Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXV. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881. No. 12,906

Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA.

GOING WEST.

Mixed Train leaves Point Levi at.....12.30 P.M.

Express leaves at..... 8.40 P.M.
Arriving at Montreal at... 6.30 A.M.

GOING EAST.

Mixed Train leaves Montreal at 7.00 A.M.
Arriving at Point Levi at.. 2.45 P.M.

Express Train leaves Mont'l at 10.00 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi at.. 6.45 A.M.

Train leaving Point Levi 8.40 P.M., or Montreal and Portland, runs through to Montreal Sunday A.M., and remains over Sunday at Gorham, leaving there at 6.45 A.M. every Monday for Portland.

A Passenger Car will be run on the Freight Train, leaving Richmond 12.45 P.M., arriving in Point Levis 8.15 P.M.

All the Trains run daily, except Sunday.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager.

June 22, 1881. dec27'79

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, July 25th, 1881,

Trains will run as follows:—

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa.....	8.30 PM	8 30 AM	5.15 PM
Arrive at Ottawa ...	8.30 AM	1.00 PM	9.45 "
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga.....	7.00 PM	8.10 AM	4.55 "
Arrive at Hochelaga	6.45 AM	12.40 PM	9.25 "
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	.....	3.00 PM	10.00 "
Arrive at Quebec.....	.....	9.25 "	6.30 AM
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	.....	10.10 AM	10.00 PM
Arrive at Hochelaga	.....	4.40 PM	6.30 AM
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome.....	5.30 PM	.....	.....
Arrive at St. Jerome	7.15 "	.....	.....
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga....	6.45 AM	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.00 "	.....	.....
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	5.00 PM	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette...	7.25 "	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	6.20 AM	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.50 "	.....	.....

	Light ning Express
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	9.15 AM
Arrive at Quebec..	2.35 PM
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	4.00 PM
Arrive at Hochelaga	9.35 "

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull & Ottawa)

Trains leave Mile-End Station *Ten Minutes Later* than Hochelaga.

☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with *ains to and from* Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICES.—13 PLACE D'ARMES,

TICKET OFFICES:
13 PLACE D'ARMES, 202 ST. JAMES STREET. } MONTREAL.
OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

L. A. SENECAL,
Gen'l Supt.

July 25, 1881. my25-Fm

Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, THE 9th of August, Freight and Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

Leave Palais Station, Quebec,..... 5.50 P.M.
Arrive at Lake St. Joseph..... 8.00 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Lake St. Joseph..... 4.50 A.M.
Arrive at Quebec..... 7.10 "

Passenger Excursion Train will leave Quebec on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8.50 A.M., arriving at Lake St. Joseph at 10.20 A.M. Returning, will leave Lake St. Joseph on Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P.M., arriving at Quebec at 3.30 P.M., and on Saturday at 8.15 P.M. arriving at Quebec at 9.45 P.M.

Stopping at Little River, St. Ambroise, Connolly's Mills and St. Catherines.

☞ Trains run by Montreal Time.

Freight billed and Tickets sold at the Palais Station of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway.

J. G. SCOTT,
Secretary.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, Opposite St. Louis Hotel.

August 5, 1881. jly9

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE "TIME BALL" ON the Citadel, each day. (Sunday excepted), at half-past Twelve o'clock, will be hoisted half way up, and at five minutes to "One" it will be hoisted to the top, and at "One o'clock" Mean Time, it will be dropped.

A Chronometer keeping "Greenwich Time as should then show 5h. 44m. 49s., and the differences between this and the time shown by the face of her Chronometer is its error on "Greenwich Mean Time' at that instant.

N.B.—Should the "Ball," by accident, drop at the wrong time, it will immediately be hoisted half-mast, and kept there half an hour.

E. D. ASHE,
Commander Royal Navy,
C.M.S.

April 20, 1881.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade-Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When Inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.

For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 3, 1880.

Intercolonial Railway.

1881. Summer Arrangement. 1881.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 6th June, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Will Leave Point Levis.

	Railway Time.	Quebec Time.
EXPRESS for Halifax and St. John.	7.30 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL.....	11.00 "	10.45 "
FREIGHT.....	7.30 P.M.	7.15 P.M

Will Arrive at Point Levis.

	Railway Time.	Quebec Time.
EXPRESS from Halifax and St. John..	8.50 P.M.	8.35 P.M.
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL.....	6.25 "	6.10 "
FREIGHT.....	5.15 A.M.	5.00 A.M.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday, while those from Halifax and St. John remain in Campbellton.

The Pullman Car leaving Point Levis on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St. John.

☞ On Monday, the 6th June, the name of St. Octave Station will be changed to Little Metis, and that of Metis Flag Station to St. Octave.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 31st May, 1881.

June 3, 1881.

Quebec Central Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1881, Trains will run as follows:—

Express Leaves Sherbrooke.....	8.15 A.M.
" Arrives Beauce Junction.	12.33 P.M.
" " Levis.....	2.15 "
" Leaves Levis.....	1.00 "
" Arrives Beauce Junction..	2.35 "
" " Sherbrooke	7.00 "
Mixed Leaves Sherbrooke.....	10.00 A.M.
" Arrives Beauce Junction....	6.30 P.M.
" Leaves "	6.30 A.M.
" Arrives Sherbrooke.....	3.00 P.M.
Local from St. Joseph.	
Leaves St. Joseph.....	6.00 A.M.
Arrives Levis.....	9.30 "
Leaves Levis.....	4.00 P.M.
Arrives St. Joseph.....	7.30 "

☞ Trains run on Montreal time.

The Quebec Central affords the only Rail communication with the celebrated Chaudiere Gold Mines, and forms the most direct route between Quebec and Newport, The White Mountains, Boston, and all New England points. Passengers leaving by Express at 1.00 P.M. will arrive, via Passumpsic R.R., at Newport 9.40 P.M., Boston 8.30 following A.M.

Tickets sold and Freight billed on the Pen toon of the Quebec & Levis Ferry.

JAS. R. WOODWARD,
General Manager.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents,
Opposite St. Louis Hotel.

August 5, 1881. my7'80

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's RAILROADS —TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH

Trains leave Montreal:

6.50 a m.—Day Express with Wagner's Elegant Drawing-Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10.10 p.m. same day without Change.

3.15 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. ☞ This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway offices, and at the Company's office,

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOSEPH ANGELL, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Albany, N. Y. CHAS. C. McFALL, Agent, Montreal, P.Q

November 18, 1879. my28-Lm

QUEBEC Timber Towers' Association.

THE TIMBER TOWERS OF QUEBEC having formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration for their work, and also for the purpose of binding the members to assist one another, when, in consequence of an accident or otherwise, the property entrusted to the charge of any of the Members of the Association is in danger of being lost, the following TARIFF OF PRICES has been adopted, which will, in no case, be deviated from:—

Towing Oak from Indian Cove, Cap Rouge and River St. Charles, 20 cents per load. Crossing from North or South Side, 15 cents per load. Between Victoria Cove and Lower Town, 12½ cents per load.

Towing Square Pine, Elm, or Ash, from Cap Rouge, Indian Cove, St. Charles River or crossing the St. Lawrence, 12½ cents per load. From Victoria Cove to Lower Town, Square Pine, Elm and Ash, 10 cents. Between New Liverpool and Patent Slip and intermediate places, 12½ cents per load. Board Pine, 2 cents extra from all places. Sleepers, same price as Board Pine.

Towing Birch, Walnut, Hickory, Maple, Cherry, Sawed Oak, and Short Railroad Ash, 30 cents per load.

Towers not responsible for Sinking Timber if lost through passing steamers or sudden storms.

BOOM TARIFF:

Birch, Walnut, Hickory, Maple, Cherry, and Sawed Oak, 15 cents per load. Oak, 8 cents. Pine, Elm and Ash, 6 cents. Board Pine, 2 cents extra.

All Timber and Deals towed from below the Long Wharf at Indian Cove to ships loading in the Cove, full tariff.

Floated Deals from Hamilton Bros. Cove to New Liverpool, 25 cents per St. Petersburg Standard To all other places, 50 cents per Quebec Standard.

Towing less than 40 loads, $5 per tide.

☞ The undersigned is authorized to collect all moneys due to the Timber-towers' Association for 1881.

JAMES WARE,
Secretary.

May 2, 1881

MARMALADE ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED.

For sal by

A. WATTERS.

March 19, 1881.

ALLAN LINE.

Undercontract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1881 Summer Arrangements. 1881

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMposed of the following Double-engined, Clyde-built, Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, *and have made the fastest time on record.*

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
PARISIAN.....	5400	Capt Jas H Wylie.
SARDINIAN.....	4650	Capt J E Dutton.
POLYNESIAN.....	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN.....	3600	Capt Jno Graham.
CIRCASSIAN.....	4000	Lt Smith, R N R.
MORAVIAN.....	3650	Lt Archer, R N R.
PERUVIAN.....	3400	Capt Jos Ritchie.
NOVA SCOTIAN..	3300	Capt Richardson.
HIBERNIAN.....	3434	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CASPIAN.....	3200	Lt Thomson, RNR
AUSTRIAN.....	2700	Lt R Barrett, RNR.
NESTORIAN.....	2700	Capt D J James.
PRUSSIAN.....	3000	Capt J G Stephen.
SCANDINAVIAN..	3000	Capt J Park.
BUENOS AYREAN	3800	Capt N McLean.
COREAN.....	4000	Capt McDougall.
GRECIAN.....	3600	Capt Legallais.
MANITOBAN.....	3150	Capt Macnicol.
CANADIAN.....	2600	Capt C J Menzies.
PHŒNICIAN.....	2800	Capt James Scott.
WALDENSIAN....	2600	Capt Moore.
LUCERNE.....	2200	Capt Kerr.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt Mylius.
ACADIAN.....	1350	Capt McGrath.

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

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY and QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE,

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

FROM QUEBEC,

PARISIAN.....	Saturday,	13th August
SARDINIAN.....	"	20th "
MORAVIAN.....	"	27th "
SARMATIAN.....	"	3rd Sept.
CIRCASSIAN.....	"	10th "
POLYNESIAN.....	"	17th "
PARISIAN.....	"	24th "
SARDINIAN.....	"	1st October
MORAVIAN.....	"	8th "
SARMATIAN.....	"	15th "
CIRCASSIAN.....	"	22nd "
POLYNESIAN.....	"	29th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:

Cabin.....$70 and $80.00
(according to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$40.00
Steerage.....$25.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax & Baltimore Mail Service

Are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX,

HIBERNIAN.....	Monday,	15th August.
CASPIAN.....	"	29th "
NOVA SCOTIAN.....	"	12th Sept.
HIBERNIAN.....	"	26th "
CASPIAN.....	"	10th October.
NOVA SCOTIAN....	"	24th "

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin.....$20.00 | Intermediate...$15.00
Steerage.....$6.00

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

Are intended to sail from Quebec to Glasgow:

GRECIAN.....	16th Aug.
COREAN.....	23rd "
BUENOS AYREAN..on or about	27th "
CANADIAN..... "	3rd Sept.
GRECIAN..... "	17th "
COREAN..... "	24th "
BUENOS AYREAN.. "	3rd Oct.
CANADIAN..... "	10th "

☞ Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and at Continental Ports to all Points in Canada and the Western States.

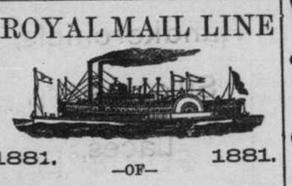
A Tender with Mails and Passengers for Liverpool Mail Steamers will leave the Napoleon Wharf every Saturday morning, at nine o'clock precisely.

For further particulars apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
Agents.

August 8, 1881.

ROYAL MAIL LINE



1881. —OF— 1881.

Steamers to the Saguenay,

TADOUSAC, CACOUNA, RIVIERE DU LOUP and MURRAY BAY.

COMMENCING ON THE 28TH OF JUNE, the well-known first-class Steamers "SAGUENAY," Capt. M. Lecours. "UNION," Alex. Barras.

Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf as follows:

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., the "Saguenay," for Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Tadousac and L'Anse St. Jean.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., the "Union," for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

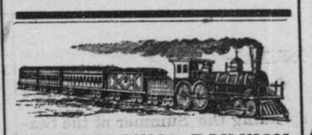
Connecting at Quebec with the RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Boats, Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY, and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY; and at Riviere du Loup with the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

Leaving Riviere du Loup:—For the Saguenay, at 5.00 P.M. same day; and for Quebec, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 P.M., and on Sundays at 7.00 P.M.

TICKETS for sale, and State Rooms secured, at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Office of the ST. LAWRENCE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

June 7, 1881.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, THE 2nd July, and on every Saturday during the Sea-Bathing Season, a Train will leave Point Levi at 1.20 P.M. for Little Metis, stopping at all Stations, when necessary, and arriving at Little Metis at or about 9.43 P.M.

Returning, on Monday, it will leave Little Metis at 8.00 A.M. and arrive at Point Levi at or about 3.53 P.M., and in time to connect at Quebec with the Steamer due to reach Montreal on Tuesday morning.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 28th June, 1881.

July 1, 1881.

DOMINION LINE.

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
VANCOUVER.....	5700....	[Building.]
SARNIA.....	3850....	Do.
OREGON.....	3850....	Do.
BROOKLYN.....	3600....	C. J. Lindall.
MONTREAL.....	3300....	J. Thearle.
TORONTO.....	3300....	Jos. Gibson.
DOMINION.....	3200....	A. Reid.
ONTARIO.....	3200....	H. C. Williams.
QUEBEC.....	2700....	G. S. Dale.
TEUTONIA.....	2700....	F. B. Bouchette.
TEXAS.....	2700....	N. Prouse.
MISSISSIPPI.....	2684....	M. Gibson.
ST. LOUIS.....	2000....	J. McCauley.

These Steamers are intended to sail from QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL, as follows:—

BROOKLYN.....	Saturday....	13th August.
TEXAS.....	"	....20th "
TEUTONIA.....	"	....27th "
ONTARIO.....	"	.... 3rd Sept'ber
MONTREAL.....	"	....10th "
TORONTO.....	"	....17th "
DOMINION.....	"	....24th "
BROOKLYN.....	"	.... 1st October.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, Quebec to Liverpool, $50; Return, $90.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the Lowest Rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue, in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street, and in Montreal to D. Torrance & Co.

WM. M. MACPHERSON,
77, DALHOUSIE STREET, Quebec.

August 8, 1881.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and all Intermediate Ports.

THIS MAGNIFICENT LINE, COMPOSED of the following first-class Side-Wheel Steamers, viz.:—

—BETWEEN—

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, Iron, Capt. Nelson, will leave Napoleon Wharf every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P.M.

MONTREAL, Iron, Capt. Burn, every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P.M., calling at Intermediate Ports, and arriving early in the morning.

BETWEEN
Montreal & Hamilton.

CORSICAN, (Composite) Captain Sinclair.
SPARTAN, " " Bailey.
CORINTHIAN, " " Wm. Ada
PASSPORT, " " Irvine.
ALGERIAN, new " " Trowell.
MAGNET, " " Cameron.

One of which will leave the CANAL BASIN daily except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, and LACHINE on the arrival of the Train leaving BONAVENTURE STATION at NOON, for

HAMILTON

And Intermediate Ports, making direct connection at

PRESCOTT AND BROCKVILLE

With the Railways for OTTAWA CITY, KEMPTVILLE, PERTH, ARNPRIOR, &c.; at

TORONTO AND HAMILTON

With the Railways for COLLINGWOOD, SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT WILLIAM, DULUTH, STRATFORD, LONDON, CHATHAM, SARNIA, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GALENA, GREEN BAY, ST. PAUL and FORT GARRY, and with the

STEAMERS

For NIAGARA, LEWISTON, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, &c

TICKET OFFICE, where State Rooms can be secured, at R. M. STOCKING, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGES,
Agent.

