Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVII — QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883. — No. 13,501

AFTERNOON.

The Egyptian Cholera Scourge.

SPREAD OF THE DREAD DISEASE.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Claimants to a Fortune—Crook's Campaign—Poisoned—A $30,000 Seizure of Smuggled Goods, Etc.

The Senate Debates.

A TAX ON THE CIRCUS.

A HOTEL-KEEPER ASPHIXIATED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—Twelve deaths occurred at Cairo yesterday and 42 at Menzaleh. The Sanitary Commission has rejected the proposal to isolate Alexandria.

CAIRO, July 17—The Sanitary Commission is endeavoring to purify Cairo and isolate the houses where the cholera has appeared. If the diseases takes hold probably it will be allowed to take its course, but general precautions will be taken to check its progress. The cordons around the affected places are useless and will probably be removed. It is believed many cases occur in the villages daily where the natives conceal them so as to avoid the imposition of cordons. The deaths at Damietta yesterday were 38, at Mansurah 15 and at Samonoud 25.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, July 17—Ten trunks full of fine dry goods belonging to a passenger of the steamer "Alaska" were seized yesterday by the Custom officers. The goods are said to be worth $30,000.

John Johns, of Brooklyn, and three children, were poisoned yesterday by eating stale corned beef and cabbage. All were sent to hospital and will recover.

Five cases of sunstroke, one fatal, were reported yesterday.

The *Herald* editorially says of the threatened strike of the telegraphers, that although their petition is couched in respectful terms it leaves the impression of asking too much. It requests that a day's work be made eight instead of nine hours, and a night's work seven instead of eight hours, a reduction of one-ninth in one case and one-eighth in the other. At the same time it wants all the wages increased 15 per cent., irrespective of age, skill or position of the operator, besides extra compensation for Sunday work. Estimating that a day operator receives seventy-five dollars a month, counting nine hours to the day and six days to the week, this would be about 35 cents an hour. Under the proposed rate the monthly wages will be $86.25, the day's work will be eight hours during six days in the week, an actual increase of more than 27 per cent. In regard to the Wheatstone operators an increase of 65 per cent. is demanded. On the whole the *Herald* says it may be doubted whether the operators have presented a strong case. That evils exist cannot be questioned, but they will not be remedied by the course taken. The operators claim that during the summer the different telegraph companies cannot handle their business with the available supply of operators and are compelled to hire in the New York office alone from fifty to seventy-five men of the regular force daily to help them out by extra service; that there is not a reliable operator in the country without a situation and that the increase asked is only about half of that which has been taken from them. The *Commercial* reports the statement that the telegraph strike is instigated by Wall street men, who wish to depress Western Union.

A Washington special to the *World* says: Crook, at a conference with Government officers in Washington, admitted that he had been practically captured by the Chirachuas and had only succeeded in getting back by bringing them with him, promising to put them back on the San Carlos reserve. Gen. Crook explained that he did not take enough troops, and the Apaches proving unfaithful, he was in hot water from the time he crossed the border.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, July 17—A man and woman from Peru, Ind., have arrived here, claiming to be the legitimate children of the eccentric Daniel Burns, who died a few months ago, leaving $150,000, which his brother and brother-in-law have been appropriating.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA, July 17—The Senate debates have been published and distributed.

At a meeting of the City Council last evening, Alderman McCann moved,—"That, inasmuch as the city of Montreal having made a charge of $250 to each circus to have a procession through their streets, and the circus-owners having seen fit to hold their exhibition out of the city limits, be it therefore resolved: That the Chief of Police is hereby instructed to notify the manager of the circus that unless they pay to the Treasurer of this Corporation the sum of $100, they will not be allowed to have a procession throughout the streets. The City Solicitor will look into the matter, as there seems to be some doubt as to the power the Council have in passing this resolution, that he report his opinion to the City Clerk by Wednesday afternoon, so that the City Clerk may officially notify the Chief of Police how to act."—Carried.

TORONTO, July 17—John McMillan, a Niagara hotel-keeper, came to the city last night and put up at the Beaver House. This morning, when a waiter went to arouse him, he found him lying on the bed insensible and the room filled with gas. A doctor was sent for but the man was dead before his arrival. The only way of accounting for the fatality was that deceased had blown out the gas light instead of turning it off before retiring.

A gentleman named John Vance was thrown from his carriage yesterday, and is supposed to be fatally injured.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE RIFLE.

WIMBLEDON, July 17—The American team to-day competed in the contest for a cup and fifty pounds presented specially for their competition. They fired at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Joiner and Hinman tied for the prize. In the contest for the Queen's prize, Sergt. McKay, First Sutherland Regiment, was the victor. Three targets have been assigned the Americans for the International match and three to the British. The names of the twelve men who will compose the American team will be announced on Friday, the day the match begins.

Although Joiner and Hinman tied in to-day's shooting for the cup, Joiner made the best score in last Thursday's shooting and consequently won the prize. In the contest for the National Challenge Trophy yesterday, the score by Mattleworth of the English team was 95.

LONDON, July 17—In the shooting for the St. Leger prize at Wimbledon, yesterday, five contestants, including Hinman, of the American team, and Young and Gibbs of the English team, made equal scores, 48 out of a possible 50. In shooting off the ties Hinman, of the American team, made the highest score and was awarded the prize.

AQUATICS.

OTTAWA, July 17—The entries for the regatta to be held on the 25th inst., Wednesday week, closed yesterday, and their number and quality give promise of excellent sport.

TORONTO, Ont., July 17—The "Iris," which won the Toronto Yacht Club's race on Saturday, has been declared disqualified as she was sailed by professionals. The race will be run over again on the same course on Saturday week.

CRICKET.

TORONTO, July 17—The Port Hope Rovers' cricket team played a match against the East Torontos here this evening, and won by fifteen runs. The match was well contested. The winning team play against the Toronto University team to-morrow.

LACROSSE.

The Toronto lacrosse team go down to Montreal on Saturday, to contest for the championship.

EUROPEAN.

THE AGITATION OVER THE CANAL AGREEMENT.

Cholera: 60 Death at Cairo on Monday.

END OF THE IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

ARRIVAL OF THE TONQUIN REINFORCEMENTS.

M. De Lesseps and his Canal Schemes.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD REPORTED IMPROVING.

ANOTHER FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Railway Accident—The Belgian Securities—Pardon Refused—Steamboat Collision, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 17—The strike of iron workers in North Staffordshire has ended.

The Coroner's jury in the railway accident near here, where John Porter, a railway employee, was killed, to-night returned a verdict of manslaughter against Peter Gowrie, the conductor. Gowrie has absconded.

Special despatches from Cairo agree that the number of deaths there from cholera far exceeds the number given in the official report. The correspondent of the *Daily News* estimates that there were 60 deaths from cholera in Cairo on Monday.

July 18—The *Standard* this morning says: The opinion of the Liberals concerning the canal agreement has been modified and the Government now is more hopeful. M. De Lesseps being interviewed said the negotiations with the Government in regard to the canal had not been dropped but had been simply left as they were when his son left London. The *Daily News* says the Conservatives state that Sir S. Northcote will propose a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry even if the canal agreement is withdrawn.

FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, July 17—The Prince of Monaco is negotiating with France for the sale of that principality for 10,000,000 francs, subject to the recognition of the gaming concession for 27 years.

PARIS, July 17—At a meeting of the Panama Canal Company here to-day, the report of De Lesseps was read. He repeated his former statement that the canal will be finished by the end of 1888; he also stated the Chief Government Engineer would assume the direction of active work on the canal, which would shortly be undertaken. Referring to the Suez project, M. De Lesseps said: "We have negotiated loyally without relinquishing any of our rights."

All the reinforcements sent to Tonquin have arrived. Owing to the rains and great heat operations will not begin before the end of September.

MARSEILLES, July 17—Several cases of cholera had developed at Palma, Majorica. Many families are fleeing to the main land.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 17—The Belgian Government will accept a compromise of the proposed tobacco duty.

AUSTRIA.

FROHSDORF, July 17—Dr. Vulpian and other doctors had a consultation to-day and issued a bulletin stating that the improvement in the condition of the Court de Chambord continues, Dr. Vulpian is convinced that the Count's ailment is not cancer but inflammation of the stomach and the thickening of its tissue.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 17—The Government has introduced a bill in the Cortes for a credit of one million pesetas to defray the cost of the adoption of all possible measures against the introduction of cholera.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—The case of an English woman who was suspected of suffering from cholera proved to be diarrhœa. The patient died because of her removal to hospital. As there is much doubt that the epidemic is true Asiatic cholera, it is possible a wrong statement is killing hundreds of Europeans. A Commission is urgently required to investigate the matter.

CAIRO, July 17—The cordons around the infected districts are all abandoned.

UNITED STATES.

WHITE RIVER JUNC., Vt., July 17—Two passenger trains on the Central Vermont Railway collided at West Hartford last night. A locomotive was wrecked and travel delayed.

READING, Pa., July 17—At Kutzton early this morning, eight boilers of an anthracite furnace owned by the Reading Railway exploded. The employees were outside taking a rest before tapping the furnace. The engine and boiler house were demoliahed. Frank Waltman, aged 21, was instantly killed; Solomon Waltman, badly bruized, Heney Waltman, injured insernally and will die; Morris Good was severely scalded; engineer Marstellar was badly injured and a number of other employees hurt. The explosion aroused the people for miles around. Damage, many thousands.

BOSTON, July 17—$80,000 worth of securities brought here by Canon Bernard, who absconded from Brussels, were to-day turned over to M. Borgeoii, Minister of Police at Brussels.

NEW YORK, July 17—The $30,000 worth of dry goods seized by the Customs officers have been returned to the owner, as he intended to take them to Mexico, which he has a right to do.

The steamer "Plymouth Rock," while on her way to Long Branch this evening, came into collison with the steamer "Kill Von Kull." The latter was little damaged; the "Plymouth Rock" had 10 feet of planking torn out of her side, but not enough to disable her, and she continued on her way to the Branch. The temporary panic among the passengers was soon allayed; no person hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17—The Governor has declined to pardon Chas. W. Angell, convicted in 1879 for the embezzlement of a large sum of money from the Pullman Palace Car Co. He has six years longer to serve.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17—Three masked robbers entered the house of Jno. Flynn, at the Marion county line, this morning, dangerously wounded Flynn and his two young daughters and stole $400.

NEW YORK, July 17—A notorious thief named Henry Doyle was shot in the head this morning by Frank Donnelly, bar-tender of a Water street saloon. Doyle with two companions entered the saloon, demanded drinks and refused to pay. Being ejected they bombarded the saloon and threatened to kill Donnelly, who thereupon fired with an old army musket loaded with nails and buckshot.

WEST INDIES.

SAN DOMINGO, July 17—Congress has fixed the export duty on tobacco at $1.50 per quintal for shipments made during the period from February to June, and 50 cents per quintal for shipments between June and February. The objects are to prevent the exportation of immature tobacco and to put an import duty of 12 per cent. on Mexican silver.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LIMA, July 17—The Bolivian Government declare they will not make peace without the union of Peru. According to news brought by passengers Caceres was at Suanuco with 1,200 men badly armed. The same authority states that an engagement took place at Pan De Azecucar resulting in the loss of Colonels Recabarten and Secada of Caceres' forces.

Special from Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 17—Salem church, a large wooden building on the east side of Argyle street, owned by the Congregationalists, but vacant since the disbanding of that body here a few years ago, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of about $500. The place was insured in the Acadia office for $4.000.

Special from St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 17—About ten o'clock this morning, a boy nine years of age, third son of Andrew O'Leary, was drowned whilst bathing in March Bridge Creek. He ventured out too far and before assistance reached him he was drowned. The body was recovered. This is the second drowning accident at the Creek this season.

The first deposit was made yesterday by the Montreal syndicate which has purchased the Springhill Coal Mining stock, and the shareholders are now receiving the first investment of 25 per cent of the purchase money, less three per cent as agreed on. It is understood that the time of depositing the final amount of the purchase money is extended till the first November instead of the first October, as originally agreed on. The sale is made in such a way that it is the act of individual shareholders rather than of the company. It is said that when the whole of the purchase money is paid over efforts will be made to release the sum of $316,000, that being about the amount of stock held in St. John.

Joseph Ryder, a workman in Campbell's spring and axle works, Smythe street, had a very narrow escape from a tragic death yesterday afternoon. He was engaged in grinding a knife when a huge grinding stone, which was revolving with fearful velocity, suddenly burst, pieces being scattered in all directions. The knife entered Ryder's right wrist, inflicting a very deep gash and almost severing his hand. As it penetrated the flesh Ryder instinctively drew back, and as he did so a large piece of stone grazed his head and striking a seven-inch plank over his head crushed in to match wood. Had the stone struck Ryder it would have killed him instantly. It is feared that the hand will have to be amputated.

Special from River du Loup.

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

RIVER DU LOUP, July 17—A very sad drowning accident occurred to-day. The victims were three youths, one the son of Mrs. Widow Marchand, aged about 16, and the others both sons of Mr. Lord, a tailor, aged 13 and 15 years, respectively. It appears that the three boys went to bathe in the River du Loup, just below the falls, the current being very strong and the river rocky at this point. Marchand being the only one able to swim, the others, it appears, having gone to learn. From what information can be gathered on of the Lord boys had jumped into the river and Marchand seeing that he was drowning very courageously jumped in to save him, when it seems that he struck some rocks or other projection and sank almost immediately. At the present time it cannot be accurately ascertained how the third met his sad fate, but it is supposed that seeing his brother drowning on the impulse of the moment he jumped in to rescue him. It was not till some time after the accident that any particulars could be learned. A fourth boy, it appears, was present and after some delay informed his mother, who in turn made the others acquainted with the sad news. Up to 3.30 p.m. two of the bodies have been recovered, that of Marchand and the youngest Lord, the boy whom he had ventured to rescue. Dragging in the river continues. There is much sympathy for Mrs. Marchand, whose husband and two sons were some time ago burned to death. Too much sympathy cannot be expressed for the loss, Mr. Lord sustains in the loss of two such promising children.

Special from Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 17—A seizure before judgment for $15,000 has been taken by John R. Wright against Henry G. Levetus and W. Scwab, under the following circumstances: On the 2nd June last, a written agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and defendants, by which the latter consented to settle all the debts of the late firm of Levetus, Wright & Co., doing business in Winnipeg, and agreed to pay plaintiff $15,000, in case any of the creditors should call upon him to pay any debts of the said firm. In the beginning of July an action was taken by Scwab Bros. for $1,000, due them by the late firm, and the defendants in this case refused to pay the same. A few days after Levetus made an assignment to A. A. Murphy, who sold the estate to Scwab Bros. for, it is alleged, much less than the sale would have produced had tenders been called for. The plaintiff further alleges that the defendant is fraudulently secreting his goods and has taken the present proceedings to protect himself.

The Dominion Board of Arbitrators have made their report in the case of R. A. R. Herbert and others versus the Department of Railways and Canals. The complainants claim $32,000 for alleged damages to their farming lands at Cote St. Paul, by undersoakage from the Lachine Canal. The Arbitrators state that they cannot give any award, as two of their number are in favour of it and two against, the fifth not having the power or declining to give a casting vote. The case will now have to go to the Supreme Court.

