LACHINE LAGER in Wood and Bottle

Office: 215 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL.
March 18 66

Jno. H. R. Molson & Bros
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
286 St. Mary Street,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE,
FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED

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New Advertisements.
THE ATWOOD SAFETY NUT

When turned hard on its bearings causes
the slotted top of the Nut to elasp the bolt
and so remain fixed against any vibration.
Unsurpassed on TRACK BOLTS and
already in extensive demand.

JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER,
No. 16 St. John Street,
MONTREAL.
November 7 266

PICKLED FISH!
SMOKED FISH.

Daily Arriving
No. 1 BAY HERRING
HALF-BARRELS and BARRELS.
Medium Smoked Herring
Tucked Smoked Herring
IN BOXES.

HARDING & HATHWAY,
ST. JOHN, N.B.
October 1 9

COTTON, CONNALL & CO.
39 ST. SACRAMENT ST.,
MONTREAL,
IS NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE
First-Class Furniture
AND
Upholstered Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
TO ORDER.

He has added to his Stock of UPHOLSTER-
ING GOODS two cases just received, ex
SS. PARISIEN, from Liverpool, consisting
of very rich Curtain Stuffs, Silk Plush and
Satin, in various shades, also a nice assort-
ment of Single and Double Iron Bedsteads
Iron Cots, Iron Folding-Chairs, &c., and
With his long experience as a House
Furnisher,
He feels confident of his ability to PLEASE
HIS NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS in the
future, as he has done during many years
past.
May 18 118

DOMINION BOLT CO.,
TORONTO.
First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.
Norway Carriage Bolts,
Carriage Bolts—Best. Do. Common,
Fancy Head Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bolt Heads,
Machine Bolts, Bolt Heads,
Spring Bolts, Stove Bolts,
R. R. Track Bolts,
Sleigh-Shoe Bolts, Roof Bolts,
Black Bolts, Bridge Bolts,
Elevator Bolts.
Bright Rivets, Bolt Rivets,
Bridge Rivets, Gasometer Rivets
Hot Pressed Nuts, Machine Forged Nuts
R. R. SPIKES.

COACH SCREWS. Cap Screws. Set Screws.
August 9 189

Lyman's Standard
BLUE BLACK
WRITING FLUID
AND COPYING INK
Are warranted to retain their colour and
fastness, and will not corrode the pen.
Quart, pint and half-pint Bottles, Imperi-
al measure. Prepared only by
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.
August 5 186

E. B. EDDY'S
Unmatchable Matches
IN BOTH
Brimstone and Parlours
BRIMSTONE MATCHES put up, viz.:
Telegraph and Telephone Rubys in 100's
200's, and 300's.
PARLOUR MATCHES, without Sulphur.
LION PARLOURS also in 200's and 300's.
PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY
CONSUMPTION.

Warranted the Finest Match
in the World.

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