May 4, 1881.

GOOD BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE!

Houses and Business Stands for Sale or to Let.

MODERATE RENTS TO DESIRable tenants.

Moderate prices and easy terms of payment to desirable purchasers.

Apply to JOHN HEARN,
15, Sault-au-Matelot St.

June 10, 1880. jan18-Lm

C. L. GETHINGS,

Barrister, &c.,

Office: No. 40, ST. JOHN STREET,

Adjoining Union Bank,

MONTREAL.

(Will attend any Criminal Courts throughout th Province).

June 1, 1881. oct12'80

Tobacco! Tobacco!

LE HURON

For SMOKING and CHEWING purposes

is made from the finest WESTERN LEAF,

and is the CHEAPEST and BEST TOBACCO in the market.

TRY

LE HURON

It is the most pleasant SMOKING TOBACCO that can be procured in the Dominion.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN LEMESURIER.

83, ST. PAUL STREET,

QUEBEC.

May 9, 1881 oct14-Lm

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

English, French and American

PAPER HANGINGS

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

GOLD and PLAIN, from 5 cts. upwards

Dados, Borders & Friezes to match

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS.

B. LEONARD,
53, St. John Street
130, St. Lawrence St. Roch
April 14, 1881 oct25'80-Lm

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

LANE ROUTE.

THE

Cunard Steamship Company Limited.

BETWEEN NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR.

From Pier 40 N.R., New York.

Gallia.....Wednesday, 17th Aug.
Catalonia.....Wednesday, 24th Aug.
Algeria.....Wednesday, 31st Aug.
Scythia.....Wednesday, 7th Sept.
Bothnia.....Wednesday, 14th Sept.
Gallia.....Wednesday, 21st Sept.
Catalonia.....Wednesday, 28th Sept.
Algeria.....Wednesday, 5th Oct.

And very following Wednesday from New York

RATES OF PASSAGE.

$80 and $100, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15 additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co.,
Agents.

August 13, 1881.

The Canadian Pacific RAILWAY CO.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE COMPANY WILL BE PREPARED, until further notice, to sell lands for agricultural purposes at the low price of $2.50 an acre, payable one-sixth cash and the balance in seven annual instalments, with interest at six per cent., and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of $1.25 on every acre of such lands cultivated within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.

The lands thus offered for sale will not comprise Mineral, Coal or Wood lands, lands with waterpower thereon, or tracts for Town Sites and Railway purposes.

Contracts at special rates will be made for land required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation.

Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Offices of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, at Montreal and Winnipeg.

By order of the Board,

CHAS DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

June 23 1881. J-bo

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

President: The Hon. E. DUCLERC, Senator, Par
Vice-President: The Hon. JOS. A. CHAPLEAU
Administrators for the Quebec Division:
Hon. E. T. PAQUET
Hon. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU,
ELISEE BEAUDET, Esq.
Director for the Quebec Division:
ELISEE BEAUDET, Esq.
Chief-Manager: L. N. CARRIER, Esq.
Bank of the Society: LA BANQUE NATIONALE
Office in Quebec: UNION BANK BUILDING, 56 St. Peter Street.

The Company will make Hypothecary Loans in Town as in the Country, of not less than $250 at long-term with sinking fund, and short-term loans without sinking fund.

Borrowers will not be required to pay the cost of administration, nor commission.

For particulars apply to the Chief Man at Quebec,

L. N. CARRIER.

February 15, 1881 Fm

"SULPHOLATION."—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. Pepper & Co., London, England.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or fabrile condition

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, billiousness and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent Surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendor throughout the world.
Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Special valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

Apr 5, 1881. feb5'80-36m

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES

FOREIGN.

(Per Montreal Line.)

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Our special correspondent with King Alfonso telegraphed here last night as follows:—The King has just delivered a speech at Ferrol, in which he expresses the hope that in future the Spanish navy would play a part as glorious as it once did under the House of Austria, and trusted that its progress would coincide with that of the Spanish army. His Majesty was loudly cheered. The Ferrol dockyard officials have presented the King with a copy of verses of the most bellicose and ultra-patriotic description, appealing to him to avenge the unhappy Spaniards who have been massacred by the African savages. "The blood of our brethren," says the poet, "cries for vengeance."

King Kalakaua, who arrived here yesterday with Col. Armstrong, his Minister of State, and Col. Judd, favored me with an interview at the Continental Hotel this evening. His Majesty informed me that he would leave on Monday for Portugal, where he had to superintend some arrangements for a number of Portuguese for Hawaii. He told me that he had been much disappointed by his first glimpse of Paris and Vienna, whereas New York had immediately struck him as being a beautiful city. Near acquaintance with each place had, however, modified his impressions. "And what," said I, "are Your Majesty's impressions as to the comparative charms of the lands you have seen in travelling from one country to another?" "Comparisons are odious," smartly replied King Kalakaua in irreproachable English, "I don't want to hurt any one's feelings." I then approached the chief object of my visit. "Has Your Majesty," I asked, "noticed the strange stories afloat regarding your intention to cede or sell the Sandwich Islands to a foreign power?" "Yes," answered the King with spirit, "I first saw the story at Cairo, but it was too ridiculous, I thought, to need contradiction. In London, however, I saw the story repeated: there is not a word of truth in it. The papers, he continued resignedly, do not seem to understand the state of affairs in Hawaii. My kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, and the cession people talk of could not be effected in my absence, or without a long discussion. It would first have to be proposed by my Privy Council, then discussed carefully in the Legislative Assembly and, finally, voted." Col. Armstrong here remarked that Queen Victoria might just as reasonably be suspected of bartering away British independence. King Kalakaua nodded assent. I then asked His Majesty to inform me what were the real objects of his journey? He replied: "I set out on my travels partly for my pleasure and partly for my health, but as I was going, my Privy Council thought fit to sent out a Minister with me to enquire into and report on the emigration question when we return. The report and record of our travels will be published by Col. Armstrong." As His Majesty's dinner hour was overdue and as he looked hungry, I did not task his courtesy further. I may add to the foregoing that I have the highest authority for stating that far from King Kalakaua wishing to cede his territory to anybody, one of the chief objects of his voyage is to find some Power which would be willing to guarantee its complete independence.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 12.—There is considerable anxiety regarding the attitude of the army There are rumors of mutinous disorders. The Government refuses to give information. A change of Ministry is believed imminent.

TUNIS, Aug. 12.—Marauding bands are now depredating the country in the direction of Algeria. It is stated some mountain tribes on the border have also revolted. Most of the French troops are moving in that direction, which indicates a disturbance of a serious nature. There are only 300 French cavalry here.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Gen. Grant has bought a residence here for $80,000.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—It is stated Dr. Bliss is disposed to be severe on newspaper critics, who charge him with untruthful suppression and perversion of facts. He says it is not professional or wise to tell people a day ahead what the doctors propose to do, because, not to speak of the needless alarm which such declarations would cause, it is very likely in the intervening hours something may happen to change the programme. Dr. Bliss is reported as saying a fluctuation of 10 or 15 beats of the pulse is not alarming in a sick man and not unusual in a person in perfect health. When the condition of the President is considered at the time of the last operation, the high pulse of the past three days should not cause surprise, much less alarm. The President yesterday wrote quite a long letter to his mother, in which he expressed full confidence in his recovery. The President appeared to be but slightly fatigued by the effort. The letter was written in a round clear hand, showing no signs of tremulousness.

Dr. Bliss to-day carried his right arm in a sling. During the operation on the President on Monday, the Doctor accidentally struck the instrument used to make the incision, receiving a small cut on the forefinger. The wound is now considerably swollen, it is supposed on account of the pus which adhered to the instrument.

KANSAS CITY, August 12.—Ten colored people were poisoned at a boarding-house here; some may die. It is supposed the first wife of the proprietor, who is now living with a second wife, mixed arsenic with the flour.

PATERSON, N.J., August 12.—The city was excited yesterday over the circus. Most of the mills were closed; loss to manufacturers, $50,000. Several Sunday-school picnics were postponed on account of the circus. Thieves robbed houses and picked pockets while the people were absorbed in the procession.

LAS VOGAS, N.M., August 12.—Seventy-five Indians were killed and seven white men, ten miles from El Sito, on Wednesday; and a dozen Indians fired into a gang of section men six miles south of Lincoln, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. The section men were unhurt. The Atlantic and Pacific Railway sent a train to the front with 50 armed men. Another train with 75 men left Albuquerque for the scene. Telegrams from private parties are fast arriving in, ordering firearms and ammunition. Later reports say the Apaches are in full force

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Groom Wanted—Allan Gilmour & Co.
Re-Opening—The Misses Machin's School.
Notice to the Public—M A Dauphin
House Wanted to Rent—James H, This Office
Timber Limits for Sale—Wm Bignell.
Dog Cart for Sale—Hough's Carriage Factory
Quebec and Orleans Ferry—H Pinbey.
Cunard Line—Vernon H Brown & Co. See 1st Page.
Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Paris Green and London Purple !—Roderick McLeod.
Dr J C Ayer's Ague Cure.
Hats !—Great Reduction—James C Paterson.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Northrop & Lyman.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, AUG. 13, 1881.

SCARCITY OF THE FAIR SEX IN WINNIPEG.

A young Canadian lady writes a bright and sketchy letter to the Toronto *Globe*, from Winnipeg. We don't want to lose any of our Quebec young ladies, and we trust none of them will take pity on the Winnipeggers and go out to them, in the hope of picking up husbands, but in order to show our readers just how things are situated in the Capital of Manitoba, we print this excerpt. It must have some effect on our dilatory young men, we should think. Winnipeg, in these days of railroads, is not so very far off. But here's the paragraph :—

"Women are very scarce, apparently, in Winnipeg, the proportion visible in the day time being about fifty men to one woman. I never saw so many men in all my life. On the streets during the day it is nothing but one continual stream of men, men, men, with hardly a woman to be seen, but in the evening, about seven, they begin to swarm out. Ladies of the better class here dress elegantly, much better and with better taste than in some other Canadian cities. But taking the whole turn out, of all classes, I never saw such a wretched crowd of females. There are very few pretty girls, a few stylish-looking ones who spoil their appearance by over-dressing. The half-breed girls to me look most bewitching and wicked, but some of them are hideous."

LEFROY'S DEFENSE.

LEFROY's friends are anxious to set up the plea of insanity, and it is said that his counsel have hopes of getting him off on that plea. But the alleged "English railway murderer" obstinately refuses to entertain any such proposition. He will not allow anyone to broach it to him, and it is said, that the merest hint of such a thing on the part of his friends is enough to send him into a rage. He has even gone so far as to say that if insanity should be made the leading feature of the defence, he would deny it, and dismiss his counsel on the spot, and conduct his own case. He has not lost heart, and sticks to his original statement that GOULD was murdered by a third person who escaped, and who also attacked him before doing so. He has a careful watch over his tongue, and thus far, has said nothing that is likely to criminate him. Meanwhile, though the police do not at all believe his statement about a third party being in the coach with LEFROY and GOULD at the time of the murder, an effort is being made to discover the mysterious countryman who escaped after the fell deed had been done in the tunnel. Criminating as is the evidence against the prisoner, it is remarkable how plausible his story reads. What he says, truly enough, might and, doubtless, could have happened, but a British jury will be loath to give much colour to the statements put forward by the accused, particularly when the weight of the evidence adduced points so decidedly all one way.

MR. MACKENZIE AT INVERNESS.

The Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, during his recent tour through the Scottish Highlands, was made the recipient of a high honor in Inverness. He was voted the freedom of the burgh, at the hands of Provost FRASER, and in his reply to the laudatory address presented, our ex-Premier made a very capital and interesting speech. He described Canada as a country capable of supporting and harbouring over forty millions of people and not be overcrowded. Our people, he said, were democratic in principle, and yet under the sway of the QUEEN—a happy remark which exhibited at once, and very forcibly, the idea that a democracy could flourish as well under a Monarchial form of government as under the Republican system. Mr. MACKENZIE paid a tribute to the Canadian as a diplomat, in which capacity he even rated him a peg or two higher than the full-blooded Britisher. This led him to tell a little story in support of his assumption. During his incumbency of the Premiership the question relating to the settlement of the fisheries claims under the Washington Treaty of 1870, came up for supervision. Lord CARNARVON named an English gentleman to act as Commissioner, but Mr. MACKENZIE declined to accept him. He told his lordship that in all matters of diplomacy Englishmen had been outwitted by the United States, and he, therefore, named a Canadian gentleman, who after some delay was accepted by the Imperial Government. "And what was the result," asked Mr. MACKENZIE, "why, that we got five and one-half millions of dollars in the name of damages, whereas if an Englishman had managed the business we would have got nothing—at least if it had been managed as in time past." "There can be no doubt," he continued, "that it is far better to have Canadian affairs managed by those who understand them than by Englishmen who know nothing whatever of them." These sentiments were loudly applauded, as were also the following remarks relating to this country :—

"There would probably be no more demands of the kind, but whatever Canadian Government existed would see to it that affairs relating to Canada were managed by Canadians. He would not dream of turning such an occasion as the present into an opportunity for glorifying Canada, or giving an emigration lecture, but he would like to refer to the opportunities they, in Canada, have of providing for such people as thought they could get on better than they would in England, Scotland, or Ireland. The Canadian Government and the Pacific Railway Company are offering facilities to those who go to the country, whether to remain or merely to ascertain the capabilities of the country for themselves ; and while I would not ask anyone to go there if he is doing well here, it might be well to know that there is a place where those who till the soil have at least as good opportunities as it is possible for them to have in any part of the world. There are no struggles there about land laws. We have free trade in land, as we would like to have in other things. (Applause.) We can buy and sell it as cheaply and as easily as we can buy and sell tea and sugar. One word in regard to the political position of Canada. When I left office I was impelled to it somewhat hurriedly—(laughter)—by a public expression that there was no mistaking. When I went into office I carried my principles with me—(applause)—and I carried them with me when I left office. (Renewed applause.) My opponent by his skill and eloquence managed to persuade the people that I was wrong in having all restrictions removed from trade, and he succeeded in inducing people in Canada to believe that restriction in trade was a good thing, and that if a man got struck on one cheek the best plan was to blister the other cheek as an equipoise. (Laughter.) We bowed, however, to the popular will, as every well-regulated community should do. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious to have the policy of the Canadian Government harmonised with that of the Empire, and to have them adopt the system of trade relations which have obtained so vast an ascendency in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and stimulated trade to such an extent as one could scarcely believe could be accomplished. In some manufacturing districts we have some grumbling and a demand for reciprocity, which really means to strike those whom you believe to be striking you. But the Canadian people are extremely desirous as a people to maintain the most intimate and cordial relations with the Mother Country. Whether there ever could be any change in the system of Government which could bring the colonies into a still more intimate relation with the Mother Country I am not prepared to say, but I think not. It might do to speak of the federation of the Empire in a holiday speech, or when all other subjects had failed, but for practical uses I think the colonies will continue best to govern themselves with a Governor sent from England and occupying the position of Viceroy, while the Legislatures of the colonies manage their own affairs. (Applause.) This, I think, is the true science of good colonial government, and which will be continued as long as the présent relations between the Mother Country and her Colonies exist, and I hope that will be permanent. (Renewed applause.) We have in a patriotic sense to consider in Canada not merely our own interest but the interests of the Empire at large, and what is due to the other portions of the world ; and if Britain should ever be in such difficulties as to require an armed force to maintain her position Canada as well as the Australian colonies, will not only be able but willing to do their full share of hard work. (Applause.) In 1866 and 1870, when Canada was threatened by an invasion of Fenians simply because it was a British colony, in twenty-four hours 20,000 men of all arms were raised—a very difficult thing, I should imagine, even in this country, and such was the strength manifested that the attempt to invade the country and introduce disorder and anarchy—such was the moral effect that the attempt never was and never will be repeated again." (Applause.)