There is a difficulty at present between the shippers of cattle and the steamship owners here about the latter charging freight for cattle that died at sea. The matter is under consideration for adjustment.

Chas. Daguy, photographer, of Drummondville, in this Province, died very suddenly on Sunday last.

Wm. Simpson, a laborer on the ss "Quebec," met with a serious accident on board to-day, and was taken to the Hospital. Jos. Paquette fell into the hold of the same vessel and received, it is feared, fatal injuries.

In the Practice Court to-day, Evan Rufan & Co., a German firm, which supplied part of the machinery for the Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Co., applied for a winding-up order to issue for the liquidation of the affairs of the company and the appointment of a liquidator. The German firm represent about $78,000 of the company's liabilities.

There were 27 prisoners for trial at the Recorder's Court, to-day.

A merchant named Alex. Shannon disappeared here in October last in his night dress, while laboring under insanity, and it is supposed he committed suicide by drowning as he was observed running towards the river. His family lately applied for $10,000, for which he had his life insured, but the offices refuse to pay without proof of death.

The son of Mr. Emory, deputy-postmaster of this city, was drowned at l'Assomption while bathing there yesterday.

G. Fischel & Co., cigar manufacturers, have yielded to the demand of the union operators for higher wages and resumed business again. A good many manufacturers are still holding out.

1,000 imported British cattle are in quarantine in Levis, being the largest number at one time for years past.

The Stock Market was dull and lower again to-day.

A local paper gives a story, which, it says, was related to its representative by an old citizen, about the fate of an informer on whiskey sellers here, some 28 years ago, named Jerry Collins. The informer visited the house of an illicit dealer named Randolph, late in the evening, and called for a drink. Thinking he wanted to catch him selling, Randolph with two confederates bound Collins with ropes, poured turpentine on his clothes and set them on fire. The victim of this alleged horrible outrage was turned out on the street at night, when he jumped into a creek and was drowned. His body was recovered some time after, but was so unrecognizable that the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." The parties concerned in the diabolical affair left the city at once, Randolph, the principal, going to the California mines. The police here, on being interrogated, say they never heard a whisper of any foul play in connection with Collins' death. He was a man of drunken habits and wild life, who turned his attention, for a living, to being an informer for the Government against unlicensed liquor dealers.

Special from Toronto.

TORONTO, July 17—Mrs. Bryce, the woman who came to Toronto to look after her husband, has found him.

Sir Hector Langevin made a visit of inspection to the harbour improvement works here, and expressed himself pleased with the mode of working.

The trades demonstration on Saturday is expected to be one of the greatest displays of the kind ever held here.

A Montreal gentleman on a visit to this city had a narrow escape from drowning at the Island last night. Fortunately a fisherman was on hand and pulled him out.

Special from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 17—The following have landed in the city to-day from France and intend locating at Amherstburg, where they have taken up a considerable portion of land:—N. A. Coste, Mrs. Coste, Master Louis Coste and Eugenie Coste.

Arrangements are being perfected by the Militia Department for the establishment of the troop of Cavalry, battery of Artillery and three companies of Infantry provided for by the act amending and consolidating the Militia Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, and it is expected that the new force will be in working order before winter sets in. The Infantry companies also form schools of instruction and will probably be located at Toronto, St. Johns, Quebec, and Fredericton, N.B. The Artillery-school will be established in British Columbia. It is understood that the following officers have been offered commissions: Commandant of the Cavalry-school, Lt.-Col. J. H. Turnbull, Queen's Own Hussars, Quebec; Commandants of the Infantry-school, Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Deputy-Adjutant General, Military District No. 4, and Lt.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, Quebec. Captains in the Infantry-schools, Major B. H. Vidal, 12th battalion York Rangers, Captain and Brevet Major W. D. Gordon, Adjutant 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, Kingston; Lieutenants in the Infantry-schools, E. H. Howard Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto; Lieutenants B. Rivers Benson, Philippe Casgrain and C. Freer, all graduates of the Royal Military College; Captain C. J. Coursol of the 65th battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal; T. D. Hemmings, Drummondville, W. Merrett, formerly of the Imperial Army, Captain R. W. Rutherford, 65th battalion, D. D. Young, Quebec, and Lieut. A. J. Hudon, No. 2 Battery, Quebec.

IRISH TROUBLES.

DUBLIN, July 17—In the polling for a member of Parliament for Wexford borough today, there was considerable animosity shown towards the Liberal candidate, The O'Connor Don, who was hooted as he drove through the streets. Mr. Sexton, M.P. for Sligo, was present in the interest of Redmond, the Parnellite candidate. He implored the people to preserv. order; notwithstanding his interference the windows of The O'Connor Don's committee rooms were smashed. Many policemen arrived during the poll. The election resulted in a victory for Redmond, who secured 307 votes against 126 for The O'Connor Don. After the result of the polling was declared The O'Connor Don drove along the main street under the escort of his party and was pelted by the mob. The police charged with bayonets and several persons were wounded; one was pierced through the lungs. Twenty policemen were injured, twelve seriously. Some of the policemen were knocked down and trampled upon. Healey and Sexton finally undertook to restore order and the police were withdrawn. In a speech this evening, Healey said the police behaved savagely.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 17—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Granville stated that on grounds of expediency he justified the agreement by the Government with M. De Lesseps, whose absolute monopoly of the power to construct a canal across the Isthmus was not admitted in the negotiations.

Lord Salisbury said he was surprised to hear the concession gave De Lesseps power to bar the passage between the two seas. Neither the Sultan nor the Khedive was competent to make such a grant.

Lord Selborne said nothing could be more honorable in the Government than to recognize the undoubted rights of a private company which had established itself in the face of great obstacles.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Overworked Nervous Systems.

Dr. Edward L. Duer, Philadelphia, says "I have used it for several years, considering it valuable in overworked nervous systems, and in the exhausted condition following protracted fevers."

Francois Coppée is now engaged on a lengthy poem, and is also writing a drama in verse. He is on the ranks as candidate for the vacant seat at the Academy. Unmarried, and not yet forty years of age, he leads a very quiet life in an old house in the Faubourg St. Germain, where he resides with his sister.

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

September 22 188 h&sat-40w-d&w

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

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

Public Benefactress. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequaled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall; the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

COMPLIMENTARY. "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

"One Bottle did it." That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.

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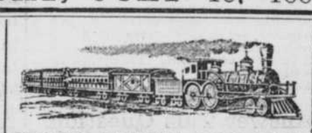


GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

COMMENCING

Monday, June 25th, 1883.

GOING WEST.

11.30 A.M.—Mixed Train to Richmond, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and all Local Stations.

8.40 P.M.—Night Express for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham, Lewiston, Portland, Montreal, and points East, West, South-West and North-West.

GOING EAST.

Leaving Montreal	10.15 P.M
Arriving at Point Levi	6.50 A.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond	10.10 A.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	2.50 P.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond	12.45 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	6.45 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, June 23, 1883.
June 30, 1883.

Canadian Pacific Railway
EASTERN DIVISION.

THE ONLY FAST LINE.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE,

ONLY THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
OTTAWA
The Capital of the Dominion,

AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVERS.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day Express Trains, and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Morning Express with Parlor Car attached for Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Pembroke, Mattawa, and all interm diate Stations.

5.40 p.m.—Evening Express with Parlor Car attached for Ottawa, Brockville, and all points West. Parlor Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

6 00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for S Rose, St. Jerome, St. Lin, and all the other fashionable suburban summer resorts East of St. Jerome.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from Hochelaga Depot. Ten minutes later from Mile End.

For Tickets, Rates, Seats in Parlor Cars, and all information regarding passenger business apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

☞ 103 St. James Street. ☜

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

Montreal, June 1, 1882.
July 29 1889 Lm

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 2ND, 1883. Trains will run as follows:—

	Express	Mixed.
Leave Sherbrooke for Beauce Jct., Levis and Quebec	8.15 AM	7 00 AM
Arrive Beauce Jct	12.45 PM	3.40 PM
Leave Beauce Jct	1.00 "	4.00 "
Arrive Levis	2.40 "	7.00 "
" Quebec Ferry	3.00 "	7.30 "
Leave Quebec for Beauce Jct., Sherbrooke, and New England points		
Leave Ferry	12.30 PM	5.00 AM
" Levis	12.50 "	5.30 "
Arrive Beauce Jct	2.35 "	8.30 "
Leave Beauce Jct	2.50 "	8.45 "
Arrive Sherbrooke	7.10 "	4.45 PM
Leave Levis for St. Joseph		3.30 "
Arrive St. Joseph		7.15 "
Leave St. Joseph for Levis		6.00 "
Arrive Levis		10.00 "

☞ Trains run on Montreal time.

☞ Fifteen minutes allowed for Refreshments at Beauce Junction.

Drawing-Room Car runs between Quebec, Sherbrooke and Newport, as follows:—Leaves Quebec for Sherbrooke and Newport on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Leaves Newport and Sherbrooke for Quebec on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

The Quebec Central Railway affords the only Rail communication with the celebrated Chaudiere Gold Mines, and connecting at Sherbrooke with the Grand Trunk and Passumpsic Railways, forms the most direct route between Quebec, Boston, and all New England points.

JAS. R. WOODWARD,
General Manager.

General Ticket Offices,
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec
June 29, 1883.

Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE QUEBEC (Palais Station).

10.00 a.m. PASSENGER TRAIN for St. Raymond, Monday and Wednesday, arriving at 12, Noon.

1.15 p.m. EXCURSION TRAIN for St. Raymond every Saturday, arriving at 3.15 p.m.

5.30 p.m. MAIL TRAIN for St. Raymond, arriving there at 7.45 p.m.

LEAVE ST. RAYMOND.

6.30 a.m. MAIL TRAIN for Quebec, arriving there at 8.50 a.m.

6.40 p.m. PASSENGER TRAIN for Quebec, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, arriving at 8.40 p.m.

Stopping at Little River Ancienne Lorette, St. Ambroise, Valcartier, St. Gabriel, St. Catherines, Lake St. Joseph, Lake Sergent and Bourg Louis.

☞ Trains run by Montreal Time.

Trains connect at St. Ambroise with Stages for Indian Lorette, at Valcartier Station with Stages for Valcartier Village, and at St. Gabriel with the new road for the River aux Pins settlements.

Single Fare return Tickets on Saturdays. Freight received after 4.30 P.M. not forwarded until next day.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.
J. G. SCOTT, Sec. & Manager, Commercial Chambers.
July 9, 1883.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PIER at mouth of Cap Rouge River, and in line with the only other Deep Water Pier there, IS SUBMERGED AT ABOUT HALF TIDE, and that the position is shown by A GREEN BUOY

CAP ROUGE PIER AND WHARF CO.,
J. BOWEN, JR., Manager.
June 11, 1883.

W. W. SHARPE & CO
PUBLISHERS AGENTS
No. 25, Park Row, New York
Are authoris to contract for advertising n this paper.

Intercolonial Railway.

1883 Summer Arrangement. 1883

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 25th June, the Trains of the Railway will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Will Leave Point Levis.

	Railway Time	Quebec Time
EXPRESS for Halifax and St. John	8.00 A.M.	7.45 A.M.
EXPRESS for Riviere-du-Loup and St. Flavie	1.15 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
ACCOMMODATION	7.35 "	7.20 "

Trains Will Arrive at Point Levis.

	Railway Time	Quebec Time
EXPRESS from Halifax and St. John	8.35 P.M.	8.20 P.M.
EXPRESS from St. Flavie and Riviere-du-Loup	2.10 "	1.55 "
ACCOMMODATION	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.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N B., 21st June, 1883.
June 25, 1883.

NORTH SHORE Railway.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, JULY 2nd, 1883,

Trains will run as follows:—

STATIONS.	Express	Light'g Express	Accommotion Train.
Leave Montreal for Quebec	9 00 AM	4.00 PM	
Arrive at Quebec	3.40 PM	9.50 "	
Leave Quebec for Montreal	9 00 AM	4 00 "	
Arrive at Montreal	3.40 PM	9.30 "	
Leave Quebec for Three Rivers			5 00 PM
Arrive at Three Rivers			10.15 "
Leave Three Rivers for Quebec			3.15 AM
Arrive at Quebec			8.40 "
Leave Montreal for St. Felix de Valois			5.15 PM
Arrive St. Felix de Valois			8.20 "
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Montreal			5.00 AM
Arrive at Montreal			8 50 "

Magnificent Palace Cars on the two Express Trains.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4.00 p.m.

(All Trains run by Montreal Time.

In connection with the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways.

GENERAL OFFICES:—QUEBEC.

TICKET OFFICES:

143 ST. JAMES STREET, WINDSOR HOTEL, } MONTREAL,
OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC,
A. DAVIS, Superintendent

July 2, 1883.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

1883. —OF— 1883.

Steamers to the Saguenay,

TADOUSAC,
CACOUNA,
RIVIERE DU LOUP
and
MURRAY BAY.

COMMENCING ON THE 26TH INSTANT 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, Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., the "Union," for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Ile aux Coudres, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle (when practicable), Riviere du Loup, Tadousac and L'Anse St. Jean.

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 8, 1883

THE
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
QUEBEC MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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

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

BETWEEN
Montreal & Toronto.

CORSICAN,
CORINTHIAN,
PASSPORT,
and ALGERIAN.

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

TORONTO

And Intermediate Ports, making direct connection at

PRESCOTT AND BROCKVILLE
With the Railways for OTTAWA CITY, KEMPTVILLE, PERTH, ARNPRIOR, &c.; at
TORONTO
With the Railways for COLLINGWOOD SAULT STE. MARIE, DULUTH, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, ST. PAUL and FORT GARRY, and with the Steamer for 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 16, 1883. my8

ALLAN LINE.

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

1883 Summer Arrangements. 1883

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.*
NUMIDIAN	6100	[Building.]
PARISIAN	5400	Capt James Wylie.
SARDINIAN	4650	Capt J E Dutton.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3500	Capt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost or Mislaid—D Rattray.
Notice to Contractors—F H Ennis.
House for Sale—A Vocelle.
House Wanted—Revd H J Petry.
Dominion Steamship Line—Wm M Macpherson
Situation Wanted—Em Terquem.
Quebec Steamship Company—Arthur Ahern.
Island of Orleans Ferry—Capt Bolduc.
Self-Sealing Fruit Jars—Astral Oil Depot.
Summer Requisites—Roderick McLeod.
Removed—D Morgan.
Muslins, Piques, &c—Davidson & Horan.
Cadbury's Cocoa Essence.
New Summer Hats—T R Renfrew & Co.
Waltham Watch Depot—Duquet & Co.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

LOST OR MISLAID!

THE FOLLOWING SOUTH SHORE Turnpike Trust Bonds:—

One Bond dated 8th June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 1	$2,000 00
One Bond dated 8th June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 3	1,000 00
One Bond dated 8th June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 4	400 00
One Bond dated 8th June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 5	400 00
One Bond dated 21st June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 16	600 00
One Bond dated 21st June, 1854, Inventoried and Numbered 17	600 00
	$ 5,000 00

The Public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

Quebec, 16th July, 1883.

WILLIAM R. DEAN,
JOHN Y. WELCH,
Joint Attorneys
Estate late D. D. Young.

