Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE

VOL. XXXIV. QUEBEC, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1880. No. 12 454

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.

GOING WEST.

Mixed Train leaves Point Levi at.....9.45 A.M.

Express leaves at.....7.30 P.M.
Arriving at Montreal at....6.30 A.M.

GOING EAST.

Mixed Train leaves Montreal at 7 A.M
Arriving at Point Levi at....6.30 P.M.

Express Train leaves Mont'l at...9.30 P.M
Arriving at Point Levi at...7.30 A.M.

Train leaving Point Levi 7.30 P.M., for Montreal and Portland, runs through to Montreal Sunday A.M., and remains over Sunday at Island Pond, leaving there at 6.45 A.M. every Monday for Portland.

All the Trains run daily, except Sunday.

J. HICKSON,
General Manager

December 27, 1879.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements, 1879-'80.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 17TH NOVember, and until further notice the Trains of this Railway will Leave and Arrive at Point Levis Station as follows:—

LEAVE	Railway Time.	Quebec Time.
Express for Halifax and St. John	8.15 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
Accommodation & Mail.	9.15 "	9.00 "
Freight	7.30 P.M.	7.15 P.M.
ARRIVE.		
Express from Halifax and St. John	7.15 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Accommodation & Mail.	4.00 "	3.45 "
Freight	4.52 A.M.	4.37 A.M.

The train to Halifax and St. John will remain in Moncton over Sunday, while those from Halifax and St. John will remain in Campbellton.

The Pullman Car leaving Point Levi on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, run through to Halifax, and that leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St. John.

Trains are run on Intercolonial Railway Standard Time, which is fifteen minutes faster than Quebec time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton,
14th November, 1879.
December 8, 1879. nov15

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

Beaten and Robbed by Roughs.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GATINEAU INCENDIARY CASE.

Formation of a Gaelic Society.

PARTICULARS OF THE FREDERICTON FIRE.

Opening of the New Brunswick Legislature.

(Per Montreal Line)

MONTREAL, February 26—Mr. J. M. Holmes, of the *Herald* editorial staff was married here yesterday to Miss Olive Macpherson, daughter of Mr. Duncan Macpherson, of Stratford, Ontario.

The Catholic Debating Club has been inaugurated here.

Samuel Hislam was knocked down and robbed by four roughs last night, three of whom named Lynch, Ryan and Costigan have been arrested.

Several city business men had a narrow escape from instant death this morning in coming to their offices, through some heavy blocks of stone falling off a house on St. Antoine street, on the sidewalk, within a few feet of the pedestrians.

OTTAWA, Feb 26—The following further particulars of the Gatineau incendiary case have been received:—The village of La Visitation, in the township of Wright, is at present in a state of great excitement. For nearly a year fires and alarms of fires have been of frequent occurrence and a suspicion arose in the minds of the people that they could not all be from accident. Mr Joshua Eilard, Mr Dubamel, M.P.P., and others are among the sufferers during last summer and the premises of Mr. Grace have been in danger three times. Not many days ago two men passing Mr. Bainbridge's house found a pile of shavings saturated with coal oil and just lighted. With great difficulty, they put out the fire before any damage was done to the buildings. They also saw a man running away but were unable to overtake him. Private detectives have been on the lookout in the village some time, but without getting any clue to the perpetrators of these outrages until a few days ago, when five men were arrested at the Pickanock, one of them a priest named Father Faure. Some of the parties, it is understood, have agreed to turn Queen's evidence and give very strong evidence against the priest. They say he not only paid to burn Eilard's timber, but watched one of the men apply the torch. The parties have been committed for trial by the District Magistrate, and are expected to arrive at Aylmer to-day.

Mayor Mackintosh received yesterday a subscription of $100 from Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., towards the Irish Relief Fund.

Mr. Thomas Vanx, a much esteemed citizen, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Nye last evening. The deceased gentleman had been in apparent good health and spirits up to a few hours before his death.

The deputation of oil refiners, now in the city, had an interview with the Minister of Inland Revenue to-day. They want Parliament to pass a bill inflicting a severe penalty on refiners placing upon the market oil that will not stand the prescribed fire test.

TORONTO, February 26—The students of Trinity School of Medicine yesterday attacked the dog-catchers for attempting to collar a dog belonging to one of their number and rolled them in the mud.

Henry Kerr, a young man from Hamilton, complained of being robbed of $90 last night near Union Station. He had his nose broken in the struggle and was forced to draw a knife in self-defence, with which he cut two of his antagonists. He suspects a young man from Hamilton named Stephen was one of the parties.

Hon. John Carling, a member of Sandfield MacDonald's Government, and Senator Smith both appeared before the Public Accounts Committee this morning, and told what they know of the "Chicora" excursion in 1868. Mr Smith yielded to the pressure from his political friends. His two clerks will also be examined.

A number of Highlanders formed themselves into a Gaelic Society, at the deliberations of which nothing but Scotia's ancient language will be spoken. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is patron of the Society, and Mr. Patrick McGregor, President.

FREDERICTON, N. B, February 26—The fire in the Parliament buildings last night originated in the Legislative library at 10.30 o'clock p m, and very soon communicated with the Legislative Council Chamber. Nearly the first person or persons on the scene were the members of the Government, who when the alarm was given were in session in the Council Chamber, in the building adjoining. It was fully half an hour before the engines were at work, but the fire was delayed somewhat by snow being thrown upon it. When the steamers arrived the roof was in flames. In the meantime the windows of the library were broken open and the valuable books therein were carried out and stored in the Education Office and the other public offices near by. The Supreme Court is in the building, and most of the furnishings of the Judge's chambers were destroyed. When the fire was subdued, which was between two and three o'clock, it was found that the oil in which the Legislative Council Chamber was situated had been burned down, and that the main building in which was the House of Assembly had been seriously damaged. The building was an old, unpretentious two story wooden building. The fire was first discovered by Mr Edward W. Varasour, of the Post Office Department, who happened to be walking along St. John street on his way home. It seemed to have originated in the partition which separates the inner room of the Legislative library from the members' room. Various causes are assigned as to its origin, such as incendiarism or from gas pipes, which is altogether improbable, or from a stove, the latter of which is a more plausible theory. Some evidence is given to the incendiarism theory, because of the fact that there is opposition in some quarters of the Province to the erection of new legislative buildings, and the destruction of the old buildings, it is thought, will render the building of a new structure inevitable. The Government is in session this morning deciding what will be done regarding the meeting of the Legislature which is called for three p.m. Four p. m.—The House of Assembly met in a class room of the Normal School at 12 45. Immediately after the Speaker took the chair, a message was received summoning the members to the Legislative Council, which sat in the exhibition room. On arriving there the members were informed by the President of the Council that it was the pleasure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the House stand prorogued until Tuesday, 9th March.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrest of the Sultan's A. D. C.—The Home Rulers—Distress in Galway—The Mansion House Fund.

(Per Montreal Line)

LONDON, Feb. 26—A Constantinople despatch says an Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan has been taken into custody for complicity with the Greek arrested for having an infernal machine in his possession. The affair appears to have been a conspiracy against the Sultan's life.

The *Standard* says the Home Rulers will content themselves with ensuring the continuance of the debate for three days on Northcote's resolution, reserving their strength for subsequent discussion on amendments.

Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennen, having been served with copies of indictments against them will plead on Saturday, the last day for pleading.

The injury to Cardinal Newman resulting from a fall is trifling.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26—Galway now heads the list of distressed counties. Terrible destitution is reported. Lists of the destitute show a large increase.

The Mansion House Committee yesterday distributed $300,000.

The Mansion House Committee estimate the additional amount required to complete their work at £105 595

FRANCE.

Russian Students Blamed for the Nihilist Crimes—Arrests in Lombardy—Incendiarism, etc.

PARIS, February 26—The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are beginning to attribute to the students all the recent menaces and crimes there. Threats are heard on all sides against the students. The inhabitants affirm if any criminal act occurs on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession they will burn the University and lynch every student who falls into their hands. The Government is now forced to take measures for protecting the students.

Four Germans, an Austrian and several Frenchmen have been expelled from Lombardy as dangerous revolutionists.

There is a rumor on the Bourse of incendiary fires in Russia.

GERMANY.

New Railway Bill—The Czar to Reside in Austria.

BERLIN, February 26—Bismarck has submitted to the Bundesrath a bill for creating a Railway Council and a bill for the constitution of a Railway Court.

The *Baisner Zeitung* says the castle of Stametz, near Mersa, Austrian Tyrol, has been rented by the Emperor of Russia for a provisional term of three months. The Emperor and Empress will probably arrive early in the spring.

SPAIN.

Rumored Shooting at the King.

MADRID, February 26—While the King was hunting yesterday a report was circulated that he had been shot at. It arose from the fatal shooting of a boy by the accidental discharge of a keeper's gun.

RUSSIA.

A Gossip's Banishment—The Governor-Generalship of St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb 26—The cause of the banishment of Countess Hendrickoff, wife of one of the Masters of Ceremony at the Imperial Court, is reported to be because she had said in case the Empress should die the Emperor would probably marry Princess Dalgorongi.

The office of Governor-General of St. Petersburg is to be superseded by a commission of supreme control under the independent direction of General Milan.

The appointment of Melikoff as Governor-General confirms the indication that the present crisis will not be made a pretext for increasing repressive measures.

UNITED STATES.

Railway Collision—The Excitement in San Francisco—Dr. Brandreth's Will.

CINCINNATI, Feb 26—Two trains collided near here last evening. The engine and two cars were ditched and the brakeman badly hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 26—The workingmen leaders' policy is to keep the agitation at a point short of violence, yet sufficiently threatening to induce an acquiescence in their desires. This may result in provoking the other side into an action that will bring about a collision. This is perhaps at present the greatest danger.

NEW YORK, Feb 26—The late Dr. Brandreth bequeathed a homestead to his wife; the Brandreth House, on Broadway, valued at four hundred thousand, to his seven daughters; the remainder, in trade marks and estates, to his six sons, on condition that they pay his widow $1,000 per month.

The *Herald's* Relief Fund now amounts to $347,000.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

is true of old coats, and months. When the former shows the first defect take a "stitch," and always keep the mouth right by using SOZODONT. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones.

cod&w

STOMACH ACHE.—We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

d&w

Q. M. O. & O. R'Y.

EASTERN DIVISION.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND February, Trains will be run on this Division as follows:—

	MAIL.	MIXED.
Leave Quebec	9 30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
" Three Rivers	12.45 P.M.	4.00 A.M.
Arrive Montreal	4.10 P.M.	9 50 A.M.
" Ottawa	9.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
" Boston	8.25 A.M.	
Leave Boston	5.30 P.M.	
" Ottawa	9 10 A.M.	
" Montreal	2 15 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
" Three Rivers	6.25 P.M.	4.15 A.M.
Arrive Quebec	9.25 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

Starnes, Love & Alden, Ticket Agents, opposite St. Louis Hotel.

For further information apply to

J. T. PRINCE,
Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent.

February 20, 1880. Lm

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's RAILROADS
—TO—
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Trains leave Montreal:

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

3.15 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

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

143 St. James Street, Montreal

JOSEPH ANGELL, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Albany, N.Y.
CHAS. C. McFALL, Agent, Montreal, P.Q.
November 18, 1879. my23-Lm

NEWS OF CITY AND DISTRICT.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Judge Loranger, Mr. Speaker Turcotte, and Mr. Edward Caron, M.P.P., are at the Russell House.

THE CAVALRY CONCERT.—Tickets and seats for this fine concert, noticed in our issue of yesterday, may be had at Capt. C. E. Hollweil's.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The Council of Public Instruction have adjourned, after considering certain proposed amendments to the education law.

MINISTERIAL.—Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Paquet returned to town from Bimouski last evening, and a Cabinet meeting was held. Another will be held to-day.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—A meeting of the Governors for this city of the College of Physicians and Surgeons takes place at Laval University this evening, to consider new by-laws for the College.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.—Edmond Trudel complains that he was fired at the night before last on Crown street by one Laberge, and the matter is now being investigated at Police headquarters.

THE WEATHER.—The remarkably mild weather of the last few days gives promise of further continuance. The streets are now in a very slippery condition, and in many instances are covered with water.

DISCHARGED.—The man Martin, falsely arrested by Constables Fournier and Delisle on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was yesterday dismissed at the Police Court, there being no evidence against him.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Thieves made an ineffectual effort to break into and steal from the store of Pierre Blais, in Crown street, the night before last. They smashed a window, but found further advance checked by an inside shutter.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER.—We have to acknowledge receipt of lithographs of this deceased Canadian statesman, copies of which are for sale at very low prices by Mr. Octave Lemieux, St. John street without.

FANCY SALE.—The sale of ladies' work, in the lecture room of the Palace street Congregational Church, will be continued this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening. A large number of useful and beautiful articles still remain.

MUSIC HALL TO-NIGHT.—Lovers of athletic sports should not miss attending the Music Hall this evening, when Professor Combe, assisted by his pupils and others, will give a grand exhibition. The performance is under the patronage of Col Strange, and the band of B Battery will attend.

INSOLVENT SALE THIS MORNING AT THE OFFICE OF JACQUES ALDEN, ESQ., PETER STREET.—F. Brunet, insolvent—The whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of a complete and staple stock of fashionable jewellery. Also, elegant fixtures—at so much in the dollar. Sale at eleven o'clock this morning.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.—It is due to its new connections with the American Union Telegraph Company that the Dominion Telegraph Company are offering the public a reduced rate to the United States of from 10 to 15 per cent. This great reduction will, no doubt, be very acceptable to the general public.

CITY COUNCIL.—Special meeting this evening at 7 30. Orders of the day.—1,231st report of the Finance Committee, on Mr. J. K. Boswell's petition to tax brewer's agents. 1,222nd report of the same committee, on Mr Pierre Bedigan's petition to diminish his assessments. 1,223rd report of the same committee (levelling Montcalm market.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Mgr. Caseau has received the honorary title of Canon of d'Aquin from Rome. On Saturday Messrs. B Desjardin, L. Tremblay, of the archdiocese of Quebec; J. Corbett, of the diocese of Charlottetown; D. McKinnon, F J Chisholm and F. Chisholm, of the diocese of Aricbat, were ordained subdeacons by the Archbishop and on Sunday were made deacons.

"YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL."—Capt. C. E Hollweil has on sale at his bookstore the *Young Ladies' Journal* for March. This issue of this excellent English fashion magazine is in every respect a very superior one. It is full of reading matter of a most interesting description, the stories, poetry, &c., being especially entertaining. In addition to the letter-press there are patterns of ladies' dresses, lace work, berlin work, bead work, &c., &c., besides the large colored fashion plates, and a mamoth sheet of patterns. Several stories are commenced in this number of the *Young Ladies' Journal*. Captain C E Hollweil has the other English and American popular magazines for the current month.

THE CASE OF DETECTIVE FOURNIER.—We have been informed that a slight error occurred in our report of the reprimanding of Detective Fournier by Judge Chauveau, which we very gladly correct. It was not sworn in Court that Fournier had prevented witnesses for the prosecution from attending, but Mr. Renaud distinctly deposed that the detective had made an attempt to compound the felony with him. The case was up before the Police Committee yesterday, when Fournier asked that before any action was taken against him by the Board, he might be allowed to furnish proof as to Renaud's credibility as a witness. Renaud, it must be remembered, is now in Montreal. The investigation will be continued on Monday.

