

Montreal Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Bar of Montreal—Meeting of members, at 8 p.m.

POLITICIANS IN COUNCIL.

Into the penetralia of the Toronto Convention we should not wish to intrude. Unless the assemblage had larger results than appear in the official reports, it seems to us that a great deal of money must have been wasted in railway fares, cab-hire, hall rent and the miscellaneous expenses which are incidental of such occasions of glorification. Possibly we do not know all that has been done; very likely only a few who were in attendance know what of importance was done. A Cabinet Minister in Sir John's position does not discuss the details of his policy before a crowd even of undelighted delegates. He knows that he lies under an official responsibility which debars him from making such an exposition, and which restricts him and his colleagues to "the glittering generalities" with which they entertain those who gather to hear them. The "delegates," if they were such, may know more than the public do, and the inner circle may know a good deal more than the delegates do. The only thing we are assured of is that Sir J. A. Macdonald intends to hang on to office as long as he can, and to stick at nothing for its prolongation.

The part which Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, had in the play was neither conspicuous nor in its representation brilliant. The death of Mr. Scott, of Peterboro', who was a really able man, has left in a most forlorn condition the gentleman who, by the Hon. W. Macdougall's vacation of his seat and the elevation of Mr. Cameron to the Bench, was forced in the leadership of what by courtesy we may call a party. His incapacity for such a position manifested itself during the first session, and the proof of it has accumulated ever since. He cannot control the few who sit behind him, and feebly cheer what he feebly says. He cannot rouse them to anything like enthusiasm. The mantle of the Elijah who assumed to the Bench went astray and never fell on him. The Convention did not gain much by the presence of Mr. Meredith, if all he said is in the record. But what does the Convention mean, considered aside from those who have been conspicuous in, and if all the inner party manoeuvrings of which the public have not been advised? It means, in the first place, a consciousness on the part of men in power of the fact that their hold on the country, which means to them their hold on office, is so slight that it is necessary to have a "rally" to put their followers in heart. It means, in the second place, that the Conservatives have no man on whom they can rely for skillful generalship but Sir John A. Macdonald. In this respect his inferiority to his double Lord Beaconsfield appears. The latter was the patron of promising talent. He was always quick to appreciate the value of a man who was likely to rise, and spared no pains to secure his alliance. A glance over the list of Sir John's colleagues disproves any claim to credit on this ground that his admirers may prefer. In the third place there is an intimation that the Parliament which is will continue till the expiring of the Parliament's life in 1883. The intimation given is worth just the value which any one likes to put on it. Our own rating of its worth is low, for we are very sure that Sir John would eagerly seize, despite any pledges he might have given the public, on the first opportunity that seemed, in his own interest, favourable for involving the country in an electoral contest.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

A special meeting of the shareholders of this institution will take place at its head-quarters in Toronto to-morrow. We have repeatedly expressed the opinion that, until some definite explanation was obtained from the Directors, it would not be in order to pronounce upon the merits of the recent determination to write off one half of the capital of the Bank. The shareholders may be sure of this, that, though the position of the Directors and the past management may be defensible, it will no doubt be found that the investigation into the value of the current accounts will be rather right than wrong. Without again traversing the ground and criticising the management of the Bank, we now simply advise all concerned in its future welfare to act with great caution, since no good can be done by forcing either clique or class action on the part of those who may hold extreme views on the situation as it now presents itself. We will not assume to speak in advance for the delegation who go to Toronto to represent the Montreal shareholders, but we feel confident that they will not advise any extreme measure, so far as the Bank's future is concerned, though they may deal in an entirely different way with those who have manipulated the affairs of the Bank for many years past. Too much importance should not be attached to the circulation of anonymous documents animadverting upon the course which may be taken at the meeting in question, but the circular issued by "Shareholder" very properly cautions all holders of stock against yielding to a few authority to evidently desire to procure papers which concern the Bank. Wednesday's meeting will be an occasion for calm and very deliberate judgment. It is concluded upon all hands that the very worst has been laid bare, and no good can possibly be accomplished by wrangling and

strife superseding the exercise of discretion. The old shareholders will, of course, have to compete with those who have more recently become proprietors, but the intrinsic value of the shares cannot now be altered very much by squabbling over what is undoubtedly bad and cannot but be more argument be restored. It takes but little under such circumstances as those which now encompass the Ontario Bank to create distrust, and we warn all large holders of proxies against advising such measures as may cripple, even at this juncture, the operations of this institution. Lest, however, we might be misunderstood, we may say that no valid objection can be raised to the appointment of one or two competent bankers, with the concurrence of the Directors and shareholders, to make a thorough inspection, and report at a subsequent meeting, of the value of the assets and the status of the Bank generally. Whatever is done to-morrow we hope will be in the interest of legitimate investors, and that no clique will hold such power as to endanger not only the immediate but prospective vitality of the concern.

ADMIRABLE CONSISTENCY.

OUR OWN OPINION IS, FROM ALL WE CAN LEARN OF THE CANVASS, THAT THE NUMBER OF SIGNATURES TO MR. MSHANE'S RESIGNATION REPRESENTS VERY FAIRLY THE MAJORITY BY WHICH HE WILL BE BEATEN BY MR. DOHERTY, THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

Our morning contemporary, while gushing with adulation of the candidates it supposes it supports, is surprised that so little is said in Mr. Stephens' behalf by his friends. Their absence from puffing is an indubitable proof of his strength. He needs no bolstering up; if he was not noticed at all by the party press he could still hold his own. But what can we say of our neighbour, who, for the first time, has felt moved to say kind words of the President of the Land League? Surely the people of the city, and of Canada, have not forgotten the unflinching vigour with which our morning contemporary but a short while ago assailed Mr. Doherty. But despite these energetic disavowals of sympathy with the principles which Mr. Doherty represents, we find our contemporary yielding to the exigencies of the moment, and devoting all its strength to the securing of the return of the President of the Land League, the nominee of the Conservative Club, of which we believe Mr. T. White to be a member. The *Gazette* is prepared to do anything to secure a temporary party advantage, and therefore, in a back-handed fashion, accepts Mr. Doherty as the party nominee, "not because it loves him, but since it must." To secure a class or electoral vote, the *Gazette* will do almost anything. That party lays claim to be the organ of the old-fashioned party known now in Canada as Liberal-Conservatives. Meanwhile it is exerting all its influence for the election of a man whom it has affected to despise. What will be the effect in the business circles of England should the tidings be cable over that the largest, and, in fact, the only strictly commercial Electoral Division in Canada could find no more fitting representative than a projected Land Leaguer? We may well ask, what has Montreal West done to be branded with such an odious stigma as this?