I hold the above advertised for Debentures, and intend to do so for some time, for the following reasons:—

Whilst acting as Attorney for the late Executor to the Estate late D. D. Young, Esquire, I advanced to the Estate considerable amounts in cash, and also had a claim for services rendered the Estate, and I am not disposed to surrender any more of the securities which then came under my control, or have since, until I get some satisfaction or settlement of my claim. I offered personally, and through my legal advisers, to refer to arbitration any matters in dispute, (if such exist, but I have not been informed that anything is disputed,) but was informed that Mr. Herring would consent to nothing, and I was very reluctantly compelled to sue the Heirs of an old Employer and friend.

Mr. William Herring, who I am informed, holds Powers of Attorney from some of the Heirs, and who has delegated his Powers, or part of them, to Messrs. Dean and Welch, and who instigated the advertisement, is desirous of ignoring the fact that a marriage contract was executed in France, and sent out here to be registered, and acted upon, the due execution of which was duly and legally notified to the late Executor, by the contracting parties, which marriage contract materially affects his Power of Attorney, considering that the interested parties divested themselves of all their interests in the said Estate in favor of Trustees. This contract Mr. William Herring got, on some pretext or another, from a Notary of this City, and what has become of it probably he alone can tell. *Is it "lost" or "mislaid" or burned?*

Of a piece with the advertisement is the fact that Mr. William Herring in an underhand manner raised doubts in the minds of some debtors to the Estate late D. D. Young, Esq., as to the advisability of paying me, while I was acting as Attorney for the Estate, and also in connection with the Trust which I still represent.

I await the taking of the evidence in my action, and do not intend to make terms with Mr. William Herring from Three Rivers, or New York, as was, I am informed, the fashion of some people a good many years ago, when differences arose in a certain Firm between Partners, or Principal and Chief Clerk, but intend that all matters in which I am interested shall be settled before I leave Quebec.

I informed Messrs. Dean and Welch that the Debentures now advertised for would be delivered up by me when my claim was satisfied or my action adjudicated upon.

Quebec, 17th July, 1883.

D. RATTRAY.

July 18, 1883. Ad&Aw

Use Campbell's Quinine Wine,

— THE —

Great Invigorating Tonic

OF THE DAY.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

A large supply just received by

RODERICK McLEOD.

May 2, 188. Cm

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, '83.

HANLAN-ROSS.

The great boat race comes off to-day at Ogdensburg, New York, between EDWARD HANLAN and WALLACE ROSS. Both men are in capital condition, and should the weather be favorable a fine contest,—perhaps the finest in the history of aquatics, will take place. The men may be depended on to make the best time on record. Ross has improved very much since the last time that he rowed the champion, though HANLAN has lost nothing in skill, endurance or energy. The course is said to be a good one. The measurements taken are pronounced exact, and the distance is four miles. The stakes are one thousand dollars a side, with the championship of the world thrown in. The race must be rowed between the hours of three and six, in perfectly smooth water.

ALL A MATTER OF ARRANGEMENT.

The appointment of Mr. RICHEY to the gubernatorial chair of Nova Scotia has created a vacancy in the Halifax representation to the House of Commons. The Conservatives have decided to nominate Mr. JOHN F. STAIRS, the gentleman who recently presided at the TUPPER banquet. The Reformers held a couple of meetings with a view to select a candidate to oppose Mr. STAIRS. The first meeting was characterized by a want of harmony among the gentlemen assembled and further action was postponed until Monday evening last, when the second gathering of Liberals took place. Hon. A. G. JONES, ex-Minister of Militia, was pressed to stand, but he declined, and after some little discussion those present made up their minds not to bring on a contest. So far so good. No one can find any particular fault with the leaders of a party if they decline to make an election at any time, but as their action in the present instance was influenced by a certain circumstance, we think we are justified in protesting in the best interests of morality and decency. It is said that a bargain was entered into between the Dominion Government supporters and the friends of the Local Government, the terms being as follows:—Leading men of the Government side proposed that if Mr. STAIRS were allowed to go unopposed, in the event of a reconstruction of the Local Government the Conservatives would not oppose the re-election of members of the latter who might have to vacate their seats. The local men, we are told, promptly accepted the proposition, and so we are to have no contest in Halifax for the Commons, and should a reconstruction take place in the Local Cabinet, the Minister is to walk the course unopposed. A pretty arrangement truly. The people have nothing to say about the matter. Half a dozen self-styled "Chieftains" have settled the whole thing, and the entire electorate is disposed of as if the voters had no opinions of their own, and were mere matters of barter. We must protest against that way of doing business. Each Government should stand on its own bottom. Nova Scotia enjoys her autonomy, and might safely be allowed to manage her own affairs in her own way, and in perfect independence of the Dominion authorities. The politicians are assuming too much. They should be content to speak for themselves, and for the constituencies which they represent in the several Houses to which they are sent, but they have no right to disfranchise the people when the whim takes them, or when they fear to face the music in a particular emergency. We have too many of these private arrangements, and the sooner such things are done away with the better it will be for the country.

TOM THUMB.

The death of TOM THUMB is a loss to the showmanship of the world. For over forty years he has been the children's friend, and millions of people have gazed in wonder on the diminutive form of the clever "General." Almost every man, woman and child in the world have seen the little fellow going through his performances, have taken his hand or kissed his old-fashioned face. He was the first of the dwarfs. We have had many since his day, but none of the newcomers could ever compare with the great original THUMB. He was a unique specimen of humanity, and every one always had a corner in his heart for the boy and man. He sang very well and he acted admirably, but his size attracted the most attention. BARNUM produced him at his famous exhibition, and off and on, he spent the greater number of his years in the employ of that illustrious showman. BARNUM captured him when he was only ten years old, and after JENNY LIND, TOM THUMB was long his greatest attraction. He took him all through the United States and Canada, and in 1844 the General and PHINEAS T. made the grand tour through Europe. They had an audience with our QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, and visited many of the Continental Courts. Kings and Emperors and Princes showered costly gifts on TOM, and he accumulated much wealth, Mr. BARNUM's terms being exceedingly liberal and generous. He was remarkably intelligent as a child, and as he grew older, he kept himself thoroughly informed upon all affairs of the time. He could talk well, and he made many friends wherever he went. On the 10th of February, 1863, TOM, whose real name was CHARLES HEYWOOD STRATTON, married LAVINIA WARREN, who was larger than himself and ten years younger. Mr. BARNUM had charge of the arrangements, and the ceremony was performed before a very large audience. The little pair proceeded to Europe in 1865, and made a highly successful tour of the Continent. The family residence was at Middlesborough, Mass. The little lady had several children of normal size. Their married life was happy.

TOM retired from the show business some time ago, but within recent years he returned to the profession. Lately he performed in Montreal at the Theatre Royal, and played in Boston under Mr. FOREPAUGH'S management a few months ago. He has had several narrow escapes, the latest having been at Milwaukee during the burning of the Newhall House, when he was rescued by a stranger who carried him out from that ill-fated building, just before the walls fell.

The general was 51 years of age, having been born in Bridgeport, Conn, 4th Jany., 1832. He died on Monday morning in Middlesborough at 8.30 o'clock from an attack of appoplexy. Mr. BARNUM was in Montreal, with his "greatest show on earth," when the news of his *protege's* death reached him. He promptly telegraphed to Mrs. STRATTON:—

"DEAR LAVINIA,—Yourself and family have my warmest sympathies. Death is as much a part of the Divine plan as birth. The Heavenly Father finally overcomes all evil with good. His will be done.

P. T. BARNUM."

The old showman, in the fullness of his heart, says, "Death is as much a part of the Divine plan as birth,"—as true an epigram as was ever penned.

Personal.

Prof. Dion and friends, from New York, arrived in London from Liverpool, June 30th, and left for Paris, July 7th, all well.

Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Prime Minister, returned to town yesterday.

Hon. Senator Thibaudeau was in town yesterday.

Mr. Whalen of the Montreal *Post* has arrived in town.

His Grace the Archbishop has terminated his pastoral visit, and returned to Quebec yesterday afternoon.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau is expected in town to-morrow.

Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, arrived in town yesterday and will leave to-morrow morning for River du Loup, where he will spend several weeks with his family.

Hon. John J. Ross, whose health is completely re-established, is about to spend some weeks of repose in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, M.A., left Fredericton on Monday last for Toronto, where he will remain a month, completing his sketches taken in this Province for Picturesque Canada. The New Brunswick parts of the periodical will not be issued till after Christmas. Mr. Roberts, who, as Principal of the York street school there, has been awarded leave of absence till November, expects to find it more convenient to do the literary part of the work near the office of publication, conjointly with the engraver. Mr. Roberts will arrive in Quebec this evening per Intercolonial.

G. H. Deschenes, Esq., M.P.P. for Temiscouata, is at the Mountain Hill House.

Fish as Food.

Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., in a recent address on "The Nutritive Value of Fish as an Article of Common Food," said that every effort to supply healthy food and good sanitary conditions to the people was deserving of consideration and support, and both subjects were becoming the question of the day. It was a pregnant if not an alarming fact that England never had at command much more than a month's food supply derived from our own productive resources, and hence the utility, if not the necessity, of considering every available source of home food supply. The fish supply was an exceedingly important question, as tending to increase the available food for the people. But as an article of food it should be taken for its worth in supplying the constituents of physical life. The elements required for the sustentation of healthy life were the flesh-building, the force of heat producing, the mineral, and the watery milk.

Most fish contained all these necessary constituents, some more than others. Pollock, however, held all the necessary qualities very equally balanced. But the strongest and most nutritive fish was sturgeon, which equalled in all the essentials the best flesh meats. It was a question whether fish could not be made generally as nutritive as flesh meats, and he suggested that the Government should institute an analytical commission on the subject. In the matter of distribution, they wanted to bring fish as a food to the doors of the poor, and he believed the best method for doing so was to improve the costermonger system by sending fish round in specially constructed vehicles. To popularize information on the best method of living physically should be one of the objects of the movement, and by-and-bye a healthy race could be produced by reducing the consumption of flesh meats and regulating the dietary in fish, vegetables, and other cheaply obtainable foods. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Richardson for his essay, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Russell Endean, S. Brighty, and others, and a local committee to carry out the objects of the league was formed.

News of the City and District

IMPROVEMENT.—The Corporation is about to rebuild the old wall surrounding the Governor's Garden.

ARRESTED.—A little boy employed at the office of the *Quotidien* at Levis, has been arrested for alleged theft of letters.

ATTACK OF PARALYSIS.—We regret to hear that Mr. M. G. Mountain is suffering from an attack of paralysis.

THE SHIP LABORERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society occurs on Monday next.

ACCIDENT.—A quantity of rock and earth fell into the basement of Mr. Gale's furniture store the night before last, causing considerable damage.

THE "QUOTIDIEN."—This paper appeared as usual yesterday, after suspending publication for one day only after the fire which injured its office.

ACCIDENT.—Miss Marie Laberge, of St. Sauveur, fell down stairs a day or two ago, severely cutting her face, and breaking her right arm in two places.

THE LATE MR. GEO. DEBLOIS.—The body of the late Mr. Geo. DeBlois has not yet been found. Deceased was 36 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child six years of age.

DOMINION S.S. LINE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the ss. "Sarnia," of the above named line of steamships. Rates of passage and other information is contained in the notice.

THE STAMP ACT.—Hon. Mr. Lacoste has cabled from England that the Privy Council has accorded permission to the Local Government to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court in the matter of the Stamp Act.

THE DRILL SHED.—The *Canadien* learns that tenders will be shortly called for the erection of the new Drill Shed in this city which is to be completed next winter. The site has been chosen and the plans will be immediately decided upon.

LOSSES BY THE LEVIS FIRE.—The following are the losses by the Levis fire:—Mr. Samson, $5,000, covered by insurance; Mr. Theophile Arsenault, loss $5,500, assured for $1,400; Mr. J. E. Mercier loses more than $800, partially insured.

THE CASE OF YOUNG GAGNE.—We learn that young Gagne, who was so seriously cut about the breast the other day with a circular saw, is so far improved in health, that hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery. He is still enduring great suffering, however.

IMPORTANT LINE OF RAILWAY.—It is said that the contract has at last been given for the construction of the *embranchement* between Lachine and St. Martin, which is destined to place Quebec in another line of direct communication with the great North-West.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Owing to the low prices prevailing in England, there have been but few sales of timber in this market of late, western lumbermen preferring to hold in anticipation of high figures, in consequence of the supposed low stock on the other side of the Atlantic.

CANADIAN PILGRIMS IN ENGLAND.—A cablegram was received in town at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, from Mr. A. E. Demers, one of the proprietors of the *Canadien* and *l'Evenement*, announcing the safe arrival at Liverpool of the steamer "Oregon" with the Canadian pilgrims on board.

THE CITY WATER.—Grave complaints are made of the sediment which appears at times in the city water. A correspondent urges us to strongly recommend the filtering of all water used for family purposes. The danger is believed to be caused by the number of decaying trees and other vegetable matter in the River St. Charles, near the Chateau d'Eau.

MORE SUDDEN DEATHS.—A man named Barbeau died suddenly at St. Marie de la Beauce on Sunday ——Capt. Ovide Tremblay died suddenly at Eboulements on Monday. He was engaged in repairing a barn, and his wife who went to call him at noon found him dead at the foot of the scaffolding. Deceased was Mayor of Eboulements.

FRENCH FETE.—On Saturday night last, July 14th, the French settlers in Quebec celebrated the national fete of France by a magnificent banquet, presided over by the oldest Frenchman present, Mr. Jacques Fuchs. The hall was artistically decorated; the *menu* and wines were excellent, and the following toasts were honored: Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Canada, France, The President of the French Republic, the Consul-General of France, Count SesMaisons, Alsace and Lorraine, Switzerland and Belgium.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—(*Before D. Murray, Esq., J.P.*)—A boatswain and carpenter, for absence without leave, got four weeks jail. A case of assault on board the same vessel was settled. A defendant (to whom a license had been refused by the Commissioners) was fined $75 and costs for selling liquor without license or to be imprisoned for three months. The investigation into the charge of robbery against the three carters previously reported was continued and the prisoners stand further remanded.

ALMOST DROWNED.—A Montreal gentleman had a narrow escape from drowning a night or two ago. The hotel at which he was staying was crowded, and the drawing-room was transformed into a *chambre a coucher* for his convenience. Imagining himself insulted by this arrangement, he left in high dungeon and drove down to the Montreal boat, which was lying at the time at her wharf. It happened that the gangway was removed, and this was not perceived by the indignant traveller until he was on the point of stepping into the river, when he was saved from a watery grave by the promptitude of the carter who had driven him.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND DRUNKENNESS.—*L'Evenement* in its leading article last night says:—"The number of accidental deaths at Quebec within the past six months has been fearful. Drunkenness has played a large part in this sad harvest. We are really afraid to maintain a guilty silence in not stigmatising in a striking manner each death caused by drink. Family chagrins and the grief of friends arrest our pen. We are wrong perhaps to have so often ceded to these considerations, for the scourge of intemperance augments in alarming proportions. There must certainly be a remedy to the evil. Christian preaching evidently no longer suffices and the secular arm must be placed at the service of religion and of morality. It cannot be denied that our country is overrun by drunkenness."