CONCERT AND READINGS.—The Victoria Hall was well filled last evening by a highly appreciative and eager audience to enjoy the splendid treat which was prepared for them. The entertainment opened with an overture by an excellent orchestra, which was really good. Recitations were then delivered by several of the younger members, after which Mr. Doucet played a piano solo, which was well received. Mr. Gallagher's recitation was delivered in a truly elocutionary manner. The song "Le Chant D'Amour" by a lady amateur was one of the gems of the evening. The reading by Mr. E. McKenna caused immense merriment and audible smiles upon the faces of the audience. Miss O'Malley's song was received with a bumper of applause, and she had to answer to the loud demand of an encore. Mr. Trefry was as usual humorous in his recitation and received well merited applause. Mr. Sutton's reading showed the intelligent manner in which he had prepared himself. A noticeable feature in the concert was the splendid performance on that difficult instrument, the flute, by M. Delachevrotiere. The entertainment terminated with a well got up scene of volunteers in camp, with song and chorus, excellently rendered, when the audience disappeared, thoroughly satisfied with the pleasant evening they had spent.

THE TELEPHONE APPLIED TO THE DAILY NECESSITIES OF LIFE.—So rapid has been the introduction of the telephone into general use in this city, that we may expect shortly to see it considered as an article of absolute necessity in every place of business and in all residences of any pretensions. In addition to the instruments introduced by Mr. Mohr, Mr. Pope, acting for the City District and Montreal Telegraph Companies, than which there can certainly be none more reliable, has during the last month placed in various parts of the city and environs of Quebec, an almost incredible number of these instruments, both with and without the transmitters, which latter renders the telephone as near perfection as possible, and to which is attached a bell for calling those to whom the possessor of a telephone desires to speak. This transmitter may be had of course by all who desire it, but we are informed that a large number of the City District's subscribers find the simple telephone itself effectual and sufficient for ordinary household purposes. Amongst the subscribers to this telephone exchange are grocers, butchers, and other tradesmen, leading drygoodsmen on Fabrique street and other such thoroughfares, medical men, etc., besides scores of leading citizens, customers of such establishments, not only resident in the city, but also on the St. Foye and St. Louis roads, and even at Sillery and Lorette. A CHRONICLE reporter was yesterday invited to a test of the telephone, which took place in the building of the Montreal Telegraph Company, St. Peter street. The conversation was carried on between Lower Town, Benmore, the residences of Colonel Rhodes, Lorette, Sillery and other points, and was in every respect most satisfactory, messages uttered in a little above a whisper, which were scarcible audible across the room, being distinctly heard from Sillery to Lorette.

DOES your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

QUIET BABIES AND QUIET NIGHTS.—Babies who wail at night with Stomach aches are grievious rest destroyers, but the problem—how to quiet them by some wholesome medicinal agent has been solved satisfactorily, if the testimony is to be believed of those who have administered it to restless children, by the introduction of MILK OF MAGNESIA, an antacid and corrective of gastric disorders, agreeable to the palate, and far more effectual to practically soothing an infant than any narcotic would be. Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Constipation and Biliousness are among the disorders which it cures. The sanction of physicians lends additional authenticity to its claims upon public confidence.

HAMSON WAS THE STRONGEST man of his time, of that fact there can be very little doubt. The Admirable Crichton was the handsomest man of his time. Why were they handsome and strong? that is the question, and the answer is remarkable for its simplicity, they had long, thick, beautiful hair. How did they get this hair? History repeats itself, there was once a Scipio Africanus and there is now a Jones minister of militia, (not that Jones has much hair,) and you may there not have been such an article as "LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER," as well. They say the Suez Canal is merely a parody on the old one of the Pharoahs. This is doubtless good to men of little or no brains, but is genuine and successful.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(Per Dominion Line)

OTTAWA, February 26—A deputation from the Quebec Agricultural and Art Association waited upon the Minister of Agriculture this afternoon and received favorable replies to their addresses.

To-morrow Sir Alex Campbell will move that an address of congratulation be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General on the happy escape of her Royal Highness and himself from the accident of the 14th inst.

A deputation from Morrisburg will wait upon the Minister of Railways and Canals to-morrow. They will ask that the Williamsburg canal be enlarged and extended, and also that greater facilities for manufacturing purposes should be afforded.

Lady Tupper, who has been ill, is better.

Hon. Mr. Mills will, to-morrow, ask for a statement of all expenses incurred in the management of the Senate.

Mr. Casey has given notice of another Civil Service bill, and Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) will again introduce his stockbrokers' bill.

The report on the Parliamentary Printing shows the following statement as presented by the Audit Committee, who met this morning. The printing cost is as follows:—1876, $55 457; 1877, $56,647; 1878, $71,066; 1879, $64,970. But in this latter year the annual cost was only $60,703, as the printing of one volume of the census paper made the difference, and in 1878 the return of the general elections had to be printed.

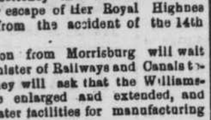
MEDICAL HALL.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL, 16, FABRIQUE STREET, may be found a very large and well assorted Stock of

Brushes,
Combs,
Sponges,
Sponge Bags,
Perfumes,
Pomades,
Cosmetiques,
Powder Boxes,
Toilet Soaps,
Hand Mirrors, and other Toilet accessories of good quality and low prices.

RODERICK McLEOD.

February 9, 1880.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

January 28, 1880 Lm

Pacific Mail S.S Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA,
JAPAN, CHINA, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, Northern and Southern California and Arizona.

Steamers sail from New York on the 20th and 30th of each month, carrying passengers and freight for San Francisco.

Through Emigrant Tickets to *New Zealand* and *Australia* sold at greatly reduced Rates. Circulars giving full information regarding the climate, soil and products of these two countries and the prospects for settlers free on application.

REDUCED RATES FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO:
CABIN, $75. STEERAGE, $35.

For passage or information in regard to routes apply to the Company's Passenger Department,

257, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
February 25, 1880 feb18-Fm

MUSICAL

Classical Chamber Concerts at Ottawa.

THE FIRST OF THESE DELIGHTFUL Musical entertainments, under the management of Mr. Harrison, the well-known Pianist, took place in St. James' Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday last. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor-General and suite, and the principal musical people of the City. The instrument used by Mr. Harrison on the occasion was a New York Weber, which the *Citizen* and *Free Press* describe as possessing marvelous power, sweetness and brilliancy of tone.

The *Free Press*, speaking of the piano, says "No other instrument has done so much to popularize the noblest works of the great masters, and as a substitute for an Orchestra it has no equal."

183, St. James Street,
Montreal, Nov. 1st, 1879.

CALIXTA LAVALLE, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—Knowing that as an eminent pianist and teacher you are acquainted with the merit of the leading Pianos of the present day, and as several of these claim the first position, will you kindly give us your opinion of the merits of each, regarding *tone, power* and perfection of mechanism, and in your opinion which is best adapted for the Concert or Drawing-Room, and why is it that Weber is now so generally preferred by the leading musicians, artists and vocalists of the present age.

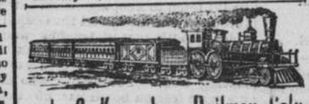
Yours truly,
NEW YORK PIANO CO.,
Wholesale Agents for
Albert Weber.

Quebec, November 3, 1879.

Gentlemen,—Amongst all the leading pianos which I have seen I consider that the New York Weber holds the first place. Its predominant qualities are: *Elasticity of touch, powerful, pure* and *sympathetic tone*, and total absence of that metallic ring so often met with in the pianos of other celebrated makers, and which is sought for in order to give a transitory and deceptive brilliancy to the instrument. Take it all in all the Weber is the Piano which every *artist* will choose in preference to all others on account of the sterling qualities above mentioned, and there is no doubt that when generally known in this Dominion it will assume that leading position among our artists and wealthy musical people that it has now in the United States and the musical centres of Europe.

I remain,
very truly yours,
CALIXA LAVALLEE.

January 29, 1880. dec19Lm



Levis & Kennebec Railway Co'y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the HEAD OFFICE of the Levis & Kennebec Railway Company HAS BEEN REMOVED from St Joseph, Beauce, to the City of Quebec, and is temporarily fixed at the Office of Messrs. IRVINE & PEMBERTON, Union Bank Buildings.

LAWRENCE LYNCH,
Acting-Secretary.

WILLM. G. WYATT,
President
L & K. Railway Co.

February 5, 1880. tf

COOK'S OWN
UNRIVALLED
FOR
PURITY & STRENGTH
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MASSICK, WOODS & Co
QUEBEC
BAKING POWDER

For Sale by all Grocers.
February 4, 1880. Bm

JOHN CLARK, Jr. & CO.'S

M. E. Q.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
AT THIS THREAD IS the only MAKE in the CANADIAN MARKET that RECEIVED an AWARD —AT THE— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION —FOR— Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish

Wholesale Trade supplied by
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
1 & 3 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL

January 29, 1880. nov25'78

VICK'S
ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

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January 16, 1880.

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Of Steamships

Running in connection with the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

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Mississippi	2,250	Borussia	2,150
Teutonia	2,150	Brooklyn	3,500
St. Louis	2,000	Montreal, Build'g	3,200
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Date of Sailing from Portland:
QUEBEC.....March 5th.

Rates of Passage for the Winter Months:

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For Freight or Passage, apply to, in London, Bowring, Jamieson & Co 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Wilson, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal, and

WM. M. MACPHERSON,
Commercial Chambers,
92, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

February 24, 1880. jan1

February 6, 1880. au.6-Lm-co

THE RUSSELL HOUSE
OTTAWA.
James A. Gouin, Proprietor,
—IS THE—
Favorite Resort of the Leading Public Men of the Dominion Attending the Annual Sessions of Parliament,

Ministers of the Crown, Senators, Members of Parliament and Public Officials, as well as of those having business with the various Departments of the Government. It is also the headquarters of those having dealings with the princely Lumber Manufacturers in the great Pine Valley, of which Ottawa is the acknowledged centre.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE being central, almost abutting on the magnificent PARLIAMENT and DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—the pride of the Country—is thus conveniently situated for those visiting the City on public business. But the location is also everything that could be desired alike for the man of business and the man of pleasure. A few minutes' walk brings the guest of the Hotel within reach, not only of all the principal business resorts, but also of the most splendid Mountain and Valley Scenery that can be seen anywhere, as also of the two almost unrivalled Waterfalls—The Chaudiere and the Rideau—and of the extensive Manufacturing Establishments and Depots of the leading Lumbermen. But, besides the beautiful scenery which, it may be mentioned, includes the magnificent Ottawa and two of its grand tributaries—the Rideau and the Gatineau—there is in the immediate neighborhood beautiful Lakes and apparently never-ending woods, which afford opportunities for the finest Fishing and Shooting that can be obtained on the Continent.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE affords excellent accommodation for 300 guests; its table is abundantly supplied with Viands of the choicest description in season, and nothing is left undone to make every visitor feel comfortable and "at home."

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THE RUSSELL HOUSE is regarded as a sort of 'Change, as well as Hotel, in Ottawa. There the guest is brought into contact with leading men of every walk in life—the politician, the lawyer the physician, the merchant, the public official—the Reading Room and Office presenting a lively appearance at nearly all hours from the business there being transacted, or the conversations proceeding on the social, the political and the commercial questions of the day.

January 31, 1880.

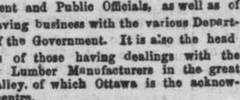
IRISH RELIEF FUND

CONTRIBUTORS MAY SEND THE amount of their Subscriptions to either of the Treasurers, viz.:—

A. H. White, T. LeDroit, or Owen Murphy,

At the respective Offices of these Gentlemen.
City Papers please copy.
January 28, 1880.

G. T. R. FERRY.



On and after the 15th instant the Ferry Steamer will

LEAVE

QUEBEC.	LEVIS STATION.
A.M.	A.M.
7.15 Express to Halifax.	7.40 Market Train from E. du Loup and Mail from the West.
8.30 Mixed to Richmond and Mail to River du Loup.	P.M.
P.M.	3.45 Mail from River du Loup.
6.30 Market Train to River du Loup & Mail to the West.	

Weather and Ice permitting.

Intermediate Trips for Freight.
January 15, 1880.

KAOKA.

January 13, 1880. Bm

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

FOR SALE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF Old Newspapers, Exchanges, etc etc.

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OFFICE OF THIS PAPER
December 18, 1879.

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NOTICE.

WITH THE VIEW OF DIMINISHING the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

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THE
CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED,

BETWEEN NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR.

From Pier 40 N. R., New York.

Bothnia.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
Gallia.....Wednesday, March 3
Parthia.....Wednesday, March 10
Algeria.....Wednesday, March 17
Scotia.....Wednesday, March 24
Abyssinia.....Wednesday, March 31
Scythia.....Wednesday, April 7
Parthia.....Wednesday, April 14
Gallia.....Wednesday, April 21
Bothnia.....Wednesday, April 28

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Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

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For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
Agent.

February 21, 1880.

TEAS! TEAS!!

New Crop
1880.

TO PROCURE THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
—GO TO—
A RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT,
Gives the BEST VALUE for LEAST MONEY.

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11 & 13, St. John Street.

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Is under the Personal Management of a Professional TEA-TASTER.

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234 Half-Chests Good Sound Uncoloured Japan, 30. per lb., worth 50c.

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Those who want a really good TEA at little money should try

The Surprise Tea, at 50c. per lb.

The quality of which will surprise all who try it being Strong and full flavoured.

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The Famous 60c. Tea,

A Blending of carefully Selected Chinese and Indian (Assam) Teas.

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Assam, Souchong and Congou, Pekoe, Orange Scented, Pekoe Flowery.

And other Special Varieties of Choice TEAS at unusual Low Prices.

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11 & 13, St. John Stree.

A. WATTERS

January 7, 1880.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

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35th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN IS A large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

London Art-Union—Dawson & Co.

Tenders for Debentures—E G Conklin.

White Shirtings and Cottons—Fyfe, Wright & Leitch.

Insolvent Act of 1875—Wm Walker.

Rock Phosphates!—S S 149, Deacon's Advertising Offices, London.

Windsor Hotel, Montreal—Andrew Allan.

Sterling Silver Jewellery!—G Seifert.

Marsden & Co's Manhattan Feed!—W G Mountain.

Music Hall—Concert and Tableau.

Auction Sale of Stationery—J E Dery & Co.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—Thos Davidson.

Cod-liver Oil and Lime—Dr Wilbor.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

Giles' Lutheran Iodide Ammonia.

A GOOD THING.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilised world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price, 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents.

February 16, 1880. 11y28-Lm-daw

MANITICO is one of those odd names which has been adopted for White Shirtings, it is now sold all over the Dominion, and for Strength, Softness and Brilliancy it surpasses Horrockesses; it is now kept by nearly every Merchant in Quebec. If Ladies will give it a trial they will never buy any other make.

☞ Ask for MANITICO FINE SHIRTING

April 26, 1879 Lm.aoeat

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1880.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary; the Obstruction Resolution; Parnell's Instructions—Hartmann.

(Per Montreal Line.)

LONDON, February 26—This evening in the House of Lords, the seed potatoes bill was read the third time.

The House of Commons to-day was crowded. Sir S. Northcote moved the following resolution:—"That whenever a member was named by the Speaker or Chairman of the Commons as disregarding the authority of the chair, or abusing the rules of the House, by obstructing business, the Speaker should put a motion without debate or amendment or adjournment, that such member be suspended during the remainder of that day's sitting, and if a member be thrice suspended in one session, the third suspension be for one week, after which the motion may be made for a continuance of the suspension; but a suspended member will have the right to be heard in reply to such motion; Lord Hartington supported the resolution and said attention had been too long delayed.