Mr. MACKENZIE'S speech, our readers will note, was in excellent temper and spirit, and he had a good word to say about the facilities which are being offered to settlers, by both the Dominion Government, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—remarks which coming from the lips of the speaker, under the circumstances and in view of his present position in this country, cannot but accomplish a very great amount of good, on the other side. Mr. MACKENZIE'S liberality of sentiment will be appreciated we feel sure, by his political opponents, not a whit less than by his friends.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

The President's condition is, we are very sorry to say, not hopeful. The fever, which followed the performance of the late operation, has not subsided, and there are other symptoms appearing which the medical men in charge do not like. The distinguished patient is, himself, growing restless and tired. He talks little, and seems weary and sad. The old feeling of hopefulness which cheered his friends during the early days of the illness has gone, and Gen. GARFIELD tosses uneasily in his bed and wishes the doctors were done with him. All of these signs point to the worst, and though the discharge from the wound, through the new opening, is free and satisfactory, the continuance of local irritation and acute pain causes grave apprehension in the minds of those who know the wounded man's condition the best. The case is a very serious one, and the progress of events, from day to day, will be watched with a melancholy and painful interest by all mankind. At this stage the best only can be hoped for.

THE ST. JOHN COTTON FACTORY.

[From the St. John *Telegraph*.]

A number of gentlemen interested in this project met at the office of Gilbert & Co. Among those present were Rev. Canon Scovil, Messrs. Thomas and Henry Gilbert, John Tucker, J. H. Parks, J. DeWolf Spurr, Dr. Caldwell, Ketchum, Byers, George F. Smith, John A. Wright, John McMillan, Wesley Peters, and others.

Mr. Parks made a general statement. He said in March or April last, when Mr. Walker, of the English Cotton Machinery firm, was here, he conceived the idea of starting a mill for making grey cottons. He knew no better place to do so ; in fact none as good. He applied to the Council of Portland to see if they would grant any special privileges or exemptions. They agreed to exempt the building, capital and stock from taxes for 20 years, collecting only the taxes on the site. He applied to the Water Commissioners as to what rates they could give, and got a favourable answer. He found that the present freight of coal from Springhill was 82 cents ; the price of the coal 50 cents for slack, so that the cheapest coal in the world was available, and it was good enough for the purpose. He corroborated in every respect what Mr. Gilbert said as to the site, stock subscribed, needed, etc. At a short distance from the site, Messrs. Gilbert sold property at $1 a foot frontage ; they agreed provisionally to give the site at about 60 cents a foot. The lot of 400x280, containing about two and a half acres, and valued at $10,000, would be rented at $600 for twenty-one years, with covenant for renewal. They had three months from June 18 to close for the site if they saw fit. Letters patent had been applied for at Ottawa, but had not yet been taken out. A mill costing $200,000, of which about $150,000 would suffice for buildings, leaving $50,000 for working capital, would contain at least 200 looms, and make 3,000,000 yards of cotton cloth a year, or about 750,000 pounds. The net profit per pound would be 7 cents, or say $50,000, which would give 25 per cent. on the capital.

In reference to the danger of over-production, he said it did not exist. The United States, with 55,000,000 of people, had 13,000,000 of spindles ; Canada, at that rate, should have 1,000,000, but it had not yet 175,000, so far as he could make out. The new mills projected at Halifax, St. Stephen, Kingston, Montreal, and here, with from 10,000 to 15,000 spindles each, would only add about 65,000 spindles to those in existence. In Fall River, Mass., alone there were 275,000 spindles, and it was erecting five or six new mills.

The cost of cotton was the same here as at points West. The climatic conditions were favourable, and wages were not unfavourable, when the character of the labour was considered.

Mr. Parks, in answer to a question, stated the estimated weekly cost of coal, which, for a 300 horse-power engine, he put down at $30 a week. The coal would cost $5 or $6 a ton in England.

In answer to further inquiries Mr. Parks said that cotton could be manufactured as cheaply in St. John as in Lancashire, and that being the case, an export trade could be had as well as the home market. Goods could be sent long distances at such low rates that St. John could compete with Montreal, Toronto, etc., in sending goods to Manitoba and British Columbia. We would save more in coal in sending goods to Ontario than we would lose in freight. At the proposed site the cartage of coal would be saved. They might also hope to retain their workers, for if they got $4 here they would not go to Fall River for $6. He said the workers here were steady, did not want many idle days, and were quick in learning.

PERSONALS.

Hon. E. T. Paquet and Madame Paquet returned to town yesterday from Halifax.

The best throw with the dice is to throw them away.

Beautiful are the admonitions of him whose life accords with his teachings.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

GERMANY.

(Per Montreal Line.)

BERLIN, August 12.—Twenty-one persons have been arrested at Koslin for participating in the anti-Jewish riot. Henrici, chief Jew baiter, is under police supervision.

ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 12—The anti-clerical movement waxes fiercely daily. The Central Committee held a meeting for the purpose of promoting the agitation throughout the country.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, Aug. 12—The whole country from Tunis to the Kroumir Mountains may be said to be in a state of insurrection. The town of Susai is quiet, but the district comprises 50 villages, and their inhabitants are menacing the town.

AUSTRIA.

PRAGUE, Aug. 12—The new Czech National Theatre was burned to-day, owing to the carelessness of plumbers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, August 12.—It has been resolved that the official language in the Transvaal shall be Dutch and no other will be allowed in the Courts. This places British residents and natives at a further disadvantage.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 18.—A severe typhoon has raged in the China sea and touched Shanghai. There was much damage to shipping and some havoc ashore.

Captain Scott, commander of the British man-of-war "Lapwing," shot himself in consequence of the adverse finding of the Court of Inquiry into the collision between his ship and a Chinese merchant steamer.

The fortifications at the foot of the great wall in the Jiantong Gulf are being rapidly conducted under the supervision of foreigners.

The relations between China and Japan are much strained.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 12—The imports at New York were nearly five millions less than in July last year. The exports for July show a decline of nearly seven millions. It is estimated the balance of trade in favor of the whole country since January 1st is $144,000,000.

Two gend'armes from Italy, who came for the purpose of identifying the bandit Esposito, to-day, without hesitation, picked out the prisoner from among 24 others.

DEADWOOD, August 12.—The excitement over the carbonite discoveries nine miles from here continues. A new town has sprung up, called West Virginia, which is well represented in all branches of trade and supports a daily newspaper.

Agent Lenan, of Rosebud Agency, reports that Crow Dog is not a chief, but anxious to become one, and was so jealous of Spotted Tail that he called a council of his friends to test the feelings of the Indians. Crow Dog made a speech, pointing out that favors were shown Spotted Tail by the Government which ought to be shown to all Indians alike ; if he were made chief, things would be different. Spotted Tail came in and denounced Crow Dog as a snake-in-the-grass and called him to come out like a man. Baring his breast he called on Crow Dog to empty his revolver in his heart and called him a squaw and a coward. Crow Dog responded that he was not ready to do that, but would do it when least expected.

ST. LOUIS, August 12—To-night the Atlantic Flouring Mill, managed by Bain, President of the Millers' Association, was struck by lightning and is now a mass of ruins, scarcely a brick or stone of the splendid structure remaining. An explosion instantly followed the stroke and nearly all the upper part of the mill burst open and its walls cracked from top to bottom. The bolt had scarcely touched the building when fire issued from every part and in half an hour the mill and contents were destroyed. A number of men working on the different floors were blown out the doors and windows, receiving serious, perhaps fatal, injuries, and it is feared several perished in the flames, but nothing definite is known as yet. The fire spread to the future City Oil Works, and they are now burning with intense fierceness. A warehouse containing rosin and turpentine in the same block is also in flames, and also the Plume street depot of the Iron Mountain Railway.

LATER—About 70 men were employed in the mill, all of whom it is said are accounted for ; several are very badly burned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—7 p.m. (official)—The President has passed a comfortable day. At the evening dressing the wound was found to be doing well ; the quantity of pus secreted is gradually diminishing, and its character is healthy. The rise of temperature this afternoon reached the same point as yesterday. At present the pulse is 108, temperature 101, and respiration 19.

IRISH TROUBLES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

LONDON, August 12.—In the Commons last night, during the discussion of the Land Bill, Mr. Parnell declared the Government were attempting to carry out the views of the Lords in an underhand manner. Mr. Healey spoke of the dirty work of the Lords and described them as the hereditary enemies of the Irish people. The Speaker called Healey to order.

It is understood the meeting of Conservative Peers to-day favored making concessions to the Commons in regard to certain amendments to the Land Bill, but decided to resist the restoration of the amendment relating to the position of tenants whose leases have expired.

A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to consider the course to be adopted by the Government regarding the Land Bill.

The *Standard* says supporters of the Government consider the situation very serious. It is understood Mr. Gladstone will not give way on any points which he regards vital, and will prefer to lose the bill altogether this year. The House of Lords will obtain an opportunity for reconsidering its position and moderate Liberals and Conservatives are privately trying to effect a compromise. If the bill collapses Parliament will be convened in the autumn for the purpose of again passing it. In the meantime the Radical associations would promote agitation against the House of Lords.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Mr. Parnell, writing to the editor of the *United Ireland*, a newspaper in the interests of the Land League, says :—"I am much pleased you intend to make the development of the industrial resources of the country and encouragement of native manufactures, the leading features in your paper. I think the time is fast approaching when we might do much to assist in the establishment of Irish manufactures by encouraging our people to use home made in preference to English made goods. I am disposed to believe, in regard to articles not at present manufactured to any extent at home, we might use products of American factories. This would tend as indirect protection to Irish manufactures, as it would encourage the origination of works for the purpose of manufacturing such articles at home. The organizations which the land movement fostered would be very important in such a movement.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, also writes to the same paper, urging the editor to encourage Irish industries in preference to patronizing foreign goods.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A number of members of the recent Irish Convention state that dynamite was not considered. Attention was given only to regular revolutionary methods and agitation. The Convention investigated and approved the administration of the skirmishing fund, with the exception of a few minor items. At the same time they had nothing to do with the fund ; the fund amounted to $92,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Per Montreal Line.)

LONDON, August 12.—The Land Bill as amended in the House of Commons came up to-day in the House of Lords.

In the Duke of Argyll's amendment, excluding from the right of free sale tenancies on which permanent improvements had been made by the landlord, a trifling modification was made of the proviso inserted in the House of Commons, that improvements must be substantially maintained.

The Lords' amendment relative to Ulster tenant rights, which was rejected in the House of Commons, was reinstated by a vote of 172 to 46.

The amendments of the House of Commons are not being generally accepted.

The House of Lords has finished the debate on the Land Bill. All their important amendments have been restored.

Earl Granville said he regretted the decision of the Lords.

Earl Salisbury objected to Earl Granville scolding the House. He condemned the invasion of private property which the bill would work, and said he hoped the House would adhere to its decisions.

Lord Salisbury moved the appointment of a committee to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the House of Commons.

Lord Granville, in assenting to the motion, expressed his regret as a private individual at the manner in which the Opposition had shown how little they were influenced by this great question and by declarations of the immense majority of constituencies of the United Kingdom on the subject.

Lord Salisbury replied his party sought to protect individuals from hardship threatened against them by the action of the bill. What they had done must be submitted to the country, and he was sure the country would recognize in their action a desire to protect individual rights and time-honored constitutional principles against violent invasion.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord Salisbury brought in reasons for disagreeing with the Commons and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The committee appointed by the House of Commons to draw up its reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments consists of Messrs. Gladstone, Forster, Dodson, Shaw Lefevre, Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, and W. Moore Johnson. Three members are to form a quorum. The report issued by the Committee consists principally of the arguments issued in the debate. Its language is especially firm regarding some of the principal amendments in the House of Lords. In maintaining the House of Commons' decision to retain the direction to the Land Court to have regard in fixing fair rent to landlord and tenants respectively, the Committee says it is expedient to retain these words as assuring both landlord and tenant their just interests will be respected. It would be manifestly unjust to make the tenant suffer for an act of waste committed by his predecessor.

Mr. Gladstone said that in consequence of the action of the House of Lords in adhering to its amendments, he did not propose to ask the House to consider the amendments on Saturday, but would ask them to do so on Monday.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 12—John Glen, a seaman of the barque "Arklow," lying off the harbor, was drowned last night. He attempted to desert, hoping to float ashore on a plank, but fell off and was drowned.

News has been received that Thos. Coffee, of this city, was accidentally killed at Adelaide, Australia, recently.

SPECIAL FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N, S., Aug. 12—High tides have overflowed the dykes in Hants and Kings Counties, doing considerable damage.

It is understood the assessment of the city this year is a million dollars more than it was last.

The majority for the Canada Temperance Act in Cape Breton, the voting on which took place yesterday, is, so far as heard from, 400.

Thane Miller, the well-known Y. M. C. A. worker, is in the city, and will hold meetings during his stay, which will be short.—Judge Johnson, of Montreal, is in the city.

A meeting of the creditors of Mair, Son & Co., bakers, whose suspension was reported last week, was held this evening. The insolvents presented a statement of their affairs, which showed that their property had cost $215,000 and was mortgagad for $65,000, available stock and other assets amounted to $65,000, and their liabilities were $113,000. They made an offer of 40 cents on the dollar, payable in 2½ years, in installments of 8 cents on the dollar every six months and 10 per cent more if they could realize it from the real estate after payment of the mortgage. The creditors would not accept this for the present and appointed a committee of investigation, consisting of Robert Taylor, Roderick McDonald, and W. Healey.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—The funeral of the murdered man Wetherall will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow from his late residence, Rochesterville. The remains will be interred at Beachwood Cemetery.

Capt. Tilton will be gazetted Brevet-Colonel of the Foot Guards, vice Col. White, who has taken command of the new battalion.

Registrar-General Scott, of Battleford, N. W.T., is in the city. Mr. Scott reports a great improvement in the travel of the North-West. He left Battleford by steamer and reached Grand Rapids in five days ; thence three miles by tram-car to Lake Winnipeg in two and a half days ; four days by rail to Ottawa, making the entire distance from Battleford to Ottawa in eleven days. There is considerable emigration now to Battleford, and the white population numbers about 500.

The tolls collected on the Rideau Canal and Ottawa river at this point in the first three months of the current season show an increase over the same period last year. In May, June and July, the Rideau Canal amounted to $211,678, as against $173,402 for the same months of last season. This gives an increase of $38,276. The Ottawa river tolls reached $18,757.67, while for May, June and July, of 1880, they were $14,395.97.

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Peter Harkins, a stevedore, was fined $10 and costs or twenty days imprisonment to-day, for assaulting a laborer named Cleary. Joseph Peasant was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for burglary.

Mrs. Giguere, who resisted the health authorities yesterday, when they attempted to remove a small-pox patient to the hospital, was brought before the Recorder to-day. The offence being proved, the Court suspended sentence, as it was the first case of the kind that came before him.

A sneak-thief stole a cheque for $320 from the St. Lawrence Steamboat Company to-day.

An active canvass is going on in the county of Argenteuil for the respective candidates.

An application was made to-day to quash the *capias* against Thomas Green, of Woodstock, Ont., who was arrested here a few days since.—Judgment deferred.

The Stock Market was weak this afternoon. The only stock dealt in was Montreal Telegraph ; it closed at yesterday's price.