BAND ON THE TERRACE—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Scott and officers of the 8th Royal Rifles, the band of that regiment will play the following programme of music on the Terrace this evening at 8 o'clock:—

1. Q. S.—Oriental.....Marie.
2. Quadrille—La Clef des Champs..Tilliard.
3. Valse—Toujours Aimee.....Vezina.
4. Fantaisie—Dans les Bois.....Bamdonck.
5. Valse—Le Baiser du Printemps.Lamothe.
6. Galop—Die Wilderer.....Faust.

Vive La Canadienne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

J. VEZINA,
Instructor.

CREDENTIALS.—Mr. Maurice Bastien Ahnioulen, of Lorette, has received the following letter of credit from Ottawa:—"Ottawa, 5th July, 1883, to Grand Chief Maurice Bastien Ahnioulan, Lorette, P.Q.—Chief, I acknowledge reception of your letter of the 28th ult., informing me that you had been unanimously elected Grand Chief of the Huron tribe of Lorette on the 21st ult., at a meeting of the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe, that at the same time Mr. Antoine OscarBastien was unanimously named agent of the tribe, and Mr. Adolphe Picard, sub-agent and that it was the death of the former holders of these offices, which had rendered necessary the above nominations, excepting the last. I am now charged to say to you that information having been taken on this subject, your reports has been found absolutely exact and all the nominations have received the approbation of the department. I am, Chief, H. Vankoughnet, Deputy of the General Superintendent of the Indian Department."

THE LATE JOHN BROWN.—It is not often that the death of a man occupying such a position as that held by John Brown, the Queen's personal attendant, is made the subject of universal comment. The kindly interest manifested by his royal mistress in him speaks volumes both for her and him. One thing in particular is worth referring to here. Mr. Brown, it seems, never ceased to be a Presbyterian; and as there was no Presbyterian place of worship in Windsor, he became a member of the Congregational Church in the town. The Queen well knew his ecclesiastical connection and respected it—so much so, that his minister, the Rev. T. Orr, was at once invited to conduct the funeral services in the Castle, Her Majesty attending these services in person. The circumstance is not, perhaps, of much importance in itself, but it is significant and interesting in its way, because it is probably the first time that Nonconformist "orders" have been recognized at Court in the present generation. "There has never been in history" truly says the *Spectator* "a reign like that of Queen Victoria, who, surrounded by an impenetrable etiquette, breaks it to tell her people that devotion, even in the humbles of followers, has raised in her real friendship."—*Free Church Monthly.*

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal or relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

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

February 83 -d&w

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them Sold by J. J. Veldon, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E Giroux & Bro., 37 and 39, St. Peter Street.

March 5, 1883. Fm-d&w

RADICALS AND WHIGS.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AT THE COBDEN CLUB BANQUET.

From the English papers which arrived by last mail, we get reports of the speeches at the Cobden Club dinner on June 30th. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P. for Birmingham, was chairman. In the course of his speech he said:—

Mr. Cobden's views were made sufficiently evident during his lifetime, and unless we are to suppose that when a Radical has been very good in this world, he is sent as a reward to join the glorious company of Whigs in the next—(laughter)—we are justified in assuming that, could he return to us, Mr. Cobden would be in much greater sympathy with the majority which remains to carry out the struggle in which he was engaged than with the small minority who have fallen out of the ranks at the first suspicion of a forward movement. (Loud cheers.) Progress in England has been slow but sure. (Hear.) We have made good our foothold before we have taken another step, and I desire in future to carry with the party, as we have done in the past, the convinced judgment and the intelligent opinion of the great majority of the nation. (Cheers.) Then, on the other hand, we have a right to claim—and it is the only reciprocal concession that we ask—that there should be free and full toleration for the expression of our opinions. (Loud cheers.) What we yield is liberty of action in the present. What we claim is freedom of opinion as to the future. Our views and doctrines may not be ripe for acceptance, but they are always ripe for discussion. (Hear, hear.) Radicals are the pioneers of the Liberal party. They are always in advance. It is their business to educate the public mind, and to pave the way for future progress; and if that right is denied us, we say that union is impossible. (Loud cheers.) Union would be no longer desirable. (Hear, hear.) I believe Mr. Cobden always held the opinion that in his case, at all events, it was undesirable that he should take office. But he urged upon his friend Mr. Bright—(cheers)—that he should work for it and accept it if it were offered. In the practical spirit which has always distinguished English Liberalism, Mr. Cobden was always more anxious to get what he could than to stand out till he could get all that he had a right to demand. Well, if Radicals now for the first time were to adopt an irreconcilable attitude all progress would be delayed, perhaps indefinitely. That would not be a good thing, either for English Liberalism or for the country at large. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, movement cannot always be arrested. Sooner or later the demand for change would be irresistable, but instead of orderly progress you would have a sharp and sudden dislocation of the machinery, and reform might possibly assume the aspect of revolution. (Hear, hear.) That is not a contingency which moderate men can contemplate with satisfaction, and therefore it is that, in spite of recent demonstrations, I still cherish the hope that every section and every shade in the Liberal party will continue to be united by the common interest and by the common advantage, and that they will together keep the party abreast of the public opinion of the time. But if absolute silence is to be demanded as the condition upon which alone we shall be permitted to co-operate, then I say that it will be impossible for Radicals to share in the work of government till they are strong enough to dictate its policy. (Cheers.) It will be impossible for Radicals to offer their allegiance to a party which imposes such intolerable conditions. (Loud cheers.) If now there are any persons so unreasonable as to suppose that Radicals will be bribed by office to be unfaithful to their cherished principles, or that they will purchase place at the sacrifice of all which should lead honest men to covet it, let that delusion be dispelled. It is as insulting to our common sense as it is injurious to our honour. (Loud cheers.)

He was a real estate agent, and complained that he had three adjoining houses to let since last fall, and couldn't get rid of them on any terms. 'What's the cause?' asked a friend; 'malaria?' 'No,' 'Rum-mill on the corner?' 'No,' 'Neighborhood infested with cats?' 'No.' 'What then?' 'Well, there's a man who lives across the way with his daughter, and he's trying to make an American prima donna of her.'

THE AVERAGE BOY

and a good sized lump of maple candy, form the materials from which we might deduct self-evident conclusion regarding the facility with which attachments are formed in early life, when the circumstances are at all favorable. Among other good illustrations we might also particularize the case of the little fellow, who, as an inducement to his indulgent maternal relative to make an addition to his customary dose of

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion,

suddenly brought the matter to a focus by exclaiming appealingly—"Just gim'me one more teaspoonful and I'll go right off to sleep."

Robinson's Emulsion for sale by all druggists price $1.00 per bottle, six bottles for $5.00.

June 19, 1883. apl12-Lm-d&w

TOURISTS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO inspect the largest and best selected Stock of Marine, Field and Opera Glasses, Compasses, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles, Purses, Wallets, Card and Cigar Cases, Pencils, Fans, and Fancy Goods.

—ALSO—

Diamond, Gold, Sterling Silver, Onyx, and Whitby Jet Jewellary.

Gold, Silver and Nickle Stemwinding Watches.

Clocks running One Year with one winding.

—AT—

G. SEIFERT'S

EUROPEAN BAZAAR,

12, Fabrique Street, 12.

July 7, 1883.

Received by S.S. "Sarmatian."

REGULATION LAWN TENNIS BATS and Balls.

Badminton, Croquet and Cricket Setts.

—ALSO—

VIENNA BRASS GOODS, in great variety and Style.

— AT —

G. SEIFERT'S

EUROPEAN BAZAAR,

12, FABRIQUE STREET.

July 16, 1883.

FOR SALE,

A THREE STORY STONE House, Henderson Street, Palais, facing the North Shore Railroad Station, and near the Docks of the River St. Charles.

Moderate price. Terms easy.

Apply to

A. VOCELLE,
N. P.

July 18, 188 Fp

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE BEEN Greatly Reduced in Price, and are well worthy the attention of our Customers, viz.:

Childrens' Summer Dresses, from 50c.
Ladies' Summer Dresses, from $1.75.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, from $3.50.
Ladies' White Morn'g Wrap'rs, from $4.50.
Ladies' White Dresses, from $4.50.
Summer Mantles.
Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Trimmed Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Silk, Satin, and Tassore Sunshades.
Black Satin Sunshades, from $1.50.
Special Line of Dress Materials, from 12c. upwards.
White Toilet Quilts, from $1.00.
Ladies' Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 80c. doz.

GLOVER, FRY & Co.

June 28, 1883.

Parasols all reduced!
Coloured Skirts all reduced!
Straw Hats all reduced!

Black Chenille and Silk } $2.50 for $1.25 / $4.50 for $2.25
Hand Netted Capes } $6.00 for $3.50

SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.

WHITE EMB. SKIRTS,

From 75cts. to $3.50.

SIMONS & FOULDS.

BATHING TOWELS!

Christy's Celebrated Rough Brown Turkish Towels, from 30cts. to $1.00.

SIMONS & FOULDS.

Bathing Drawers!

From 10cts. to 38cts.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.

July 9, 1883.

New Summer Hats!

Just received per "Peruvian":

Gentlemen's Drab Felts,

SEASIDE HATS,

ALL THE NEW COLORS!

Straws, Helmets of Pith, Fibre, and Linen at Lowest Prices.

G. R. RENFREW & CO.,

35, BUADE STREET.

July 4, 1883.

ANDREWS BROS.

Succ. Late THOS. ANDREWS,

No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET.

Flies! Flies! Flies!

Call and Examine our Splendid Assortment of Trout Flies, which we have just received.

Our Salmon Flies are made by Forrest & Son, of Kelso.

We have also the Largest Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, from the best makers.

Our Assortment of Baits and Phantom Minnows, Spoons, Gaffs, Landing Nets, Marana Gut, Hooks, Casting Lines, etc.,

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

We have, without exception, the most complete stock of Fishing Tackle, etc., to be had in the City.

And a General Assortment of House-Furnishing and Cabinet Hardware.

—AT—

ANDREWS BROS.

Succ. late Thos. Andrews,

No. 1, St. John Street.

July 12, 1883.

Notice to Tourists!

IN THE OLD STAND OF

FYFE & LEITCH

WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Laces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, Shawls, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

ALL AT LOW PRICES!

INSPECTION INVITED

July 13, 1883. n12-Lm

Gent's Furnishings!

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

White and Colored Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Silk H'dkfs, &c., &c.

DENT'S DRIVING GLOVES!

DENT'S KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLORS,

—AT—

J. DARLINGTON & SON,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

July 17, 1883. apl2-Lm

S. J. SHAW & Co.,

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

SPECIAL TO SPORTSMEN

We have just opened our first shipment this season of London

FISHING TACKLE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOMETHING EXTRA IN

FLY RODS,

—AND—

Salmon and Trout Flies.

Please Call and Examine at the St. John Street Store.

Prices "ALL RIGHT."

STRAW HATS

A LARGE STOCK,

WELL ASSORTED!

PRICES LOW.

Call and See them.

JAMES C. PATERSON,

27, BUADE STREET.

June 7 3

MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,

—AND—

WHITE PIQUES!

WE HAVE FULL LINES OF THESE Goods, to which we invite particular attention.

White Swiss Check Muslins,
Satin Check Muslins,
Fancy Satin Stripe Muslins,
Embroidery and Mull Muslins,
Hair Cord Muslins,
Victoria Lawns,
Figured Book Muslins,
India Muslins,
Madras Muslins,
White, Black and Colored Tarlatans,
Colored Lenoes,
White Brilliants and Piques.

We are offering, at greatly reduced prices, the balance of our Stock of:

Parasols and Sunshades,
Linen and Stuff Costumes,
Morning Wrappers,
White and Black Straw Hats,
Leghorn Hats, and
Children's Linen Sun Hats.

DAVIDSON & HORAN

July 7, 1883.

Tailor to His Excellency the Governor-General.

D. MORGAN,

Place d'Armes, Facing Dufferin Terrace

REMOVED.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED AT THE above address a large assortment of Fancy Coatings, Suitings and Trouserings which I will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, Gentlemen's Furnising Goods, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Read-Made Clothing, etc., etc.

Remember the place, PLACE D'ARMES, facing Dufferin Terrace.

July 14, 1883. feb12'81 Lm

C. BRANDAUER & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

CIRCULAR PENS are so rounded off as to make pluttering and catching in the POINTED paper impossible, and at the same time they will make fine or heavy strokes at the PENS. will of the writer, a result hither to deemed impossible to obtain. The peculiar feel in writing is very much the same as is noticed only in Gold Pens of the more expensive description.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. STANLEY,

82, St. Peter Street.

June 11, 1883. nov28- m

USE

MOLSON'S

XXX PORTER.

None genuine unless labelled

Watson Packing Co'y,

Home and Export Bottlers of

ALES, PORTER, LACER, &C.,

2 Bath and 30 St. Charles Streets

QUEBEC.

May 4, 1883.

Dominion Line. | Passenger Service.

THE NEW IRON STEAMSHIP "SARNIA," 3850 tons, Lindall, Commander, is intended to sail from QUEBEC on SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

The Saloon, Music Room, Staterooms, and Smoking Room, are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and the Steamer is luxuriously fitted up.

NO CATTLE OR SHEEP CARRIED.

Rates from Quebec:—Cabin, $65 and $80. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $24.

WM. M. MACPHERSON,
AGENT,
75, Dalhousie Street.

July 18, 1883.

HOUSE WANTED

WANTED, A COMFORTABLE Dwelling-House, containing Seven or Eight Rooms, exclusive of Kitchen and Maid's Room.

The vicinity of St. Foy's Toll-Gate (inside) preferred.

Apply to

REVD. H. J. PETRY,
Danville,
P. Que.

July 18, 1883. tf

J. S. MAYO,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

OILS!

Of Every Description.

9 COMMON STREET,

MONTREAL,

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.

As I carry the largest and best assorted stock of Oils in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly and at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

June 28, 1883. jan26-Lm

WALTHAM WATCHES DEPOT!

DUQUET & CO.,

67 & 69, Fabrique Street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS 7 CASES of the best and finest style of Marble Clocks, with real Bronzes, Candelabres, Girandole's, with Mirrors, Statuettes, Coupes, etc.

FROM MERIDIEN:

8 Cases and 3 Casks of PLATED-WARE, newest designs, and fine articles for WEDDING PRESENTS. DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, RINGS, EARRINGS and SETS. Always on hand a good assortment of Wedding Rings.

WATCHMAN'S CLOCK (Duquet's Patent for Factories, Stations, Banks, Stores, &c.

ANTIQUE CLOCKS, Brass Dials, and the largest assortment of Silver Jewellery, etc., in the Dominion.

May 10, 1883. Lm

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Farming, Grazing, Coal & Mineral LANDS FOR SALE,

In the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territories of Canada. The Company own 7,000,000 acres in the

GREAT FERTILE BELT!

Extending from the International Boundary northward five miles beyond the north branch of the Great Saskatchewan River, and from the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.

All these lands are carefully examined by competent Inspectors, each quarter section being separately reported upon. Reports have also been received upon the Company's

COAL LANDS

—IN THE—

SOURIS RIVER DISTRICT.