A Paris correspondent denied that Hartmann confessed he was engaged in an attempt on the Czar's life.

The debate on obstruction resolutions in the House of Commons was adjourned on motion of Mr. Showan, Home Ruler. The Government will propose that it be resumed to-morrow.

The *Standard* is informed that in consequence of a telegram from Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Home Ruler, has resolved to disregard the wishes of the moderate Home Rulers and oppose the utmost resistance in detail to the obstruction resolutions.

GERMANY.

Reports Contradicted.

BERLIN, February 26—Telegrams from St. Petersburg deny the truth of the rumors of fresh revolutionary attempts in St. Petersburg and incendiarism in various parts of Russia.

FRANCE.

Arrest of a Prussian Officer.

PARIS, February 26—A Prussian officer has been arrested while taking views of Bessan redoubt; he was conveyed to Rheims.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial Family—The Winter Palace Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb 26—A semi-official statement says no member of the Imperial family has removed to other apartments since the explosion. The Emperor informed the Empress of the explosion the day after it occurred. No arrests have been made in the Winter Palace except of workmen occupying the room where the explosion occurred. Dynamite was in all probability brought to the Palace in small quantities by a pretended carpenter, who had been working in the Palace since September, and who is now supposed to have been a mechanical engineer. After having sent away his fellow-workmen, this individual made final preparations, ignited a slow match and quitted the Palace. The two other carpenters still in custody are more or less suspected. The reports of wholesale arrests in St. Petersburg are unfounded.

UNITED STATES.

The Panama Canal—Poisoned by Coal Gas—Parnell, etc.

NEW YORK, February 26—DeLesseps this evening made a public address in French on the Panama Canal scheme. He said he would have abandoned his project had not the eminent engineers who accompanied him to the Isthmus approved it. He said this movement is purely commercial, and the United States has an opportunity of taking half the stock and having practically a controlling interest from the outset; he felt perfectly confident of being able to overcome all the engineering difficulties and complete the work at less expense than had been estimated. Mr. Dirks, the engineer of the North Sea (Holland) Canal, read a report of his visit to the Isthmus, and expressed his conviction of ultimate success.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb 26—This afternoon Ida Schmidt, a domestic in the house of Dr. Rosenberger, was fatally poisoned by coal gas from a heater. Dr. Rosenberger had a narrow escape from death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 26—Parnell addressed a large and enthusiastic audience tonight. $1,500 were realised from the sale of seats, besides subscriptions of several hundred dollars.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, February 27—Mark Sumner, a Baptist Minister, has been sentenced to six years in Albany, N.Y., penitentiary for forging pension papers.

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Insurrection—More Surrenders.

HAVANA, February 26—The political excitement has entirely subsided. The insurrection remains confined to the extreme east of the Island. Since the 17th three rebel chiefs, Rojasand and the brothers Cayos and Hijinio Peres, with 200 men, have surrendered.

Sheriff Sales in the District of Quebec.

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1880.

David Rickaby vs Mary MacNair.—An emplacement in the parish of St. Rochs of Quebec, St. Francois street, 50 feet in front, by 50 feet in depth, with a wooden house and stable. To be sold in the Sheriff's office on the 27th February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Robert Smith vs John O'Mally—An emplacement in the Town of Levis with a wharf 39 feet in front by 46 feet in depth, with wooden house. To be sold at the church door of Notre Dame de la Victoire, on the 27th February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Thomas Trudel vs. Charles Drolet—A lot of land in the parish of St. Basile Jacques Cartier, of 4 arpents in front by an irregular depth, with two barns and outbuildings thereon. To be sold at the church door of the same parish on the 27th February, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Francois X. Guay vs Jean Bt. Gosselin—1st A lot of land in the parish of St. Romuald 58 feet front by 60 feet in depth with buildings thereon. 2nd Another lot at the same place 60 feet front by 60 feet in depth, with buildings thereon. To be sold at the church door of the same parish, on the 28th February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and BRONCHITIS use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, sold by all Druggists the world over. d&w

THE DOMINION RAILROADS.

The report of the Minister of Railways and Canals has just reached us. The works under the control of the department are, 1st Government Railways and 2nd Canals. The railways of the Dominion under the direction of SIR CHARLES TUPPER, consist of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railway. The report deals exhaustively with each of these important undertakings, taking up first the Pacific line which on leaving the Kaministiquia runs north of the lakes, Des Mille Lacs, Wabigon and Vermilion, to the river Winnipeg, which it crosses at Rat Portage, Kewvatin, the point of discharge of the Lake of the Woods. Thence it proceeds westerly to Selkirk, or the Red River, establishing definitely this portion of the line. The location of the crossing of Red River is not yet determined by the Government. On the west side of Red River, the line has been placed westward to the south of Lake Manitoba, through that province to its legitimate boundary. A branch to the city of Winnipeg has been located. As far as present measurements allow the determination of the distance, the whole length from the eastern initial point at Lake Nipissing to Fort William, Lake Superior, is put down at 565 miles, and from thence to Burrard Inlet at the Pacific Ocean, at 1,966 miles, the total being 2,531 miles. The contract for the Georgian Bay branch has been cancelled. The Eastern connection of the main line of the Canadian Pacific is a subsidized prolongation to Pembroke, to form connection with the railway systems of Ontario and Quebec Provinces. The subsidy is limited to $1,440,000, and the length of the line is fixed at 142 miles. The line from Fort William to Selkirk, 410 miles, under contract, is in different stages of completion. Between Fort William and English River 113 miles, the regular and permanent way is finished but not yet wholly ballasted. From the latter place to Eagle River the distance is 118 miles, and from Eagle River to Keewatin it is 67 miles. Work on these sections is under contract since March, 1879. From Keewatin to Cross Lake, 36 miles, the work is unusually heavy. From Cross Lake to Selkirk, 75 miles, the track has been laid and partially ballasted. More ballast, however, is needed. The engine house at Selkirk, to receive 10 locomotives, is nearly completed. Almost 100 miles of railway West of Red River, with a branch to Winnipeg, were put out to contract on the 19th of August last year. Tenders will soon be asked for on account of another 100 miles from the Western boundary of Manitoba to Bird Tail Creek. The head of the Canada Central extension is laid and ballasted to the forty-third mile and the bridging and grading has been brought to the 62nd mile. Several exploratory parties have been sent to the Eastern boundary of British Columbia to Lake Winnipeg, under special instructions, to procure all the information possible that has bearing on the country. The localities selected are those unvisited, up to this time, by men of observation and science and very little is known definitely of them. A trial location has been made to the North of Lake Nipissing. Leaving at South-East Bay, the line runs in the direction of the North-East side of the lake, and turns into the valley of the Smoke River. It then passes into the valley of the River Sturgeon. From Dog Lake East to Nepigon, and from Nepigon East to Long Lake, surveys have been made. The telegraph line between Fort William and Edmonston, with the Winnipeg branch, 1,219 miles, is in operation, though it does not work satisfactorily. Contracts have been entered into for 39,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails, with fish plates, bolts and nuts, and contracts have also been made for the transportation of 15,000 tons.

The Intercolonial line comes next under review, and the statistics in regard to it are very full. The capital expenditure on the entire work up to 30th June, 1879, is $36,317,705.04 against $36,091,065.85 of the fiscal year 1877-8. The gross earnings of the last year were $1,294,099.69 against $1,378,946.76 in 1877-8, showing a decrease of $84,847.09. The cost of working the line with maintenance is $2,010,183.22, including the balance $149,591.88 for renewals, chargeable from the outlay $543,591 88 made in 1876-7, as shown in the public accounts 1876 7, part III, p. 58. The sum of $22,804.69 in addition for renewals, is likewise brought forward from 1877-8, making a total of $168,395.03, as set forth in the public accounts 1877-8, part III. page 76, in addition to which a sum of $42,278.85 was expended in the first half of this year, making a total of $210,674.91. The excess of expenditure over revenue is $766,083.53 against $432,326.78, the excess of the previous fiscal year. The passenger traffic shews a decrease of $23,363.52. There is an increase however, of the number of passengers carried of 21,144. The freight traffic has decreased 11,849 tons. The Western cattle trade is on the increase. The winter ocean traffic from Halifax was promptly despatched. The through traffic has been tolerably well maintained, but local trade, effected a good deal by the general depression, exhibits a somewhat serious diminution. Working expenses show an increase. The amount charged under this heading includes, in addition to the charges for maintenance proper, the balance of the "renewals suspense account," now closed, footing up in the aggregate to $210,674.91. The cost of works rendered compulsory by the amendment to the railway act passed last session, viz:—Alterations in the height of snow sheds and of most of the overhead bridges on the line—considerably added to the expenditure. Early in the year an enquiry was made into the working of each department, and the result proved that the force employed was in excess of the requirements of the service. The whole interior economy of the line has since been re-organized. Under the new system, the cost per annum is $852,720,58 against $1,073,567.14. The changes effected were not completed in sufficient time to affect the cost within the fiscal year just closed. The number of employees has been reduced from 2,370 to 1,910. 690 miles of the road are laid with steel rails. With reference to the Windsor Branch, the Minister states:—

"The Windsor Branch, 32 miles long, extending from Windsor junction to Windsor was maintained by the Department, and worked by the Annapolis Railway Company, to the 24th September, 1877, when by Order in Council No 14,181, 25th July, 1877, it was handed over to the Western Counties Railway Company, conditionally on the line of this Company being extended from Annapolis to Yarmouth, a distance of 82 miles. In the agreement made with the Western Counties Railway, dated 6th September, 1877, this transfer was contingent on the extension of the line to Yarmouth, being completed by the 1st October, 1879, and it was stipulated that if not so completed, the Company would give up peaceable possession of the branch. Complaints were repeatedly forwarded to the Department that the traffic had been so worked as to derange the business of the Western section of Nova Scotia. It was represented that delay, loss and inconvenience had been entailed on the community by the persistency in working the traffic, as if the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and the Windsor Branch were two distinct unconnected enterprises, much additional cost being caused by the transfer of passengers and freight from the one system to the other, and that efforts had been made to induce the Companies to do away with these complicated arrangements, but without success. Accordingly, as the Western Counties Railway had failed to fulfil their engagements with regard to the completion of the line, the section between Digby and Annapolis being unfinished, and according to the report of the engineer, 7th September, 1879, an expenditure at least of $341,649 was necessary to complete the grading only, and the Company in their correspondence plainly admitting their inability to complete the line without pecuniary assistance, it was resolved to demand from the Western Railway Company the re-transfer of the Windsor branch. Possession accordingly was taken of this branch in December, 1879. Arrangements have been made with the Annapolis Railway Company terminable by a month's notice to the effect, that the permanent way and buildings shall be maintained by the Department; the line to be worked by the Annapolis Railway Company, who will receive all monies for the passenger and freight traffic, and who will make all payments excepting for maintenance, which will be met by the Department, to which one-third of the gross receipts will be paid over. An agreement has been made for the transfer of the Pictou Branch, 52 miles in length, to the Halifax and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company, upon the Company completing the construction of the line from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso, 82 miles, and likewise establishing a ferry between the main shore and the Island of Cape Breton at the terminus of the Railway. The conditions are further that the Pictou Branch, and the line of the Railway Company from New Glasgow to the Gut of Canso be kept in thorough condition and that daily trains be regularly run. In default the Railway and Ferry shall become the property of the Nova Scotia Government free from incumbrance, under the like condition of equipping and operating the line on a tariff accepted by the Government of the Dominion. In event of failure on the part of the Nova Scotia Government satisfactorily to work the line, the whole property shall revert to the Dominion Government."

The capital amount of the Prince Edward Railway, at the close of the year amounted to $3,450,048.75, as against $3,409,919.70 for the year ending June 30th, 1878. This increase of over forty thousand dollars represents the expenditure on extension of the Souris breakwater. The working expenses were $223,313.12, an increase of $1,713.63 over the year preceding. The total receipts are $125,855.91, a decrease as compared with those of 1878 of $10,043.69. The passenger traffic exhibits a decrease in receipts of $6,542.67, and in the number carried 6,382 persons. Freight traffic shows a decrease in receipts of $5,301.02, and in tonnage of 255 tons. The entire loss in working the road has been $97,457.21 up to the 30th June, 1879. 1,034 tons, equivalent to 13 miles of steel rails, have been laid between Charlottetown and Summerside, of which 284 tons were laid during the past fiscal year. The stock of rails on hand, 1,466 tons, is sufficient to maintain the permanent way.

We must refer to the canal portion of the report at another time, the pressure on our columns preventing the subject being dealt with to-day, in the way we would wish.

LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

We are happy to be able to announce that a full and complete survey of the whole of this line to Lake St. John has been decided upon, and is now being carried out. One party of Engineers left for the woods some days ago, and will be followed on Monday next by two others. The first party will endeavor to improve upon the line surveyed some years ago in the valley of the Metabetchouan, another will make a new survey from St. Raymond by way of the valley of the River Batiscan, and the third will start from Lake St. John working south to meet the last named. All the parties will be in charge of experienced engineers. We are glad to see this evidence of life and vigor in this important enterprise, which will soon, we hope, be carried to a successful termination, opening up an immense country to colonisation.

THE PORT SIMPSON ROUTE.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Witness* sent the following on Wednesday. The route referred to is that which has been advocated through our columns for some time:—"There was laid on the table of the House yesterday extensive correspondence, reports, &c., relating to the Port Simpson route. The most important document is a report made on the subject to the Minister of Railways and Canals, by Mr. Sandford Fleming. In this report Mr. Fleming says that all doubts are now removed as to the possibility of a good practical railway line from the neighborhood of Edmonton, by way of Peace River and the valley of the River Skeena to Port Simpson. The coast examinations went to show that at Port Simpson a harbor exists which is probably unequalled in British Columbia. This route would be from 160 to 190 miles longer than the Burrard Inlet route, but it would pass through the Peace River country. It would be cheaper than the Burrard Inlet route, were a branch built from the latter to connect with the Peace River district. It is suggested that further enquiry may develop a still shorter route to Port Simpson. The climate is reported as favorable, and Port Simpson is said to possess natural advantages. Were this route adopted, it would become an important place. Appended are extracts from letters written by the Rev. D. M. Gordon as to the climate, &c."

THE PRESENT SPIRIT OF TRADE.

The last number of the *Timber Trades Journal* says:—

After the severe winter we have had here, it would scarcely surprise anybody if the Baltic ports opened somewhat earlier than the average time, for the thaw set in at home even before the wind went to the south-west, and there have been various reports in our columns of shipping places usually ice-bound at this season being already navigable, or kept open by steam power, so as to admit of a certain measure of traffic, and therefore easily to be converted, when the general thaw begins abroad, into thoroughfares of trade, perhaps two or three weeks earlier than could otherwise be counted on.

With reference to the requirements of the trade in this country, the readers of this Journal will have noticed that nearly all our provincial correspondents for months past have dwelt on the diminished supply and the difficulty of obtaining remunerating prices for that which did come forward; and the total deficiency of importation last year was shown by the Government returns to be over 668,000 loads in comparison of the year before, with a still greater disparity between it and 1877. It would be waste of time to recapitulate here the reasons for this enormous falling off in trade. The great bank failures of 1878 had much to do with it. Trade was shaken to its foundations, manufacturers one after another closed their works, and merchants were afraid to buy, because they saw no chance of selling without a loss. If they did a credit business whom should they trust? if a ready money trade, the time had arrived when buyers would only part with their cash for goods that were sold at a sacrifice of profit on the importation. Besides, many large trading firms were out of the markets, and had disappeared altogether.