PACIFIC RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

The Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have had two interviews with the Special Committee appointed by the City Council to discuss the question of affording access from the proposed site of the works to the city. We have no doubt that the Aldermen fully appreciate the importance of having these works erected in Montreal, and the Railway Company have given every assurance that they desire to make Montreal the centre of their mechanical operations. The Council will find that they are dealing with a class of practical business men, acting with such promptitude as the occasion calls for. There should, therefore, be no delay on the part of the city authorities in making the survey, if they have the interests of Montreal at heart. We have only to consider the great benefits which have been conferred upon the city of Montreal by the establishment of the Grand Trunk Works at Point St. Charles, a wing of the city which outnumbers the entire population of Ottawa. The latter has made a very handsome bid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the shape of a bonus exceeding, we believe, \$200,000 to secure the erection of the workshops there. This must be regarded as commendable enterprise on the part of the political metropolis, and as a strong inducement to the Company to consider Ottawa as the location of their works. What is desired by the Company is merely a right of way, and though lines have been suggested which would cover the requirements of the Company, it would be premature to expose these until the City Surveyor has made a report. We urge the Council to regard this question with the seriousness its gravity demands. The Council is, as a rule, somewhat slow in its movements, and invariably so in matters most largely and directly affecting the city's welfare.

BET ROOT SUGAR.

Our readers are aware that the Coatsworth Beet Root Sugar Company very recently commenced operations, and we understand their efforts have been attended with all the success which was anticipated. Mr. Jackson Ray, who is a shareholder in the Company, showed us yesterday a sample of the first parcel made, which was very fine, white in colour and crisp in character. The Coatsworth Company, having been the first to produce sugar from the

beet root, will be entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government; in fact should share whatever subsidy the Government has to give.

A QUEBEC contemporary carries the sectional cry far beyond anything that has been attempted of late years. Why, it asks, should the residents of the Ancient Capital waste their strength and influence upon hurtful divisions and meaningless party squabbles, "while Montreal and other far-seeing and prudently united centres invariably reap the benefit resulting from concentration of their forces and the businesslike appreciation of the political situation on all occasions." While accepting the compliment which is intended to be paid to the sagacity of the people of Montreal, we reprobate with all our strength the doctrine which is put forward for acceptance. Its tendency is to destroy the Provincial unity which it is our interest to keep alive and strengthen. It is calculated to make the several component parts of it antagonistic in spirit and interest—to foster local jealousies which it is in the highest degree desirable to exterminate. We see no reason why any city or town in this Province should regard any other as a rival; each has its speciality, which places it beyond competition. Quebec need not be jealous of Montreal, or Sorel of Sherbrooke. It is not in the least inexpedient or ridiculous to raise these sectional cries. The jealousy which is thus provoked is businesslike appreciation of the political situation in the Province, and it is in the highest degree desirable to foster it. If every city is to insist on its individuality to the extent claimed and to put itself in rivalry with every other, the outlook is a rather dismal one. But our contemporary goes further than this, and makes Federal liberality the condition of local support. We protest most earnestly against the acceptance of any such principle or the advocacy of it.

The history of telegraphy is as interesting as that of any other known art, and a brief record of its progress on this continent is worth giving. The first line of electric telegraph was laid in 1844, between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles. Mr. Morse and his associates. In the following year another line was opened between New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington, by the New York and Washington Telegraph Company. Early in 1846 this line was completed between Wilmington and Baltimore, and another line was opened between New York and Boston. The history of American telegraphy for a while is the record of a stormy period, many interests conflicting. A very enterprising and persevering man, Mr. O'Reilly, in 1847, put in operation what he called the Atlantic and Mississippi lines. The line between Albany and New York was completed during the following year. E. Cornell, of Ithaca, N.Y., in 1847, constructed a line from Troy to Montreal, and the same year one was opened from Portland to St. John, N.B. This year's record includes the connection of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. Lines were also built between Oswego and Syracuse and Buffalo and Toronto. The following year Mr. E. Cornell built and opened a line from New York to Lake Erie, which later on made connection with other lines extending to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, etc. We can break off at this point, for what we should add would pertain to what we may designate the modern history of this method of communication.

The management of the Intercolonial Railway under the former and existing Governments is a perennial source of discussion. Sir Charles Tupper has, in the House and on the platform, done all he could to convince the country that since the road came under his charge it has been run with marvellous economy and success. In this connection the *Quebec Journal* does not concur. It denies that the condition of things, when Sir Charles took the portfolio he now holds, was anything like so disastrous as he represents. It asserts that at that time the road-bed and the rolling stock were better than they have been at any time since, and that the deficit did not reach half a million until 1878-9, when Sir Charles had had the management of the railway for more than three-quarters of a year. The Hon. Minister is charged with misstatement in veiling the fact that the working expenses of 1878-9 included many items which do not appear in the statements of years following. In the former year \$200,000 a year was charged to working expenses on account of laying the rails in the Lower Provinces with steel rails, and about \$100,000 per annum more in adapting the rolling stock to the broad gauge, charges which ceased at the close of 1878-9. In addition to the very large outlays for sidings, stations and raising bridges to the height required by law.

The tendency to-day is for suburban municipalities to seek amalgamation with the large centres of population and trade to which they are adjacent, and their wish for union is in most cases reciprocated. The only contention is as to the degree to which the existing right of self-government shall be relinquished, and the gain to be expected in return for such surrender. The union of Yorkville, Parkdale and other important villages adjacent to Toronto with the city has long been under discussion; that of the suburbs of Montreal with the city quite as long, and the amalgamation of St. John, N.B., and Portland, N.B., is being discussed with considerable earnestness. The former has a population of 26,128, and the latter 15,227, together 41,355, which would give them jointly the fourth place among the cities of Canada—Montreal coming first with 140,821, Toronto next, with 86,445, and Quebec third with 62,447. Thereafter St. John-Portland would be in order, Halifax, 36,102; Hamilton, 35,965; Ottawa, 27,417.

ONE of the greatest boons conferred upon the public at large of Great Britain and most of her colonies has been the establishment of savings banks in connection with the postal service. The providing of these places of safe deposit for small sums has gone far towards encouraging among the masses of a spirit of frugality and forethought, and when hard times have come the accumulations, which had involved no self-denial, went far to diminish their severity. There is no one in the Old country, nor in Canada or any of the other British dependencies, with which the system has been introduced, who would now think of saying a word against it. It is, therefore, a surprise to find some leading American journals stoutly opposing the establishment of such banks, one going the length of saying that it would be better to abolish the postal department entirely and hand over the mail transportation business to the Express Companies than to the Government to go into the banking business.

The following are the latest items from the North-West.—The telegraph line to Selkirk is now in working order, about 200 new poles and three miles of new wire having been put in. La Touche Tupper says that the line is now working from Edmonton to the narrows, where there is a break, which he will have repaired at once, and communication with the Far West, which has been broken since last May restored. The plans for the new town of DeWinton, on the C.P.R., are being prepared in the office of the Chief-Engineer here. The site is 116 miles west of Winnipeg, and 29 miles east of Brandon. The Rapid City Standard says that several Winnipeg speculators have been visiting that vicinity and have purchased several farms around that town. There were upwards of 100 sacks of mail matter from the South last night, being about the largest regular mail that ever came into the city.