And the Inspection of the Sections in the vast Coal Areas of the Saskatchewan Bow and Belly Rivers will be proceeded with in the course of the present year. The whole of these lands are now offered for sale on

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT!

—AND—

Without any Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation Duties.

TOWN LOTS are also for sale in the following Flourishing and Rising Centres of Trade:—

WINNIPEG, WEST LYNNE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, RAT PORTAGE, ELPHINSTONE, FORT QU'APPELLE, COLVILLE, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT.

Maps and Plans, with full information in regard to these Lands can be obtained either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.

March 20, 1883. Fm

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 6th proximo, for Coal supply, Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after the 14th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an *accepted bank cheque*, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 11th July, 1883.

July 18, 1883. C

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

Notice to Boot and Shoe-Makers and the Public Generally.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempelean, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a *sure cure* for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N.J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever be cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles, even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney-Wort—"*cured my piles.*"

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
—RHEUMATISM—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years; tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone *cured him.* I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

July 12, 1883. feb8Em-eo-d&w

SUTHERLAND'S
TRADE MARK
RHEUMATINE
THE GREAT CURE FOR
RHEUMATISM
And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature.
RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of Rheumatic nature.
IT IS A SURE CURE
From Mr. WM. HARRIS, Bread and Cracker Baker, 14, Market Square Hamilton.
Hamilton, 12th July, 1882.
J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Catharines: After years of suffering with Rheumatism I gave your Rheumatine a trial, and am happy to say with the best result, a cure.
Yours truly,
W. J. HARRIS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co.,
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
July 12, 1883. apl19-Lm-d&w

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston *Globe.*]

Messrs. Editors:—
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.
For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.
"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.
All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy, whose sole ambition is to do good to other's.
Philadelphia, Pa. 6D Mrs. A. M. D.
November 23, 1882 Lm-eo-d&w

First Prize for the World!
FLOWER HONEY,
CROP 1883.
Flower Honey,
(The Finest in the World,)
in 1lb., 2lb. and 5lb. Jars.
Heather Honey,
in 1lb., 2lb. and 5lb. Jars.
—FOR SALE BY—
A. WATTERS
22, Fabrique Street,
QUEBEC.
July 14, 1883.

Some Lively Letters.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY GIVES MR. LABOUCHERE THE LIE DIRECT.

The following correspondence has passed in regard to a paragraph which appeared in London *Truth*:—

STRATHEDEN HOUSE, HYDE PARK, S.W.

SIR,—You have been guilty of a mean and dirty act in inventing a lie respecting me and the late Usher of the Black Rod, Sir William Knollys, in order to gratify your love of giving pain to persons who have done you no injury.

The statement you have inserted in the vile publication by which you get your living, reflecting upon me, is destitute of all foundation, and I call upon you to contradict it in the next number of *Truth*.

It is satisfactory to know on the best authority that when the criminal information is disposed of by which a venerable Duke is seeking to make you responsible for the cruel libel you have circulated about him you will receive from the hands of a member of his family that personal chastisement to which you are not unaccustomed and which moral garroters deserve as richly as their physical prototypes.

Have the courage to insert this letter in *Truth*, that your readers may learn that all your fellow members in the House of Commons are not afraid of your malice.

Your obedient servant,
MITCHELL HENRY.

H. LABOUCHERE, Esq., M. P., June 29, 1883.

No. 10 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, June 30, 1883.

SIR,—I charitably suppose that you must have been under the influence of abnormal excitement or of a disordered liver when you wrote to me the letter, yesterday the receipt of which I have the honor to acknowledge.

When I found the paragraph in which your name is mentioned I confess that I was surprised at the inane language of your letter, for, although I myself am no respector of antiquated forms, there are many who like them to be preserved, and if Sir William Knollys did not summon the House of Commons to the House of Lords in the prescribed formula it was assuredly no sort of imputation upon that gallant and popular veteran to ask the Speaker whether this was in order. How any one could have supposed that the story was intended to give pain to any person and how one who was on terms of friendly acquaintance with me at the time could have supposed that there was any intention to give him pain I am at a loss to conceive, unless he regards the House of Lords with such sensitiveness and so thoroughly identifies himself with it that in his opinion a member of the House of Commons is guilty of a personal attack in daring to take exception to the mode in which the representatives of the people are summoned to what is called, by a strange misnomer, the Upper Chamber.

As you wish your letter to be published it shall appear in the newspaper which you politely designate as the "vile publication by which I get my living," for you have obviously a right to disclaim, in your own manner, the paternity of a public act which has been erroneously fathered on you. Those newspapers which, like *Truth*, take the liberty of admiring the action of Mr. Parnell and his political friends in regard to the Irish land question are accustomed to uncomplimentary language from Irish landlords and from English gentlemen who have bought land in Ireland, but this does not do them any particular harm.

I am not aware of the cases of personal chastisement to which you refer. You would—to gather from your epistolary style—were the statement made in regard to yourself, reply that it was a "mean" and "dirty" "lie," I say simply that it is not true in regard to myself. Equally mistaken are you in respect to your allusion to a "venerable Duke." The gentleman in question is a few years younger than I am, and will hardly thank you for suggesting that he is so unable to take care of his own honor (which, so far as I am aware, has never been impugned except by you), as to be obliged to have recourse to members of his family or to hired bravos to defend it—a course of action which, I gather, you deem "satisfactory."

You imply, further, that you, and you alone, of the members of the House of Commons, are not afraid of my "malice," by which, I take it, that you would have it believed that, if I disagree with any one of them, I attack him personally in *Truth*. Does it not occur to you that you may be mistaken, both as to what has appeared in that publication and as to the extraordinary want of courage that you heedlessly impute to your colleagues? Let me inform you that there never has been one single allusion in *Truth* of a personal in contradistinction to a political character respecting any member to which objection has been or could be taken; and I hardly think that you would find any member on either side of the House who would corroborate you. I am your obedient servant.

H. LABOUCHERE.

SOME COMMENTS

Mr. Labouchere adds, in his paper:—As Mr. Henry has with questionable taste, dragged the Duke of Vallombrosa's name into his letter, and as probably my readers have forgotten what the Duke's grievance was, I must explain it. The Duke took exception to a paragraph which appeared in *Truth* respecting his having disapproved of Mr. Gladstone and M. Clemenceau dining together at Cannes, and which incidentally referred to the Duke's father having been an army contractor, and having been charged by Napoleon I. with having sold bad meat to the troops. The Duke's solicitor called upon me for a retraction, and I replied that I would send to the author of the paragraph, who was abroad, and ask for an explanation, for I personally knew as little about the Duke's father as I did of the Grand Mogul or of Mr. Henry's grandfather. The solicitor, however, thought it well not to wait until I had made the inquiries, without which any explanation would necessarily have been incomplete, and applied for a criminal information, which application is still pending.

As a matter of fact, I have inquired, and have found that my correspondent was entirely incorrect, the confusion having arisen, so far as I can make it out, from a story told of one Italian duke having been put down to another who had absolutely nothing to do with it. If the Duke's solicitor had not been so eager to engage in law proceedings the matter would have been set right long ago. Personally, I regard an army contractor as a far more useful member of society than a duke; and an army contractor who was nearly hanged by a despot—and especially by that most unscrupulous of despots, Napoleon I.—would be an ancestor from whom I should take a special pride in descending; for Napoleon invariably sought to make a scrapegoat of the most respectable men that he could lay his hands upon whenever things were going ill with him. Opinions, however, on ancestry differ, and the Duke of Vallombrosa had a perfect right to complain of an ancestor being imported into his genealogical tree who had no place there, and who had had, what I regard, but what he does not, the signal honour of being nearly hanged by Napoleon I., and to insist upon a rectification.

The Natural Bridge.

The most interesting picture in the dull waste of our old school geography—the interest in it being heightened by its association with Washington and Jefferson, and the wonderful climbing exploit narrated by Elihu Burritt—was of the natural bridge. The writer is glad to be able to report for himself that a visit to it did not dispel a single boyish illusion, and has to confess that pictures utterly fail to give any adequate idea of the grandeur of this freak of nature, or the noble beauty of the region of which it is only one of the attractions. We left the railway at a way-station one sparkling exhilarating morning and mounted the top of a coach for the drive of three and a-half miles. The road, rising and descending, follows a small stream through cultivated hills, up a gradual ascent that at length brings us to an elevation of about 1600 feet above tidewater. Here, in a slight depression among the hills, but commanding an extensive view, are the clustered buildings of the old and new hotel, capable of accommodating 400 guests. Above the hotel on one side is the splendidly wooded Mt. Lincoln, and on the other the open summit of Mt. Jefferson, from both of which the prospect is very extensive. A road crossing the stream before the hotel ascends a slight hill and passes over the Bridge, which is not visible from this point. The roadway is 90 feet wide, and protected by low bushes and evergreens on each side, so that the traveller could pass over it without seeing it, though the chasm is visible on either hand. The bridge is in fact thrown over a narrow deep chasm, something like a mile in length. We descended to it by a steep path in the forest, passing on our way a very pretty cascade, and two of probably the largest arbor vitæ in the world. Both are superb veterans, fluted and twisted, with branches broken and beaten in the storms of centuries, and the larger has a circumference of 18 feet. Their age is estimated at 1,500 years. Reaching the bottom of the ravine, we came to the rocky bed of another stream, clear and shallow, and turning to the right the gigantic arch burst upon our sight, giving us a genuine shock of surprise. It is so massive, so high, so shapely, the abutments rise so solidly and spring into the noble arch with such grace and power. We were not prepared for its majesty. The impression deepens as we advance and stand under it. Through the arch is the blue sky, over the top is the blue sky, great trees try in vain to reach up to it, bushes and vines drape and soften its outlines, but do not conceal its rugged massiveness. It is still in the ravine, save for the gentle flow of the stream, and the bridge seems as much an emblem of silence and eternity as the Pyramids.—*Charles Dudley Warner in Hartford Courant.*

Touching.

"Isn't it pretty?" said a little old man as he wheeled a baby carriage to the place where a reporter of the *World* was sitting in the Park yesterday.

"It must be pretty," said the reporter, looking into the carriage and seeing a tiny creature, snugly nestling in a downy nest, with its face covered by a delicate lace veil.

The little old man was delighted, his little old chin went twit-a-twit-a-twee, and he chirped like a bird.

"They keep its face covered," he said, with a sigh, "since the little white hearse drove away from the house the other day. But I"——

The little old man stopped and looked all around with his little twinkling eyes.

"I will show its face to you, sir, its so very, very pretty."

And the little old man's chin again went twit-a-twit-a-twee.

"They will be angry," he continued, "but I'm so proud of its pretty face that I must show it."

Suddenly the little old man took the lace that covered the baby's face in his trembling fingers and the reporter prepared to burst into exclamations of delight, even if the face should prove to be the homeliest face in the world.

"Musn't," a little child said, coming from behind the bushes and seizing the coat-tails of the little man. "Danpa musn't."

"The flies will annoy Rose," a gentle girl of twelve said, joining the little group and carefully replacing the lace.

Close observation showed a tear trembling in the girl's eye as the little old man wheeled away the carriage, with the little child dancing by his side.

"Oh, it's such deception!" she exclaimed, burying her face in her hand. "Baby Rose died last week," she continued, "and we are afraid to tell grandpa, as his mind is weak and she was his idol, so we put a doll in the carriage, closely veiled, so he cannot see its face, and let him wheel it around. But its so deceptive.

Just then the little old man paused, left the little child with the carriage, and came back to where the girl was seated.

He put his face close to hers and whispered.

"What was it," he asked, that they carried away in the little white hearse?"

The poor girl turned away her face.

"Flowers," she said, "only flowers, grandpa."

"I wonder," the little old man mused, "why they all turn their faces away when they tell me what they carried away in the little white hearse."

Then he went to the carriage again and chirped like the merry little old man that he was.

"Flowers, only flowers," the reporter heard him murmur, as he wheeled the doll away.—N. Y. *World.*

Origin of the Word Restaurant.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In 1765, a cook named Boulanger, who kept a shop at the corner of the Rue des Poulies and the Rue Bailleul, in Paris, hung out a large white flag bearing the inscription (imitated, of course, from the passage in the New Testament), "Venite ad me, omnes qui stomacho laboratis, et ego restaurabo vos." Beneath these words was a list of his prices. And as the good man did not look for outrageous profits, his dining-room was quickly invaded by all the young bloods of the capital, and every one began to ask his neighbor "Have you been to Boulanger's?" The favorite dish at the new house was nothing more appetizing than sheep's trotters; but so excellently was this humble fare cooked that large quantities of it were sent out daily to all the great mansions in the neighborhood.

The restaurant was much resorted to by the courtiers of the day; and even the celebrated gourmet Moncriff, the Academician, went there regularly. Being reader to the Queen, he at last sounded the praise of sheep's trotters to the ears of royalty, and Boulanger, who had by this time accumulated a fortune, was ordered to supply the table of Louis XV. Thenceforward the restaurant became one of the peculiar features of Parisian life, and within the next few years Very opened that far-famed establishment which, after having been the resort of Saint Just and Marat, was removed in 1808 from the Allee des Oranges to its present quarters.

A Happy Community.

How the People of an Ohio Village Lead Lives of Contentment.

(*From the Cleveland Herald.*)

About eighty miles from Cleveland and six miles south of Mineral Point, the terminus of the Valley road at the Wheeling junction of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, there is a quaint little old village known as Zoar, inhabited by a strange, frugal and industrious people the happiest, perhaps, in the world. They know no care; nothing worries and troubles them. A large number of them never saw the outside of their beautiful home, a veritable paradise, and trouble themselves little, if any, about the turmoil and strifes of the wicked world. The colony was first founded in 1817 by Huber and Ackermann, two Germens, the former a native of Wurtenburg, and the latter hailing from Bavaria. Shortly afterwards, in the same yeat, they and a few followers from the same country formed a community and named it Zoar, because they looked upon their home as a place of refuge from the world, which they termed Sodom and Gomorrah. The first two houses which Huber and Ackermann built in 1817—quaint, antique structures—are still inhabited by the descendants of the two pioneers. They are built of logs and mortar, and contain but one large room, sparsely finished. The windows are small, each containing nine panes of glass about six inches square. The roofs are covered with tiles, as are those of all the houses erected up to 1850, when the art of tile-making died out in Zoar.

The inhabitants, who have no desire to amass wealth, work for one common end—that is, for the good of the community, which owns and controls the village, including thousands of acres of the richest land in the Buckeye State. The money goes into one common treasury, the necessaries of life, including food, provisions and garments, are furnished by the village officials, consisting of three trustees and a committee of five, who are annually elected by ballot. The village contains about three hundred inhabitants, which number has been the same since 1817 and never increases or decreases to any noticeable extent. There are no preachers, but all the people are devout, worshipping after the manner of the Friends. The marriage vow is held sacred and the laws are rarely broken.

Fear Not.
All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

A Scene in the Fisheries Exhibition.