It is well known that London was an exception to the general rule. So far from circumscribing the timber trade, in sympathy with the rest of the country, it extended it, though probably the London direct importers had very little to do with the large excess over the previous year. It was chiefly sent here on consignment to take the chance of the market because there was no demand for it at the outports or no disposition to sell it there at the usual six months' credit. At all events, London imported something like 100,000 loads more in the Surrey Dock alone than it did in 1878, as may be ascertained by turning back to page 40 of our issue for the 17th January. The actual increase on the tonnage of timber ships over the previous year was 70,636 tons, and all importers are well aware that vessels of 300 tons and upwards turn out on an average a load and a half for every register ton. From this it would be only fair to argue that as trade was so bad last year and the stock at the docks regarded at the commencement of it as far too heavy, we ought at least to find these 100,000 loads, if not a good deal more, a drug and impediment in the London market now.

The best way to deal with this question is to begin with the figures, and fortunately for our purpose they are no farther off than our last number. There we learn that this time last year the quantity of European deals, battens, and ends amounted to 5,173,100 pieces; this year the quantity is 5,081,870, or less by 91,230 pieces than last year. We see no signs of the hundred thousand loads excess there. But let us look to the American side; perhaps it will be seen in those returns. The quantity of deals, battens, and ends from America last year in the docks was stated at 2,582,630 pieces; this year there are 2,705,161, or 122,531 more than at the same period last year, against which we have to place the 91,230 pieces less from the Baltic, and the difference of this year's stock over last will be found to be 31,301 pieces. But as the entire surplus is in spruce battens, it will be a liberal allowance to take them as equal to 1,000 loads, leaving 99,000 unaccounted for in these two important sections of the dock returns. Boards, rough and prepared, form the next stock in bulk, and large figures in which to look for the undiscovered 99,000 loads. Of these, last year there were 3,705,100 pieces, and this year we find 3,374,658, or, in point of fact, less by 320,442 pieces, and if we allow three boards on an average to be equal to a batten, we have a difference less of 110,147 to set against an excess of 31,301; and it is obvious that not only has the excess of 100,000 loads imported on what was thought a heavy and a sur, charged market disappeared entirely but that the other stock remaining is even some thousands of loads less than last year, for in nearly all other descriptions of wood the quantities are diminished in somuch that we need not particularise them, as in running down the column alluded to the balance of square timber and all bulky descriptions will be found considerably on the diminishing side.

At the commencement of the year, men of the greatest experience in the business thought London was overstocked, and they looked rather gloomily at the prospect of further large importations, which actually bore down on it when prices were at their worst. "What was to be the end of all this?" people asked one another. Well, the end of it has come. The hundred thousand loads that were almost expected to lie and spoil in the docks, as some declared, have vanished entirely, nobody knows where, prices have risen, and the stock at home is less than it was twelve months ago, with a good prospect of nearly double the trade this year.

It is clear that London can take a good deal of timber next season, though no place was so well supplied last year; and the country, that was but indifferently supplied, will very naturally be open for much more than it cared to think about while the trade was in a languishing state. Therefore a lively trade will, in all probability, be done throughout the coming season, and we see no reason why it should not be done well. But we repeat that to buy in expectation that our supplies are likely to fail us would be a great mistake. At a wholesome rate of freight, and a fair profit to the shipper abroad, a great number of vessels may find employment, and a good steady trade may be established at home; but if these conditions are wanting, and an indiscriminate rush on our markets takes place, as the year advances, this will set all calculation at defiance. At present there seems no reason to anticipate such a climax; nor should we be surprised to see a shorter supply to London, and even a less demand.

Provincial importers within what may be termed the London radius, seeing timber produce so cheap and so plentiful here, gave up buying abroad and waited on this market, while, on the other hand, shippers, having scarcely another market open to them, and no one coming forward to buy, preferred sending their goods here for what they would fetch to keeping them at home through the winter, and thus supply and demand both met in London when the trade was almost at a standstill everywhere else. But things are on a different footing now. The shipper who can get his price free on board has no need to seek a market where he will have to risk something, and the country buyer will again turn his thoughts to importing when he finds he can no longer pick up his nice bargains at the London sales. Thus the trade of London may be smaller during a good season than in a bad one; all depends on the turn of the market: should the provinces cease buying free on board before the season closes and ships may yet be chartered, London will come in for what then remains for shipment abroad, and will distribute it to the world at a profit or a loss, according to the state of trade which may at that time prevail.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24—In the Senate to-day, after the usual routine proceedings,

Sir A. CAMPBELL introduced an Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Militia of Canada—Second reading on Thursday next.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

Hon. Mr. RYAN called attention to the third paragraph of the forty-third page of the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which was laid on the table of this House by the Hon. Minister of Militia, and which is as follows:—

The English ship "Turkish Empire," 1,502 tons registered tonnage, sailed from St. John, N. B., on the 6th March last, bound for Dublin, with a cargo of deals. The ship had a heavy list, and shortly after the tug left her it was found that she was too tender to carry even a small amount of sail. An effort was then made to return to port, but the ship would not answer her helm, and drifted all night before a heavy gale of wind accompanied by snow, and struck the next forenoon upon Big Duck Island, Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy. After striking the ship commenced to break up, and the survivors got to the shore on pieces of the wreck, and were kindly cared for by the only residents of the island, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. By this casualty seven lives were lost. The vessel was twenty-three years old, and was classed A 1½ in the American record. She was valued at $30,000, and the cargo was valued at $10,000.

Hon. Mr. RYAN said he read this with a view to enquire whether or not there is an inspector of outward-bound ships and cargoes at the port of St. John, N.B., and if so, from what authority such officer receives his instructions, and to whom is he responsible for the proper and efficient conduct of his duties? He said his object in putting this notice on the paper was in the interest of humanity, and with a view to seeing if something could not be done to prevent vessels putting out to sea in such an unseaworthy condition. It appeared to him a very singular thing that no official enquiry was made into the cause of the loss of the vessel. The report did not even state who the owner of the vessel was, what was the name of the master, or whether he was rescued with a portion of the crew. He wished to know whether there were officers appointed at such ports as St. John to inspect vessels and cargoes before their going to sea, and if so, what were the instructions given to such officers?

Sir A. CAMPBELL said the responsibility rested with the captain and owner of the vessel. There was no provision in the law for such inspection as the hon. gentleman referred to. The law provided for such inspection only in cases of deckloads, or for vessels wholly or partially laden with grain. An enquiry had been made into the loss of the vessel complained of. The pilot had been examined, and was acquitted of all blame. The Customs authorities had no authority to interfere with the vessel, as her load was all between decks, and her pilot deposed that the vessel was tight and the cargo was well stowed when she left port.

Hon. Mr. RYAN thought it would be advisable to amend the law so as to extend the inspection to meet such cases as this.

Hon. A. McLELLAN said the captain of the vessel was drowned.

SENATOR FABRE.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Bureau, who asked the question in the absence of Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau,

Sir A. CAMPBELL said Senator Fabre was not appointed as a representative of Canada in Paris. Some time ago he was about to visit Paris, and as negotiations were at that time pending with a view to having Canadian built vessels admitted to French ports at a lower rate of duty, Senator Fabre's services were availed of by the Government to watch the negotiations, on the understanding that his expenses would be paid.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved for copies of all correspondence between any department of the Government of Canada and Senator Fabre, together with the amount of compensation paid him for travelling and other expenses up to the present time. He thought it was objectionable to employ a member of this House on such a mission, and giving him leave of absence at a time when his duties required his presence in Ottawa. He saw by the Public Accounts that over $1,500 had already been disbursed on Senator Fabre's account.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY asked if the report that the duty on Canadian vessels entering French ports was to be reduced to two francs per ton was true.

Sir A. CAMPBELL said the Government had no special information on the question. The subject of reducing the duties on vessels from all countries entering French ports was before the Chamber of Deputies, but up to the present time no decision had been arrived at on this larger question.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned at 4 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Per Dominion Line.)

OTTAWA, February 26—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine—

Mr. J. B. ROBINSON presented the third report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. ROBINSON moved, that the time for receiving private bills be extended for ten days—Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STEPHENSON—To incorporate the St. Clair and Lake Erie Navigation Company.

By Mr. GIROUARD—Respecting the Montreal Insurance Company.

By Mr. McCALLUM—To amend the act relating to the Dominion.

By Mr. CAMERON, (Victoria,)—To incorporate the Farmer's Bank and Provident Society.

By Mr. McCARTHY—To incorporate the Niagara and Grant Island Bridge Company.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved that it be an instruction to the Joint Committee on Printing to make actual enquiry into the opening and letting of orders for departmental printing.

Mr. BLAKE said that the other day it had been promised that the Committee should report on some means of preventing similar errors as were alleged to have occurred in the future.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he would amend his resolution accordingly.

The motion as amended was then put and carried.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to further amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. The Act gave the power to the Supreme Court to amend cases brought before it if there were errors found to have been committed in the Courts below, so as to prevent cases having to be commenced *de novo*. It also gave power to the Court to hear evidence. The provisions of the Act simply gave to the Supreme Court the same powers as were possessed by the Court of Appeal in Toronto.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to amend the procedure in criminal cases and other matters connected with the criminal

(Continued on Third Page.)

Family Household Dry Goods!!

BY THE S.S. "CASPIAN" WE ARE now receiving a great variety of PLAIN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Also, to receive in a few days, by the S.S. "Circassian," a further supply of the same goods, so as to keep our stock fully assorted for the next three months.

In regard to the makes and qualities of the above PLAIN GOODS we give much time and attention to purchase only the best makes in England and the United States, consequently our customers will find many improvements in these goods, and in most cases no advance in prices; had we now to make these purchases we should have to give at least 10 per cent. more for the same goods. We pride ourselves on the genuineness of the Plain Goods we offer to the public. The names of the makers of the above will be a guarantee as to the wear, and to give satisfaction. Prices at all times are right for the same class of goods.

Cotton Goods.

White Long Cloths, twenty different makes, Shirtings, Sheetings in all widths, Pillow Cottons all widths, Quilts, Counterpanes, Muslins, Piques, Cords, &c.

LINENS.

Fine, Medium and Strong Irish Linens Lawns, Damask Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, all sizes, Napkins, Doyles, Linen Diapers, Huckabacks, Bath Towels, Linen Sheetings all widths, Ticks.

WOOLLENS.

Blankets, Welsh Flannels, Saxony Flannels all widths, Rheumatic Flannels, Flannel Sheeting 2 yards wide.

SILKS.

Bonnet's and Guinet's Black Gros Grain Silks, warranted to wear well, Bonnet's Black Satins and Black Velvets for Dresses. All the New Shades in Gros Grain Silks and Satins. The latest Novelties in Ribbons, Trimmings, Lace Goods, Flowers and Feathers.

SPECIAL.

70 Pcs. Black Brilliant Alpacas at 40 per cent. under the usual price. These goods, we think are a shade better value than those we sold last year.

800 Doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's White Handkerchiefs at 30 per cent. under usual price.

The best class of Mourning Goods of all kinds Dress-Making, Mantle-Making, Millinery in first-class style and workmanship. Orders promptly executed.

5 Per Cent. Discount for Cash!

GLOVER, FRY & Co

January 28, 1880.

A LARGE QUANTITY

—OF—

ALL WOOL DRESS MATERIALS

—AT—

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

Prices ranging from 15c. to 80c.

Colours—Blue, Brown, Drab, Grey, Plum, Cardinal.

SIMONS & FOULDS,
FABRIQUE STREET.

CREWDSON & Co.'S
CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL
WHITE COTTONS
Extra Soft Finish, for the use of Sewing Machines.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.
January 10, 1880.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THE newest and most Elegant Designs in
Necklets,
Lockets,
Bracelets,
Setts.
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S,
EUROPEAN BAZAAR,
12, Fabrique Street.
February 27, 1880.

S. J. SHAW & Co

St. John Street, Upper Town and Corner Notre Dame and Sous-le-Fort Streets, Lower Town,

GENERAL

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED:

N. Y. CLUB

SKATES

And the HALIFAX

SKELETON SKATES,

At "Bottom" Prices.

ENGLISH,
AMERICAN
and CANADIAN
WHITE SHIRTINGS & COTTONS,
AT ALL PRICES.
FYFE, WRIGHT & LEITCH,
22, FABRIQUE STREET.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY large consignment of
CORSETS!
Bought much under the regular price.
The usual price would be $1.10, but at the figure we purchased them we are able to offer them at 65c. per pair.
FYFE, WRIGHT & LEITCH,
22, Fabrique Street.
February 27, 1880.

TESTIMONIAL.

THE FOLLOWING WILL EXPLAIN itself.

CERTIFICATE.

I have made a minute analysis of the Petroleum known under the trade name of ASTRAL OIL, now for sale by Messrs. PEVERLEY & CO, and have found the following results:—

1 The combustion of the Oil does not smoke the chimney like other oils used in lamps from day to day.
2. It gives a light a great deal more brilliant
3. It emits no smell when the wick is lowered.
4. It offers no danger of explosion.
5. An equal quantity will last longer than other oil.

Quebec, 24th December, 1879.
F. A. H. LARUE,
Professor of Chemistry,
Laval University.

Sold 38c. per gallon, or 35c. per five gallons.
PEVERLEY & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS.
Office and Show Room 56, Fabrique Street.
February 10, 1880. jan30-Lm

FURS! FURS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW OFFERing the Remainder of their Valuable Stock of Furs at Reduced Prices, to Close the Season:

Ladies' Jackets, Muffs, Caps.
Gentlemen's Fur Coats, Gauntlets,
SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALOS.
Snow-shoes, Moccasins & Toboggans

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; our Prices are the Lowest in the city, taking quality into consideration.

G. R. RENFREW & CO.

December 19, 1879.

THOMAS ANDREWS,

No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET,
—IMPORTER OF—
House-Furnishing, Building and Cabinet Hardware.

NEWEST STYLE OF HALL, PARLOR, and Fancy Box Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, &c., &c.

HEATING OF BUILDINGS
with Hot Water on the most Approved Plans.

SKATES!
SKATES!
SKATES!

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF SKATES, to be sold at very low prices, comprising the Newest Patterns of
Eureka Skates,
Acme Club Skates,
Star Skeleton Skates.
—AT—
THOS. ANDREWS,
No. 1, St. John Street.
December 2, 1879. my2

JOHN HUNTER,

Copper Smith, Brass Founder &c.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF COPPER WORK for Steamboats, Mills and Factories, such as Steam Pipes, Boilers, Planished Horns for Steam Fog-Horns, Bath-Boilers and Sinnacles, Air-Vessels, and all kinds of Planished Work done as it should be.

Gun-Metals for Journals and Bearings, and all kinds of Brass Castings done with dispatch and at very low prices.

New Ends put to Boiler Tubes, rendering the Tube as good as new.

J. H. being himself a practical Metal Worker, with considerable experience in working out the various theories of Metallurgists in practice, will endeavour to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their orders.

JOHN HUNTER,

12, CUL-DE-SAC STREET,
February 2, 1880 Fm

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANnounce to his many friends, and the public in general, that he intends opening a Store in the
HAT and FUR TRADE,
About the FIRST OF MARCH NEXT, at
No. 27 BUADE STREET,
(Premises formerly occupied by Mr. W. LaRoche, Druggist,) and would respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.