CANADA has in the south a formidable rival as a source of timber supply. There is one pine belt 150 miles deep in Georgia alone and 240 miles long. The lumber and turpentine industries are the most lucrative of any followed. The curled pine of this region is as beautiful as any other wood for ornamental purposes. The shipments from Savannah this year will surprise some. They included 135,839 barrels of rosin, 1,905,580 gallons of spirits of turpentine, 11,957,000 feet of lumber and 341,327 cubic feet of timber—in all worth \$1,073,189. These are foreign shipments, but those to American ports are usually larger. Instead of a single Company working with Northern capital, owns 350,000 acres of pine lands. Such land sells at from \$5 to \$15 per acre. The average profit made by turpentine men and lumbermen is put at 125 per cent. a year.

It was reported in yesterday morning's telegraphic despatches that judgment has been given against both the "Citizens" and the Queen Insurance Company in the case of Parsons, of Orangeville, vs. the two Companies. This statement should be reversed. Instead of the judgment being against the Companies it is in their favour, on the merits of the case itself, and upholds the decision of Judge Gwynne that the Ontario Statutory conditions, while being *intra vires*, are nevertheless to be taken as forming part of every policy of insurance. This decision is of great importance as holding the legislative right of Provincial Parliaments to impose conditions upon insurance contracts, and which was appealed against by the United Body of Insurance Companies in the belief that this right alone existed in the Dominion Government.

The Jews have at length a chance of realizing, as a nation, the long-cherished desire of re-possessing the land of their forefathers—"the Land of Promise." It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has granted 1,500,000 acres for the establishment of a colony between Gizeh and Moab, in consideration of a large sum to be advanced by Jewish capitalists. The proposed colony will be under the governance of a Jewish Prince but tributary to the Porte. If the plan is so completely successful, as there is reason to believe it is, the £6,000,000 said to have been advanced by a wealthy Jewish capitalist towards the repatriation of his race would no doubt have weight. Some interpretations of prophecy would thus have a fulfilment, in a way. It is a humiliation of the race to whom they lay claim from a potentate whom they and all Christians deem infidel.

A Hamilton contemporary elaborately discusses the question whether education leads to pauperism. It might make a less burdensome tax on its readers patience if it attempted to solve the problem whether it is education, or some other cause, which can be squared, or whether journalists imbeciles should be put under restraints. That some are beggared through being educated is as true as that myriads were beggared through being left in ignorance. The very discussion of such a question suggests the existence in the writer's mind of the idea that it may be better to know nothing or next to nothing than to be in possession of all attainable knowledge. If one is thoroughly instructed, the odds are in favour of his being a pauper, if he knows nothing he may become a millionaire.

SOME industrious German has been at the pains to find out the ages at which girls in Europe are wont to marry and the following is the result of his investigations: Of 1,000 girls 51 married at the age of 19, 66 at 21, 89 at 22, 90 at 23, 99 at 25, 103 at 26, 103 at 27, 102 at 28, 95 at 29, 82 at 30, 68 at 31, 61 at 32, 58 at 33, 57 at 34, 53 at 35, 50 at 36, 40 at 37, 48 at 38, 46 at 39, 46 at 40 years of age, during the past twelve months.

WHAT the *Railway Journal* for this week contains is equal to any preceding number in the excellence and variety of its contents. Among the contributions of special interest are papers on the River and Harbour of Glasgow, the Electric Light, the Rates War, &c. The present number contains a very fine portrait of Mr. A. L. Light, Chief-Engineer of the Q. M. & O. Railway, accompanied with an interesting biographical sketch.

Our advice from Compton County indicate that the prospects of the Liberal candidate are improving daily. Mr. McMaster's friends are making a vigorous canvass, and feel confident that they will be able to plant him at the head of the poll.

A TREE was planted a day or two ago in the grounds of the Hebrew Hospital at Baltimore in memory of the late President Garfield. The honour paid was without precedent.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.—Electors receive cards instructing them how and where they are to vote should carefully preserve such cards for their guidance on polling day.

THE EASTERN DIVISION.—Mr. Perrault's Central Committee Rooms are at 438 St. Catherine street.

Don't miss Clouds at the Academy to-night in aid of the Montreal General Hospital.

ERRA'S COCOA.—CHEERFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Erpp has provided our breakfast table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many hours of doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be

gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (½ lb. and 1 lb.) label led—JAMES ERRA & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.—Also makers of Erpp's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

DEATHS.
WEAVER.—In this city, on Saturday, 26th instant, George W. Weaver, sr., aged 73 years.

FUNERAL on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 25 Lincoln Avenue.

ERMA.—On Sunday, 27th instant, at noon, Ernest Idler, Esq., aged 85 years, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 St. Elizabeth street, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. m

New Advertisements.

PARTNER WANTED.
A man of capital, either as silent or working partner, to join two thorough business men, one perfectly acquainted with the European markets, the other a first-class Traveller, to open a wholesale Dry Goods and Fancy Goods business in Winnipeg. Address "Albert," P. O. Box No. 1,325, Montreal.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING,
For the Installation of Officers-bearers and other business, will be held in the

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
On Wednesday, the 30th instant,
At TWELVE o'clock, noon.

W. SIMPSON WALKER,
Secretary.

November 29 u 285

A. W. CRAIG & CO

(OLD POST-OFFICE BUILDING.)
FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL,
We have an extra fine quality of

White Kid Gloves
AND
White Ties,
FOR THE

Montreal, St. George's, Emerald, Independent and all other snow-shoe Clubs,
WE OFFER

Tuques and Stockings

OF EXTRA QUALITY.
Orders from Clubs solicited. We make these goods ourselves.

UNDERWEAR of every variety at low prices.
HOSIERY of every variety at low prices.
HOSIERY at 20c, made in the factory.
SILK MUFFLERS and SILK HOSIERY of the finest qualities.
CORRIVEAU & CO'S SILK MUFFLERS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of original design and every variety of colour.

A. W. CRAIG & CO.,
130 St. James Street.

November 28 u 284

OPENING HOLIDAYS!

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine a Stock, now

JUST OPENED,

of Goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. It has been selected

THIS SEASON

with very great care, and consists of

Fine Leather Goods

IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO.
The newest and most elegant Styles of

CHRISTMAS CARDS

of the choicest and most artistic patterns

Now on View.

159, 161, 163 and 165

ST. JAMES STREET.

DAWSON BROTHERS.

November 29 u 285

The Directors Expect to Open the Rink

On Saturday Afternoon, 3rd Dec., at Three o'clock, (WEATHER PERMITTING).

Subscription Tickets will be issued at the Secretary's Office, No. 112 St. Francois Xavier Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and at the Rink on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m., at the following rates, viz.:—
Shareholders are entitled to not more than two (2) tickets, to admit himself and one more member of his family as spectators.
*Shareholders' family tickets..... \$10.00
*Non-shareholders' family tickets..... 12.00
Gentlemen's single tickets..... 6.00
Ladies..... 4.00
Boy under 18 years..... 3.00
Girl " 15 years..... 2.00
*A family ticket will admit all members of the household not exceeding six (6) in number, and not including gentlemen, being sons or other relatives of the family of 18 years of age and upwards.