There is a life-size group here in the Swedish section representing Chukches angling through the ice for winter roach, deluded by tattooed sirens who, seen without ice spectacles, are by no means suggestive of those encountered by Ulysses and Orpheus. When the Chukch women are fishing for winter roach, they are always accompanied by a man who with an iron-shod lance cuts a hole in the ice so near the shore that the depth of the water under the ice is only half a meter. Each hole is used only by one woman, and that only for a short time. Stooping down at the hole in which the surface of the water is kept free from pieces of ice by means of a sieve made of wood, bone and strips of whalebone, she attracts the fish by a peculiar, clattering cry. As soon as a fish is seen in the water a line, with a hook of bone, iron or copper, is thrown down, fish entrails being the bait. The dresses of the fishers are of reindeer bordered with dog-skin, with embroideries of white reindeer hair. The man carries at his belt a snow-scraper of carved reindeer horn, and a hunting cup made of a hollow bone in a leather sheath. His hair, according to the fashion of the Chukch men, is cut close to the root, with the exception of a short tuft right on the crown of the head, and a short fringe above the brow. Some Orientalist has recently fished up, so to say, an ancient myth of the Hindu Agni, according to which he was once hunted by some of the other gods, in a quarrel, and hid himself in the water. The gods never would have looked near water to find the god of fire if the fishes had not betrayed him by their fluttering. One version says that Agni cursed the sea, and said "Be bespitted," whence the foamy "spittle" seen on the sea; but an older account says he cursed the fishes and said that mankind should forever catch them in any way they could,—which accounts for the great variety of ways in which fish are captured. If Agni lurks in an electric light he will presently be able to look down with divine satisfaction upon the complete carrying out of his curse, by nets, harpoons, spears, bone, steel, wood, by traps of endless variety, and even, as we have seen, by the seductions of woman!—M. D. Conway's London letter in Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette.*

WELL'S ROUGH ON CORNS.
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns warts, bunions

SHIPPING.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

Date.	Steamship.	Arrived at	From.
July 17	Saleiras	New York	Bremen
"	—England	"	Liverpool
"	—Chateau Leoville	"	Bordeaux
"	—Schiedam	Amsterdam	New York
"	—Oder	Bremen	"

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

TORONTO, July 18, 1 a.m.—Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly westerly, and fine warm weather preceded by local showers.

Gulf—Fresh south to south-west winds, and fair to cloudy weather, with local showers.

Ship "Westminster" Abandoned.

London, July 17—The British ship "Westminster," Captain Morris, from Quebec, June 15, for Liverpool, was abandoned, waterlogged, on the 14th instant. The crew have arrived at Liverpool.

GENEROSITY OF A SHIPMASTER.—On the morning of the 7th instant, as the Norwegian bark "Sirene," Captain Bakke, was being moored from Allans' wharf to Hall's, she was thrown on her beam ends, as reported by the CHRONICLE at the time. Subsequently, through the exertions of the pilot, Mr. Eug. Boulanger, the vessel was brought alongside of Roche's block and righted, at low tide, without sustaining any damage. Captain Bakke, in recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Boulanger, has presented that gentleman with a gold watch and a round sum of money.—[*Com.*

The Great Western Line ss "Dorset," hence on the 4th instant, arrived at Avonmouth on the 14th instant, (ten days from Father Point) and landed all her cattle (142 head) in good condition.

The Beaver Line ss "Lake Nepigon," from Quebec on the 5th inst., with a shipment of 230 cattle and 526 sheep, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 15th inst., having lost 11 sheep during the voyage.

The ss "Redewater" arrived from Montreal, at 3.30 p m yesterday, changed pilots and proceeded for sea.

The ss "Inveralt" arrived from Montreal, changed pilots and proceeded for sea.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamer "Miramichi," Captain Baquet, left port at 2 p m yesterday, for the Lower ports, with 114 passengers, and a general cargo.

The ss "Titania," from Glasgow, passed Father Point, inward, at 12.30 p m yesterday, with 10 passengers and a general cargo.

The ss "Lake Manitoba," from Liverpool, passed Father Point, inward, at 12.15 p m yesterday, with 3 cabin, 102 steerage passengers and a general cargo.

Barks "War Spirit," Capt. Muirhead, from Liverpool June 6, and "M. & E. Cann," Capt. Durkee, from Liverpool, June 6, arrived in port yesterday, in tow of steamer "Conqueror No. 2." Reports left bark "Jane Law" at foot of Traverse on Sunday morning, wind east; also, reports barks "A. C. Meyer" "Horatio," and ships "Vanduara" and "Vancouver" at Basque Islands, and two barks for Saguenay, all inwards.

The Temperly Line ss "Scotland," hence on the 27th June, arrived at London on the 11th inst. and landed all her cattle (400 head) in good condition.

The Donaldson Line ss "Cynthia," hence on 29th June, arrived at Glasgow on the 10th instant, and landed all her cattle (332 head) in good condition.

Steamer "Boston" arrived on Monday night, from River des Prairies, with a raft of saw logs in tow, for Messrs. G. B. Hall & Co., Montmorency Falls.

Montreal, July 17—Captain Munch, of the bark "Piscata," has been summoned for refusing to allow a Customs officer to examine his vessel.

Halifax, July 17—The American sloop "Mystery," owned by William Parsons, of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here to-day. She is on a cruise with her owners; after remaining here a few days she will return to New York.—A telegram from St. Peters, C.B., states brigt "Isabella," Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool, G.B., with a general cargo for Charlottetown, stranded yesterday, on Basque Island, near Point Micheaux. The vessel is a total wreck. Part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

A Remarkable Round Voyage.

The steamship "Britannic," of the White Star Line, which has just completed her 78th voyage, has made a most remarkable round trip between Queenstown and New York, the time occupied—including nearly four days' detention in New York for discharging and loading—being only 19 days two hours and 30 minutes, which is said to be unparalleled. She passed Queenstown outward at 9.2 a m, on the 3rd of June, and arrived in New York at 7.40 p m on the 10th, passage 7 days and 15 hours. She sailed again from New York at 2.10 p m on the 14th, and arrived at Queenstown at 11.32 a m on the 22nd, passage of 7 days and 17 hours. It is worthy of note that the White Star fleet still maintains the position it has so long held of being the fastest in the American trade. The following is an extract from the log of the "Britannic" on the outward and homeward passages:—

OUTWARD PASSAGE.

June 3—Passed Roche's Point, 9.2 a m.

	Wind.	Lat.	Long.	Distance run
June 4	Variable	51.5 N	19.28 W	382 miles
June 5	"	49.45	29.0	375 miles
June 6	"NNE	47.28	38.32	303 miles
June 7	Northerly	45.25	47.10	382 miles
June 8	Variable	43.5	55.28	384 miles
June 9	"	41.28	63.12	357 miles
June 10	Westerly	40.29	71.25	377 miles
June 11	SW	P'd Sandy Hook	7.40 p m	118 miles

Passage 7 days, 15 hours, mean time.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

June 14—Passed Sandy Hook 2.10 p m.

	Wind.	Lat.	Long.	Distance run
June 15	NE	00.40N	66.35W	325 miles
June 16	ENE	41.20	59.12	352 miles
June 17	"	42 55	51.50	343 miles
June 18	NE	45.23	46.44	340 miles
June 19	SE	48.13	36.53	363 miles
June 20	S	50.18	27.43	381 miles
June 21	SW	51.15	17.48	383 miles
June 22	P'd Roche's Point	11.32 a m		366 miles

Passage 7 days, 17 hours, mean time.

Total time occupied, 19 days, 2 hours, and 30 minutes, including nearly four days' detention in New York.—*Extract from the Liverpool Daily Post, June 25th, 1883.*

SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Daily Weather and Shipping Report.

Signal Stations.

SOUTH SHORE—RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

L'Islet—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy; east wind; barks War Spirit and M & E Cann in tow of Conqueror, inward, at 11.15 a m. Resolute outward; Rhoda anchored off here.

River du Loup—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy; fresh NE breeze; two vessels passed up to-day; two barks at anchor opposite; thick fog over North Channel.

Father Point—3.00 p.m.—Fresh NW wind. Inward, ss Lake Manitoba at 12.15 p m; ss Titania 12.30 p m; ship Vancouver, of Yarmouth, and Nova Scotia inward this p m.

Little Metis—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy and foggy; strong NE wind.

Matane—3.00 p.m.—Foggy and cool; strong breeze NE wind.

Cape Chatte—3.00 p.m.—Thick fog; light SW wind.

Martin River—3.00 p.m.—Foggy this a m; cloudy this p m, with strong east wind.

Cape Magdalen—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy with fog until 1 p m; fresh ESE wind; therm 59; ons 2-masted str outward at 11 a m; one ship inward this a m and one this p m.

Fame Point—3 p.m.—Clear; light SE wind; ono 2-masted str inward this a m.

Cape Rosier—3.00 p.m.—Fair; stiff S W breeze; therm 63; ss Druid inward at 2 p m.

Gaspe Coast.

Cape Despair—3.00 p.m.—Clear and warm; light SW wind; no shipping.

Point Maqueran—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy and warm; light W wind this a m.

NORTH SHORE—RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Portneuf—3:00 p.m.—Foggy; NE wind; two schooners outward.

Island of Anticosti.

WEST POINT—3.00 p.m.—Foggy; moderate SE wind; one schooner outward.

SOUTH WEST POINT—3 p.m.—Clearing; brisk SE breeze; therm. 62; one small 2-masted str outward at 2.30 p m, and two brigs.

SOUTH POINT—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy; NE wind.

HEATH POINT—3.00 p.m.—Foggy; light SW wind; therm 59.

Fox Bay—3.00 p.m.—Clear; light S W wind; schr B Tupper arrived from Labrador yesterday p m, and left this a m for the wreck of the bark Marietta.

Cape Breton.

MEAT COVE—Near Cape St. Lawrence. landing place of Magdalen Islands' cable—3.00 p.m. —Calm, mild and clear. Outward, ss Polino from Quebec.

LOW POINT—3 p. m.—Fair, fine and clear. Inward str Polino from Montreal; topsail schr Excelsior, of Brixham, GB, from St John's Harbor, Nfld. Outward, brigt George Peabody and Hertenz; schrs Lone Star, J C Tupper, Cygnet, American schr George V Jordan, and topsail schr Terra Nova.

Newfoundland.

CAPE RAY—3.00 p.m.—Clear; fog all morning; light NE wind.

CAPE RACE, 14th—3.00 p.m.—Foggy; fresh ENE wind: British str H Q L R (Dentholme, of Maryport), inward on Saturday p m.

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

July 17—Bark Oxo, Tonnesen, Christiansand, June 1, R R Dobell & co, bal.
SS Otter, May, Esquimaux Point, &c, A Fraser & co, gen cargo.
War Spirit, Muirhead, Liverpool, June 6
M & E Cann, Durkee, Liverpool, June 6

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 17—Skulda, 423, Greenock, Jno Sharples, Sons & co, Sillery cove.

CLEARED.

July 17—SS Miramichi, Baquet, Pictou, &c, Quebec Steamship Co.
Bark Fjomoe, Bache, Newry, Price, Bros & co.
—— Nymphen, Ericksen, Bristol, Jno Burstall & co.
—— Dèmetra, Klammer, Cardiff, J Sharples, Sons & co.
—— Condor, Lemke, Dover, do
—— Johanne, Schaffenberg, London, Benson Bros & co.
Canal-boat Nathan, Hamel, New York, St Lawrence Lumber Co.
SS Otter, May, Esquimaux Point, &c, A Fraser & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per ss Miramichi, Baquet, for Pictou, NS, &c—Mrs W Malone and two children, Miss Warnock, Miss Lovell, Miss A Kavanagh, Miss B Kavanagh, Mr Warnock, Master Kavanagh, Mr Kavanagh, Mrs Kavanagh, Mr C E Wright, Mrs C E Wright and two children, Mr Joseph Watt, Mr J S Murray, Mr Wm Thompson, Mrs Howell, Misses Howell (2), Miss McCallum, Mrs Wm Mann, Miss E Mann, Miss F M Piddington, Mr W H Ryan, Mr J J Keegan, Mr F Harris, Mrs T Harris, Mrs A Fairbanks and four children, Mr W H Blesdell, Mr Ed Sears, Mrs Sears, Mr Elliott, Mr Milloy, Mr G E Sears, Mr and Mrs Withall, Dr H T Sears, Mr John Lovell, Mrs John Lovell, Mrs Robertson and child, Mr Frs Scholes, Mrs Frs Scholes, Mr Tyler, Mrs Tyler, Miss Mann, Miss Maclennan, Mr Birks, Mrs Birks, Mr E T Anderson, Mr R A Rogers, Mr G A Vaillant, Mr J V Villeneuve, Mr S J Dobie, Mr J H Burroughs, Dr Geikie, Mr Jas Wylie, Mr Bascom, Mrs Bascom, Mr Thos Wilson, Mr J J Tuzo, Mr J J Annett, Mr Barlow Cumberland, Mr E D Houston, Mr M H Collins, Mr Murdock, Mr O Lanctot, Mrs Lanctot, Mr H S Shewnan, Mrs Shewnan, Mr H Cloutier, Miss Hunter, Mrs Lamplough, Mr John Breen, Mr Chas Breen, Miss M F Byrne, Mrs Phillips and two children, Mr J M Legare, Mr J Corderre, Mr Bourque, Mr Wm Taylor, Mrs do, Miss Gillies, Mr D Finley, Mrs D Finley, Miss Jackson, Rev Mr Mitchell, Mr Grondin, Mrs Gobidon and child,—98 cabin and 10 steerage passengers.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC—CIVIL TIME—1883.

July.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday.....16	3 51	4 21
Tuesday.....17	4 31	4 51
Wednesday.....18	5 16	5 38
Thursday.....19	6 00	6 22
Friday.....20	6 42	7 2
Saturday.....21	7 22	7 42
Sunday.....22	8 2	8 22

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

MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon, Thursday, 19th July....10.11 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Quebec Custom House, on the 17th July, at the Port of Quebec—$11,523 73.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1883—Sterling Exchange, 4.88½@4.85.

Montreal Stock Market—July 17.

FIRST BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 198 to 197½; sales, 75 shares at 197½; 230 shares at 197½.
Ontario Bank, 116 to 114½; sales, 100 shares at 115.
Banque du Peuple, 80 to 78.
Molson's Bank, 127 to 124½.
Bank of Toronto, 186 to 185½; sales, 25 shares at 185½; 75 shares at 185½.
Merchant's Bank, 122 to 121½; sales, 75 shares at 122; 25 shares at 121¾.
Union Bank, 90 to 85.
Bank of Commerce, 132½ to 132; sales, 50 shares at 132½.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 122½ to 121½; sales, 20 shares at 121½; 70 shares at 122.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 75½ to 78½; sales, 15 shares at 78½; 25 shares at 78½; 25 shares at 78¾.
City Passenger Railway, 132½ to 130.
Montreal Gas Company, 172½ to 171½; sales, 50 shares at 172; 25 shares at 172.
Canada Cotton Company, 100 asked.
North-West Land Co., 62s 6d asked; sales, 35 shares at 62s 6d.
Canada Pacific Railway, 62 to 61.