JAMES C. PATERSON,
(Late of Messrs. G. R. Renfrew & Co.)
February 5, 1880. Am

ROCK PHOSPHATES!

A LONDON FIRM OF GOOD STANDING, with Branch Office in Liverpool, and in the chief district of Germany, having a first-class established connexion amongst fertiliser makers, wishes to represent a good firm of Merchants or Mine owners. Unexceptionable references. Please address S. S., 149, care of DEACON'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, 154, Leadenhall Street, London.
February 27, 1880. Ap

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
$50,000.00!
—WORTH OF—
DRY GOODS!

DAMAGED BY SMOKE AND WATER,
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY,
COMMENCING ON
Wednesday, 4th February inst.
BRUNET'S BLOCK,
No. 137, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's,
F. SIMARD.

February 3, 1880. Cm

MARSDENS & Co's
MANHATTAN FEED
FOR
Horses, Cattle, Pigs & Poultry.

ANNEXED ARE A FEW OF MANY Certificates showing the advantages in the use of this Feed.

Offices and Stables, 67 and 69 Alexander Street.
MONTREAL, Jany. 5, 1880.

Messrs. MARSDEN & Co.,

GENTLEMEN,—We have now used your Feed in our Stables for the past three months to our entire satisfaction, and we take pleasure in recommending it as a fattener and condition feeder,

Yours truly,
MONTREAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

QUEBEC, Feby. 17, 1880.

Messrs. MARSDEN & Co,

GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in recommending your Manhattan Feed for Horses. We have now been using it some three weeks and find it a very beneficial feed, and intend using it regularly for the future.

Yours truly,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
Coachman, St. Louis Hotel.

ALBION HOTEL, Quebec, 20th Feb., 1880.

Messrs. MARSDEN & Co.,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours, what I think of your Feed, I am pleased to state that I am perfectly satisfied with it, and find it all that is claimed for it; I am glad to say it has greatly improved one of my Horses, which was badly hidebound,

Yours truly,
W. KERWIN.

W. G. MOUNTAIN:
General Agent for the District of Quebec: Office: Richelieu Company's Buildings, Dalhousie Street.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
☞ Agents Wanted.—Apply to
W. G. MOUNTAIN.
February 27, 1880. L

(Continued from Second Page)

law. It would take away from the Court of Quarter Sessions the power of hearing cases of homicide and attempted homicide.

In answer to Mr. Hart,

Mr. LANGEVIN said the question of building a breakwater at Bay Fortune, P.E.I., was under consideration.

In answer to Mr. McDonald (Kings,)

Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government could not at present undertake the rebuilding of pier works at Souris River, P. E. I., but would consider the whole question at length.

The motion of Mr. Fleming for the Order in Council relating to the Order in Council prohibiting the landing of immigrants at Halifax who are not possessed of $20, was carried.

Mr. KEELER moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the act establishing the Supreme Court and amending acts. He said that last year when he had introduced the bill, he had met with the opposition of gentlemen opposite, and he had been charged with committing a practical joke. He desired to repudiate any such intention, but he was of opinion that the economy of the country demanded the abolition of the Court. He thought that there was no need of the Court, and that no person could establish any argument in favour of its maintenance. He feared that it had been established to afford positions for certain political supporters of the late Government. The cost of instituting proceedings in the Court placed its utility beyond the power of any but very rich suitors. The Court was unpopular, especially in the Province of Quebec, and he was wholly unable to see any necessity for the existing Court. He did not agree with the assertion that any attack on the Court should not be initiated without the consent of the lawyers of the House. The costs of the Court were too great; in one case he was aware the costs had amounted to $51,000, and he thought that the cases now submitted to the Court could be decided by arbitration. The cost for the administration of justice had increased unduly; in 1872 it was $318,259 and in 1879 it had increased to $597,896, and there were other incidental outlay. He said the cost of the Exchequer Court was practically useless, and was putting the country to a cost annually of $60,000. He said that now there was a proposed expenditure in relation to the Court for new buildings which would be a further tax on the country.

Mr. MACDONALD said he regretted that last year he had referred to the bill of the honorable member as a "joke;" he had no intention of giving any offence; his remark was made with the intention of conveying the impression that the bill had not been duly considered. The great basis of a Court of law should rest in the confidence of the people, and if it had not that confidence its influence would be gone. But he did not think that the Court lacked that confidence. It was a natural outcome of Confederation which required, in consequence of certain Provincial surrenders in judicial matters, that a Supreme Court should be established in the essential interests of the country. These were maintained by the Court in the highest degree, and he did not think that the decisions of the Court warranted any aspersions such as were made upon it. As to the personnel of the Court, he said the learned Judges had obtained the highest legal rank in their respective Provinces and had obtained also the confidence of the legal profession and their fellow-citizens. The selection of the Judges had been the best. As to the present Chief Justice, he thought the selection reflected the greatest credit upon the hon. member for West Durham, who made it, and his subsequent elevation was also one which gave satisfaction. He said that there was some reason, perhaps, for the objections of the Province of Quebec, but he believed that there was general confidence in the decisions of the Court. There could be no doubt that the Judges and Bar of the several Provinces were glad of the existence of the Court, which enabled them to be satisfied, that in the event of their committing any error, there was a tribunal which would remedy them. As to the case referred to, which has involved so great an outlay, he had known no particulars; and it should not be forgotten that, as to complaints which suitors made, no Court ever gave satisfaction to every suitor. That the Court was high in the opinion of legal gentlemen, he cited the fact that it was only the other day that the Privy Council had declined to accept an appeal on the ground that its decision, in a certain election case, was perfectly sound and correct. In matters in dispute between the Dominion and Provinces and *vice versa*, he was of opinion that the Court was most valuable, and he hoped the House would give a very decided vote against the bill.

Sir J. MACDONALD said the establishment of the Court was one of the national steps in the advance of the country, and he would be sorry to see it interfered with. The accident, if it had occurred, that the Court did not possess the confidence of the country would not be a permanent one. The cost of the appeals and income would not be effected by the abolition of the Court. Appeals would go to England, and the officers of the Court would have to draw their salaries or a great expense would have to be capitalised. The objections from Quebec of course were that the Judges were trained in the code prevailing, and there was perhaps some ground of objection, as there were only two head Judges on the Bench of the Supreme Court. The consideration was not a new one, and the difficulties surrounding this was one of the reasons why he had so long delayed the establishment of the Court. But now that the Court was established it should be the effort of the country to make it better. The causes of dissatisfaction should be examined, and he was sure they would easily find some means of remedying the defects of the Court if any existed. He was sure that the legal members of the House would have explained any opinions they held as to the weak point of the Court, and would have contributed by their knowledge to the solution of any problem which might be suggested as to the difficulties and objections.

Mr. KAULBACH opposed the maintainance of the Court, and said that it was not popular in this country. He said that he preferred the highest tribunal in the world—the Privy Council of England—in cases where appeals were necessary.

Mr. CAMERON, (Huron,) defended the Court and said that in the special case which had been referred to as having cost so much money, not less than $100,000 was saved to the country. He had never heard in his own Province any dissatisfaction with the Court, but he thought that if there was any it was largely due to the attacks which had been made upon it in the House by lawyers who many of them supported the Government. The Court had to be tried well, and he thought it gave satisfaction.

Mr. PLUMB also supported the Court and said he should follow the advice of the Minister of Justice in the matter. He deprecated any interference with the judiciary, or the discussion of their position in the House.

Mr. McDONNELL said he did not agree with the theory, that the Court did not give satisfaction in Nova Scotia.

Mr. CAMERON, (Victoria,) defended the Court and said it was as necessary as Parliament. He denied that the Court was unpopular in Ontario. He said it might be found that certain features required amendment; for example he thought, the delay in giving judgments might be obviated. He denied that he had ever attacked the Court and said he hoped the bill would be voted down.

Mr. BRECKEN said that he was sorry that year after year this attack on the Court was made. In his Province the Court gave every satisfaction.

Mr. HAGGART said the main objection in the country was that the Courts were too numerous, and the consequent cost of litigation too great.

After a few words from Mr. Fiset and Mr. Langevin, the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. MOUSSEAU, in resuming the debate, said the question was very important. He did not consider that the consideration of the question was at all in a revolutionary direction, it was merely the consideration of a question of public utility. He thought the Court had been proved to be of no service. He approached the matter with the greatest impartiality, and he was sorry to oppose his honorable friends, but he had always been opposed to the establishment of the Court. As to the composition of the judiciary, he had nothing to complain of. The hon. member proceeded to read from his speech, in 1875, on the subject, in which he had opposed the establishment of the Court and had argued that it involved a useless expenditure. His opinion was unchanged to-day. He said that the usefulness of the Court had never been established, and dissented from the view that the Court was a natural crown of the establishment of Confederation. No Province had ever asked for the Court, and he thought it was wrong to needlessly establish new tribunals, as Provincial Courts was under the British North America Act Federal Courts. The establishment of the Court was both useless and a culpable waste of money; that such was the case had been decided by the Supreme Court itself. There was no satisfaction felt with the Court in the Province of Quebec. He was aware that there was no objection to the Judges on general grounds, nor to the general working of the Court, but the general sense of the country was that it was useless as an establishment. He read extracts from letters to show that in various Provinces the Court was not so popular. No complaints have ever been made as to the Courts of the country, and no application had ever been made for the establishment of the Court. He hoped the bill would be passed.

Mr. BLAKE said the chief objection raised was that there were so many inferior Courts, which could be had recourse to before the Supreme Court was reached. This only strictly applied to Ontario and Quebec, and it had been hoped that the Provinces would in time abolish their intermediate Courts of Appeal. In Ontario the Courts of the first instance settled about 1,500 cases. The appeals only numbered some 25 or 30 per year, and the appeals to the Supreme Court only about seven to ten. Therefore, the appeals were very small. But he could not shut his eyes to the fact that it was a great safeguard for suitors in Courts of first instance to know that the Judge's decisions were liable to review, and this also caused Judges to be careful. The cost of litigation had been greatly reduced since the Supreme Court had been established. An appeal to the Privy Council cost at least $5,000, and if there had been delay in judgments they were not so great as the delay in an appeal to the Queen in Council. All the advantages for suitors were on the side of an Appellate Court in Canada. He thought that the Supreme Court might take the books from the Court below without reprint. He regretted that the Court had not without Parliamentary action established an extra term. He advocated the adoption of the system of delivering judgments in force in the Privy Council, in which such arrangement were made that prevented judicial *obita dicta*. He thought the attack on the Supreme Court was outraging the rights of law-making of the country. If they could make laws they should be able to interpret them. Judges in England, he was of opinion, did not understand the principle of the Federal constitution of Canada. The principles of the Supreme Court lay at the foot of the Federal constitution. The member for Bagot (Mr. Mousseau,) had said that his Province was satisfied with the present state of affairs, but it was not long since it was not. Another most important duty of the Court was the settlement of the controverted election disputes. Another important function of the Court was in the matter of claims against the Crown. These alone established the need of the Court. In many cases this Court could save on a single case more than the Supreme Court could for years. He held that any defects of the Court were not consequent on any important fruit of the establishment. The hon. member concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. GIROUARD said that the Supreme Court was not calculated to advance the cause of justice for the Province of Quebec. He said the member from West Durham was wrong in supposing the Privy Council was not competent to deal with the French law; they were constantly called on to hear cases from St. Lucia and the Channel Islands. He was prepared to see the Court abolished, but he was also prepared to vote for the rejection of the bill, in order to give the Court a further trial.

Mr. WELDON defended the Court.

Mr. DALTON McCARTHY agreed with many of the remarks of the member from West Durham. Yet only three constitutional cases had as yet come before the Supreme Court; the decisions in these cases had not given satisfaction and they were appealed to the Privy Council. In regard to the Queen's Counsel case, particularly, two sets of opinions prevailed. Grave doubts often exist regarding the constitutionality of acts which come before Parliament. Before these acts were passed, they should be declared upon by the Supreme Court. He hoped this discussion would prove beneficial to the Court and the public.

Mr. MILLS spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. BOULTBEE said he thought Appeal Courts tended to increase litigation and induce judges of lower courts to become careless in giving judgments. Still he should vote for the amendment.

Messrs Langevin, Desjardins, Brehard and Landry spoke, when the question was put on Mr. Blake's amendment which the following result—yeas 148, nays 29.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Angers, Anglin, Arkell, Baby, Bain, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beauchesne, Bechard, Benoit, Bergin, Bell, Blake, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourassa, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Burnham, Burpee (St. John,) Burpee (Sunbury,) Cameron (Huron,) Cameron (Victoria) Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chandler, Charlton, Cimon, Cockburn (Muskoka,) Colby, Connell, Costigan, Coughlin, Courtier, Daly, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desaulniers, Doull, Drew, Dugas, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fleming, Flynn, Gault, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gillmor, Girouard (Jacques Cartier,) Girouard (Kent,) Gunn, Guthrie, Hackett, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Holton, Houde, Huntington, Hurteau, Jackson, Jones, Killam, Kilvert, Kery, Kirkpatrick, Kranze, Lane, Langevin, Laurier, Longley, Macdonald (Kings,) Macdonald (Victoria, B.C.), McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), McDonald (Victoria, N.S.), MacDonnell (Lanark), MacDonnell (Inverness), Mackenzie, McMillan, McCallum, McCarthy, McCuaig, McGreevy, McInnes, McIsaac, McKay, McLennan, McRory, Malouin, Masson, Methot, Mills, Muttart, Ogden, Oliver, Patterson (Brant), Perrault, Pickard, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Shelburne), Robinson, Rogers, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Royal, Ryan (Marquette,) Rymal, Scriver, Shaw, Skinner, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snowball, Sproule, Stephenson, Tasse, Thompson (Cariboo), Thompson (Haldimand), Tilley, Trow, Tupper, Valles, Wallace (Norfolk), Weldon, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wiser, Wright, Yeo.—Total 148.

NAYS:—Messrs. Bergeron, Bourassa, Coupal, Cuthbert, Daoust, Dumont, Fiset, Fortin, Gigault, Grandbois, Kaulbach, Keeler, Landry, Larue, Little, Masson, Merner, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Olivier, Ouimet, Rinfret, Routhier, Rykert, Tellier, Vanasse, Wallace (York), White (Hastings).—Total 29.

Mr. MACKENZIE asked when the budget speech would be delivered, and when the estimates would be brought down.

Mr. TILLEY—About the middle of next week.

The House adjourned at 11.15.

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

(Per Montreal Line)

HALIFAX, February 26—Lieut.-Governor Archibald opened the Nova Scotia Legislature at 4 p.m, with the following speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have great pleasure in meeting you again in general assembly. I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fair measure of prosperity which prevails in the Province. A harvest more than usually plentiful and distinguished by the abundant growth of crops, which for many years had been cultivated under great disadvantages and with little success, has given encouragement and comfort to a large class of our people who derive their living from agricultural pursuits. Our fisheries have been moderately successful, and the business in coal, lumber and shipping has began to be favorably affected by the revival of trade which has been to so large an extent experienced in the neighboring countries. Our population as a whole have reason to be thankful for the share of the blessings of life which has fallen to their lot.