A report has reached here this evening that a dreadful outrage and murder had been perpetrated across the line in Altona County, N.Y., by six men, who outraged three young girls and then hung them. Two of the victims are said to be dead and the third just alive. The scene of the outrage is opposite Huckleberry Rock, in this province. There being no telegraph connection with the place no verification of the alleged tragedy could be had up to this hour to-night.

Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, who was to leave for England to-night, has deferred his departure for another week owing to the unsettled nature of railway affairs in the States. There is nothing new regarding the war of rates and the action of the Executive Committee in New York will have no effect whatever on the present policy of the Grand Trunk. The news of the purchase of the Northern Railway by Pacific syndicate is discredited here by railway men.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 12—Mr. Thomas Woodside, for several years Manager of the old City Bank of Montreal, and the original promoter and Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank in Toronto, died of paralysis on the 7th inst. at his residence, Lake View, Kansas.

A half-crazed woman named Catharine Mensies, this afternoon, ran in front of a train on the Esplanade, near the Northern Railway bridge, in hopes of being killed. While standing ready to meet her death, with her hands over her head, two little boys succeeded in pushing her off the track just in time to save her life.

This forenoon Charles W. Inman attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at his boarding-house on Wayter street. On Monday Inman was married to Miss Mary Hall, who had been his nurse during his stay in the hospital. It was the old story of the sick man falling in love with the hand that smoothed his pillow and chased pain and death away from his bed side. He made frequent offers of marriage to Miss Mary after his discharge, which she refused until at length she granted his petition and their marriage was solemnized on Monday last. On the very day of his marriage Inman was singularly morose. Everybody noticed an absence of that joy and jollity which should characterize a man on his wedding day. He is a singer of some ability, but could hardly be induced to warble a note at the marriage feast. His low spirits had not fled the next morning, seeming only to intensify as the day went on. His new-made wife could not account for this. Last night she took him for a walk and visited some friends on Spadina Avenue, and at breakfast time this morning he appeared more cheerful. About half-past ten he went up stairs to put on his coat, and after being gone for some time his wife went up to see what was keeping him, when she was horrified to see him lying on the floor with a razor in his hand and his face, throat and hands red with blood. The wound was soon stitched and the patient put under charge of his wife once more. He may recover.

The Rossin House has passed into the hands of Mr. Chewett, whose father owned the ground upon which the hotel was built. The house will of course be run by the present proprietor, Mr. Irish.

Those are meek gentlefolk who mask their faults to others and to themselves ; the true know them perfectly and acknowledge them.

Good temper is like a sunny day ; it sheds a brightness over everything ; it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

The universal heart of man blesses flowers. He has them wreathed around the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb.

Money saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* —a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

August 13, 1881. nov24-Jm-d&w

SEE TO IT ? ZOPESA, (from Brazil) will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia. A single dose will relieve in a degree that shows its wonderful curative powers, and its peculiar action upon the Stomach and Digestive Organs. It is a positive and absolute cure for Costiveness and Constipation, acting in a remarkable way upon the system, carrying off impurities. As a LIVER REGULATOR its actions are most remarkable. It tones and stimulates the Liver to action, it corrects the acids and regulates the bowels. A few doses will surprise you. Sample bottles 10 cts., t R. McLeod's.

August 6, 1881 nov25-Lm-co-d&w

Glover, Fry & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

TOURISTS

Visiting Quebec are respectfully invited to inspect our

Stock of Silks, Satins, Satin de Lyon, Satin Merveilleuse, Silk Velvets, Real Laces, Honiton Capes, Barbes Fichus Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk and Fancy Scarfs, Kid Gloves, Umbrellas, Mantles, Ulsters, Wraps, etc., etc.

Dresses made to order at Eight Hours' Notice, which for Style, Work and Finish cannot be surpassed in the United States or Canada ; an examination specially solicited.

Mantle-Making, Millinery, and Tailoring, on the premises, all under First-Class Management.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

July 14, 1881.

TOURISTS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO inspect the largest assortment in

Telescopes, Microscopes, Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Bath Thermometers, Musical and Travelling Clocks, Ladies and Gents' Dressing Cases and fitted Bags,

—AT—

G. SEIFERT'S

EUROPEAN BAZAAR,

12, FABRIQUE STREET.

P. S.—Watches, Jewellery and Optical goods carefully repaired on the premises, by experienced workmen.

July 18, 1881.

S. J. SHAW & Co.

St. John Street, Upper Town, and Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town,

FANCY HARDWARE

SPORTSMEN

WILL FIND AT THE

ST. JOHN STREET STORE

Superior Fishing Tackle!

Including something extra in

RODS for SALMON and TROUT,

— AND —

Without exception the Largest and Best Stock of

ARTIFICIAL FLIES!

For Salmon and Trout in Quebec.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

THE LUMINOUS HANGING LANTERN Powerful Radiating Top ; All the Light concentrated within a given radius ; All Glass Sides and Bottom ; No obstruction to the Light ; Strong and Durable ; Will not extinguish in a gale of wind ; Perfect Combustion ; No Smoke ! No Smell ! ; Lamp removed through bottom or side of Lantern. Specially adapted to Saw-Mills, Steamers, Railway Stations, Engine Rooms and Factory Lighting.

PEVERLEY & CO.,
Quebec.

July 23, 1881.

FISHING TACKLE ! FISHING TACKLE !

FORREST & SON, OF KELSO,

TROUT AND SALMON FLIES !

—AT—

THOMAS ANDREWS',

No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET.

TO SPORTSMEN !

The largest and best assortment o Fishing Tackle, Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Prepared Silk, Salmon and Trout Lines, Casting Lines, Marana Gut, Spoon Baits, Pike and Bass Tackle.

TROUT FLIES ! TROUT FLIES

The best selection of Forrest & Son's Trout Flies for Lakes and Rivers in this vicinity.

SALMON FLIES ! SALMON FLIES !

Forrest & Son's Salmon Flies, made from patterns for Salmon Fishing on the "Marguerite," "Saguenay," "Matapediac," "Restigouche," and all the Rivers in the Lower St. Lawrence.

— ALWAYS ON HAND —

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, with the usual stock of House-Furnishing, Building and Cabinet Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tools, &c. AT VERY LOW PRICES,

At

THOS ANDREWS'
No. 1, St. John Street.

August 8, 1881.

HATS !

GREAT REDUCTION

To close out all lines now in stock of Men's, Youth's and Children's

STRAW HATS !

I AM SELLING AT ABOUT COST.

JAMES C. PATERSON,

27, Buade Street.

August 10, 1881.

FYFE, WRIGHT & LEITCH,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS

—CORNER OF—

Fabrique Street and Hope Hill.

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

PER ALLAN STEAMERS,

New Carpets,

New Feather Pillows,

(ONLY $1.25.)

New Hosiery,

&c., &c.

CLEARING SALE!

THE BALANCE OF OUR

Summer Goods,

INCLUDING

Millinery,

Dress Goods,

Sunshades,

&c., &c

ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT

Immense Reductions

TO CLEAR.

Fyfe, Wright & Leitch.

FANCY GOODS !

STRANGERS

Visiting the City will find the best assortment of

Kid Gloves,

Handkerchiefs,

Silk Hosiery,

Laces,

Shawls,

&c., &c

AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

FYFE, WRIGHT & LEITCH

First Corner from the Basilica.

N.B.—Orders by Mail from customers spending the Summer at the Sea-Shore or Country will have careful and prompt attention.

July 19, 1881 pl11Lm

E. B. EDDY'S

UNMATCHABLE MATCHES !

BOTH BRIMSTONE AND PARLORS.

Brimstone Matches put up, viz. :-

TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE

RUBYS in 100's, 200's and 300's.

Parlor Matches without SULPHUR, also Lion Parlors in 200's and 300's.

PACKED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

Warranted the Best Matches in the World !

FOR SALE BY

F. H. ANDREWS & SON,

AGENTS.

May 6, 1881.

NEW KNITTING WOOLS !

BEST ENGLISH FINGERINGS.

BEST SCOTCH YARNS.

ALL THE NEW SHADES

AT LOWEST PRICES.

SIMONS & FOULDS,

FABRIQUE STREET.

FRENCH CASHMERES.

ECRU GROUND, POMPADOUR PATterns, suitable for Children's Dresses and Morning Wrappers, only 30c. per yard.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.

Lace Fichus, Collars and Cuffs.

JERSEY COLLARS, LACE and MUSLIN TIES, etc.

SIMONS & FOULDS,

FABRIQUE STREET.

June 29, 1881

CHEAP GOODS !

—AT—

DAVIDSON & HORAN'S,

No. 172, JOHN STREET (WITHOUT),

WE WILL MAKE A LIBERAL ALlowance on our Large Stock to any one who was Burned out at the late Great Fire, and invite particular attention to the following Goods, which will be found first-class value and suitable for parties Re-furnishing :

Unbleached Table Linens,
White Table Linens,
Grey Cotton Sheetings,
White Cotton Sheetings,
Towels and Towellings,
Pillow Cottons and Linens,
Striped and Plain Linens (for Pallisses)
White and Colored Quilts,

BLANKETS :

White and Unbleached Cottons,
Cotton and Linen Tickings,
Cretonnes, Dark and Light,
Canadian Tweeds, from 45c. up,
Mens' White and Colored Shirts,
Mens' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Men's Cotton and Merino Shirts & Drawers.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Hemp, Dutch, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets, which we are selling very low.

June 15, 1881.

NEW GOODS !

D. MORGAN, TAILOR, 34, FABRIQUE STREET, has just received 14 Cases of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds for Lady's and Gentlemen's Wear.

Parties wishing to have garments made elsewhere can purchase the Tweed by the yard at a very low figure.

—ALSO—

4 Cases of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
1 Ca of Umbrellas, uperior quality.
1 Case English Mackintoshes.
2 Cases Youth's Ready Made Clothing.

SUITS FROM $7.50.

March 30, 1881. feb12 Lm

CARLING'S

LONDON

Ales, Porter & Half & Half

MOLSON'S

XXX PORTER & ALES.

McCARTHY'S, PRESCOTT,

ALES & PORTER.

REINHARDT'S

LAGER BEER.

None Genuine unless labelled

WATSON PACKING CO'Y,

2 Bath & 30 St. Charles Street,

QUEBEC.

Family and Shipping Orders a Specialty

July 26, 1881. sp129-Fm

The Misses Machin's School

WILL RE-OPEN ON

Wednesday, the 7th of September.

8, HEBERT STREET,
Quebec.

August 13, 1881. Am

FOR SALE,

AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-WHEEL English-built DOG CART, with Polo and Shafts complete ; has been very little used. Can be seen at HOUGH'S CARRIAGE FACTORY for next four days.

August 13, 1881. D

WANTED,

A GROOM.

Apply at Office,

ALLAN GILMOUR & CO.

August 13, 1881

House Wanted to Rent,

OR TWO OR THREE ROOMS, in Upper Town or Suburbs, for a married couple. Rent must be low, and will be paid promptly in advance. Good references given if wanted.

Address, JAMES H.,
Care of "CHRONICLE" Office.

August 13, 1881. Ap

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS I. at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1881—136th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $420,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following distribution :

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$

Shipping Intelligence.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, etc., etc.

TORONTO, August 13, 1 a.m.—St. Lawrence—Winds gradually shifting towards the northwest and showery, followed this evening by clearing weather.

The Allan ss "Lucerne," Capt. John Kerr, passed Martin River at 1.15 p.m. yesterday.

LIGHT-HOUSE SUPPLIES.—The Government steamship "Napoleon III.," Capt. E. Larochelle, leaves port to-day, to supply the Light-Houses in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Straits of Belle Isle, and the Coast of Labrador.

DOMINION S.S. LINE.—The ss "Mississippa," Capt. M. Gibson, arrived from Montreal, at 4 p.m. yesterday, and anchored in the stream. She sails for Liverpool this afternoon.

TEMPERLEY SS LINE.—The ss "Scotland," Captain James, sailed for London, at noon, yesterday, with a general cargo from Montreal and Quebec.

DONALDSON S.S. LINE.—The ss "Ashbourne," Capt. Hall, from Glasgow, July 30, arrived in port at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, and anchored in the stream, as she will have to lighten before proceeding to Montreal. The pilot, Mr. Jos. Brown, reports:—Passed seven or eight inward-bound vessels below Bic; three above Bic; str. "Progress" off the Pilgrims, with two barks in tow; steamer "Rhoda," with ship "Criterion," of Boston, in tow, off Kamouraska.

REPORT of the ss "Beaver," from Dalhousie, via the coast, at this port at 5 a.m. yesterday:—Had light wind and fine weather. Passed five vessels and one ship between Fox River and Magdalen River; four barks between Magdalen and Ste. Anne des Monts; three between Ste. Annes and Father Point,—all bound up. Passed several vessels in the river, bound down.—P. T. LEMAISTRE, ss "Beaver."

The ss "Colina," from Montreal, arrived in port at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, changed pilots, and proceeded for sea.

Bark "Rosa," from Montreal, arrived in port at 2.30 p.m. yesterday, in tow of tug "Champion."

The ss "Tintern Abbey," Capt. Tindle, from North Sydney, C.B., arrived in port at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, changed pilots, and proceeded for Montreal.

Schooners "Wm. Philpot," and "Carveth," and barge "John Day," left for Montreal yesterday morning, in tow of steamer "Hercules."

Bark "Dux" and barge "St Lawrence" arrived from Montreal yesterday, in tow of steamer "Anglesea"; the "Dux" will load here.

Steamer "Eclipse" arrived from River des Prairies yesterday afternoon, with a raft of square timber, for D. Moore, Esq., Spencer cove.

Barks "St Hilda" and "Lindola" arrived in port last night, in tow of steamer "Progress."

Bark "Criterion" arrived in port last night in tow of steamer "Rhoda."

Liverpool, Aug 10—Sailed, ss "Lake Nepigon," Campbell, for Quebec and Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINER.—London, Aug. 10—Another steamer for the White Star Line named the "Coptic," was successfully launched to-day. She is like her sister ship the "Arabic," built of steel. Her capacity is 4,368 tons. The "Arabic" is in the Carrickfergus Road, having her compasses adjusted.

The White Cross line ss "Karo," from Montreal, arrived at Antwerp on the 10th inst.

The Thomson Line ss "Alvona" arrived at London on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, and landed her live stock in good order, except seven sheep, which died on the passage.

THE GROUNDED STEAMER.—The grounded steamship "Strathairly" has not yet been got off as was expected yesterday; on the contrary, it has now been found necessary to take out her entire cargo, which will require some two or three days longer. She is said to have shifted some 40 feet, but is not considered to be in a worse condition.—Montreal *Witness* of Thursday.

ON A ROCK.—RUMORED WRECK OF THE SS. "SOUTHBOURNE."—The Montreal *Witness* of Aug 11, says:—The ss "Southbourne" sailed from here a few days ago laden with cattle, phosphates, &c. It was chartered by Messrs. Robert Reford & Co. Mr. Price had a large number of cattle on board, and to-day received intelligence that the vessel had run on a rock at the island of St. Pierre Miquelon, in the gulf No details of the accident were received, but the insurance companies interested spoke of sending down a guardian at once to protect the cargo as far as possible. Mr. Price and the other cattle owners are fully insured.

London, Aug 9—Br. bark "Gladstone," Capt Suiter, before reported at Liverpool from Pensacola, has been sunk in the Mersey in a collision.——Br. bark "Staffa," Cook, at Queenstown from Darien, lost bulwarks on passage, and has a heavy list.

Boston, Aug 12—The reported bark which left here with merchandise, and alleged to have been swindled from Daniel Goodnow, arrived at Machias port, Maine.