W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Secy-Treas.

November 28 u 284

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada.

Five per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

Total Authorized Issue, - - - \$25,000,000

Accepted by the Government of Canada as Security for the Completion of the Contract between the Government and the Co'y, - \$ 5,000,000

Now offered to the Public - - - \$10,000,000

Principal and Interest payable in gold coin of the present standard weight and fineness,—the principal in Montreal, Canada, and the interest on 1st April and 1st October at the option of the holder, either in Montreal or New York; or in London, England, at the rate of 4s. 1½d. sterling for each dollar.

Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 each. Principal payable 1st October, 1931, unless previously tendered in payments of lands and thereby cancelled; or, redeemed by the Trustees, out of the proceeds of sales of land, either by purchase at the current market price, or by drawings, at ten per cent. premium.

THE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A MORTGAGE DEED OF TRUST TO THE SAID TRUSTEES, WHICH CONFERS UPON THEM, UNDER THE EXPRESS AUTHORITY OF THE CHARTER, AMPLE POWERS FOR ENFORCING PAYMENT OF THE BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, AND EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR SECURING TO THE BOND-HOLDERS THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS OF THE LANDS. BEFORE ITS EXECUTION THE DEED WAS SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH HAS SINCE ACCEPTED THE \$5,000,000—TO BE HELD BY IT AS SECURITY FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER.

The Mortgage, thus created, constitutes a first charge upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 25,000,000 acres of the finest farming lands, situated in what is known as "The Fertile Belt" of the Canadian North-West, which is now admitted to be the largest tract of uniformly rich land suitable for growing the best quality of wheat, &c., to be found on the Continent of America, and the Company may locate its entire Land Grant exclusively in this tract, rejecting all sections unfit for settlement.

The Bonds will be accepted by the Company in payment for lands at 110 and accrued interest.

By the Mortgage Deed the Company expressly undertakes to pay the interest on the Bonds, semi-annually, when it becomes due, and the principal at maturity. The net proceeds of all Land Sales must be handed over to the Trustees, to be held by them, in the first place to secure the performance of the Company's obligation to pay the interest on the Bonds, and, so long as that obligation is punctually performed, to be applied to the purchase of Bonds for cancellation, provided the price does not exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest; but if the Bonds cannot be bought at or under that price, then the Trustees are authorized and required to designate by lot, from time to time, as funds accumulate in their hands, the Bonds that shall be presented for payment and cancellation at 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

This Contract provides that the whole issue of Land Grant Bonds shall, in the first instance, be deposited with the Government, and that the proceeds of all sales thereof shall also be deposited with the Government, and only be paid to the Company as construction proceeds. The interest, at four per cent. per annum, upon the amount remaining in the hands of the Government is, by the Deed of Trust, expressly pledged for the payment of the interest on the Bonds, and cannot be applied to any other purpose.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying official statement, made by the President of the Company, that the Directors are aiming to have the line of Railway to the Pacific Ocean completed and open for traffic, without availing themselves of their right under the Charter to issue Mortgage Bonds on the Road; and that they fully expect that all the additional capital required to complete the contract, and equip the line, can be obtained by the issue of Common and Preferred Stock. In that case, the only fixed charge on the revenues of the Company will be the interest on these Land Grant Bonds, taking precedence of any Dividend on both Common and Preferred Stock.

These Bonds will be taken by the Receiver General on deposit from insurance companies under the Act 40, Vic., Cap. 42.

Provision is made for the registration of the Bonds at Montreal, New York and London.

Copies of the Act of Incorporation of the Company may be inspected, and copies of the Mortgage Deed of Trust, the President's Statement and the Prospectus may be obtained at the offices of any of the undersigned.

These Bonds are now offered to the public by the undersigned at par and accrued interest, the right being reserved to advance the price at any time without notice.

Applications for the Bonds may be addressed to:

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL.

Its Branches in Canada, and its Agencies in Chicago, U. S. and at 9 Birchin Lane, London, England

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
63 William Street, New York, or

W. WATSON & A. LANG,
Agents of the Bank of Montreal.

59 Wall Street, New York.

Montreal, 25th November, 1881.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
By a Commission Woollen House,
A YOUNG MAN.

Must have some knowledge of keeping books and one acquainted with the Wholesale Dry Goods Houses. Address, with reference, to Drawer 1,967 Post Office.

November 26 u 283

Christmas and New Year's

CARDS

Photographs of Flowers

HAND-PAINTED.

Also, BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING CARDS, at

PARKS' STUDIO,

154 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

November 26 u 283

WM. WINGFIELD-BONNYN,

Consulting Civil Engineer,
26 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL.

AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF

RAILWAY SUPPLIES,

November 18 u 276

What will the Weather be To-morrow?

A Barometer and Thermometer combined, that foretells correctly any change in the weather 12 to 24 hours. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it, delivered free, to any address on receipt of One Dollar. The Best Weather Indicator in the World. Just the

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

Silence was best, if hand and hand, like hands, and contented people met; But words must wing from land to land The utterance of the heart's regret, Though harsh on ears that sorrow thralls, E'en sympathy's low accent fails.

Salt leagues that part us check no whit, What knows not bounds of time or space, The homestead feeling that must knit World-scattered kin in speech and race, None like ourselves may well becom Columbia's sorrow, this our own.

A sorrow of the noble sort, Which love and pride make pure and fair; A grief that is not misery's sport, A pain that bows not to despair; Beginning not in courtly woe, To end in pageantry and show.

The great Republic's foremost son Struck fully, falls; but they who mourn Brave life out short, good death half done, Yet trust that from beyond Death's bourne That blameworthy man's gifts may be Peace, Concord, Clive Purify.

Scarce known of us till struck for death, He stirred us by his valiant fight With mortal pain, with bated breath, We waited tidings near and bright, The hope that's nursed by strong desire, Though shaken often, will not tire.

And now our sabbath type, in truth, A more than ceremonial pain, We send, Court, Cottage, Age and Youth, From open hearts, across the main, Our sympathy—let never swerve! To Wife be loved, to Land be served.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon. Present: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Grenier, Proctor, Kennedy, Brown, Watson, Laurent, Hood, Tansey, Fairbairn, Robert, Campbell, Gauthier, Desnoy, Hagar, Beauchamp, Gauthier, Jeanette, J. C. Wilson, and Thomas Wilson.

THE ABATTOIR BY-LAW AGAIN.
The City Clerk read a letter from His Worship the Mayor, in which he had signed the Abattoir By-law, according to the instructions given by the City Council, but that he had signed it under protest, because, in his opinion, this By-law was unconstitutional and illegal, and established a monopoly to the greatest disadvantage of the public.