The addresses passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively on the subject of the finances of the Province and of the share which was claimed by Nova Scotia of the Fishery Award were duly transmitted by me to His Excellency the Governor-General. The representations which were then made by both these Houses on these subjects have been diligently seconded by the efforts of my ministers, who have lost no opportunity of pressing upon the Government of the Dominion the necessity which exists for some improvement in our financial condition.

During the recess my Government availed itself of the powers given to the Legislature at its last session, to guarantee the debentures of the Western Counties Railway Company to an amount which was deemed sufficient to complete the line of railway between Digby and Yarmouth, with steam ferry accommodation to Annapolis. The interests of the province were protected by carefully considered provisions in the contract under which the works were executed, and by such securities being taken as will doubtless save the country from loss under the guarantee. The documents and correspondence relating to this important subject will be laid before you without delay. I regret to have to say that after the road had been placed in fair working order its operation was suspended in consequence of new complications having arisen. I am not without hopes, however, that arrangements will be effected by which the new railway between Yarmouth and Digby will be re-opened, and the completion and efficient operation of the whole line between Halifax and Yarmouth secured on a more satisfactory basis than has his hitherto existed. Under the act of last session relating to the Eastern Railway extension, work was resumed by the Company engaged in the enterprise, and by the opening of the railway to Antigonish in the course of last summer very considerable facilities were given for travel and trade. Although even on that part of the line the railway was not completed between Antigonish and the Strait of Canso, the progress made was not such as could have been desired. You will be asked to consider measures framed with a view to the adoption of a more vigorous policy in regard to that great public work, and one that will secure its completion in the course of the ensuing summer.

I have forwarded to Her Majesty the Addresses passed respectively by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly, touching the proposal to alter the Provincial constitution by abolishing the upper branch. Her Majesty's Government have not thought fit up to this time to sanction the proposal, but correspondence on the subject has not yet been brought to a close.

The Council of Public Instruction has also reorganised the system of school inspection which has for many years existed in the Province, effecting a retrenchment in the outlay for that service while increasing the efficiency with which it was conducted.

During the recess the counties have entered upon the sphere of municipal action prepared for them by the act of last session. So far the system seems to have met with the general acceptance which might have been expected to attend a measure enlarging the powers and privileges of the people by placing under their immediate control the management of county affairs.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The public accounts for the past year and also the estimates for the current year will be laid before you at an early day. You will find, I trust, that the system of rigid economy in the public service by the estimates of last year has been adhered to as closely as possible.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

In relation to the Courts of Justice in the Province, you will be asked to adopt legislation to increase their efficiency and to simplify the system of procedure.

I am quite sure you will give to the measures which will be submitted to you the careful attention and consideration which the people have a right to expect from gentlemen charged with the promotion and protection of their interests and welfare.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. d&w

2000 Druggists

Have signed the following remarkable paper, the signatures of which can be seen at our office Messrs. SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21, Platt Street, New York:

GENTLEMEN:

"For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters *Physicians and the Public prefer*

'BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER'

to all others.

We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence *They are Superior to all other Porous Plasters or Medicines for External use."*

February 6, 1880. dec4,'79-Fm-co

DR. CODERRE'S

INFANTS' SYRUP

PREPARED BY

DR. J. EMERY CODERRE,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

"THE INFANTS' SYRUP" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the "Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College." This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants in cases such as Colics, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c.

THE BEST AND SAFEST SOOTHING SYRUP IN USE.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup has been used by many of our leading Physicians, and in our best families for over 30 years with marked success and satisfaction.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by R. McLeod, J. E. Burke, P. Mathie, J. Vernier, P. F. Rinfret, O. Poivin & Co., Quebec O. J. Dion, Point Levis. W. E. Brunet & Co. Wholesale Agents for Quebec.

SPRUCINE!

A DEFINITE PREPARATION OF

SPRUCE GUM, WILD CHERRY & HOARHOUND.

One of the most reliable preparations yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Taken with Cod Liver Oil in the first stages of Consumption, it will be found invaluable.

The well-known medicinal properties of SPRUCE GUM, WILD CHERRY AND HOARHOUND, as curative agents in diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are too widely known to need further comment. Suffice it to say, that SPRUCINE is a positive combination of the THREE, scientifically put together in the form of an agreeable and palatable Elixir.

In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where *Cod Liver Oil* is recommended, a dose of SPRUCINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the administration of the *Oil*, and largely promote its efficiency.

SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

For sale by R. McLeod, J. E. Burke, P. Mathie, J. Vernier, P. F. Rinfret, O. Poivin & Co., Quebec; O. J. Dion, Point Levis. W. E. Brunet & Co., Wholesale Agents for Quebec.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

MONTREAL.

November 7, 1879. Fm

GREAT ADVANTAGES

WILL BE OFFERED IN A FEW DAYS BY

Messrs. BELAND, GARNEAU & CO.,

Having to REMOVE NEXT MONTH to their New Premises in the Building of the Young Men's Christian Association,

A COMPLETE CLEARING OUT SALE OF THEIR STOCK will be held, as will be further announced shortly.

BELAND, GARNEAU & CO.,

No. 117, ST. JOHN STREET, (Near the Gate).

February 24, 1880 nov18-Fm

Wanted,

FOR THE 1st MAY NEXT, A YOUTH of 17 or 18, for the Hardware business. Must have a knowledge of Book-Keeping and speak both languages. References required. Address, in applicant's handwriting,

M. K. D,

"CHRONICLE" Office.

February 25, 1880. Fp

Just Received:

—AT—

HEAD-QUARTERS,

24 & 26 Mountain Hill.

A NEW SUPPLY OF ENGLISH AND American Stationery and Fancy Goods; also, the following Journals and Magazines:—

London Journal,
Boys of England,
Family Herald,
Young Ladies' Journal,
Wedding Bells,
Young Ireland,
Temple Bar,
Journal des Modes,
Chambers' Journal,
Champion Journal, &c., &c.

We have also received a new supply of the world celebrated Rock Crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, of which we are the sole Agents for Quebec.

WRIGHT & CO.

February 23, 1880.

ON HAND

A STOCK OF COAL,

—OF—

EVERY SORT AND SIZE!

GEORGE M. WEBSTER & CO.,

95, Dalhousie Street.

February 25, 1880.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate!

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amendments.

In Re,

E. H. NESBIT,

An Insolvent.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, AT THE Offices of WURTELE & LORTIE, Dalhousie Street, Quebec, on

Monday, the 1st day of March, 1880,

That VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the above Estate, with the Dwellings, &c., thereon erected, as follows:—

1st.—That certain lot of land situate in Scott Street, St. Lewis Suburbs, containing thirty-five feet in front by seventy-two feet in depth, with the Brick and Stone House and other buildings thereon erected, and known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for Montcalm Ward as number 4,385, subject to an annual rent of $1 per annum to the Ursuline Nuns, and to an emphyteotic rent of $12 per annum to the heirs Tessier.

2nd.—Another lot adjoining the above, containing forty feet in front by sixty feet in depth, circumstances and dependencies known and designated on official plan and book of reference for Montcalm Ward as number 4,388, subject to an annual rent of $1 to the Ursuline Nuns, and $10 per annum to the heirs Tessier.

TERMS—CASH.

Sale at 11 o'clock A.M.

WURTELE & LORTIE,
Official Assignees,

Office of
WURTELE & LORTIE,
Quebec.

February 25, 1880.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO.

REMOVED

—TO—

ARTHUR STREET,

Opposite the Montreal Bank,

During Repairs to their Offices.

February 24, 1880.

Auction Sales.

BY J. E. DERY & CO.

Auction Sale of Stationery,
At 87, Peter Street,
Sale to Commence on

MONDAY, THE 1st MARCH,

And following Days, each day at 2 P.M.

THE ABOVE STOCK COMPRISING A FULL assortment of Stationery has been purchased by the subscribers at a low figure, and will be sold out without reserve in lots to suit purchasers. Goods on view Monday morning.

J. E. DERY & CO.,
A. & B.

February 27, 1880.

MOULDERS WANTED,

A FEW FOR MACHINERY WORK.

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.

February 21, 1880. F

ALFRED LEMIEUX,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

—FOR THE—

CITY OF QUEBEC,

—AND THE—

Counties of Levis, Lotbiniere, Quebec, Montmorency and Portneuf.

Office: No. 28, St. Peter Street

February 20, 1880.

THE SHIPPING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TRADE of this Port it might prove of advantage to learn that the

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,

which contains an epitome of the BUSINESS and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE of this Continent, is sent to and in some places fyled for public perusal at the following Towns, Cities and Districts:—

Ayr,	London,
Aberdeen,	Limerick,
Anticosti,	Lianrwst,
Algiers,	Leith,
Antwerp,	Lancaster,
Birmingham,	Melbourne, Australia,
Buffalo,	Montrose,
Baie des Chaleurs,	Manchester,
Brussels,	Montreal,
Barrow-in-Furness,	Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Belfast,	Newport,
Brighton,	Newry,
Bristol,	Newark-on-Trent,
Birkenhead,	New Ross,
Boston,	New York,
Baltimore,	New Orleans,
Cologne,	Omagh,
Chatham, Eng.,	Ottawa,
Cape Town,	Portage la Prairie, M.,
Cork,	Plymouth, Eng.,
Carnarvon, N. Wales,	Paisley,
Cardiff,	Paris, France,
Cheltenham,	Philadelphia,
Christiania,	Pictou, N.S.,
Cambridge, Eng.,	Pensacola,
Christensand,	Rossean Crossing, M.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,	Rochester,
Chicago,	Rome, Italy,
Darien,	South Shields,
Detroit,	Summerside, P.E.I.,
Dundee,	St. Heliers, Jersey,
Down,	Stockton-on-Tees,
Durban, So. Africa,	Sunderland,
Dublin,	Southampton,
Emerson, M.,	Swansea,
Edinburgh,	Sligo,
Fleetwood,	San Francisco,
Fortar,	Skien, Norway,
Gaspé,	Sandefjord,
Glasgow,	St. Pierre de Miquelon,
Greenock,	St. Johns, N F.,
Grangemouth,	Torquay, Eng.,
Gowan,	Trinity Bay, N.F.,
Gloucester,	Toulon, France,
Honolulu,	Troon,
Havana, Cuba,	Tunbridge Wells,
Hull,	Toronto,
Hambleton, Eng.,	Vancouver's Island, (Victoria),
Halifax, N.S.,	Whitehaven, Eng.,
Hartlepool, Eng.,	Winnipeg, M.,
Inverness,	Woodbury, N.J.,
Irvine,	White Mt. Notch, N.H.
Iquiqui, Peru,	Whitby, Eng.,
Jersey,	Waterford,
Kingston,	Whitehaven,
Kirremurr, Scotland,	Yarmouth, N.S.
Londonderry,	
Liverpool,	

ADVERTISERS who desire to push their Business would do well to note the above.

February 19, 1880

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, will be received until

MARCH 10th, 1880,

For all work embraced in BALLASTING the RIVIERE-DU-LOUP BRANCH.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be had at the Engineer's Office, Moncton, at the Offices of the Station Master at St. John, Halifax and Point Levi, and also at the Agent's Office, 120, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Tenders to be endorsed on the outside "Tender for Ballasting Riviere-du-Loup Branch."

Tenders will not be noticed unless made in accordance with the printed form supplied nor unless accompanied by a certified bank cheque for one thousand dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender is not accepted the cheque shall be returned.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, to the amount of four thousand dollars.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
7th February, 1880.

February 11, 1880. td

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
QUEBEC, 19th February, 1880.

Tenders for Leasing the Upper Flat of Champlain Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Leasing part of Champlain Hall," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office every day from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., up to the 15th MARCH next, for the leasing, for one or more years, from the 1st May next to the 30th April, 1881, of the Second Story of Champlain Hall, as occupied by Mr. T. Casey. The rent, at so much a year, payable quarterly.

A plan of the premises to be seen at the City Surveyor's Office.

Each Tender to be subscribed by two responsible parties as sureties to the contract to be entered into.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the highest or any of the tenders.

The Lessee to pay the Notary for drawing up the lease, and furnish the Corporation with a copy thereof.

L. A. CANNON,
City Clerk.

February 20 1880.

CANNED VEGETABLES

100 CASES TOMATOES, 3lb CANS.

50 Cases Sugar Corn,
Green Beans,
Lima and String Beans,
Green Peas,
Haricot Verts,
Macedonias,
Mushrooms,
Fresh and Tins,
Truffles,
Sea Kale
Fresh

For sale by

A. WATTERS.

February 20, 1880. feb19

1880. For the Lenten Season. 1880.

I WISH TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY Stock suitable for the keeping of Lent.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS!

Always fresh, good measure, delivered in any part of the City.

Canned Salmon, a splendid article, very cheap.

Canned Lobsters, excellent, also very cheap.

FRUIT! FRUIT!

In Apples I have a large quantity that I am anxious to dispose of, and shall sell at 10cts. per doz., three doz. 25cts.

Boston Baked Beans, a capital dish.

Fresh Eggs.

N.B.—Remember I hold the Medal for Baltimore Oysters, if you do not keep Lent properly don't blame me,

J. J. PHILP,
59, Fabrique Street.

February 11, 1880. aug28-Lm

THE BYSTANDER.

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NO. 2—THE BYSTANDER FOR FEBRUARY—a Monthly Review of Current Events.

Mademoiselle DeMersac—a Novel, by Author of "Heaps of Money."

The XIX Century—a History, by Robert Mackenzie.

Part 2.—Memoirs of Madame DeRemusat.

Golden Rod, an Idyl of Mount Desert.

Othello the Second, by F W Robinson.

Cousin Simon, by Mrs. Robert Marsham.

For sale by

DAWSON & CO.,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

February 11, 1880.

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

Auction Sale under Insolvent Act.

J. AUGER, Esq., Official Assignee

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. WILL SELL on

FRIDAY NEXT,

The 27th instant,

—AT THE—

Office of Jacques Auger, Esq.,

In Re,

P. BRUNET,
Insolvent.

The whole of the Stock of Jewellery, &c., amounting to $2,782
Shop Fixtures 555

At so much in the Dollar.

List of Stock and particulars at Messrs Auger or Maxham's Office.

Sale at 3 P.M.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

February 20, 1880.

NOTICE.

Summary Sale of the Barge "Virginie," actually into winter-quarters, at Three Rivers, in virtue of the Merchant's Shipping Act of 1854.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—AT—

Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co's Office,

ST. PETER STREET QUEBEC,

—ON—

TUESDAY, the SECOND day MARCH NEXT,

—THE—

Barge "Virginie,"

Built in 1876, and of 112 tons measurement, with all her material, as she now lies in the harbour of Three Rivers.

For further information apply to

THIBAUDEAU, FRERES & CIE.

February 23, 1880. td

PRESSED BRICKS FOR SALE

200,000 EXTRA LARGE SIZE first quality, 6lbs. weight

Apply to

WURTELE & LORTIE,
Dalhousie Street.

Or, to

THOS FLOOD,
St. Roch's.

January 14, 1880.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent Surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

February 5, 1880. 36m

COLONEL RHODES' FRUIT FARM.

CUSTOMERS WISHING SPRING PLANTS will please send in their orders.

We have now on hands better bloom than we have ever grown, especially Roses and Pinks.

Families supplied with a weekly supply of Cut Bloom at 50c.

Fresh Eggs the dozen, 30c.

About 200 young Pigs for sale, of the Suffolk Breed.

Orders may be left at Mrs. HOGAN'S, or by Post, Quebec. Telegraph Office "Bergerville."

W. RHODES,
Proprietor.

JOS. MONAGHAN,
Gardener.