St. John, N.B., Aug 12—The pilot boat "Howard D. Troop" arrived in port this evening from a cruise. The pilot, Sutton, states that one day last week, in the latter part of the week, they sighted the mysterious barque "Western Sea," of Brier Island, bore about 10 miles SE by E; two dressed men were leaning over the lee quarter. When questioned they said they wanted to reach Yarmouth. When asked what they would do in Yarmouth they said they could tell better when they got there. The vessel then went off, heading westward, under topsails and foresail. All the gear under the bowsprit was hanging loose, the result, doubtless, of the collision with the schooner "Dart."

Halifax, N.S., Aug 12—Steamer "Columbia" sailed this evening for Boston.——The Norwegian barque "Prindzsse Looise," which arrived here on the 10th ult., from Baltimore, bound to Rotterdam, with a cargo of wheat, dismasted, has completed loading, and made all necessary repairs and is expected to sail to-morrow.——The Port Warden has ordered the Norwegian barque "Navigator," which put in here in distress on Wednesday evening, to discharge part of her cargo for further survey.——Norwegian barque "Sjomanden," Capt. Overland, from Glasgow, C.B., with coal for Halifax Gas Company, which arrived this morning, reports:—On Wednesday last, at 11 p. m., when 50 miles E S E of this port, while the vessel was on her starbord tack, running about two knots, was run into by an unknown brigantine, carrying away jibboom and foreroyal mast. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the brigantine was immediately lost sight of.——Divers have examined H. M. S. "Druid" since her return from Newfoundland, and found that 12 feet of her keel has been injured.——The American fishing schooner "Northerner," of Gloucester, Mass., arrived this morning from the Western Banks in search of two men who went astray from the vessel in a fog last week. they having been picked up and landed at this port, she had no trouble in finding them.——The American schooner yacht "Atlanta," owned by W. C. Vermilloy, of New York, arrived here to-day on a pleasure cruise from the South-West Harbor, Maine; staying here a few days she will return.——A barque called the "Shetland" was launched from the shipyard of E. Churchill & Sons, Hantsport, on Wednesday.

CAPE BRETON.

MEAT COVE SIGNAL STATION—Near Cape St. Lawrence, landing place of Magdalen Islands' cable—530 marine miles to Quebec—August 12—Fresh NE wind; mild, clear weather.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

BIRD ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION—480 marine miles to Quebec—Aug. 12, 9 p.m.—Moderate west wind; weather clear and warm; barometer 29, 38, 5; thermometer 60; maximum, 61; minimum 58.—Passed inward, ss Capri, of Liverpool.

GROSSE ISLE SIGNAL STATION—475 marine miles to Quebec—North side of the Magdalen Island group—August 12—Light west wind; warm, clear weather.

AMHERST ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE SIGNAL STATION—South side of the Magdalen Island group—475 marine miles to Quebec—Aug 12—Light west wind; fine, clear weather.

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

Aug 12—South-West Point Anticosti Light house Signal Station—355 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Strong NW breeze; therm. 58°; weather clear; no shipping.

West Point Anticosti—4.30 p.m.—Fine, clear weather; strong breeze NW wind; ss LaCanadienne and N. S. packet outward; schr Lawrence at English Bay.

Heath Point—6.40 p.m.—Moderate NW breeze; fine clear weather; Allan mail steamer passed here at 2.30 p.m.

South Point Anticosti—6.00 p.m.—Moderwest breeze; therm. 58; weather clear; ss Lalande, of Liverpool, inward this pm.

SOUTH SHORE OF THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Point Maquerau Light-house Signal Station—396 marine miles to Quebec—5.00 p.m.—Weather clear and fine all day; stiff west breeze this a m. Strong NW breeze this p m; no shipping.

Cape Despair Light-house Signal Station—378 marine miles to Quebec—6.00 p.m.—Weather clear and cool; light NW breeze this a m. Strong SW breeze at noon. Light east breeze this p m; one brig inward at noon; ss Miramichi inward last night.

Cape Rosier Light-house Signal Station—345 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Weather clear and warm; therm. 65; stiff north breeze; three ships inward and one outward.

Fox River Telegraph Station—330 marine miles to Quebec—5.00 p.m.—Weather fine; fresh NW breeze; one ship inward and two outward; ss LaCanadienne inward at 4 p m.

Fame Point Light-house Signal Station—321 marine miles to Quebec—5.00 p.m.—Weather clear; breeze north wind; one two-masted steamer outward at 2 p.m.—out of signal distance; two ships outward and one inward.

Cape Magdalen Light-house Signal Station—290 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Weather clear and fine; strong NW wind; ss Lucerne inward at 8.30 a m; one two-masted steamer (Beaver line) outward at 2 p m; three ships and one schooner outward at 4 p m.

Cape Chat Light-house Signal Station—230 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Weather clear; strong NW breeze; ss Lake Champlain outward at 9.40 a m; one two-masted steamer inward at 11.30 a.m.; 10 ships outward this a.m.

Martin River Light-house Signal Station—255 marine miles to Quebec—4.30 p.m.—Weather clear; light breeze west wind; ss Lake Champlain outward at 11.30 a m; ss Lucerne inward at 1.15 p m; ss Howards inward at 8 a m; 11 sailing vessels outward.

Father Point Light-house Signal Station—155 marine miles to Quebec—7.40 a.m.—Weather clear and cool; fresh SW wind; ss Ashbourne inward at 10.30 p m yesterday; ss Lake Champlain outward at 2 a m; one bark inward.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1880 and 1881, up to 12th August, inclusive:—

1880—510 vessels	..	401,468	tons.
1881—406	"	.. 311,394	"
Less 104	"	90,074	" less this year.

NUMBER of Ocean Steamers which arrived here up to date, and to the corresponding date last year:—

1880—149 steamers	..	232,537	tons.
1881—137	"	.. 221,543	"
Less 12	"	10,974	" less this year

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and to corresponding date last year:—

1880—100 vessels	..	38,052	tons.
1881— 97	"	.. 35,559	"
*Less 3	"	2,493	" less this year.

*The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company's steamers are included in the above.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

Aug 12—SS Beaver, LeMaistre, Dalhousie, &c, A Fraser & co, gen cargo.
SS Ashbocrne, Hall, Glasgow, July 30, John Ross & co, gen cargo, for Montreal.
SS Tintern Abbey, Tindle, N. Sydney, CB, for Montreal.
St Kilda, Hines, Pictou, NS, Aug 4, for Mont'l
Lindola, Eastrup, Bremen, June 16, do
Criterion, Brown, Bremen, June 16, via New York.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Aug 12—Geo Gilroy, 1083, Greenock, Jas McLaren & co, Commissioners' wharf.
Dux, 369, Sligo, R R Dobell & co, Sillery cove.

CLEARED

Aug 12—SS Parisian, Jas Wylie, Liverpool, Allans, Rae & co.
—— Brooklyn, Lindall, Liverpool, W M Macpherson
Ship Superior, Jones, Bristol, R R Dobell & co.
Bark Helene, Hansen, London, John Sharples, Sons & co.
—— Nora, Hassel, Plymouth, Smith, Wade & co.
—— Percy, Olsen, London, J Burstall & co.

RAFT ARRIVED.

Aug 12—D R Van Allan & Co, oak plank, etc, Commissioners' wharf.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC—CIVIL TIME—1881.

	Aug.	Morning.	Evening
Monday	8	4 31	4 55
Tuesday	9	5 23	5 50
Wednesday	10	6 15	6 39
Thursday	11	7 03	7 27
Friday	12	7 50	8 12
Saturday	13	8 36	8 57
Sunday	14	9 18	9 38

N.B.—The stream of tide runs up forty-five minutes after high water.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, Tuesday, 9th.....3.54 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, on the 12th Aug., at the Port of Quebec—$1,851 76.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—There was great excitement on 'Change this morning over the heavy and almost continuous advance in Corn, caused by hot dry weather, which threatens materially to reduce the crop. September and October advanced between 3 and 4 cents from yesterday. Dealings very heavy. Wheat sympathized with Corn; sales show an advance from last night's closing of over 2 cents. Oats very strong and advanced sharply from 1 to 1½ cents. There was a marked advance in Provisions also.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Samuel Lord, cotton broker, has failed; liabilities, £30,000.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 11.30 a.m.—Consols at 100 9-16 for money, and 100⅞ for account. U. S. Bonds—Four and a-half's 116⅜, ex coupon.

LIVERPOOL, August 12, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton in moderate enquiry and freely supplied. Uplands 6⅞d. Orleans 6 13-16d. Cheese 53s.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET Aug. 12.—Stocks closed steady and strong; Canada Southern, 66¼; D and L, 125⅜; Erie, 44; do preferred, 86; Illinois Central, 138; K & T, 44½; Lake Shore, 124⅜; Michigan Central, 98; N P, 42; do preferred, 82⅜; New York Central, 144½; Pacific Mail, 53½; Western Union Telegraph, 89⅜.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour stronger; receipts 15,000 brls; sales 16,000 brls, at 4,80 to 6,75 for common to choice extra State. Rye flour steady, at 5,20 to 5,75. Wheat excited and higher; receipts 100,000 bus; sales 40,000 bus, No 2 red sellers August at 1,31½ to 1,32; 328,000 bus ditto sellers September at 1,31⅝ to 1,32⅝; 520,000 bus ditto sellers October at 1,34½ to 1,35⅛. Rye firm, at 86c to 93c. Corn higher; receipts 159,000 bus; sales 900,000 bus, at 52c to 60½c for old, 60c to 66⅞c for new. Barley nominal. Oats higher; receipts 143,000 bus; sales 100,000 bus, at 44½c to 45½c for western mixed, and 48c to 52½c for white western. Pork strong, at 17,75. Lard higher, at 11,45. Butter at 12c to 27c. Cheese at 4c to 10¾c.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour firmer. Wheat active and higher; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,24⅜ to 1,25 cash, and sellers August. Corn excited and higher, at 57c to 57½c cash, and 57¾c sellers August. Oats strong and higher, at 35c to 35½c cash, and 34⅝c to 34⅞c sellers August. Rye active and higher, at 83½c. Barley firmer, at 96c. Pork strong and higher. Lard at 11,32½ to 11,35 cash, and 11,40 sellers September. Bulk Meats higher; shoulders, 6,80; short ribs, 9,45; short clear, 9,60. Whiskey steady at 1,12. Freights—corn to Buffalo 2⅞c to 3c. At the closing call, the sales were unprecedentedly heavy—wheat, 3,000,000 bus; corn, 2,500,000 bus; oats, 420,000 bus, and rye, 105,000 bus. Receipts—15,000 brls flour; 47,000 bus wheat; 469,000 bus corn; 29,000 bus oats; 2,000 bus rye, and 1,000 bus barley. Shipments—18,000 brls flour; 34,000 bus wheat; 459,000 bus corn; 93,000 bus oats; 3,000 bus rye, and 2,000 bus barley.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET, August 12.—1st Board—Bank of Montreal, 195⅜ to 195½; sales, 25 shares at 195⅜. Merchants' Bank, 126 to 125½. Bank of Commerce, 144 to 143½; sales, 50 shares at 144; 100 shares at 143⅜. Ontario Bank, 83½ to 83⅜; sales, 10 shares at 83; 200 shares at 83½. Bank of Toronto, 156½ to 154. Molson's Bank, 116½ to 116. Banque du Peuple, 95 asked. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 105 to 104. Union Bank, 91 offered. Exchange Bank, 143 to 140. Montreal Telegraph Company, 131½ to 131; sales, 50 shares at 130½; 25 shares at 130; 250 shares at 130½; 450 shares at 131; 200 shares at 131¼; 25 shares at 131½; 40 shares at 131½; 10 shares at 131. Dominion Telegraph Company, 98 to 90. Montreal Gas Company, 148½ to 147½. City Passenger Railway Company, 140 to 138⅜. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 68 to 67½; sales, 100 shares at 68. Royal Canadian Insurance Company, 55 to 46. Canada Cotton Company, 137 to 134½. Federal Bank, 142⅜ offered. Ontario Investment Company, 125 offered. Second Board—Bank of Montreal, 199 to 195½; sales, 25 shares at 195½; 63 shares at 195⅝; 10 shares at 195¼. Merchants' Bank, 125⅜ to 125. Bank of Commerce, 144 to 143½; sales, 75 shares at 144. Ontario Bank, 83½ to 83. Bank of Toronto, 156½ to 154. Molson's Bank, 117 to 116; sales, 50 shares at 116½. Banque du Peuple, ex-div., books closed. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 106 to 104. Union Bank, 95 to 91; sales, 12 shares at 92. Exchange Bank, 140 offered. Montreal Telegraph Company, 130 to 129½; sales, 125 shares at 129; 100 shares at 129¼; 75 shares at 129⅜; 25 shares at 129½; 240 shares at 130; 175 shares at 130. Dominion Telegraph Company, 98 to 90. Montreal Gas Company, 148½ to 148; sales, 25 shares at 148½. City Passenger Railway, 141 to 139. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 68 to 67. Canada Cotton Company, 137 to 134½. Dundee Cotton Company, 132½ to 125. Federal Bank, 143⅜ offered.

IMPORTS.

Aug 12—Per ss Lake Manitoba, Scott, from Liverpool—1 coil tin gas pipe, 20 bdls band iron, 2 chain cables, 5 cases castor oil to C Samson. 1 case glassware, 1 cak, 4 crates enware to Thos Norris. 3 cases horn buttons, 1 bale mdse to J Hamel & Frere. 10 live horses to C Huston. 49 live sheep, 4 pigs, 3 crates poultry, 1 horse, 1 bull to Arthur Johnstone. 56 sheep, 10 pigs, 7 crates poultry to James Main. 7 cases mdse to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. THROUGH GOODS VIA POINT LEVI—57 pkgs mdse for Toronto and the West.—Remainder of cargo for Montreal.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—August 12—1 crate camp chairs to G M Pierce. 1 tree to C T Cote. 1 car corn to G Tanguay. 1 bale skins to G R Renfrew & co. 1 organ to A Lavigne. 4 cases hdware to J E Martineau.

EXPORTS.

Aug 12—Per bark Helene, Hansen, for London—107 pcs oak, 49 do elm, 137 do red pine, 125 do white pine, 10 do birch, 28 do ash, 2 do do maple, 9105 pine deals, 11,747 spruce deals, 12,000 WOWI staves, 33 pcs waney pine, by John Sharples, Sons & co.

Per bark NORA, Hassel, for Plymouth—144 pcs elm, 361 do red pine, 458 do white pine, 1703 spruce deals, 1000 do do ends, 91 pine deals, by Smith, Wade & co.

Per ship Superior, Jones, for Bristol—91 pcs oak, 1444 do white pine, 1500 pine deals, 1238 sleepers, by R R Dobell & co.

Per bark Percy, Olsen, for London—231 pcs oak plank, 14,627 pine deals, 1089 do do ends, 8817 spruce deals, 291 do do ends, 3430 pipe staves, by J Burstall & co.

Per ss Brooklyn, Lindall, for Liverpool—190 std deals, by John Sharples, Sons & co. 338 oaks copper, by Oxford Nickel and Copper Co. 1 box leather, by E Piche & Sons. 40 tubs butter, by E & J McKenzie.

Per ss Parisian, Wylie, for Liverpool—520 bxs match splints, by E Fitch & co. 100 std deals, by R R Dobell & co.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., the wife of James R. Kane, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the residence of his uncle, J. R. Racey, Beauport, on Friday, the 12th instant, Francis Mitchell, infant son of the Revd. George W. Racey, of Florence, Ont., aged 17 months.

The funeral will leave the residence of Mrs. Racey, 89 D'Auteuil street, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for All Saints' Chapel, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery.