The Mayor then asked the members of the Council to pass on to the consideration of the 32nd order of the day, which was a notice of motion by Ald. Allard, as follows:—"That the City Treasurer, Mr. Black, be instructed to reimburse to the Montreal Abattoir Company the \$12 that His Worship the Mayor has illegally exacted from this Company as a condition of appending his signature to the said By-law, on the ground that the By-law is to serve private interest, whilst the By-law is essentially in the general interest as evidenced by the fact that a second Abattoir Company which will soon be in operation would benefit by what will have been paid by the Montreal Abattoir Company, as also every other Abattoir Company that may hereafter be established; the By-law having been made with a view to improve the health of the city, nothing should be exacted from any Company or individual." He considered this notice of motion was nothing more nor less than a censure upon him for his action in the matter, and he wished that the Council should decide on this point.

Ald. Grenier said that, as the Mayor wished that the order of the day be taken up, he might be permitted to make a few remarks. He had no doubt whatever that the Mayor had acted right in trying to save this money to the city. But as this abattoir was in the interest of public health, he thought it could very properly be put on the same footing as the North Shore Railway By-law, which cost the city \$2,000, and this Abattoir By-law only cost \$12. The question to decide was whether this By-law was for the benefit of the public at large, and if it was, they should not exact the \$12, but if it was for a private company, as the Mayor had said, the Council should not be asked to pay it. Ald. Proctor thought it was unnecessary to discuss this notice of motion in Ald. Allard's absence.

The Mayor read the 39th Rule of Council, to the effect that the expenses of printing, engraving, etc., should be paid before the reading of a By-law.

Ald. Hood was satisfied that the Mayor had acted in a most legal manner, as the Abattoir Company was a private company, Ald. Grenier, he said, was in error with reference to the \$2,000 which the North Shore Railway By-law cost the city. In the case of the city was a subscriber of stock in the railway, and therefore had no claim on the Company. He was very much pleased at the stand which the Mayor had taken to carry out the By-laws. The other By-law was illegal, and he thought the Mayor had saved the city considerable trouble by refusing to sign it. The accusations against the Mayor, he thought, were entirely wrong, and he (the Mayor) was perfectly justified in what he did.

Ald. Fairbairn moved, seconded by Ald. Grenier, that the words "illegally exacted" be expunged from the Notice of Motion, under the 32nd Order of the Day, such words being unnecessarily offensive, and that the question be referred to the City Attorney.

The motion was carried, Ald. Robert dissenting.

PETITIONS AND LETTERS.

A petition from proprietors in Lacroix street, to change the homologated line of Lacroix street, was referred to the Road Committee.

A petition from Mr. Amond, to be appointed Guardian of Chabouillet Square Fire Station, was referred to the Fire Committee.

A petition from Mr. Plouffe, to be appointed Clerk of Viger Market, was laid on the table.

A letter was received from Messrs. Acer and Kennedy, cattle exporters, stating that they had heard that the intention of the Market Committee was to allow the sale of cattle on the streets, and they wished to prohibit the driving of cattle on the streets. The letter also stated that no such law existed in any city in the world, and would be of great disadvantage to a business which employed a large number of men. They would, however, have no objection to a By-law regulating the hours of such driving.

The letter was referred to the Market Committee.

A petition was received from L'Abbe Chabert, asking the Corporation to become security for his rent for his School of Art and Design.

Mayor said the Abbe Chabert had rented the *Hotel Canadian* for \$150 a year, and had 200 pupils at \$2 per month, and he wished the Corporation to become security for his rent until he would be able to pay it himself.

Ald. Donovan thought they could not legally do so.

Ald. Grenier moved, seconded by Ald. Proctor, that the petition be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to give the Abbe Chabert a grant of \$150.

Ald. Brown had nothing against Abbe Chabert, but he thought they could not legally grant the money.

Ald. Jeanette raised a question of order as to the legality of the motion.

Ald. J. C. Wilson said the City of Montreal was not a charitable institution; and besides that they already had a School of

Art and Design, which was supported by the Government.

Ald. Grenier changed his motion by inserting the words "to loan the Abbe Chabert the sum of \$150."

Ald. Jeanette held that this was also out of order.

Ald. Kennedy suggested that the matter should be left in abeyance, and if at the end of the year the Abbe Chabert could not pay his rent the Aldermen might subscribe \$5 a piece.

Ald. Watson supported Ald. Jeanette in his point of order. They were not there as a loan society.

Ald. Bruchamp moved, in amendment, seconded by Ald. Hood, that the petition of L'Abbe Chabert be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to report to this Council.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 14 to 4.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.
A report from the Road Committee was presented, recommending that the homologated line of Barrack street, between Notre Dame and Commissioners streets, be altered so as to make that portion of the street 75 feet wide.

On motion of Ald. Laurent, the report was adopted.

QUESTION.
Ald. Grenier asked the Chairman of the Road Committee if he had taken any action with regard to the telegraph and telephone poles?

Ald. Laurent replied that Presidents and Secretaries of the Companies were to have met the Road Committee at their last meeting, but they were not there. The Committee expected them to be present at its next meeting.

THE STONE FOR THE STREETS.
The report from the Finance Committee, concurring in the report of the Road Committee for \$64,575 for broken stone for the streets to the extent of \$40,000, on condition that the stone be taken from the Corporation quarry, and also at the same time recommending that the Road Committee and City Surveyor prepare a plan for the paving of the city streets, was read.

Ald. Grenier moved, seconded by Ald. Laurent, that the report be adopted.

Ald. Robert moved, in amendment, seconded by Ald. Jeanette, that the words "the Corporation quarry" be struck out of the report, and that the report be amended to the effect that the stone be taken from the Corporation quarry and broken by machinery.

Ald. Donovan was opposed to the stone being broken by machinery.

Ald. Robert's amendment was lost by a vote of 6 to 13.

Ald. J. C. Wilson moved, in amendment, seconded by Ald. Robert, that the report be adopted only in so far as it refers to the appropriation of \$40,000 for broken stones. He thought that this question of paving of streets should not come up at the present time, but could be taken up on some future occasion.

Ald. Hood said they had never had better stone than when they were taken from the Corporation quarry and broken by machinery.

Ald. Donovan moved, in amendment to the amendment moved by Ald. Tansey, to the effect that the report be amended, to the effect that the stone be hand-broken, instead of by machinery, and being so amended be received and adopted.

The amendment to the amendment of Ald. Donovan was lost by a vote of 5 to 14, and the amendment of Ald. J. C. Wilson was also lost by a vote of 6 to 13.

The main motion was carried by a vote of 15 to 4.

On motion of Ald. J. C. Wilson, the Council then adjourned.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The preliminary investigation in the case of Mr. W. B. Sills, Mr. W. F. J. T. Sills and Mr. John Fahey, charged with conspiracy by Mr. James Baxter, was continued yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, before His Honor Mr. Justice Denison, Messrs. E. Gauthier, Q.C., and T. W. Rogers, Q.C., appearing for the defendants, and Mr. E. Guerin for the plaintiff.