February 5, 1880 3m

Houses for Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE,

DWELLING HOUSE No 71, St. Amable Street, with large lot of land attached.

Dwelling House 24, Richmond Street.
Do. do. 39, Artillery Street.

LANGLOIS & CAMPBELL,
112, Peter Street.

February 25, 1880. F

To be Let,

FROM 1st MAY, THE FIRST FLAT No 13, St. John Street, containing 7 Rooms, with modern improvements.

Apply, on the Premises, to

S. J. SHAW.

February 25, 1880. Cp

To Let,

THE COTTAGE ADJOINing the Ladies' Protestant Home, Grande Allee.

Apply to

GEORGE VEASEY.

February 25, 1880. F

To Let.

Store and Offices

THE FIRST-CLASS FIREBrick Store, with Iron Shutters and water-tight Cellars, in the rear of Wm. McLimont, suitable for any class of business. Would be disposed to convert one or two flats into first-class Offices (if required). Possession can be given immediately.

C. TETU.

February 24, 1880. dec25

GOOD BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

Houses and Business Stands for Sale or to Let.

MODERATE RENTS TO DESIRable tenants.

Moderate prices and easy terms of payment to desirable purchasers.

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

February 23, 1880. Jan13-Lm

To Let,

ON ST. PAUL STREET.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

—ALSO—

STONE AND WOODEN STORES,

At Very Reduced Rents.

Apply to

J. B

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, February 26—Mr. Justice Mackay gave judgment to-day in the civil case of Jas. Guest against B. W. McPherson, for libelling plaintiff in a weekly paper called *City Life*. The Court awarded $20 damages and costs, the small amount being in consideration that the defendant had already been fined in the Criminal Court $100 for the same offence.

Relief was granted yesterday by the St George's Society to 165 English families, composed of 687 persons.

Alderman Thibault will be re-elected to the City Council without a contest, his opponent having withdrawn.

A young man named John Murphy became speechless for three days after drinking two glasses of whiskey.

The Bank of Hochelaga has entered an action for $3,379 against the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway.

The cases appealed to the English Privy Council between Bourgoin and Lamontagne, plaintiffs, and the Q. M. O. and O. Railway, defendant, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Writs of attachment have been issued against Cyrille Forrest, carter, for $333; Jean A. Desjardins, for $260; Samuel Boon, contractor, for $274; and T. B. Murphy and P. A. Quinn, for $259. Mr. Gallagher, of the firm of Menales & Gallagher, has entered a contestation to the writ of attachment issued in favor of Dr. Perry.

It is understood that the Bishop of the diocese and the clergy of the city are opposed to Rev. Mr. Webster lecturing here on "Visions," and that they have unsuccessfully tried to dissuade him from his purpose. In his lecture Mr. Webster says he will declare the nature of the vision that appeared to him and of the mission entrusted to him, but the message itself will remain a secret.

A resolution was passed by the members of Zion Church, of which the Rev. A. J. Bray is minister, to sell that edifice. Some members expressed great unwillingness to leave the church so dear to them through long association, but others of a very practicable turn of mind thought it was "too dear," a remark to that effect causing considerable amusement. The general feeling was that the usefulness of the church was impaired on account of the great burden of debt hanging over it, and some speakers pointed out that the proposed sale of the church was not now a matter of choice, but of necessity.

The *Evening Post*, the Irish Catholic organ, which was the only paper here to advocate the new idea of severance of British connection and future independence of Canada, announces this evening that it will cease publication on the 13th of March from lack of support.

The conference of railway magnates, lately held here, decided on a general reduction of passenger rates of ten to fifteen per cent. from the Dominion to Boston.

L. Abraham, tobacconist, has been arrested on a *capias* for $2,378, on the grounds that he was secreting his goods.

374 deaths occurred in this city in 1879, an average of 27 per thousand.

A distinguished party of gentlemen from Boston, headed by ex-Governor Rice, arrived here this morning on a pleasure trip by the Vermont Central. They went on 'Change during business hours and were most cordially received by the Presidents and members of the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade. Speeches of the most fraternal character were made by the visitors and the Presidents of our local bodies. The party return home to-morrow.

A stir was created here to-day in business and telegraph circles on the announcement made that the American Union Telegraph Company had privately reduced the rates from Canada to New York. When the action of the American Union became known the Montreal Telegraph Company promptly issued the following:—"The American Union Company having privately announced a reduction of rates to points in the United States, notice is hereby given that the Montreal Telegraph Company are prepared to take messages at similar reduced rates. (Signed), JAMES DAKERS, Secretary, dated Feb. 26th, 1880."

The board bill for city prisoners committed to the Montreal jail in January last was $794, at the rate of 25 cents each per day.

The value of live stock exported to Great Britain from Canada, in 1879, was $2,631,000 against $21,175.25 in 1868.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, February 26—At the Legislative Committee on Public Accounts this morning, Hon. Frank Smith was examined by Mr. Hardy, and said that before answering any question it would be well to say that his non-attendance was not due to any disrespect to the Committee, but he had no charge against any department of the Government, and therefore he did not think that he ought to mix himself up in this squabble; but as he did not wish it to be supposed that he was taking advantage of his position as a Senator to shirk attendance, he therefore appeared. He found upon looking through his books that he had a small account against an individual of the Government, and before appearing he had telegraphed to the gentleman in question, and he was requested by him to give full particulars. He was willing to do so and he gave the following account of goods furnished to Hon. John Carling:—34 gallons sherry, at $4, $136; 9 cases Hennessey's brandy, $7, $63; 5 cases Jules Robin, $8, $40; 20 dozen Bass's ale, $2.90, $58; 16 dozen Guinness' porter, $2 50, $40; 5½ gallons old rye. $9, $46.35; 1½ dozen gin, $9.60; 3 cases Scotch whiskey, $4 50, $13 50; 1 dozen port wine, $9, $31.50; 1 barrel ground sugar, 227 lbs at 12cts, $27.24; 2 boxes lemons, $9,50, $19; 1 barrel, $2 50; 2 packing cases, 30c, 60c; 1 box cutty pipes, $125; 5½ lbs tobacco, $3 85; 14 boxes cigars, $3, $42—Total $534.39. Hon. John Carling was then called and examined by Mr. Meredith, and said that there was a trip on the "Chicora" in the fall of 1868. This trip was owing to a discussion regarding the mineral policy of the Government, and Sandfield Macdonald had stated on the floor of the House that a trip would be had to Muskoka, to which all the members of the Legislature, some of the members of the Commons and the representatives of the press, were invited. The Northern and Great Western gave free passes, and helthought the Grand Trunk did also. The party numbered about 110, of which there were about 40 or 50 members of the Local House, and both Messrs. A. McKellar and Alex. Mackenzie were present. Both sides of the House were invited. We visited the reformatory at Penetanguishene, the mouth of the River Kamistiquia, and also went back into the country owing to the excitement regarding the reported discovery of silver. The understanding with Mr. Milloy was that he should provide everything, and he said that he would rather that some one should look after the refreshments; so an arrangement was made that Mr. Smith should furnish a quantity of goods, all of which that were not required were to be returned. There was no other liquor charged for except what was mentioned in Mr. Smith's account. He was not aware of any hunting party having taken place near Peterboro; he was not aware of a trip to Belleville at the opening of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The expenses of the "Chicora" trip were charged to the Colonisation fund; the total cost of the trip was $4,172.84.

The following promotions have taken place in the Toronto Custom House:—Mr. Thos. McLean, to be Chief Clerk, and Mr. J. B. Fleming, Assistant Cashier.

Navigation opened to-day by a tug taking over a load of lumber to be used for building Hanlan's new hotel.

Snatch thieving is becoming very common in the city; not a day passes that some lady does not report at the police station that she has been made a victim.

Mrs. E. H. Rutherford and Mrs. J. A. Smith have each given the Mayor $100 to be forwarded to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

Weston intends giving an entertainment in aid of the Dublin Mansion House Fund.

It is proposed to reduce the fire brigade and to close up one or two fire halls.

The St. David street school-house was broken into by some parties last night, and a good deal of damage done, such as breaking desks and destroying slates and books. Robbery does not seem to have been the object, as nothing was removed.

Some amusement was caused at the Central Police Station early this morning by a swell from Belleville, who had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly, ordering a policeman in peremptory tones to clean the mud from his boots. Being told it was not customary for the constables to clean prisoners' boots he flew into a violent rage, abused everybody in the most vile terms, and finished by making a rush at one of the officers. He was handcuffed and locked up, vowing he would summon some high official at Ottawa to his assistance.

SPECIAL FROM FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, February 26—The fire in the Parliament buildings last night was caused by the register grate in the Legislative Council chamber being too close to the carrying timbers, one of which was placed in the chimney just below the grate. The wonder is that the fire had not occurred before. The fire was made in the grate yesterday to heat the Legislative Council chamber. An examination confirms the fact that the fire was purely accidental. This forenoon fire broke out for a second time, and the engine had to be called out, but no damage was done. The total damage to the building is estimated at $5,000; it was insured for $4,000 in the Queen's Insurance Company. The library, which was valued at $30,000 before the fire, is seriously damaged, but the damage will it is thought not reach the amount of the insurance, $15,000. The building was 80 years old, although the wings are of a most recent date. Governor Carleton laid the corner-stone of the structure on the 15th May, 1800. Previous to that the Legislature was in a building on the main street opposite the old Central Bank building, which building was also used for other public purposes.

The Legislature having been prorogued until the 9th March owing to the fire, the members have returned to their homes. It has not yet been decided where the session will be held.

SPECIAL FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, February 26—The weather is very mild and the streets unfit for sleighing or wheeling.

The opening of the Local Legislature was attended with the usual formalities. There were guards of honor from the regulars and militia; the Halifax Artillery fired a salute from the grand parade on the entrance of the Governor to the Province building; crowds of people were present in Hollis street, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the Council Chamber when the Governor delivered the Speech. The debate on the address in reply to the Speech was adjourned till to-morrow. In the Assembly Mr. Pugh moved the reply to the Speech, seconded by Mr. Blair, of Cumberland. The mover took strong grounds against the Dominion Government's delay of settlement of the fishery award. Some of the Opposition members spoke and debate will be resumed to-morrow.

The Local Government has appointed a Central Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year.

Tenders for the erection of the principal buildings for the Halifax sugar refinery were opened to-day, when it was decided to give the contract to Samuel M. Brookfield, his tender being the lowest, $84,000; Samuel Mosher has the contract for building an extensive wharf in connection with the refinery.

Two hundred and eighty ounces of gold were brought to town this week from Montague, the result of three week's work. Other mines in the neighborhood are reported doing equally well.

The strike at Drummond colliery, Westville, Pictou county, has terminated and work will be resumed to-morrow.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B, February 26—The Post Office employees this evening presented Mr. John V. Ellis, the Postmaster, with a testimonial in the shape of a handsome and valuable clock. Mr. Ellis was recently removed by the Government, and Mr. S J King appointed in his place. The changes take effect next Monday.

It is expected that salmon will be placed in the St. Croix in the spring.

An engineer has arrived at St. Stephen for the purpose of locating the proposed cotton factory.

At a meeting of citizens at St. Stephen this evening, arrangements were made to take up a subscription for the Irish Relief Fund.

The burning of the Legislative building at Fredericton has caused quite a movement to spring up looking to the removal of the seat of Government to St. John, and the erection of new Parliamentary buildings here. The lawyers are agitating for the removal to St. John of the Supreme Court and law library, and considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government. Tenders were asked for weeks ago for the erection of new Legislative buildings at Fredericton, to cost within a hundred thousand dollars.

The young lad William Irons, who sustained such terrible injuries in Moore's nail factory, died this morning.

A young school-master named Herbert Burgess was struck by a locomotive, while walking on the track near Apahagui recently, and received such injuries that it was with great difficulty he was able to drag himself to a barn near by. Before help reached him his extremities were badly frozen; several of his fingers were amputated the other day, and yesterday one of his feet was amputated above the ankle; the remaining one will be removed in a few days.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, February 26—Hon. Mr. Trutch, superintendent of the Pacific Railway construction in British Columbia, left for Victoria, B.C., to-day.

Mr. A. Onderdonk has left for British Columbia to make arrangements for carrying out his contract. It is said that the engineers of the Government will leave for British Columbia in about three weeks.

The Princess Louise is still confined to bed from the effects of the late accident. It is said that the injuries from which she is suffering are of a more serious character than at first reported.

A petition has been received here from Montreal merchants and manufacturers, asking that the Insolvent law should not be repealed without a provision being made for the equitable distribution of estates.

The building occupied by the *Citizen* has been sold for $10,750 to Seybold and Gibson.

The Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company was sold by auction to-day for $12,000. Mr. W. H. Walker was the purchaser.

The murderer Brisbois is still at large. His place of hiding is known, but the police and detectives do not feel inclined to go to any expenses in trying to capture him, and it would be almost if not entirely impossible for them to be reimbursed by the Provincial Government.

Colonel Williams is pressing upon the Government the building of a canal from Port Hope to Rice Lake.

Several members of Parliament have waited upon the Minister of Railways and Canals and urged the construction of the Trent Valley Canal.

The Gatineau incendiary case which has been brought to light continues to create the greatest excitement in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage. The particulars reveal one of the deepest and greatest plots ever conceived in this district and partakes much of the character of the reign of terror in Lucan in its incipient stage. For many months back dwelling houses, barns, sheds and other property have been destroyed by fire, the origin in every case being shrouded in mystery. There appeared to be no distinction as to religion, for Catholics and Protestants alike suffered. One of the victims was Mr. Joshua Ellard, ex-warden of the county, who had sawn lumber to the value of about $3,000 destroyed. This led Mr. Ellard to take steps to ferret out the criminals, and for that purpose Detective Fahey of Montreal was despatched to the scene. His mission was a successful one, and soon he had culled sufficient evidence to warrant him in arresting a priest named Father Faure, who bore anything but a good reputation in the district, and who had two contracts on hand for getting out logs in addition to attending to his ministerial duties, and four other persons were also arrested named Richard, Martin, Bearie and Chambreau. They were brought before three Magistrates at the Pickanock, and evidence was given against them by one Doyle, who had been connected with the party, he having agreed to reveal the plot if he was not proceeded against. His evidence went to show among other things that Father Faure had offered Martin $500 to set fire to Mr. Ellard's premises. Martin agreed, but a vigilant dog prevented him from carrying out the plot to fire the buildings. He wandered a short distance away and ignited several pieces of lumber owned by Mr. Ellard, Father Faure watching him apply the torch. Doyle also implicated the other persons arrested, and all have been sent to Belmont jail, where they await trial. Mr. Ellard and the priest had not been on intimate terms for some time, owing to an unpleasant circumstance which had occurred after the death of Mr. Ellard's wife. It appeared the deceased lady had made a dying request that her beads should be deposited in the casket with her corpse; this Mr. Ellard carried out. It was subsequently found that the beads had been stolen out of the coffin, and on Mr. Ellard threatening to exhume the body the Rev. gentleman produced them. Previous to going into lumbering, Father Faure kept a grocery store, which he sold out to Dr. Langlois and Doyle, the man who turned Queen's evidence. Some months ago the Doctor had to leave for "fresh fields and pastures new" on account of being mixed up in an abortion case. Later on Doyle's store was destroyed by fire; he had an insurance of $2,000 on the store. The claim will of course be contested. Among the other places fired were Dr. Duhamel's, Mr. Bainbridge's and Mr. Grace's. Doyle says the plot was a communistic one, and was intended to prevent any one accumulating too much wealth. A sort of society was formed and the places to be fired were fully discussed.