SECOND BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 197½ to 197½; sales, 25 shares at 197½; 50 shares at 197½; 25 shares at 197½; 25 shares at 197½; 175 shares at 197½; 5 shares at 197½; 25 shares at 197½; 25 shares at 197½.
Ontario Bank, 115½ to 115½; sales, 10 shares at 115½; 9 shares at 115; 50 shares at 115½; 25 shares at 115; 100 shares at 115½.
Banque du Peuple, 80 to 78.
Molson's Bank, 124 offered.
Bank of Toronto, 186 to 185½; sales, 25 shares at 185½; 25 shares at 186.
Merchant's Bank, 122½ to 122; sales, 25 shares at 122.
Union Bank, 90 asked.
Bank of Commerce, 132½ to 132; sales, 100 shares at 132½.
Exchange Bank, 150 asked.
Federal Bank, 159 to 157.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 122½ to 121½; sales, 5 shares at 121½.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 79½ to 78½; sales, 50 shares at 79.
City Passenger Railway Company, 132½ asked.
Montreal Gas Company, 174½ to 174; sales, 50 shares at 172½; 25 shares at 174; 25 shares at 174½; 25 shares at 173; 250 shares at 174; 100 shares at 174.
St. Paul, M. and M. Railway, ex-div., 107 to 106½; sales, 25 shares at 107.
North-West Land Co., ex-div., 62s 6d to 60s; sales, 25 shares at 60; 25 shares at 60.
Canada

St. Leon's Toast.

The feast is o'er! Now brimming wine
In lordly cup is seen to shine
Before each eager guest;
And silence fills the crowded hall
As deep as when the herald's call
Thrills in the loyal breast.

Then up arose the noble host,
And smiling cried, "A toast! a toast!
To all our ladies fair!
Here, before all, I pledge the name
Of Staunton's proud and beauteous dame—
The Lady Gundamere."

Then to his feet each gallant sprung,
And joyous was the shout that rung,
As Stanley gave the word:
And every cup was raised on high,
Nor ceased the loud and gladsome cry,
Till Stanley's voice was heard.

"Enough, enough," he smiling said,
And lowly bent his haughty head;
"That all may have their due,
Now each in turn may play his part,
And pledge the lady of his heart,
Like gallant knight and true."

Then one by one, each guest sprang up,
And drained in turn the brimming cup,
And named the loved one's name;
And each, as hand on high he raised,
His lady's grace and beauty praised,
Her constancy and fame.

'Tis now St. Leon's turn to rise;
On him are fixed those countless eyes;
A gallant knight is he;
Envied by some, admired by all,
Far famed in lady's bower and hall—
The flower of chivalry.

St. Leon raised his kindling eye,
And lifts the sparkling cup on high;
"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven in this grateful heart,
Till memory be dead;—

"To one whose love for me will last
When lighter passions long have past—
So holy 'tis and true;
To one who love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,
With fury-flashing eye:
And Stanley said: "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name, in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head, as though
To give that name the reverence due,
And gently said, "My mother!"

Fishing-Rods.

On a general survey of the rods shown in the fisheries exhibition (and there are very many excellent ones, and not a few mere upholsterers' rubbish), the judgment which a practical fisherman passed upon them is, that they are, as a rule, too pliant and flimsy for real use and hard work. The tackle-sellers themselves are the first to allow that it is so, on being told, but they justify themselves by the stern exigencies of the public taste, and produce straightway from the inner recesses of the cases more sturdy and workmanlike weapons. The fact is, that most men like neat, flimsy, and flexible rods, and (there being a strong commercial flavour about the whole exhibition, as witness especially the unfortunate catalogue) tackle-makers feel themselves bound to cater for the public taste. We are bound to confess that, as social moralists have allowed that a nation may be judged by its songs and proverbs, a man by his books and pictures, so on estimating an angler we look first at his rod. A sturdy green-heart rod, with a good butt, affording a good grip to the hand, prepossesses us at once in a man's favor; while a flimsy weapon, frail as a shilling glove, with beautiful bright ferules and plaited devices on cork strips for the hand to hold it in the readier at the butt, —these gorgeous modern devices at once leads us to pass a harsh judgment on our friend's prowess as a fisherman, or (to take the edge off so sweeping a censure by the softening tendency of a liberal language), prompt us to think that such an angler is decidedly not one *rude jam donari*. But here, again, tackle-sellers must live, and of course the public must have novelties; and as we have named no names, our remarks need offend no one. German silver mountings, however, are always distasteful to us. To use an expressive Aristotelian word, they are *banausic*, and when the sun glints upon them are positively injurious to sport. Barring their conspicuous fastenings and ferules, which do not commend themselves to an English eye, some rods from Toronto, Upper Canada, seem excellent in point of finish, and have a strong and durable appearance, which we should like much to test on one of the first trout streams of the Dominion. A good many American makers are adopting the split cane or hexagonal bamboo rods. Some seem good strong weapons, others look as if they would come to pieces in soft weather. Several Scotch and North Country tackle-sellers showed us rods of the old-fashioned kind—stout, flexible, yet not chippy, and with no conspicuous mountings or patent-fastenings. With these, speaking for ourselves, we should be ready and glad to face the biggest of the salmon family. The older an angler grows the less does he like the gigwhip-like pliant fishing-rods.—*London Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Perquisites of French Ministers.

Americans, and Englishmen, too, are surprised to find republican ministers installed in elegant palaces, some of them—as for example those of the ministers of foreign affairs and the navy—being almost fit for kings. Cabinet secretaries in Washington and members of the ministry in London do not dream of the magnificent perquisites enjoyed by French ministers. Besides the 60,000 francs salary, which was 100,000 under the empire, each minister has an official residence completely furnished, even to the bed linen. When his nomination is gazetted he has simply to pack his trunk, call a cab, and drive to his new home where everything is ready to receive him, exactly as if he were to put up at a first-class hotel. He pays for what he eats, and when he gives a dinner or an evening party he provides the guests with viands and refreshments. May not this be one of the causes of ministerial instability in France? Accepting a portfolio, or throwing it aside once accepted, is as simple as changing boarding houses. This system, like many other features of the third republic which perplex the Transatlantic democrat, is a legacy of the monarchy and empire. It has its advantages and its disadvantages, but there is no disputing the fact that it renders an official reception much more imposing than if the minister lived on the fourth floor of a "flat." The salary of a French minister has just been given. It may not be uninteresting to mention the salary of some of the more important public functionaries of France. M. Grevy receives 1,200,000 francs; the representative of the treasury department in the large cities about 100,000; M. Cazot, the chief justice, 30,000; assistant secretaries, 25,000; deputies and senators, 9,000, though under the empire senators had 30,000; a "director" in the departments, 15,000 to 20,000; the head of a division, 12,000 to 15,000, and the head of a bureau 8,000 to 12,000—Paris correspondence Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Timber and Health.

How fatal are the results which attend careless indifference on this point is singularly shown by what has followed in Italy on the disforesting of the once well-wooded peninsula. Not alone have the recent terrible inundations in the north of Italy been directly traced to this cause, but the fatal *aria cattiva*, the poisonous breath of the marsh lands, which has within twenty years or so invaded almost every province of the peninsula, now reigns supreme, driving from the once fertile plains thousands of the unhappy inhabitants. Here we see the direct influence of false economy in this one direction. When we consider, in addition, that Italy could undoubtedly, by proper management, grow a large portion of the timber which at present she has to import, we see another direction in which a false economy has impoverished and impoverishes an already poor nation. England, without having reached this sad position, cannot be said to be beyond blame. There exists in our country many a broad stretch of land which, by the action of science, might be rendered productive, and at the same time beautiful. The growth of timber is not of a nature to tempt the speculative demands of modern private initiative; it is for this reason that it behooves the Government, or, at least, local authorities, to take up the question. They, at least, standing virtually independent of the consideration of immediate gain, are the only fit instruments by which such work can be done; but the system once set in order, the returns, it is evident, will be no less regular, even more so than from the ordinary sources of profit. A close study of the matter—an inquiry into the admirable methods adopted on the Continent, in France, in Belgium, and in Germany—would form an interesting subject of inquiry either for some Government commission or for some privately appointed body. The question is one of something more than passing interest. Whence are we to obtain our supply of timber? Nature unaided will soon cease to be able to satisfy our demands; but we have here another of the many instances where science intelligently directed can solve the difficulty, and thus once again be of the utmost service to the world not alone practically, but æsthetically. —*Builder.*

A Ghastly Discovery.

A letter from Redfield, Dakota, says:—About four and one-half miles south, on section 35, town 116, range 64, there has been discovered an old fort, from which there have been exhumed nearly 200 skulls. On a high ridge about 150 feet higher than the railroad track, and one-half mile west, there is an entrenchment nearly round and covering two acres. These earthworks are six feet in width and the trenches on either side are three feet in width, and now are twelve to sixteen inches deep, and parties state that they were evidently three feet deep when built. There are several spaces or openings in the entrenchment where light artillery might have been used. At the south and at an angle of 45 degrees and for about fifteen feet in length is another trench which would cover a person to the brow of the hill, and then into a gulch to a lake one-quarter of a mile away.

Having fully described the outline of the earthworks, we will now minutely describe the place where the human skeletons were found. At the west the inside ditch has been used, and in length bones have been found ten feet deep in the trench, and the searchers have failed to discover anything that could identify whose the bones are—mound-builders, Indians or white men. One singular thing is that there are no small bones found; neither are there any ribs or vertebræ discovered, and all the teeth are round or double, and in the lower jaw nearly all are massive and double the size of the European in width and strength. Almost every skull exhumed has the same side of the head smashed in, and there are many conjectures as to what race of people they belonged.

Some think the bones belonged to a party of men who were going to the western slope years ago, and that a large number were murdered and the party broken up, and what few survived turned back east. Others say that from the position in which the skulls are found, they must have been left for years where they were massacred, and afterwards gathered into this trench and the dirt covered over them; and this theory seems to prevail, as there were seventeen skulls forced into a space of eighteen square inches, some facing up, and others down, and no other bones were found near them. Drifting Goose, an old sub-chief of the Sioux tribe, was shown the skulls, but the interpreter could not gain any knowledge from him, as his tribe did not know anything about them.

French-Canadian Peasants.

The French-Canadian peasants are generally rather small, but sturdy, muscular, well knit. They are dull-looking, but their rather heavy faces are not animal and coarse. Even the young women are very seldom pretty, but they are all wholesome, modest and unaffected. As they advance in life they become stout, and reach old age with a comfortable and placid expression. The beauty of the race seems to be confined to the children, who are bright, robust, and cherubic. Thus, the people are externally unprepossessing, but the more I study them, the more I like them for the quiet courtesy and perfect simplicity of their manners, and their hospitality and unfailing kindness.

Several types of Canadians were there, each standing as a page of the country's history. There was the original Canadian, the peasant of Normandy and Brittany, just as he was when first landed on the shores of the St. Lawrence over two hundred years ago; he has kept his material and mental traits with such extraordinary fidelity, that a Canadian travelling now in those parts of France seems to be meeting his own people. He is a small, muscular man of dark complexion, with black eyes, a round head, rather impervious, and an honest face, rather heavy with inertia. He sums up the early days of Canada, when endurance and courage of no ordinary stamp were required to meet the want, the wars, and the hardships of their struggle. And his phenomenal conservatism was not a whit too strong to preserve his nationality after the conquest of Canada by a race having entirely opposite tendencies. There also was the Canadian with Indian blood; he is by no means a feeble element in the population, in either numbers or influence. He is often well marked with Indian features—high cheeks, small black eyes, and slight beard. The most characteristic specimens are called "petits brûles," like burned stumps, black, gnarly, and angular. But now and then you meet large, fine-looking half-breeds, with a swarthy complexion warmed with Saxon blood. There were no women of low character sent to Canada in the early days, as there were New Orleans and the Antilles; the few women who came sufficed to marry only a small portion of the colonists, so that many of the gallant Frenchmen, and later some of the Scotch and English, engaged in the fur trade, married squaws, and founded legitimate families of half-breeds. Thus Indian blood became a regular portion of the national body; and the national policy of alliance and religious union with the savages helped the assimilation of Indian traits as well of Indian blood. There was also the Saxon who had become a Gaul. There are Wrights, Blackburns, McPhersons, with blue eyes and red hair, who can not speak a word of English; and there are Irish tongues rolling off their brogue in French. Some of these strangers to the national body are descendants of those English soldiers who married Canadians and settled here after the conquest. Others are orphans that were taken from some emigrant ships wrecked in the St. Lawrence. But these stragglers from the conquering race are now conquered, made good French Catholics, by the force of their environment, and they are lost as distinctive elements, absorbed in the remarkable homogeneous nationality of the French-Canadian people. The first type of Canadian peasant is now rare. He is a descendant of the pioneer nobles of France. After the conquest (1763) some of these noble familes were too poor to follow their peers back to France; they became farmers; their faculties for education were very limited, and their descendants soon sank to the level of the peasantry about them. But they have not forgotten their birth, They are commanding figures, with features of marked character, and with much of the pose and dignity of courtiers. Some of them, still preserving the traditions of their sires, receive you with the manners a Prince might have when in rough disguise—C. H. Farnham in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

How He Cheated Them.

SUCCESSFUL FEAT OF A DIAMOND SMUGGLER.

A well-known diamond smuggler whom the New York Custom House detectives have in vain tried to seize, not long since sailed from Antwerp on the "Rhyland." A Hamburg detective came over with him to watch him the whole voyage. This clever smuggler wore a thick, black beard and whiskers, and it was suspected that he carried his precious freight concealed in them. One morning not long ago the New York authorities received a despatch from the Hamburg agent which read:—"R. has shaved his beard. Did not know it till he had sailed five days. He is on the "Rhyland." He has got 70 large diamonds concealed on his person.' As soon as the "Rhyland" was sighted six Customs House officers steamed down and intercepted her. They looked for the now beardless man. Just as they were about to give up the search a stranger asked, 'You are Custom House officers and you look for Rosenberg with the diamonds?' 'We are and we do.' 'That is Rosenberg, and the diamonds are sewed in the lining of his necktie.' In another minute a pale, smooth-faced, sallow man was struggling in their hands. His scarf was taken from his neck and carefully explored with a sharp penknife. Twenty diamonds of various sizes were found. His trunk was next rummaged, every necktie searched, and seventy-three diamonds of great lustre discovered. The fellow wept and wrung his hands. When the Custom House officers arrived at headquarters the chief, who held a cablegram in his hand, eagerly enquired, 'Did you get Rosenberg?' 'Yes, sir,' 'Where were the stones?" Sewed in the linings of his neckties.' 'That's rather strange,' remarked the chief. 'Here's a Hanover despatch which says, 'Just learned that R. carried the diamonds between his back and a porous plaster.' 'Here are the diamonds, anyhow,' said the leader of the raid, 'and we found 'em in the lining of his neckties.' The chief looked at the gems, and said:—'Send the jewel expert here.' He came, examined the diamonds, shrugged his shoulders, and said:—'Paste, but first-class.' Three frantic officers spent the afternoon tracing Mr. Rosenberg. They discovered him at the Metropolitan Hotel, and without a word of ceremony burst into his apartment. 'What do you want?' he enquired with apprehension. They threw him on his face and made frantic operations of his back. He had taken his bath and the plaster had vanished, but where it had been, mixed with the impression of the plaster, were the imprints of seventy large diamonds.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens, who are now the parents of three children, have signalized their natal days in a manner at once substantial, ornamental and useful at their summer home in Elmira. The monuments consist of three granite watering troughs, these being placed at convenient intervals along the side of the road leading past Theodore W. Crane's "Quarry Farm" on East Hill. On each trough, chiseled deep, is the name and date of birth of one of the children. It was a happy and original thought of the genial and well-known father.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.*

The French Navy Superior to the English.