The Apple Trade in Europe.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—The export apple trade of the United States and Canada is now so firmly established, that at this time of year, when the prospects for the coming season are under consideration, a report on the apple crops of Great Britain and the Continent will not be without interest, and may assist those shippers engaged in the business to guide their operations for the future. What is sought to be given in the following lines is simply a statement of facts, based on replies to some two hundred independent inquiries brought down to the latest date, obtained from the most authentic and reliable sources, and confirmed by personal knowledge and observation.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A fair sprinkling of the summer varieties of the United Kingdom have already made their appearance on the market. The apple crop in Kent and other sections south of London can hardly be said to realize the expectations raised in Spring by the extraordinary display of bloom in the orchards, yet, taken collectively, there is a fair average crop. The fruit is much more regularly distributed than has been the case for several years past, and covers a greater area of ground. Early apples, both cooking and dessert, are well cropped, but late fruit this year is no exception to the general failure of previous years. The tropical heat of the last few weeks, together with entire absence of rain, has caused the fruit in some sections to be wormy, and it is not at all improbable that with high winds a great deal will fall: this, combined with a precocious maturity, may have the effect of exhausting the crop earlier than otherwise. Taking the districts north of London, and including Scotland, reports are more unfavorable, the severe frosts that visited those localities almost stripped the orchards of bloom, and the subsequent weather has finished what the frost had left undone. It should here be stated that the principal apple-growing sections of Great Britain lie south of London; the quantity of apples grown north is only nominal and scarcely worth taking into consideration.

FRANCE.

Advices from the chief shipping ports of France, as well as the interior, are somewhat gloomy. The continued drought together with unprecedented hot weather has had an injurious effect on the crop, Dieudonne and Kennets having suffered most. The outlook was, at one time, promising, but now it is anticipated that the quantity available for the English market will not exceed that of last year.

BELGIUM.

From the Southern Provinces of Belgium, viz., Namur and Luxembourg, reports are more encouraging. Already a few parcels of early apples packed in baskets have left for the English ports, and about the latter part of the month shipments of late varieties in casks will commence. The Northern Provinces report unfavorably, but the universal opinion of competent judges is that the quantity of apples available for export from Belgium will exceed by one-half that of last year, and this view is partially borne out by the fact that small fruit has been abundant, and that the crop of pears is exceptionally good.

HOLLAND.

From the Rhenish Provinces on the borders of Holland, as well as the Netherlands, the news is unsatisfactory. The yield of every variety, except bellflower, will be less than that of last year. In the words of one correspondent—"taking it as a whole the crop will be something more than the half of what we shipped you last year."

GERMANY.

There is promise of a fair crop of apples in Germany, but advices from Hamburg, Stettin, and the interior cannot, at present, be relied on with any degree of certainty, the quantity usually for export is never large, and it is probable that local consumption will again exhaust the supply.

PORTUGAL.

Shipments of early apples from Portugal commenced five weeks ago. Prices, although firm, have not ruled high, owing in a great measure to the inferiority of the fruit. Crops are reported light and shipments will cease with September.

After due consideration of the subject-matter of the various reports, the impression produced and nett result obtained for practical purposes is:—

(1.) That the quantity of apples to be brought into consumption will be in excess of that of last year.

(2.) The early fall shipments of American and Canadian apples can, as usual, be made to Glasgow and Liverpool, where the demand should equal that of last year.

(3.) That early fall shipments to London must consist only of those varieties which can successfully compete both in quality and condition with supplies from other parts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. THOMAS.

Covent Garden Market,
London, England. 2nd August, 1881.

Why Women are not Masons.

The question is often asked, why cannot women be Free Masons? A bald-headed Nevada orator, living among the sage brush, far away from all woman-kind, ventures to answer it as follows:—"Women sometimes complain that they are not permitted to enter the lodges and work with the craft in their labors, and learn all there is to be learned in this institution. We will explain the reason. We learn that before the Almighty had finished his work he was in doubt about creating Eve. The creation of the living and creeping things had been accomplished, and the Almighty had made Adam, who was the first Mason, and created for him the finest lodge in the world, and called it Paradise No. 1. He caused all the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air to pass before Adam, for him to name them, which was a piece of work he had to do alone, that no confusion might thereafter arise from Eve, who he knew would make trouble if she was allowed to participate in it, if he created her beforehand. Adam being fatigued with his first task, fell asleep and when he awoke found Eve in the lodge with him. Adam being Senior Warden, placed Eve as the pillar of beauty in the South, and they received their instructions from the Grand Master in the East, which when finished, she immediately called the craft from labor to refreshment. Instead of attending to the duties of her office as she ought, she left her station, violated her obligation and let in an expelled Mason, who had no business there, and went around with him, leaving Adam to look after the jewels. This fellow had been expelled from the Grand Lodge, with several others, some time before. Finding that Eve was no longer trustworthy, and that she had caused Adam to neglect his duty, and had let one in whom he had expelled, the Grand Master closed the lodge and turned him out, setting a faithful Tyler to guard the door with a flaming sword. Adam repented of his folly, went to work like a man and a good Mason, in order to get reinstated again. Not so with Eve. She got angry about it and commenced raising Cain. Adam, on account of his reformation, was permitted to establish lodges and work in the degrees, and while Eve was allowed to join him in his works of charity outside, she was never again permitted to assist him in the regular work of the craft. Hence the reason why a woman cannot become an inside Mason."

In our judgment of men we are to beware of giving any great importance to occasional acts. By acts of occasional generosity weak men endeavour to redeem themselves in their own estimation, vain men to exalt themselves in that of mankind. It may be observed that there are no men more worthless and selfish, in the general tenor of their lives, than some who from time to time performed feats of generosity. Sentimental selfishness will commonly vary in its indulgences in this way, and vain-glorious selfishness will break out into acts of munificence. But self-government and self-denial are not to be relied upon for any real strength, except in so far as they are found to be exercised in detail.

To win, work, and wait—but work a good deal more than you wait.

Mrs. Barnhart, or. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through Rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until recommended to try *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured.

August 13, 1881. nov24-Jm-d&w

Catarrh, Asthma and Cough.

From C. W. THOMAS, of Battleboro', Vt.

"For ten or twelve years past I have been troubled much of the time with Catarrh, which has kept up a continual irritation of the throat and lungs, attended with a severe cough. During this time I have tried many of the popular remedies of the day without the least benefit. The past winter I commenced the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the beneficial effects of which have been very great, as after having used three bottles I find myself entirely cured of my disease. The Balsam has also been used in a severe case of asthma and cough which came within my observation, which yielded at once to the remedy. I recommend its use to the afflicted generally."

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

August 13, 1881. my13-Lm-d&w

PARAFINE CANDLES

SIXES AND TWELVES, A FURTHER supply now receiving, And for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
July 28, 1881.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
SHIP-MASTERS
—AND—
SHIPPERS.

FOR SALE.

MESS PORK,
PRIME MESS PORK,
EXTRA PRIME PORK.
BEEF.
EXTRA PLATE BEEF,
MESS BEEF,
PRIME MESS BEEF
"IN BOND OR DUTY PAID."
All the above inspected here and guaranteed.
—ALSO—
Choice Dairy Butter.
Sugar-Cured Hams.
1,000 Buckets Fairbanks' Lard,
&c., &c., &c.
AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES!
—BY—
J. SHEA & BRO.,
STORES:
34 and 35, Sault-au-Matelot Street,
QUEBEC.
May 31, 1881. my30-Em-m,wf&sat

Sugar Cured Hams

NOW RECEIVING, HAMMOND, STANdish & Co's "Excelsior" Sugar Cured Hams.
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
August 12, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of the Crew of the Barque "VICTORY," of Newcastle, without a written order signed by himself.
MAGNUS WILLIAMSON,
Master.
August 12, 1881. Cp

Quebec Central Railway.

Saturday Pleasure Excursions
—TO—
LAKE MEMPHREMACOC,
NEWPORT, VT.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM LEVIS to NEWPORT and RETURN via
Quebec Central & Passumpsic Railways,
will be issued every Saturday during August and September, commencing
Saturday, August 13th.

Passengers leaving the Quebec Central Station, Levis, by the Express Train 1 o'clock P.M., Saturday, reach Newport the same Evening, and leave to return Monday Morning reach Levis at 2.15 P.M.

Return Tickets will also be issued from Levis to
All Points on the Quebec Central R'y,
AT SINCLE FIRST-CLASS FARE,
EVERY SATURDAY
during August and September. Good to return only on following Monday.
For information and tickets apply to LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, opposite St. Louis Hotel.
J. R. WOODWARD,
Gen'l. Manager,
August 12, 1881.

C. BERGEVIN & CO.,
35 to 45 Notre-Dame Street 35 to 45

JUST RECEIVED,
—A SPLENDID LOT OF—
LADIES' CLOAKINGS
—AND—
ULSTER CLOTHS.
150 PIECES
—OF—
Different Shades and Qualities.
—ALSO—
50 DOZEN
WARRANTED FRENCH TWILLED SILK
UMBRELLAS!
Worth $4, to be sold at $2.
August 11, 1881. mch10

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND
—OF—
Three and One-Half Per Cent.
for six months, has been declared by the Directors, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at their Office on
1st September next.
The Transfer Book will be closed to the 1st proximo inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
D. H. GEGGIE,
Secretary and Manager.
GAS WORKS,
Quebec, 10th August, 1881.
August 11, 1881 C

Berthier Grammar School
FOR BOYS
WILL RE-OPEN ON
MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.
For Circulars containing full information apply to
REV. EDWARD McMANUS,
Principal.
Or,
MR. H. H. CURTIS,
BERTHIER, (*en haut*),
Que.
August 11, 1881. 36

The Ursulines of Quebec.

THE CLASSES OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on 1st September.
August 9, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC WILL please take notice that I shall not pay any debts whatever contracted by the Crew of the Bark "PRINCESS ALEXANDRA" while in this Port.
M. KELLET,
Master.
August 11, 1881. C

HOUSEMAID WANTED.

WANTED A HOUSEMAID.
Apply at
143, GRANDE ALLEE.
August 10, 1881.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
24 and 26, Mountain Hill.
JUST RECEIVED:
Young Ladies' Journal, for September,
Bow Bells,
Chamber's Journal,
Young Men G't. Britain,
Boys of England,
Journal de Modes
The Quiver,
&c., &c.
A beautiful selection of Velvet Frame Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums.
—ALSO—
Sole Agents for the celebrated Rock Crystal Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
WRIGHT & CO.
Augus 10, 1881.

THE
Quebec Steamship Company.

THE S.S. "MIRAMICHI" IS INTENDED to leave on TUESDAY, 23rd August, at TWO o'clock P.M, for Pictou, calling at Father Point, Metis, Gaspe, Perce, Summerside and Charlottetown.
Has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
W. MOORE,
Manager,
LEVE & ALDEN,
Passenger Agents,
Atkinson's Wharf.
Opposite St. Louis Hotel.
August 10, 1881.

For Dalhousie and Way Places.

THE S.S. "BEAVER," CAPT. P. T. LEMaistre, to sail on TUESDAY, the 16th August, and fortnightly.
A. FRASER & CO.
August 3, 1881.

FOR ESQUIMAUX POINT!

THE S.S. "OTTER," CAPTAIN MAY, will sail for Esquimaux Point on TUESDAY MORNING, 23rd August, at 9 o'clock and fortnightly; calling along the Coast, and at Anticosti, as freight or passengers may offer.
A. FRASER & CO.
August 10, 1881.

School-Master Wanted.

WANTED AT STE. JULIE STATION, Grand Trunk Railway, A SCHOOL-MASTER, of English origin, having a good Commercial Education and competent to teach French and English, Arithmetic in all its parts, Book-Keeping, Penmanship, &c. He should also be provided with best recommendations as to his competency as a teacher, and also as to his moral conduct.
Reasonable salary. A married man preferred
For special information apply to
Revd. Mr. DUBE, Cure,
Ste. Julie of Somerset,
P. Q.
August 9, 1881. tf

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED,

IN A CENTRAL PART OF the City, from 1st Sept.
Address, S. C.,
P. O. Box 330.
August 8, 1881. Fp

LOT FOR SALE!

THAT DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, situate between Percy Dean and E. Larue, Esquires. Fronting 137 ft. on St. Foye Road, depth 275 feet, with right of way to rear from Maple Avenue.
Terms exceedingly liberal.
Apply to
WILLIAM HOME,
Agent,
No. 81, St. Peter Street.
August 8, 1881. Am

QUEBEC
CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR ALL OR PART OF THE following works, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock, Noon,
ON WEDNESDAY
The 17th August Inst.:
1. For the grading and masonry of several miles of the Quebec Central Railway, extending from the River St. Lawrence, in Lauzon Ward of the Town of Levis, to a connection with the present completed portion of that Railway.
2. For the construction of Wharf and terminal facilities at the River St. Lawrence.
3. For the grading and masonry of about one mile of said Railway, near Hamamul's, in the Pariah of Ste. Marie, Beauce.
4. For the grading and masonry of from 20 to 25 miles of said line, extending from a point in the present completed portion of the Q. C. Railway, in the Parish of St. Joseph, to St. Georges.

Specifications and information required by contractors may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at Sherbrooke.
BOWEN & WOODWARD.
Sherbrooke, 6th Aug., 1881.
August 8, 1881. F

WANTED,
A GENERAL SERVANT
Apply at
21, FERLAND STREET,
Battery.
August 6, 1881.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
EGG,
STOVE
CHESTNUT.
NOW LANDING EX BARGES.
George M. Webster & Co.,
95, DALHOUSIE STREET.
August 5, 1881

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Valuable Timber Limits
—SITUATED NEAR—
Lake Nipissing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) the following
Valuable Timber Limits!
—Will be offered for Sale at—
PUBLIC AUCTION,
—IN THE—
CITY OF OTTAWA,
—ON—
THURSDAY,
The 22nd day of September next, viz:

	Sq. Miles.
Berth, No. 23, on the River Bueve, near Lake Nipissing,

Lines to the Memory of the Late Commander Hutchison, R. N.

And hast thou died, and yielded up thy breath,
Oh warmly loved in life, and wept in death!
Long time with us thy useful path was trod,
Now full of years thou'rt gathered to thy God;
Yet thy sad friends, who mourn and miss thee here,
Recall thee oft in many a record dear,
The honest man—the life of truth—the heart
Dauntless yet gentle—such thou truly wert;
Blest in thy home, apart from noise and strife,
Thou still passed on in thy unsullied life,
An unpretending man—amidst the throng—
Simple to plan but in performance strong;
When in thy youth a foreign foe to check
No nobler sailor trod a blood-stained deck,
And later on, when drowning seaman's cry
Reached thy kind ear, through storm and surge thou'd hie,
Disdaining fear 'midst elemental strife,
And risked thine own to save a brother's life;
Yet, dearest boon of all, to thee was given
A Saviour's love which fixed thy heart on heaven.
While o'er lif's sea thy trusting soul did sail
Thine "anchor Hope was cast within the veil,"
And now the storm and billows safely past,
Thy happy spirit's with thy God at last.

Rev. R. S. B., D.D.

A COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

Mary Anderson will wait until 1883 before she plays in London.

"No, sir," said he, "I never beat my wife. When I think she needs to suffer physical pain, I persuade her to try to drive a nail."

Up to the time Emerson thoughtlessly wrote "Every natural action is graceful," no woman had ever sat on the edge of a dock to fish.

"I hope this is not counterfeit?" said a lover, as he toyed with his sweetheart's hand. "The best way to find out is to ring it" was the quick reply.

"Yes," he cried passionately, "I love you so true, so true——" "Never mind, darling," said she, artlessly, "I'll have my trousseau ordered at once."