Mr. ARCHAMBAULT, photographer, was the first witness, and testified that he knew the defendants. He saw them first when they came to his studio, sometime in May last, to order a photograph to be made from a small oil painting. He made two dozen of these photographs, which were delivered. He knew the plaintiff in the case. He was told by one of the Mr. Sills that the oil painting was a likeness of Mr. Baxter. The plaintiff told him that he made the photograph that he made. He believed the Messrs. Sills called twice at his studio. Mr. Fahey also called once, with one of the Messrs. Sills, about the photographs. Mr. Fahey told him not to speak about the work he had been doing for the Messrs. Sills. Fahey gave no reason for making such a request. He received no such request from any one else. The Messrs. Sills did not say for what the photographs were for. He was paid for them by the Messrs. Sills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rogers—On being shown the likeness of Mr. Baxter, he purporting to be from the Rogues' Gallery, Chabouillet, witness said that it appeared to be a likeness of Mr. Baxter taken some years ago. It was not one of the photographs made by the witness.

To the question whether he was present during the trial of Mr. Sills for libel, and whether he did not recognize the likeness now shown to him as the one that Colonel Hickey, a witness in that case, stated had been in the Rogues' Gallery of Chabouillet, witness said that he had been called as a witness in that trial, but that the present was the first time he had seen the likeness shown to him.

Re-examined by Mr. Guerin—Witness could not swear positively, as a photographer, that the likeness shown to him was a photograph of Mr. Baxter.

Mr. MULLINS, Clerk of the Police Court, was shown and asked if he had heard any reference to Mr. Baxter's photograph. Witness stated it was impossible to state accurately what was said in the *enquete* in the case of Mr. W. B. Sills against Mr. Baxter. There was, however, something said to the effect that Mr. Baxter's portrait had been in the Rogues' Gallery, and during a quarrel of the Mr. Sills said that he would send \$25,000 to have Mr. Baxter sent to the penitentiary.

FRANK HARRIS, clerk, testified that he had been in Mr. Fahey's office sometime in the month of May last. He had seen Mr. Boyle in the office. He remembered a typewriter which was in the office, and he had shown Mr. Boyle how to write on it. Witness was printing on slips of paper with the typewriter the words: "James Baxter, confidence man, etc." No photographs of Mr. Baxter had been shown to him in Mr. Fahey's office, but he had seen some several occasions, and a word describing the picture in the *Police News* was like the photographs he seen in Mr. Fahey's office, and to the best of his knowledge the description he saw in Mr. Fahey's office corresponded with the description in the *Police News*.

The investigation was then adjourned.

A "By reason of a severely sprained ankle, one of my horses began to go very lame," writes Mr. R. Arnold, 219 Metting street, Charleston, S.C. "A thorough application of St. Jacobs Oil entirely cured the horse. I heartily endorse it as an excellent remedy for stock." Every one should use it.

St. Jacobs Oil is a remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, backache, soreness of the chest, gout, quinsy, sore throat, swellings and sprains, burns and scalds, general bodily pains, tooth, ear and headache, frost-bitten feet and ears, and all other pains and aches.

No preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a remedy for all the above ailments. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every sufferer with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
October 14 DW246

Miscellaneous.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a remedy for all the above ailments. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every sufferer with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
October 14 DW246

TO CAPITALISTS TENDERS

Consolidated Debentures of the Town of Windsor

will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of December, 1881, to the amount of

\$270,000

bearing SIX per cent. interest, maturing at periods from one to thirty years.

Full particulars will be found at the Merchants Bank of Canada in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor, or on application to the undersigned.

STEPHEN LESTER,
Town Clerk,
Windsor, Ont.
November 10 rat 269

Societe Postale Francoise de l'Atlantique

Capital, 10,000,000 fcs. fully paid up.

Head Office, 30 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Commencement of the Direct Monthly Mail Service between Canada and Brazil, under Contract with the Brazilian Government.

The new steamship COMPTE D'EU, Capt. LAPERRIERE, will leave Rio de Janeiro on or about the 24th instant, for Canada, touching at the following Brazilian ports: Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranhao and Parnaiba, and at St. Thomas, West Indies. The other steamers will follow in due course.

For Freight, &c., and further information, apply to—W. D. Bentley & Co., West India Wharf, Halifax; Hall & Fairweather, St. John, N.B.; C. S. Le Bottillier, Gaspe; Gibb, Laird & Co., Quebec; W. P. Howland & Co., Toronto; R. C. W. Macdonald, Ottawa; Harvey & Co., St. Johns, Nfld.; Clark & Seaman, New York; or to

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Agent General,
317 ST. PAUL STREET,
Montreal, November 21 278

MANITOBA!

The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase of Lands in

WINNIPEG

and the Province of Manitoba for those who may desire to avail themselves of the present opportunity, prior to the great advance in Real Estate which is confidently expected to take place during the coming Spring and Summer.

Lists mailed and all information given on application.

JAMES AUSTIN,
Real Estate Broker, Winnipeg.
November 14 6m 272

Lands and Town Lots IN MANITOBA.

Information regarding Farming Land in Manitoba, and desirable Building Sites in the various rising towns throughout the Province, can be had on application to the undersigned at 81 St. Francois Xavier St.

J. D. CRAWFORD,
November 22 1m 279

The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINE CO. (LIMITED) will be held in the Office of the Company, at Kingston, Ont., on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, and if approved, ratifying certain By-laws and Alterations of By-laws adopted by the Directors, and also to consider, and if approved, a By-law changing the Company's chief place of business, in Canada, from Montreal to Kingston.

By order,
JAS. W. PYKE, Sec.-Treas.
Kingston, 18th Nov., 1881 1m 277

THE NEW QUEEN'S HALL!

This beautiful Hall, one of the finest in America in artistic beauty, comfort and convenience, with the free use of its magnificent Organ (one of the largest in America) and Grand Piano, is now open for engagements for Concerts, Lectures, Readings or Meetings. Apply to the "Queen's Hall" Office, New York Piano Co.'s Buildings, St. James Street, Montreal.

November 3 9m 252

Insurance Notices.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society,
120 Broadway, New York,
DOES THE
Largest Business
Of any Life Insurance Company
IN THE WORLD.
Why?

BECAUSE It issues
Incontestable Policies.
Insulating that the contract of insurance "shall not be disputed" after it is three years old, and that such policies shall be

Paid Immediately,
On receipt of satisfactory proofs of death.

BECAUSE Its policy is clear and concise, and contains
No Arduous Conditions.

N.B.—Read your policies. Compare the short and simple form used by the Equitable, with the long and obscure contracts loaded down with technicalities issued by other Companies.

BECAUSE its
Cash Returns
To policy-holders are
Unprecedented.

N.B.—See the many letters from policy-holders expressing their gratification with the returns from their TONTINE SAVINGS FUNDS.