(*From the Liverpool Courier.*)

At the opening of the new house of the Junior Conservative Club of Liverpool a banquet was given to several gentlemen, among them Lord H. Lennox, who made a speech, in which he lamented over the decline of the British navy. He said he would impress on his hearers the extreme importance of the supremacy of England as a maritime power, and he asked if it should be acquiesced in that the British navy should be inferior, as statistics showed it to be, to the French navy in *personnel* and in guns. The French had made marvellous strides since 1872. They had, according to the latest statistics, thirty-seven effective battle ships, while we had forty-one, and this was too near to be pleasant; while in 1885 the French navy would be more modern than our own. This was a matter becoming too serious for casual observation only, for both in speed and in armour the French would also speedily outrun us. On the face of it, too, the French were beating us, for while we had 18,000 men only employed in the dockyards, and these engaged upon the repairs of the "lame duck" ships which came home, the French had 23,000 men engaged in the yards, not upon repairs but upon construction. Then the French had 36,393 marines against our 12,400, and it must be remembered that the French marines did far more work than their English fellows, as the episode at Tonquin showed.

Sheriff Sales in the District of Quebec.

MONTH OF JULY.

The Corporation of Quebec vs. Louise Doré.—Lot No. 4018 of the official cadastre of Montcalm Ward of the city of Quebec, being a lot of land of twenty-one feet in front by fifty-four feet ten inches in depth, situate on St. Joachim street, with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies. Sale at the sheriff's office, on the 20th of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Corporat on of Quebec vs. Delphine Lapointe.—Lot No. 1709 of the official cadastre of Jacques Cartier Ward of the city of Quebec, being a lot of 35 feet 8 inches in front on Ste. Marguerite street, with the buildings thereon erected. Sale at the sheriff's office, on the 20th of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Corporation of Quebec, vs. Joseph Gagne.—1. Lot No. 400 of the official cadastre of St. Roch's Ward of the city of Quebec, bounded in front by Richardson street, measuring 38 feet 4 inches in front by 51 feet 6 inches in depth, with the buildings thereon erected, subject to a ground rent of $5.70, payable to Her Majesty on the 29th of September of every year; 2. Lot No. 399 of the official cadastre of St. Roch's Ward of the city of Quebec, measuring 26 feet 7 inches in front by 51 feet in depth, with the buildings thereon erected, subject to a ground rent of $2.33, payable to Her Majesty on the 29th of September of every year. Sale at the sheriff's office, on the 21st of July, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Louis Edmond Gauvreau, vs. Bartholomew Patrick Fleming.—No. 533 of the official cadastre of the parish of Notre Dame de Portneuf, being lot No. 13, range A, of the seigniory of Peethais, county of Portneuf, containing 4 arpents in front by 34½ arpents in depth. Sale at the church door of the parish of Notre Dame de Portneuf, on the 27th of July, at 12 o'clock, noon.

"MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP."

Infallible, tasteless! harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms constipation 52c

The Prince of Wales has been unanimously elected an hon. member of the Royal Naval Club of 1765.

☞Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. Unequalled for brilliancy. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists.

It is not the ironing of prisoners that make grim-visaged war smooth her wrinkled front. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

"I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. Four packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me." F. P. Lavelle, Merced, Cal. $1 at druggists.

Lord Salisbury, who has had several important farms near London thrown on his hands, now works them himself, going twice a week to personally superintend all the details of cultivation.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug and are highly recommended for headache, neuralgia and nervousness. 50 cents, at druggists.

An Indiana woman gave up a trip to California, sold her ticket for half price and returned home from the railroad station, on learning that she could not have her pet dog with her in the car.

"The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it. —*Dr. Haskell.*

Wm. Morthimer, a one-handed compositor in the office of the *Carbon Advocate* (Pa.), fastens his stick diagonally across the "i" box, and sets, corrects, and distributes eight thousands ems of solid minion each day.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:—"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance, Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."
July 14, 1883. Jm-d&w

The late William Chambers, of Edinburgh, left a personal estate of £91,316. The sum of £20,000 is devised for the restoration of St. Giles' Cathedral, and the remainder is divided among numerous relatives and friends.

It is often asked "Why does my doctor recommend Cadbury's Cocoa Essence?" The reason is that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains four times the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents of the average of other Cocoas which are mixed with sugar and starch. Beware of imitations, which are often pushed by shop-keepers for the extra profit jn26Lmd&w

There is no truth in the rumours pointing variously to Lord Dufferin and Mr. Goschen as successor to the Marquis of Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India. The question of appointing a successor to the Viceroy has not yet come under the consideration of the Government.—*London Daily News.*

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes:—"I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."
July 14, 1883. Jm-d&w

Miss Whinnery, a school teacher at Benton, Ind., pointed out to Fred Plengle, one of her pupils, the folly of falling in love with her. "You're a good boy," she said, "and I would like well enough to be your mother, but I couldn't think of becoming your wife." Fred thereupon attempted suicide.

The most successful physicians of the present day prescribe little or no medicine. It is demonstrated that nature can be best assisted by the use of wholesome, nutritious and digestable food, and as such "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" has attained its unprecedented popularity. The British Government Analyst has pronounced it a perfect food. The Queen's physician prescribes it, and scientists everywhere have titled it "a boon to the age," while hundreds of thousands can attribute their increased mental and physical energy to its vital merits. Ask your Doctor for his opinion.
mar5-Fm

Ellen M. Gifford, of Boston, has donated $20,000 for a summer home for dogs, cats and birds. The building is now in process of completion, and will be ready for business this week. The rates will be seventy-five cents per week for small dogs, fifty cents for cats and thirty-five cents for birds.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—More precious than Gold.—During summer and autumn, the prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, fevers and English cholera, particularly dangerous to children and young people. In those acute cases, where internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to ensure the penetration of a large portion of the Unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action, quickly allaying the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruits or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.
July 14, 1883. Lmbo-d&w

Eight members of the Stone family, in Tennessee, on their way to church in an ox wagon, were run away with by a yoke of oxen and all tumbled into a creek without injury. This little spread gave a local paper a chance to say that was one of the occasions when no Stone was left unturned in the effort to hear the gospel.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

POOR HORSES.

There are thousands of poor horses dragging out a miserable existence, suffering from a variety of diseases, rendering them almost worthless, that would be restored to a healthy and sound condition, and a value given to them of which their owners never dreamed, would they but use the means within their reach. From one to three packages of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" will in all cases produce a satisfactory result; hundreds have testified to the fact.

Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietor for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July 14, 1883. Jm-d&w

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitter that never—*Fail.*

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the us of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Billiousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

"—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.
June 20, 1883. nov16-Lm-co-d&w

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers.
Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.
July 6, 1883. Lm-co-d&w

NOT THE SLIGHTEST AFFINITY exists between the numberless cough mixtures with which the market is flooded and that successful preparation—Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It stands alone, distinct, is like itself, and nothing else. It embodies the best results of advanced pharmaceutical science. It accomplishes positive, decisive results, effectually relieving coughs (when the lungs are not tuberculous or hopelessly affected), colds, laryngitis and diseases of a scrofulous origin. While it does not *cure* Consumption, it is the most reliable means of defence against that dreadful scourge. The invigorating properties of the hypophosphites reimburse the system debilitated by the constant wear and tear of a cough, while the paroxysms rapidly diminish in violence, in consequence of the soothing emollient action of the cod liver oil upon the inflamed lung membrane The phosphorous, lime and soda, in combination with it, are all natural components in the construction of the bodily edifice, which, in a state of decay, lacks a sufficiency of those elements. These the hypophosphite supply, increasing the nutritive properties of the blood, and building up and rehabilitating the tottering human structure with a degree of promptitude as astonishing as it is gratifying to the invalid. A perceptible gain in flesh as well as in strength A single of the consequences of using this standard preparation, which both time and experience have demonstrated to be fully worthy of the confidence reposed in it. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.
October 18 1882. Jmd&w

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity All medicine dealers sell Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN Toronto, Ont.
October 17, 1882 eb3-Jm-d&w

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*
October 11, 1882. m,w&fri-Lm-d&w

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.
For sale by all dealers.
August 25, 1882. Lm-co-&amw

Health is Wealth

DR. E C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. JOHN C. WEST & Co., sole proprietors, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Quebec by J. J. VELDON, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E. GIROUX & BRO 37 & 39, St. Peter Street.
August 9 1882 Lm-d&w

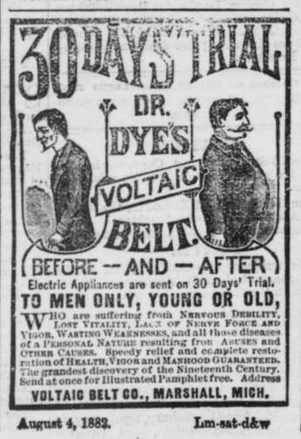
The Great Female Remedy.

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, ortifies 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 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 6 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.
February 3. 1882 Jm-d&w



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.
TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ACCIDENTS and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.
August 4, 1882. Lm-sat-d&w

Are You Consumptive?

IF SO, USE EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE and if you are in the first or even second stages of the disease it will cure you, provided that your diet and general mode of life are good, and even in hopeless cases it will afford relief. This preparation is a scientific combination of pure Hypophosphites with the finest Norway Cod Liver Oil, a combination in which the ingredients are medicinally proportioned, according to the latest experience in the treatment of wasting diseases, the assimilation of oils and the necessity for such a combination in not only wasting diseases but dyspepsia.

The celebrated Dr. Millner Fothergill says "that a perfect Emulsion should resemble milk." Eagar's Emulsion or Phospholeine is the only preparation in the market that resembles milk, and is the only preparation of Oil that will mix with water. Try it for yourselves and be satisfied. DON'T WASTE YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND GET BEYOND RECOVERY by trying every greasy and much puffed compound which is offered to you; get a trial bottle, at 25 cents, of Eagar's Phospholeine, and you will be benefitted from the first dose.

This preparation is also effecting cures in SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ASTHMA, LOSS OF FLESH and all wasting diseases.

For sale by R. McLEOD and all Druggists Depot at DR. ED. MORIN & CO., 314, John Street, Quebec.
June 1, 1883. Fm

Steam Yacht S.S. "DOLPHIN"

— FOR —

Pleasure Parties, Pic-Nics, &c.

THIS MAGNIFICENT YACHT IS NOW ready for Excursion Parties in and around the Harbour of Quebec, such as the Montmorency and Chaudiere Falls, the Graving Docks, &c., or around the Island of Orleans. Also, from L'Islet up to Platon, or to any other place that may be required.

Arrangements, at reasonable rates, can be made with CAPT. MORIN. Said Yacht and Captain can be seen at Custom House Wharf.
July 5, 1883. Am-p

Mineral Water.

NOW RECEIVING IN FIVE GALLON Glass Demijohns, drawn direct from the Spring into Glass Demijohns avoiding all contact with Wood, so deteriorating to its Color and Medical properties.

The Water under this treatment is Pure and Limpid.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
June 25, 1883.

PENS,

Pens, Pens, Pens.

Just received an Assortment of

GILLOTS, MITCHELL'S and HEATH'S PENS, and of other Celebrated Makers.
SILVER-COATED J PENS, remarkable for their Smoothness and evenness of Point.
GILT J PENS from Heath, Woodward & Perry.
BARREL J PENS, designated by an admiring Editor as "a well behaved and right-minded Pen, which it is a real enjoyment to use."
OSTRICH QUILL PENS, medium and fine points, a Splendid Pen for Bankers' use—remarkably durable.
GILLOT'S STEEL CROW QUILL AND 303 PEN, for Civil Engineers and Draughtsmen.
Quill Nibs, Music Pens, Red Ink Pens.
JOSIAH MASON'S DOUBLE PATENT QUILL PENS.

—ALSO—

A further supply of the Dufferin, Stadacona, and Office Pen. Also McNIVEN & CAMERON'S Pickwick, Waverley and Hindoo. Legal and Notarial Pens, and a variety of School Pens.
Cork, Voltaic and Rubber Pen Handles. By the use of these the tired feeling in the fingers resulting from long continued writing is obviated.
For sale by
DAWSON & CO.,
St. Peter Street.
June 22, 1883.

I Have Noticed

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY

EXPERIENCED IN OBTAINING REALLY GOOD

TEA & COFFEE

I have determined to solve the difficulty by supplying these articles DIRECT TO CONSUMERS at WHOLESALE PRICES.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST FREE.

A. WATTERS,

TEA & COFFEE DEPOT,

22, FABRIQUE STREET,

QUEBEC.

June 13, 1883.

SEA BATHING.

Central House and Cottages,

MURRAY BAY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, ACCOMmodating over Three Hundred people, is now open to visitors. The House and Cottages have been thoroughly repaired.

Being admirably situated, this Hotel commands an unsurpassed view of the St. Lawrence; a splendid Music Hall, ornamented with a first-class Chickering, is opened daily, and extra Dances every Saturday.

Two fine Water Jets in front of the House, Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds.

☞ Bowling Alley and Telegraph Office.

Also, in connection with the House, Boats, Carriages, always on hand.

POST OFFICE CLOSE BY.

G. DUBERGER,
Proprietor.
June 9, 1883. Cm

1883 SEA-BATHING 1883

SAGUENAY.

The Tadousac Hotel

SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE far-famed Saguenay River, will be opened on TUESDAY, 19TH JUNE, for the reception of Families, Tourists, Rod and Gun, and Yachtsmen, &c., &c.

The Amusements combine Ten Pins, Billiards, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Foot-Ball, Quoits, &c.

The Bathing facilities are superior to any on the St. Lawrence, being withing 200 yards of the Hotel, and possessing the prettiest and Safest Beach below Quebec.

Yachts, Chalops, and Row-Boats always to be had, on application to the Manager.

Terms as moderate as any other Watering Place in the Dominion.

Special Rates for Families and others remaining for the Season.

All communications addressed to the Manager will have strict attention.

JAMES FENNELL,
TADOUSAC HOTEL,
Tadousac,
Quebec.
June 1, 1883. taug15

Pianos & Organs.

A VERY FINE STOCK OF

SQUARE

—AND—

UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANOS

—ARE ON VIEW AT—

A. LAVIGNE'S

MUSIC STORE

55, FABRIQUE STREET.

N. B.—A few Second-Hand Instruments, at Reduced Prices and Easy Terms of Payment, at the above address.
May 15 1883, jp126-Lm

HA! HA! BAY, SAGUENAY.

THE McLEAN HOUSE

IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Visitors and Tourists will find excellent accommodation and amusement, splendid fishing, yachts, boats, canoes, &c.
Terms, $1.35 per day.
PETER McLEAN,
Proprietor.
July, 1883. Fw p

A BOON TO MEN

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical Weekly* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation free.
MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
April 26, 1883. Lm-d&w

PEPSICAL PEPTONE OF CHAPOTEAUT

*Parisian