Strips of lead are used by many girls in frizzing their hair, as it does the thing better than pieces of newspapers. Step by step the press is losing its grip.

Kentucky puts forward a claim to have the loveliest girls in America. They are "fair-complexioned, bright-eyed, affable, musical, entertaining."

George Eliot in her later years always wore a characteristic costume—a long, graceful, close-fitting robe. A luxuriant mass of light brown hair hung low on both sides of her head and was draped with rich point or valenciennes laces.

Beatrice Stuart-Wortley, the beautiful and engaging young daughter of Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope, and the wife of Stuart-Wortley, member of Parliament for Sheffield, has just died after a happy married life of only eleven months. The poor young wife was the favourite niece of Anthony Trollope. She left behind her a little daughter only two weeks old.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts made a little speech to some schoolgirls the other day, in which she expressed the opinion that much of what had made England great, and would make her greater still, was, and would be, attributable to the grandeur of her womanhood. The womanhood of a nation, swaying its legitimate influence, would cause its manhood to embrace each and all of the pure principles which go to make a people great and happy.

A novelty was introduced at a recent concert at Grosvenor House, when four young ladies appeared on the platform and, as they held up their hands, you saw that only one finger of each hand was available, the others being tied down. The programme announced a valse *a huit doigts*, and this explained it. The four young ladies—Miss Harvey, Miss King, Miss Muirhead and Miss Cartwright—sat in a row at the grand piano and played their valse, and it was a marvellous performance, immensely amusing the audience, Princess Mary among them.

Miss Ida Everson, a school-teacher of Wheeling, W. Va., suddenly resigned her position and returned to Steubenville, where her earnings had been applied to the support of a broken-down father, three sisters and a brother. It is reported in the neighborhood that the father, a tailor, whose real name was Christopher Armstrong, had become, by the death of his elder brother, the possessor of a Scotch barony and an estate in Dumfrieshire worth several millions. The fatner died of the shock of the news, and his son, 15 years old, will be the future Sir Wm. Armstrong.

Mr. Topnoody was in good humor this morning, and coming into the kitchen, where Mrs. T. was at work, he threw a barrel hoop over her that he found in the back yard and said: "Ha? ha? Mrs. Topnoody, why are you like the wife of a circus clown?" "I don't know," snapped Mrs. T. jerking away the hoop, "unless I'm married to a fool." Poor Topnoody collapsed and forgot the answer to his conundrum, all except something about being in a ring, and even his friends down-town couldn't recall to his mind what it was.

Women at Oxford.

This year's results of the Oxford examination of women over 18 years of age will be scanned with some interest by the friends of women's education. As we once before pointed out, the standard of the honour division of the examination is in most respects similar to that maintained in the university examinations, though, as the time of preparation never practically exceeds two years, and may be limited to one, the quality of the work done and the maturity of the training displayed ought to be compared with the quality and maturity shown by under-graduates in moderations rather than in the final schools. In the honour division, three of the sections—modern languages, English literature, and philosophy—have been attempted this year for the first time. Somerville Hall has obtained a first-class in modern languages, two second classes in the same section, and a second class n modern history. Lady Margaret Hall has obtained a second class in philosophy, and a second class in English literature. There are also various third-classes. Evidently, the examiners determined to maintain a high standard, of which the solitary first-class out of ten honour candidates is a solitary indication. To this record should be added the success of a Somerville Hall student in another field. One of its scholars appears tenth in the whole list of those matriculating in honors at the London University, and first among the women candidates. Altogether, the Oxford women's scheme has made a good start.—*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Ouida."

An English critie draws this unlovely portrait of the novelist "Ouida:" Some years ago visitors to the Langham hotel, London, used often to notice in the reading-room a lady whose evident object it was to attract attention. She was of uncertain age, apparently in the forties, but affected a very strong ladyish style of costume. She had a mass of curiously dressed yellow hair, which seemed to be cooked up in a different fashion every day, now being fluffed over her forehead, doggy-wise, now being allowed to fly out in wild wisps like horse-hair. This lady was by no means pretty, and her apparel was more ostentatious than tasteful. She wholly lacked the French art of good taste in dress. She had no idea of assorting her colors, nor could she even attain to that original eccentricity which, being ahead of the fashions of to-day, sometimes sets those for to-morrow. All this would have been immaterial if the lady in question had not, as above said, been so evidently desirous of being stared at. Her stupid posture, her intent way of gazing at people through a double eye-glass as if she had met them all before, but could not remember where, and her tripping gait when she crossed the room to fetch a newspaper or speak to a waiter, often induced other visitors to wonder who she was. Many took her for an actress, but when a man had stayed a few days in the hotel, he always learned that the fair lady, was a Miss de la Remee, better known as "Ouida."

Sheriff Sales in the District of Quebec.

MONTH OF AUGUST.

La Banque Nationale vs. John Davidson.—No. 1,229 of the official cadastre of Jacques Cartier Ward, of the City of Quebec, being a lot situate on the north side of Fleurie street, containing 42½ feet in front by 64 feet in depth, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies. To be sold at the Sheriff's Office, on the 15th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jean Bte. Blouin vs. Philippe Vallieres.—Nos. 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328 and 329 of the official cadastre of the parish of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, in the county of Levis, being a certain lot to be taken off a larger extent of ground bounded as follows, to be taken at one arpent and a-half from the north ditch of the Queen's highway to the depth there may be running from the said arpent and a-half to the Cuire du Cap, comprising a depth of about 10 arpents, reserving in favor of John Dumontier or his representatives a road 24 feet wide to be taken off the property reserved by the said Jean Bte. Blouin. To be sold at the church door of the parish of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, on the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Varieties of mere nothings give more pleasure than uniformity of something.

QUEBEC'S WATER SUPPLY.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT MAIN.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Professional Opinions on the Late Fire.

CRIMINAL BUNGLING AT THE STOP COCKS.

ANOTHER MAIN PIPE RECOMMENDED.

The Defects of the Present City Main.

At last night's meeting of the City Council, Chas. Baillairge, Esq., City Engineer, submitted his report upon the water supply of the city of Quebec. As might have been expected from Mr. Baillairge's ability, his report is a most thorough and complete one, covering the whole ground of the case. It occupied an hour and a half in reading, and is of such extreme length that it would be utterly impossible to publish it verbatim in a single number of the CHRONICLE. The following, however, will be found an intelligent synopsis of the report in question:—"In 1848, a report was made to the then City Council of Quebec by an engineer said to be eminent, recommending for the water supply of the city an 18-inch pipe, calculated to give 3,000,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, or 30 gallons per day for every man, woman and child in a population of 100,000 people. No allowance was made for incrustation of the pipe, though this condition was known long before, nor yet to the waste that would ensue from the continual running of water taps in winter in order to prevent freezing, though the climate of Quebec has not materially changed since the report alluded to was first made. Alluding to the unsatisfactory supply of water, the report states that most American cities, with a less population than that of this city, commenced by laying a larger pipe, and that so small had been the pressure of water here when it was most needed, that three large fires had since 1848 occurred in Quebec, destroying property, one-fourth of the value of which would have sufficed to lay an additional pipe.

Quebec is exceptional, may be, among all known cities, in respect to a circumstance, which, up to the present time, nobody appears to have thought of; I allude to the inadequate depth of its building lots, while every where else and especially in countries where, as is the case here, resinous woods make up so large a portion of our houses, outhouses and buildings of all sorts, wisdom was exercised in giving to building lots a depth of at least 100 feet, thus separating, by a distance of from 50 to 60 feet, houses from outbuildings capable of imperilling them in case of fire. Here, on the contrary, the almost criminal improvidence of seigneurs, proprietors of the soil, their desire to make as much out of it as possible, caused them to reduce to 60 feet and even to 50 feet or less a depth of lot already little enough at more than double the figure. And these very parties (to whom we really owe the extent of our conflagration) are by a law most unjust and iniquitous exempt from the payment of Municipal taxes, and refuse to pay an increased water rate or any rate at all, proportional to the reduced insurance premiums which they owe to the existence of the waterworks and fire brigade.

Quebec, for this sole reason, though there were none other, requires fire protection more efficacious, more prompt than any other city; but instead of this, which at the time would not have enhanced the cost of the work by more than 20 per cent, instead of having its under surface traversed in all directions by a net work of pipes of the larger sizes, none less than six inches, and even these in short lengths communicating at each end with pipes of double and triple the capacity. Instead of this, I say, we find almost uninterrupted series of four-inch pipes (broken at rare intervals by others of larger diameter) reduced, since long, to an effective diameter of three inches, may be less, that is, to nearly half the original capacity by incrustation and other obstructions The effects of such conduits in cases of fire, and the friction of a few hundred feet of these small arteries reduces the water pressure to next to nothing. These effects were illustrated by a series of experiments made under Mr. Baillairge's directions after the Montcalm Ward fire of 1876, and detailed in the report. In support of these representations of the imperfect pressure of water in several parts of the city, allusion is made to Keefer's report of 1860 and Baldwin's of 1865. It would be possible to ameliorate slightly this condition of affairs by scouring out the pipes to remove their incrustation as had been done in Halifax a few years ago, but this would be but a very partial remedy, while it would cost $25,000, and in a few years the incrustation would be as bad as ever. The report therefore recommends as the only reliable remedy for these inequalities of pressure, that some of the smaller pipes should be replaced by others of increased diameter. These larger pipes would act as reservoirs to maintain the pressure in their respective districts. Of course this would not bring an increased supply of water from Lorette, but would equalize the pressure, remedy the local drawbacks of which so many complain, and considerably increase the supply of water for fire purposes. The great evil according to the report is the criminal waste of water by citizens from taps, cisterns, closets, etc. Baldwin was mistaken in 1848, merely because the citizens willed it so. He gave 30 gallons of water per head to each individual citizen, whereas 60 are used or wasted. Mr. Baillairge does not believe citizens really realize the amount of water they waste. A half inch tap at medium pressure, allowed to run twenty-four hours, would waste between 10,000 and 20,000 gallons. A good deal of the report is taken up with illustrations of the use of water metres in various American cities. While it would cost $100,000 to meter each of the 5,000 city services of Quebec, the introduction here of hydrometry would ensure a constant supply of water in all parts of the city at every hour of the day. In accordance with the principle that there should be two strings to every bow, the report recommends that a second main pipe be constructed from Lorette to Mount Pleasant of 30 inches diameter, and deals at very great length with the method of laying the same and using it in connection with the present main. A reservoir on Perrault's Hill, which to hold 10,000,000 gallons of water would cost $200,000, would not add to the supply of the city or assist in making it continuous, but would be useful merely as a reserve of water in case of fire or of an accident to the main pipe. In the latter event, however, the reservoir, with its ten million gallons, would be useless, if it took more than three or four days to repair the pipe; while an accident to the pipe under or over the St. Charles might require one, two, or even three months to make good. Baldwin himself, who first recommended this reservoir, subsequently in 1865, admitted its uselessness. The following is a strong argument for the second line of pipe. Supposing, says the report, that by hydrometry, the metering or measuring of the water, it were possible to reduce its consumption to what is strictly necessary and by stopping the loss or waste to render its supply continuous in all parts of the city, which is doubtful, and it would cost $100,000 so to do, there would still be the imminent danger as there is to day, of having the pipe ruptured at a point which would require to repair it much more time than the interval during which citizens would consent to be without water, and a still greater inconvenience would if possible present itself, if during this stoppage of the aqueduct there occurred one of those monster fires of which Quebec has so much reason to dread the recurrence. The report also enters at length into the question of the supply of water to be had from Lorette for the new main, which is calculated to convey a volume three times as large as that brought by the present pipe. Nevertheless, the measurements suggested by this portion of the report, refer only to the possible necessity of providing against the eventuality of a greater and longer drought than that of the present summer, which is rightly considered an exceptional one, for a measurement made on the 12th July last establishes the fact that there were then 25,000,000 gallons flowing over the dam in the 24 hours, that is to say three times the capacity of the proposed new main. Looking to the city's future, the report believes it imperative to provide for the needs of a population of 100,000 souls. The estimate is based on the calculation of 100 gallons per day per head, and the result goes to prove that at the very lowest consideration, at least, ten million gallons will be daily supplied by the two pipes. The cost of the second pipe is estimated at $600,000. If the city is unable to afford this, the report recommends as the next best substitute, the construction of ten or twelve cisterns at a cost of some $50,000. The following are the sites recommended for them:—

No. 1—The Glacis, near St. Denis street, and opposite Des Grisons street or half way between Des Carriers and St. Ursule street, to reach which level the water when in the Lower Town requires not less than 45 minutes.

No. 2—Seminary field, near Grande Allee, opposite De Salaberry street or other ground in the vicinity. This is one of the highest points in the city and the water may be as many as 20 minutes or more in reaching it in full force, thus emperilling the St. Bridget Asylum, the Protestant Home, the jail, and the surrounding tenements and villas. Could No. 2 martello tower be obtained for the purpose, it might, though at a rather considerable distance, save us portion of the cost of this well.

No. 3—The ground opposite the New Parliament Buildings, Grande Allee, or may be better to the Westward of these buildings, near St. Augustin street. It is possible that in consideration of the protection a well so situated would afford, the Government might build and donate it to the city, or erect one in the interior court of the edifice to which access might be had through the gateway facing North, towards St. Julia street.

No. 4—The Glacis, opposite the upper end of D'Auteuil street. A cistern here would cover Chalmers' Church, the Normal School, the City Hall and its vicinity.

No. 5—Centre of the Ursulines block, between Ursule, Garden, Ann, Louis, Donnacona and Parloir streets, and may be, as with the Government, the R. R. Ladies would excavate and line it at their own expense.

No. 6—The University and Seminary block, say in the vicinity of St. Famille street. These institutions I have no doubt would undertake to provide it, and save the city the cost, seeing its importance in relation to their own expensive property.

No. 7—Hotel Dieu lot, near the extremity of Charlevoix street, and accessible either towards Palace or Hamel streets.

No. 8—Corner of Stanislas and Dauphine streets, facing the Methodist Church, and near the Morrin College, &c.

No. 9—The Artillery Barracks yard, near McMahon street.

No. 10—The Glacis, near the street of that name and facing on Richelieu street, commanding the extensive and lofty premises of the Sisters of Charity.

No. 11—Tower field No. 4, opposite Latourelle street, unless we be allowed to use the tower itself for the purpose.

No. 12—Tower field No. 3, near Plessis, Provost and Barton streets, unless No. 3 tower can be obtained in lieu thereof.

No. 13—Tower field No. 3, opposite the lane leading therefrom to St. John street at Point D'Aiguillon.

Some of those wells as No. 6, 7, 11 are due to the small size of the four inch pipe reduced to two inches by incrustation.

The four martello towers as already suggested by Mr. H. Dinning, might also be employed for the storage of a supply of water for fire purposes.

THE LATE FIRE.

No, the water was not wanting at the late fire. The alarm was not given in time and something was wrong with at least one of the three stop-cocks which cut off the supply from St. Roch and the city; that is, it was not shut in time, while that at the head of St. Genevieve street commanding the hydrants downwards towards the fire was by some mistake shut instead of being opened. Our brigade are few enough as it is to attend to the hose and hydrants without having to tell off a number of them to manipulate the stop-cocks as is done under the present system and sometimes wrongly done by men not sufficiently trained to the duty. Moreover, the well of the Berthelot Market was there at less than 1,200 feet from the scene of the fire; it was, as it always is, full of water, to a depth of some 14 feet, but I suppose there were not hose enough to reach it, or more likely the idea never occurred of utilizing it until the fire had spread to the vicinity.