BECAUSE of its
Financial Strength.
OUTSTANDING INSURANCE
190 Millions.
ASSETS SECURELY INVESTED
43 Millions.

SURPLUS SECURELY INVESTED NEARLY
10 Millions.

R. W. GALE, Manager,
223 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
2 COURT STREET, TORONTO.
November 3 263

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1818.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN GREAVES CLAPHAM, Esq., N.P., President,
HENRY S. SCOTT, Esq., Vice-President,
WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., Merchant,
WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq.,
(President Canada Western Co. Vice-President Quebec Bank.)
EDWIN JONES, Esq.,
Hon. E. T. PAQUET, Esq., (Provincial Secretary.)
VITAL TETU, Esq., Merchant.

DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT, \$100,000
Fire Insurance accepted on the most favourable terms.

MONTREAL OFFICE:
329 Notre Dame Street,
THOMAS SIMPSON,
AGENT.
October 29 1m 259

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CANADA BRANCH.
Capital fully subscribed, \$2,260,000.
Assets, cash and invested funds, 2,665,925.
Deposited with Government of Canada, for the protection of Policy-holders in Canada, 100,000.

All losses paid at Head Office in Toronto, with reference to England.

OFFICE: F. A. BALL,
Chief Agent for Canada.
TORONTO.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Company for Montreal and district, is prepared to accept risks at current rates.

The high standing of the London & Lancashire, gives it a position amongst the first Insurance Companies doing business on this continent for stability and prompt settlement of claims.

P. S. STEVENSON,
AGENT.
OFFICE, 13 HOSPITAL ST.
October 20 251

INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (LIMITED)
Of Liverpool.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent in Canada for this Company, is now prepared to underwrite shipments of merchandise in the usual manner and at current rates.

JACKSON RAE,
Royal Insurance Chambers.
May 1 11

ROSENKRAZ'S PIANOS.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed by Mr. ERNST ROSENKRAZ, of Dresden (Germany), Sole Agent for the Dominion for the sale of his world-renowned

Grand, Semi-Grand and Upright Pianos,

which enjoy the greatest reputation for *Solidity and Durability of Construction, as well as for Power, Sweetness, Evenness and Regularity of Tone.* His factory has been established since 1797, and his instruments have been awarded PRIZE MEDALS wherever they have been exhibited: At Leipzig 1840 Vienna 1873, Sidney 1879, Melbourne 1881, etc., and are sent largely to the *hottest as well as the coldest climates*, such as *Russia, Australia, etc.* It is needless to say anything further in their praise, and I only desire an inspection and trial from Artists, Teachers, Amateurs and intending purchasers.

CHARLES MARTIN, SOLE AGENT,
Warerooms in ART GALLERY BUILDING COR. ST. CATHERINE STREET and PHILIPS SQUARE.
October 21 9m 252

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT Provincial Exhibition

has just closed after a most successful run of nine days, but our Exhibition of the largest, best-selected and decidedly the cheapest

STOCK OF FURNITURE
ever on view in the Province, will remain open to the Public, and at the reduction of 10 per cent., as announced on the opening of our Free Exhibition on the 14th instant.

Our first opening in the Furniture business was 37 years ago, since which it remained open without interruption of any kind, and the way the public appreciates our is to supply them with a first-class article

At a Moderate Price,
is best shown by the fact of the many enlargements of our premises till now, since we have added the four upper flats of those large buildings,

CORNER OF MCGILL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS. Our premises are the largest in the Dominion, and equal to any in point of size and variety in the United States, which enables us to get by purchasing every article of stock for cash, thereby saving large discounts to mark off our goods at such low prices as secure for us the largest sales ever made in this city in the Furniture business.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON,
7-9 & 11 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
September 27 231

DOMINION BOLT CO., TORONTO.

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

Norway Carriage Bolts, Carriage Bolts—Best. Do. Common, Fancy Head Bolts, This Bolts, Plough Bolts, Machine Bolts, Bolt Ends, Spring Bolts, Stove Bolts, R. R. Track Bolts, Sleigh-Shoe Bolts, Roof Bolts, Blank Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Elevator Bolts.

Bright Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Bridge Rivets, Gasometer Rivets, Hot Pressed Nuts, Machine Forged Nuts, R. R. SPIKES.

Coach Screws, Cap Screws, Set Screws, August 9 189

Steel Rails!

Track Bolts, Fish Plates.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

CAST IRON PIPE.

MIDDLETON & MEREDITH
17 St. John Street, Montreal.
July 21 6m 173

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE, EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER (IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.) Families Supplied. LAGER BEER in Wood and Bottle

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

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester St. Virtue, 191 Myrner street Thos. Ferguson, 239 St. Constant St. Wm. Bishop, 479 Lagacette st. Thos. Kinsella, 144 Ottawa street. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

Jno. H. R. Molson & Bros

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 286 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER, FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED. ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

HUTCHINSON'S SMOKE CONSUMER

Are now manufactured in Montreal and applied by the Subscribers in A FEW HOURS, AND GUARANTEED. Prices—\$75 to \$150 per Furnace; special agreements for Batteries.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, N. Aubin, Government Gas Inspector. L. Lesage, Superintendent Water Works. The Evening Star. Guillaume Boivin & Co. O. Rouillard, Inspector of Buildings. And others, whose certificates can be seen in our circulars.

W. S. HUTCHINSON & CO. CANADIAN OFFICE: 63 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. April 22 96

GREEK WINES.

SANTE—Summer Wine. BOUTZA—Sweet and delicate. ST. ELIE—Amontillado Character. FREDERICK KINGSTON, WINE MERCHANT, 25 HOSPITAL STREET. 168

To Manufacturers & Others

The premises burnt and lately occupied by James Whitham & Co., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 11 Tavill's corner of Normand Street, and near Sir Hugh Allcock's Office will be rebuilt to suit a Tenant and leased for a term of years. Apply to THE GREY NUNS, Corner Guy and Dorchester streets. Or E. A. MARTINEAU, 9

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK EXPORTING.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—We take much pleasure in calling the attention of the numerous readers of your esteemed paper and the public generally to this rapidly increasing branch of our Canadian commerce. Notwithstanding this is an enterprise whose origin dates but a few years back, it bids fair to assume such proportions as will rank it one of our leading commercial industries, and one which is destined in time to force the grazing of English and Irish cattle into a thing of the past, though it cannot be denied but that its course of development up to the present is marked with some dead, wounded and crippled. Financially speaking, it is undoubtedly a fact that it has steadily advanced, and its front instead of being broken and disorganized is more formidable to-day than ever before, inasmuch as those who, at present engaged in pushing it forward, have learned by experience that, like any other legitimate business, it cannot be conducted successfully without care, judgment and brains, together with diligent and faithful application.