THE KENT HOUSE!—One of our remarkable men was the Duke of Kent, the father of our beloved Queen. The city house where he lived in Quebec is now used for office purposes. The Duke was a practical man, and his life was in accord with his principles. It is not strange, then, that his city home should be preserved. Further along in the same street is the old house where the body of General Montgomery was laid on the closing day of 1775. Opposite the St. Louis Hotel, which adjoins the Kent House, at the corner of La Rue des Jardins, stands the building where Montcalm convened his military council. In fact, all about this region are historic spots. The monument to Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, and that to Wolfe and Montcalm in the Governor's Garden, overlooking the Harbor, and the Porte St. Jean, are so many points of attraction to visitors; and if anyone should be taken sick, every drug store can supply DR HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which are as real, and more useful in such straits, than any of our monumental celebrities. d&w

Shipping Intelligence.

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

TORONTO, Feby 26, 11.30 a.m.—Moderate to fresh winds and partly cloudy to cloudy weather with rain areas.

CHAS. CARPMAEL, Supt.

The Beaver Line steamer "Lake Champlain" arrived at Portland on the 25th inst., all well.

St Nazaire, Feb 9—Sailed, "Pearless," Silver, for Canada.

Barcelona, Feb 13—The brigantine "Alexina," of Quebec, and the bark "Vittoria," of Genoa, were in collision Feb 7, off Malaga; former totally lost; crew saved and landed here.

Report of the "Centurion" (s), Mitchell, from Shields for Genoa:—On Friday, Feb 6, at noon, Gibraltar bearing W, distant 52 miles, passed the derelict wreck "Alexina," of Quebec, floating in a vertical position, her stern projecting about four feet above water, and right in the fairway to the Mediterranean. She was in a position highly dangerous to passing vessels at night.—*Shipping Gazette*, Feb. 14.

WOOD FREIGHTS.—The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, of February 13, says:—Quebec to London 65s deals, 25s timber; Saguenay to London, 60s; Miramichi, Shediac to W. C. of Great Britain, 63s 9d; Richibucto to W. C. of Great Britain, 66s 3d.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.—Montreal to United Kingdom, 6s—spring.

SALE OF VESSELS.—Yesterday Messrs. C. W. Kellock & Co. sold the ship "Edgbaston," 822 tons register, for £11,600; and 8-64th shares of the ship "Ganges," 1,185 tons, for £700. There were six vessels offered, including two screw steamers, which were withdrawn owing to the reserve prices not being reached.—*Shipping Gazette*, Feb. 13.

SPOKEN.—"America" bark, of Quebec, all well, Jan 8, 34 S, 23 E, by the "Ontario" (s), at Natal.

Halifax, N.S., Feby 26—The ss "Waldensian" sailed this p.m for Boston.

London, Feby 23—Ship "Alex Marshall," Gardner, from New York Jan 29 for London, was abandoned dismasted and leaky in lat 45, long 31. The captain and crew were rescued by steamer "Thingvalla" (Dan), Molson, from New York for Copenhagen, and landed at Yarmouth. They saved none of their effects. [The "Alexander Marshall" was built in New York in 1860, registered 1508 tons, and was owned by C H Marshall & Co, of this city. The cargo consisted of 457,979 gallons refined petroleum and 14,561 gallons lubricating oil.]—Ship "Bertram Rigby" (Br), Beale, from Liverpool for San Francisco, has put back to Falmouth with hatches stove.—Ship "Guardian," Payne, from New York, has arrived at Batavia damaged, and will discharge her cargo.—Ship "Lord Lytton" (Br), Dakin, from Liverpool for New York, has put into Queenstown leaky and with loss of sails and part of crew sick.—Ship "Lady Blessington" (Nor), Sendahlsen, from London for Philadelphia, was in collision to-day in the Thames and sank; the crew was saved.—Steamer "Assyria" (Br), Campbell, from New York Feb 7 for Barrow, has landed the crew of the bark "Modesta" (Br), Ford, which sailed from New York on Jan 31 for Dunkirk, and was abandoned at sea on the 18th inst. The "Assyria" has 195 heads of cattle on board. A steamer has been signalled off St. Catherine's Point, which has on board the crew of the bark "Archer" (Br), Wilder, which sailed from New York on the 5th instant for Havre, and foundered at sea.—A Dutch steamer, supposed the "P Calacd," from Rotterdam for New York, was spoken with loss of rudder and stern post, and was making for the Channel. No assistance was wanted.—Bark "Ellezar" (Nor), Brule, from Baltimore for Bilboa, has put into Falmouth, with loss of bulwarks and stanchions.—Bark "Florida" (Nor), Meklesen, from Hull for New York, has foundered near Bergen.—Bark "Caterina Cagaro," (Ital), Caparro, bound to Baltimore from Hull, has put in to Harwick, considerably damaged by a collision.—Bark "Jessie Boyle" (Br), Toms, which arrived in Bristol Channel on the 22nd instant from Pensacola, experienced heavy weather during the passage, and lost her bulwarks, four boats and one man.—Bark "Artemesia Gianelio" (Ital), Colla, from Baltimore, has arrived at Falmouth with loss of bulwaras and sustained sundry other damages.—Bark "Rontenbeck" (Br), Stell, from San Francisco, which arrived at Queenstown 10th instant, lost topsails and had her decks swept.—Brig "Gazelle" (Br), Bartlett, from New York Jan 28 for Exeter, was abandoned at sea leaky. One man was drowned. The balance of the crew were saved and landed at Plymouth. [The "Gazelle" was built at Brixham in 1868, where she was owned, registered 177 tons, and was loaded with 609,685 lbs oil cake.]

St. John, N. B, Feb. 26—The brigantine "Tempest," of this port, before reported at Bermuda in distress, will make temporary repairs and proceed on her voyage to New York.—A few days ago Jas. Brown, of Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and a crew of five men, who have been fishing in St. Andrew's Bay during the winter, hauled in their six nets, which contained 42,000 herrings, and sold them at $3 per thousand. The Inland fishermen have received rich harvests in St. Andrew's Bay this winter.

Glasgow, Feby 26—Arrived out—Steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

London, Feb 25.—Arrived out—Steamship Alsatia, from New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Grand Trunk Railway.

RETURN OF TRAFFIC for week ending 21st February, 1880, and the corresponding week, 1879:—

Date.	Passengers, Express Freight.	Freight and Mails, and Live Stock.	Total.
1880.....	$42,871	$153,196	$195,067
1879.....	39,148	134,210	173,358
Increase.....			$ 21,709

Miles open 1273½.

☞ The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, and not in 1880. Omitting them, the week's increase is $25,909.

Bankrupt Notices, New Firms and Dissolutions.—Quebec.

INSOLVENT WRITS.—Norbert Fafard, druggist, Montreal, attached; Joseph A Graul, saloon-keeper, Montreal, ditto; Gregoire Chapleau, grocer, Sault-au-Recollet, ditto; Julien Dubuc, contractor, Montreal, ditto; Rose Delima Labreeque, Montreal, ditto; Frank H Burnett, stock broker, Montreal, ditto; M & J Sternberg, hatters, Montreal, ditto; J B Cantin, contractor, Montreal, ditto; Chas M Desjardins, stock broker, Montreal, ditto; Menzies & Gallagher, Beaconsfield Vineyard, St Clair, attached; Edward S Wiggim, saloon-keeper, Montreal, ditto; Hudon & Orsalou, wholesale grocers, Montreal, ditto; J T Dillon, coal merchant, Montreal, ditto; Jas R Sneath, grocer, Montreal, ditto; James Worthington & Co, contractors, Montreal, ditto; S Bornstein & Co, cigars, Quebec, assignee resumed estate; John H Lortie, Quebec, attached.

DISSOLUTIONS.—Levy & Bouchard, publishers, Quebec. Larkin, Connolly & Co, contractors, Levis—Thomas Niham retiring.

NEW FIRMS.—Larkin, Connolly & Co, contractors, Levis: partners—P Larkin and N K Connolly. Levy & Bouchard, publishers, Quebec—Joseph Bouchard doing business under this style. Bedard & Co, watches and clocks—M J Beizemire Court doing business under this style. Louis Leveque & Co, traders and grocers, St Joseph, Levis: partners—Louis Leveque, St Joseph, Levis, and Pierre Leveque, St Alexander, County Kamouraska. Club des Amateurs Canadiens, Quebec: partners—E Chaumeette, F Beland, Geo Racine, and M D Pienaud.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET, February 26—1st Board—Bank of Montreal, 139 to 138. Merchants' Bank, 92½ to 92; sales, 15 shares at 92. Bank of Commerce, 118 to 117½. Ontario Bank, 72 to 71½. Toronto Bank, offered 125½. Molson's Bank, offered 77. Banque du Peuple, ex div., 63 to 60. Banque Jacques Cartier, 65 to 61. Montreal Telegraph Company, 93½ to 93; sales, 75 shares at 91½; 50 shares at 92½; 25 shares at 93; 250 shares at 93½; 25 shares at 93½. New City Gas Company, 121½ to 120½. City Passenger Railway Company, 95 to 93½; sales, 25 shares at 91½; 25 shares at 92; 25 shares at 92½; 25 shares at 92½. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 38 to 37½. Second Board—Bank of Montreal, 139 to 138. Merchants' Bank, 92½ to 91½; sales, 25 shares at 92. Bank of Commerce, 118 to 117½. Ontario Bank, 72 to 71½. Toronto Bank, 130 to 125½; sales, 3 shares at 126. Molson's Bank, offered 77. Banque du Peuple, ex div, 63 to 60. Banque Jacques Cartier, 64 to 61. Montreal Telegraph Company, 91½ to 90. New City Gas Company, 120½ to 120; sales, 75 shares at 120½. City Passenger Railway Company, 92 to 90½. Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 38 to 37½.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Feby. 26.—Hogs—Official receipts yesterday 35,000. Light grades at 4,25 to 4,40; heavy shipping at 4,40 to 4,70.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, February 26—Stocks weak and declining; Panama, 181; Harlem, 72; Lake Shore, 106; C & I, 65½; Michigan Central, 91½; Erie, 45½; North-West, 91½; St Paul, 80½; St P and M, 56½; D and L, 90½; D and H, 79; Jersey Central, 87; O and M, 35; Western Union Telegraph, 114½; L and N, 140; Pacific Mail, 43½; American Express, 56½.

NEW YORK, February 26—Cotton dull at 13 1-16c; futures steady. Flour dull and unchanged; receipts 9,000 brls; sales 10,000 brls. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; spring nominal; winter 1c to 2c lower; receipts 23,000 bus; sales 24,000 bus, No 2 red sellers March at 1,51½ to 1,51½. Rye firm, at 95c to 97c. Corn dull; receipts 148,000 bus; sales 20,000 bus, at 56c to 60½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Oats steady; receipts 26,000 bus; sales 28,000 bus, at 47c to 48c for mixed western and State, and 47c to 52c for white western. Pork dull, at 11,57½ to 12,00. Lard quiet at 7,77½. Butter at 16c to 40c. Cheese at 11c to 14½c.

NEW YORK, February 26—Railroads irregular. Stocks irregular and active.

CHICAGO, Feby 26.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No 2 red winter at 1,24; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,24½ bid cash, and 1,24½ sellers March. Corn dull, weak and lower, at 37½c cash, and 37½c sellers March. Oats dull and lower; fresh at 33c cash, and 31½c sellers February. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Timothy Seed at 2,70 to 2,75. Dressed Hogs steady and in fair demand at 4,90 to 5,02½. Pork unsettled and generally higher, closing weak, at 11,85 cash, and 11,80 to 11,82½ sellers March. Lard steady at 7,17½ to 7,20 cash, and 7,19 sellers March. Bulk Meats steady. Whiskey steady and unchanged. Receipts—7,000 brls flour; 20,000 bus wheat; 120,000 bus corn; 26,000 bus oats; 4,000 bus rye, and 5,000 bus barley. Shipments—5,000 brls flour; 19,000 bus wheat; 84,000 bus corn; 21,000 bus oats; 3,000 bus rye, and 5,000 bus barley.

IMPORTS.

Per ss Sardinian—6 cases goods to C Tetu, agent.

Per ss Waldensian—4 cases goods to C Tetu, agent.

☞ **Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 50 cents. No exceptions will be made to this rule.**

DEATHS.

On the 25th instant, William Paton, aged 73 years, a native of Loudon, Ayr, Scotland.

The funeral will leave the High School, St. Denis street, Cape, for St. Andrew's Church, at 2.30 p.m., this day (Friday), thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Montreal, Boston and Glasgow papers please copy. 2

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation and submission to God's Will, Sarah Ann Teedon, beloved wife of Mr. Isaac Hookes, in the 62nd year of her age.

The funeral will leave her late residence, No. 55 Dominique street, St. Roch's, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 2.30 p.m., for St. Peter's Church, and from thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 2

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

On the 25th February, Margaret Cannon, widow of the late W. J. MacAdams, Esquire, Advocate, of Quebec.

The funeral will leave No. 7 Fort Dauphine street, this day (Friday), the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m., for St. Matthew's Church, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery.

☞ Ottawa and Montreal papers please copy. 2

In Toronto, in the 19th February, Andrew McFarland, eldest son of the late William McFarland, of Quebec.

At St. Joseph de Levis, Indian Cove, on the 26th instant, Elizabeth Wright, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Maloney, cutler, aged 39 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt *similar* names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., *it never has failed to our knowledge.* Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price, 75 cents. Samples, 10 cents.

February 23, 1880. Lm.d&w

☞ Is health worth having? If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood, and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises, which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores at 25cts. a box.

February 27, 1880. F-Jm-d&w

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "*Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime;*" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

February 27, 1880. C-eo

The Woman Who Walks.—Miss Bertha Von Hillern, whose latest feat, that of walking 150 miles in 54 hours, and who has proved that woman, if trained, is capable of enduring fatigue without injury to her health, during her feats of pedestrianism, bathes freely with *Gilles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.*

Sold by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet. DR. GILES, 120, West Broadway, N.Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

Sold by E. Giroux & Brother, 52, St. Peter Street; B. McLeod, 16, Fabrique Street; John Burke, Upper Town Market Place, and W. H. LaRoche, Buade Street.

Feburary 27, 1880. nov27-Lm

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE THROAT. One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cures bad cases of PILES or KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications." Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have half a bottle left, and $100 would not buy it if I could get no more." Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory of Wyoming, N.Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. It is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *Take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

February 25, 1880. oc24-lm-d&w

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS NEVER failing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle or old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Child-birth, these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labour, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to herself and child

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

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

JOB MOSES NEW YORK SOLE PROPRIETOR.

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

October 31, 1879. Jm d&w

WELLS' MACHINE SPREAD STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the very best known. They act by absorbtion, removing pain, and also give mechanical support. Their virtues are well attested, having been before the public for fifty years. Sold by druggists, 25 cents each. J. E. Burke, Quebec Agent.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN a Fortune. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1880.—118th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co'y.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH HALF-TICKETS ONE DOLLAR

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1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10 000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or same person at
No. 319, Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD *and* JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise are SWINDLERS.

February 20, 1880. Am-wed&sat-d&w

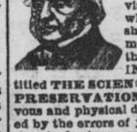
MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

October 24, 1879. June6-Lm-co-d&w

KNOW THYSELF.



THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE: or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

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