This well was, however, made to do good duty later on in the evening, when from near midnight to five of the following morning, that is during over five consecutive hours, it held out under the full suction of the Clapp & Jones steam fire engine, one of the three belonging to the Department, and certainly stayed the progress of the flames in that direction.

The stop-cock of the hydrant corner of D'Aigullion and St. Claire streets was not opened as it should have been at a certain stage of the fire, hydrants said to be rusty, to suit certain interests—sure votes—and the fact of the water not flowing from them, was surely due to the fact that the supply being shut off, the water could of course not reach them. These facts are, however, of secondary importance as compared with that of the main cocks or gates not being shut in proper time.

TO SUM UP.

The City Engineer says: The metering of the water (its measuring by metre) would save it and render it more abundant for useful purposes; that which is now wasted would go to increase the pressure in the pipes in a larger portion of the city, the water would rise to a higher level and the four upper wards might thus be made to enjoy a supply of longer duration: say four hours each instead of two. He then proceeds to argue *pro* and *con* the possible effect of this measuring of the supply—as regards the *revenue* on the one hand and the *health of the city* on the other, inasmuch as the attempt to *increase the revenue* might induce the householder to *curtail* his consumption of water, and thus jeopardize the sanitary condition of his household as well as that of his neighbors.

A general metering of the water supply, he says, would only be possible under a completely different mode of assessment, —say by a minimum rate of $10 per family and over this at so much per 100 or 1,000 gallons, according to the metre. If water were measured at my own place, says the Engineer, it would cost me but $4 instead of $42, which I now pay, and the increase, he continues, obtainable elsewhere by taxing industries, which in all other cities are subject to be rated, and which pay nothing here, would hardly make up the loss on rental rates. This metering of the water would cost, he says, as already reported, $100,000.

The Engineer then goes on to discuss the question of a reservoir on the heights, in juxtaposition with cisterns, which of course he does in a scientific and able manner but the details of which are too voluminous for a newspaper, and he concludes this porsion of his able paper by saying: Once more, if it be only towards the extinguishment of fires that you wish to direct your attention, the reservoir will help you to do so but will cost you many times the price of remedies fully as efficacious.

Mr. Baillairge then epithomizes the advantages sought for in an increased supply of water, extinguishing of fires at their incipancy, wateriug streets, &c., &c., &c., and says:—There is but one known method of attaining these desirable objects—which, he says, consists in a second line of pipe. The cost is carefully estimated, and Mr. Baillairge suggests that the outlying municipality of *Saint Sauveur* might be induced to contribute to it in view of a supply of water being given them.

[*Note by Ed.*—Would this tapping be judicious?]

Mr. Baillairge then enters into calculations of revenue and the different modes of assessment which might be adopted; he contends that real estate is taxed to the fullest extent it can reasonably bear, and cites a number of instances in which water rates could be imposed with advantage to the city, and only in fair play. He then continues:—

Now it suffices not only to impose taxes and water rates, they must be collected. The ignorant cry of those who would have every thing done by a minimum number of employees, has already had the effect of causing thousands of dollars to be lost to the city. To save the cost of a collector, the percentage to be paid him, we but too often lose the amount in toto. Under the plea of poverty, of inability to pay, we would continually reduce the staff; the employees, many of them, are worked beyond the limits of endurance; they are charged with the performance of duties too numerous, too varied, without regard to the well known principle of the division of labor; that is why there is always something neglected, something not properly done, and again I say and defy contradiction: the city receipts have in the past suffered considerably and continue to do so under the mad policy of having one man to do the work of two or three.

Have we not half a million dollars due for arrearages of assessments? and how many thousands more are due which will never be paid, for want of collectors at the time, for deals supplied for sidewalks, rentals of Corporation property, service drains laid down at the cost of the city and for which, by law, proprietors are responsible. Does any one know this better than I do, who has been here for the last 15 years?

The Engineer then goes on to consider the question of leasing the Water-Works to a Board of Commissioners, and cites sundry instances in which such has been done with the advantages *pro.* and *con.* of such an arrangement.

He concludes by an appeal to the common sense of the community that the time has arrived when *all* ought to be made to bear their full share of their responsibility towards the community.

The reading of the report—which was done by Mr. Baillairge himself, at the request of the Council,—occupied about an hour and a half. It is a well considered document, and is well worth the cost of being printed in pamphlet form.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken in 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 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 at 25 cents a bottle

Januar 26, 1881 Lm-d&w

Cap a L'Aigle.

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX.

A very successful ten cent concert with tableaux was held at the residence of Mr. Carter, on Tuesday last.

The young people arranged an extremely pretty stage, decorated with evergreens and flags. At eight o'clock the rooms were crowded and the following programme admirably rendered:—

Piano solo.....Miss Johnson.
Chorus—"Poor Old Jeff"—Solo....Master F. Fothergill.
Recitation.....Master A. Johnson.
Song.....Mrs. Baynes.
Tableaux—Gipsey Scene..Mrs. G. Baynes, Miss L. Johnson, Miss Ada Sewell, Miss Edith Carter, Miss Forrest, Mrs. C. Sewell and Miss M. Baynes.
Chorus.....Mrs. Bond.
Piano Solo.....Miss Lucy Carter.
Song—"Good news from Home"..Master C. Fothergill.
Chorus.....Allouette."
Piano Solo.....Mrs. Alfred Baynes.
Tableaux—"Love in a Wash-Tub"—Miss Forrest, Mr. C. Sewell and Miss G. Forrest, as Cupid.
Violin Solo.....Mr. Beckner.
Reading.....Rev. M. M. Fothergill.
Song.....Mrs. Baynes.
Moving Tableaux and Chorus—"Old Mother Hubbard and her friends"—The Misses Carter, Miss Champion, Miss K. Forrest, Mr. C. Sewell and C. Fothergill.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Where all did so well it would be invidious to mention names, but we may say that the Tableaux of the "Gipsey Scene," "Love in a Wash-Tub" and the moving Tableaux of "Old Mother Hubbard and her friends" were especially admired.

The idea of the entertainment originated with Miss Carter, Miss Champion and Miss Ada Sewell, who spared no pains to bring it to a successful issue.

The concert realized ten dollars which is to be given towards repairs to the building kindly lent by Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths for Divine service during the summer season.

St. Louis Hotel Arrivals.

F L Coulton, J P McCarthy, Cincinnati; J Buntly, Willis, O; Jas Sacks, Dayton; Chas Boeckh, Toronto; J T Richey, E G Cook, Trenton, N J; H C Ferry, New York; J Kimball (special correspondent Boston *Times*), Somerville; J G Cutler and wife, Rochester, N Y; E D Moore and wife, F D Moore, Ottawa; J G Wilson and wife, Chicago; A Jervise, lady and maid, J Currel, H Cross, S Rogers, Conn; M Briggs and wife, W C More, wife and two daughters, Pittsburg; S T Malony, Arthur Curry, J E Green, P H Green, S P Simchill, E H Ferguson, Louisville; G Dyett, A Dyett, New York; G Ladd and wife, Mass; H H Candee, wife and son, Cairo, Ill; J Coffin and wife, H Jones and wife, A Seligman, L S Berulieniuer, New York; T S Oliver, D V Gorton, G Wilson, G L Skippel, England; Rev H H Guiack, wife and four children, Miss Richards, Spain; Mrs Caruth, Miss Caruth, J H Bird, Boston; J Wilson and wife, Chicago, Ill; W K Lineaveaver, wife and two children, Pottaville, Pa; Mr and Mrs Hiscox, Miss S A Jacotson, New York; J R Handley, Halifax; Capt Yore and lady, St Louis, Mo; R White, Pembroke, Ont; Mr and Mrs McDougall, Three Rivers; Wm H Arnton, C Sydney Aruton, Hon E T Paquet and wife, Montreal; Miss Tompkins, Miss Leonard, Willoughby, O; J T High, Chicago; Otto Beitry; F Hoddick, snr, F Hoddick, jnr, Buffalo; Mrs W Watson and family, Chicago; Mrs S D Woodruff, St. Catharines; Mrs S H Wallis, Miss Wallis, Master Wallis, Miss Hamilton, Moutreal; T A Woodruff, St. Catharines; A Davis, Montreal; C H Lee, Bradford, Eng; Mr and Mrs H Gawtry, and two children, New York; R Whittington, Almonte; Mrs Clement, Miss Amaron, Berthier-en-Haut; G C Lane and wife, Detroit, Mich; Mr and Mrs G Tinlind, Misses Tinlind, England; N Thayer, Mrs N Thayer, Miss H P Thayer, New York; Miss Williams, Detroit; Miss Pengin, Flint, Mich; Alex Ross, Youngstown; A Myand, Warren, O; James Harkinson, Philadelphia, Pa; William A Dyer, jr., and wife, Providence, R I; Thos Asbury and wife, J Ratliff, M D, and wife, Cincinnati, O; T H Whitfield, London; Mrs R Scott, Toronto; M M Boyd, Bobcaygeon.

Books are standing counsellors and preachers, always at hand and always disinterested, having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lessons as often as we please.

These passionate persons who carry their hearts in their mouths are rather to be pitied than feared, their threatenings serving no other purpose than to forearm him that is threatened.

There is no one study that is not capable of delighting us after a little application to it.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

July 14, 1881. oct9-Lm

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body. d&w

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "TRABERRY," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 cent sample at R. McLeod's.

August 6, 1881. Lm-co-d&w

For Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Poisonous Insects.—Keep the wounded parts covered with a cloth well moistened with Perry Davis' Pain Killer, till relieved. It is well to take the medicine internally also. d&w

Look to your Sheep.

Whether your object be to raise meat or wool, understand that the knife or the shears will result in a clear gain of twenty per cent. over your ordinary profits, if you mix the animals feed with HARVELL'S CONDITION POWDERS. Sold everywhere.

August 8, 1881. mch28-Lm-d&w

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sudden changes of temperature sorely try all persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloreux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint, or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation, and reduce the swelling. The Pills, simultaneously taken, will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effective as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

August 12, 1881. Lm-bo-d&w

EVERYBODY SAYS SO.

That is all who have either used the article themselves or witnessed its effects, when used by others; all such, and they are only fit to judge, are unanimous in the opinion that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" are superior to anything of the kind heretofore or at present in use for coughs, colds, Thick Wind, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses. As a condition medicine it has no equal; there is nothing in it which can injure a horse whether sick or well—nor need the horse be kept from working while using it; it is just the article which all who own horses require, and which they should have constantly on hand.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicin Dealers.

July 8, 1881. dec24-Fm-d&w

IN THE FOREMOST rank of American tonics and anti-periodics stands Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. The weak, the nervous, the dyspeptic, never vainly seek its aid; sufferers from bilious, remittent, and intermittent fever, are surely rescued by it from the malarial scourge. Its taste is agreeable, its ingredients do not number one that is deleterious. The sherry which imparts to it an agreeable wine-flavor, is eminently pure and serves to diffuse throughout the system its fine medicinal properties. It revives failing appetite, is conducive to sleep, and promotes regular secretion and evacuation. The nervous and dyspeptic, as it is well known, are often troubled with a degree of melancholy which in many cases reaches the stage of hypochondria. As the stomach regains its tone and the nerves recover their vigor, through the action of the Quinine Wine, this failing gradually wears off, and cheerfulness resumes its sway. Persons who are convalescing after an exhausting disease, should take it in properly regulated doses, as it materially assists, thus taken, the restoration of vigor, which, without its aid might be tediously slow. Fever and ague and bilious, remittent sufferers should take it only during the absence of the feverish symptoms. Lean persons, whose digestion is out of order, gain bodily substance as well as strength by its use. Use none but the Quinine Wine manufactured by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, which can be procured of any druggist.

July 23, 1881, Jm-d&w

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle or old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Child-birth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue in slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont. general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

November 24, 1879 Jm-d&w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, 2nd August, 1881.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Books for the following Wards of the City of Quebec, viz.:—St. John, St. Lewis, Palace, Champlain, Montcalm, St. Peter, Jacques Cartier, and St. Roch's, have been signed by the Assessors of the said City, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, and that the said books will be open to all persons interested, every day from 10 A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M., (Sundays and holidays excepted), for and during three weeks from the day of the first publication of this notice, to MONDAY, the 22nd of AUGUST instant. After that date no complaint will be heard, and the books on no consideration will be modified.

Any one who shall deem himself aggrieved by any entry made in the said Assessment Roll, shall make complaint before the Recorder's Court in writing, and under oath, taken either before a Justice of the Peace or a member of the City Council, or before the Clerk of the said Recorder's Court. The complaint shall be lodged within the said time in the office of the Recorder's Court, and the said Clerk shall give notice in the newspapers as he may before set forth of the places, days and hours in which the Recorder's Court will hear the complainants and decide on the merits of their complaints

C. J. L. LAFRANCE,
City Treasurer.

August 2, 1881.

BRYANT, POWIS & BRYANT,

WOOD BROKERS,

LEADENHALL HOUSE, 101 Leadenhall Street, London, England. —AND— CIBB'S WHARF Quebec.

July 19 1881. f-t,th&sat-d&w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PROPERTY, on easy terms, in St. Roch's, having a frontage on Des Fosses, St. Roch and St. Margaret Streets, and containing in superficies about eleven thousand square feet of Ground, on which is a double Stone House, one-and-a-half stories, facing St. Margaret Street, with a large two-storey Brick Hangard containing Stables, &c., in rear. Also, one-and-a-half storey Wooden House, occupied by two tenants, facing Des Fosses Street.

JOHN HATCH,
41, Richelieu Street.

July 15, 1881. Am

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED till August 1st for Lumber for Packing Boxes, viz.:—

18,828	Square feet	5-16	in.	stuff.	
34,800	"	"	3-8	"	"
15,480	"	"	5-8	"	"
26,400	"	"	7-8	"	"
70,440	"	"	3-4	"	"

cut to required size

13 to 32 long 6 to 17 in. wide, all of White Pine planed on both sides, to be delivered monthly or quarterly in shooks at Railroad Depot Castleton, New York. Prices are invited for one year's supply, and also for four years' supply. Further particulars as to exact sizes required will be furnished on application. WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, Government Contractors, 76, Duane Street, New York.

New York, July 6, 1881.

July 8, 1881. K-co

Mining and Railway Supplies.

SOLID EYE RAILROAD, MINER'S Poll and Drift Picks. Solid Cast Steel Picks with Patent Handles. Solid Cast Steel Mining, Engineer, Boiler Maker, Smith and Mason Hammers. Solid Steel Cornish Miner Shovels without handles. Long and Short Mining and Railway Shovels. Coal, Ballast, Pan, Round and Square Point Shovels. Sluice Forks, Hammer and Pick Handles, Scythes, Sneths, Sickles, Rakes, Forks, Grain Cradles, Tin and Canada Plates, Glass, Putty, Paints. For sale at low rates.

C. & W. WURTELE,
96, St. Peter Street.

July 2, 1881. jn8-Fm-co

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. S. REEVES 43 Chatham St., N.Y.

October 9 1880 Lm cod&w

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD. Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales Throughout Europe and America.

ZYLO BALSAMUM (Mrs. Allen's)

A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant.

Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

May 27, 1881. Fm-wed&sat&w

"A SOUND MIND IN A HEALTHY BODY."—The old Roman idea of the highest degree of happiness. The *Liver* rules the roast, *Indigestion* creates anarchy in the physical system, Costiveness, Biliousness, dizziness and bad taste in the mouth, yellow skin and eyes, loss of appetite, loss of energy, and low spirits, pains in the back and side, wind and foul stomach; all these create bad blood. Regulate the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys with ZOPESA (from Brazil,) try a 10 cent sample and ask your Druggist, R. McLeod, about it.

August 6, 1881.