We are pleased to note that some of our large corporations are awakening to a realizing sense of the importance of this business for the future, and are lending their aid and countenance towards providing such additional facilities here in Montreal for the exporting trade as will tend to promote mutual success. With this view to obtaining further information upon this subject we visited the Grand Trunk Railway Stock Yards, situated at Point St. Charles, which thus far have been the headquarters of the exporters where extensive operations are already under way to that end and are being rapidly pushed forward towards completion. We learn that Messrs. C. M. Ayer and N. Kennedy, two of the leading men in this trade, realizing the need long felt for better accommodation for live stock, and failing to awaken sufficient interest on the part of the railway to provide them, have leased from the Grand Trunk Railway a portion of their Stock Yards and at their own expense are erecting thereon all the necessary appointments of a first-class feeding station and cattle market; they have already nearly completed two large stables with a capacity for accommodating five hundred cattle, where they are protected from the extreme heat of summer and the cold of winter. Not only from a human point of view, but also from a business point of view, these accommodations cannot be too highly commended; no one understands so well as those engaged in the business the value of humanity extended towards these animals, as exposure and had accommodations appreciate their value very rapidly. Together with these stables they have constructed, and are constructing, a number of long sheds, open on one side, which will be divided into pens suitable for accommodating large or small lots of stock. These are a model in the way of comfortable quarters, as the animals can remain in the open air or under shelter. The entire ground under both stables and sheds has been covered first with two layers of railroad ties, raising from 14 to 16 inches above the surface, and over these is spread coal cinders, making a smooth surface, through which the rain readily leaches, leaving the surface always dry, or nearly so. They have also made great improvements in the accommodation for sheep and hogs, which we have no hesitation in saying, are second to none which we have seen elsewhere. Further, they have erected a building which is to serve as offices and scale-house.

Heretofore, all scaling accommodation which has been provided is situated at the St. Gabriel Market, where all stock had to be driven some quarter of a mile to be weighed, and then but four head could be accommodated at each draft. Messrs. Ayer and Kennedy have amply provided for this want by fine Fairbanks' scale, with a capacity of scaling twenty cattle at each draft. We met several gentlemen examining and testing the working and accuracy of this new acquisition, among them Mr. M. H. Wells, who is a representative in Canada and the United States of Messrs. A. & T. Tiernan, cattle salesmen of Glasgow, Edinburgh and London, who informed us that he had handled a Fairbanks' fifty ton stock scale for some five years at the Brighton Cattle Market, near Boston, and that they were considered the best scale manufactured, being in use in the Chicago stock yards, and the principal cattle markets throughout the United States, and that he had no hesitation in affirming that the working of these were quite equal to any he had ever seen. We are indebted to Mr. W. for a very gentlemanly explanation and illustration of their working, and to assure this is a valuable addition to the scale, Messrs. Ayer and Kennedy propose to hold a live stock fair upon completion of their buildings, when liberal premiums will be offered for the best exhibit of export stock.

With the advantage of situation and facilities which these yards have we can see no reason why they should not naturally become the general sale market of Montreal. We understand, however, there is liable to be vigorous opposition to that on the part of our two Abattoirs which are located one in the East and one in the West part of our city. These corporations are respectively trying to make it appear that their situation and facilities are such as should control the whole stock business, both of the export and local cattle. In our opinion it will take a great deal of eloquence to prevent the export trade that either of these locations are practically adapted for the sale markets of either export or local stock. As far as the export market is concerned neither location seems to be in any favour with the exporters, and certainly they should be the best judges of situation and facilities. The one in the eastern part of the city is located, according to the City Surveyor's report, three miles from the city limits, while the other is located in the locality where residences are situated. It is also a common occurrence for a steamship to find upon loading that they have underrated her capacity, and more stock is required of the shipper than has been brought for shipment. The location of these yards makes

it possible to furnish the additional number required in thirty minutes, which it can plainly be seen is a great advantage to both shipper and ship.

We understand the Abattoirs propose to introduce a Bill before the city, to abolish the driving of stock through the public streets, setting it forth to be a nuisance, thereby compelling the stock and the shippers to seek their yards. The majority of all stock coming to Montreal is landed at the Grand Trunk Railway Yards. We are, however, free to admit that the driving of stock through the public streets of any city is indeed a nuisance, and should be avoided as far as possible. Under the present system of sale markets, we have the St. Gabriel and the Viger markets. Stock being driven from the Railway yards to the St. Gabriel market, and not finding a ready sale, the owners start their stock at any hour of the day through our streets and drive to the Viger market, where, not meeting the market they wish, they are, in many instances, driven back to the Railway yards, or the St. Gabriel market, as they think best. It would be unquestionably a great advantage to both buyers and sellers to have the sale market for their live stock all at one point, and it is undeniably a fact that the proper place for such market is where the stock lands, and say, for home slaughtering, let them be driven at certain hours to the Abattoirs, and for such as are taken for exporting let them be driven at certain hours through Mill street, and thence to the wharves. This would at least obviate the nuisance of rushing stock through our most public streets at any hour of the day, thereby jeopardizing the lives of both women and children, as is the present practice. We cannot well over-estimate the importance of this exporting of live stock. These animals engaged in upon our own lands, and are fed upon our own products, and for every one which is exported our Dominion is so much richer. We should, therefore, do all in our power to stimulate and encourage this trade, and we should not allow this enterprise to be handicapped by any visionary scheme of political lobbyists, who may seek through their power to enact laws in the City Council to force this business from its natural channel for their own personal benefit. We want, and we are glad to say we have, not a few men in our City Council who have the interest of our city and the Dominion close at heart, and who would not knowingly lend their endorsement to any act which tended to benefit private interests to the detriment of the public good. Trade and Commerce need no act of legislation to find their natural channels, and if the Abattoirs present to those engaged in this business better and more practical advantages than those which we have pointed out at the Grand Trunk Railway Yards, they will need no force to bring the business to them.

OBSERVER.

Montreal, November 28, 1881.

THE MISSISSQUOI CONTEST.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Passing through your city en route for the West this morning I secured copies of the *Herald* and *Gazette*. Being an Eastern Township man by birth, and having removed to the States nearly five and twenty years ago, I found in the *Herald* a friend of my youth, though it has much improved since I saw it. I read with pleasure your favourable note for Mr. Spencer, the Independent candidate for Mississquoi, as the home of my youth was only two miles from Freelandburg. Which of the Spencer's was nominated I know not, there being several in that neighbourhood. But the candidacy is significant to me. My earliest recollection of an election was somewhere in the "forties" I think, when the first Liberal candidate stood, to be overwhelmingly defeated of course. After the polls were closed a bigoted Tory stepping up to me, father, an ardent Liberal, and said, "There will never be a Liberal dog with his tongue again in this county." It was a taunt, not pleasant to hear, but if that political bigot goes to the polls in Dunham or Freelandburg, I trust some one will remind him of his proud boast a generation since. I remember when Mr. H. M. Chandler, father of the late Mr. Edward Chandler, M.P., stood for Liberal principles in Mississquoi, only to excite Conservative ridicule. Surely time has brought its changes and some few political revenges. The revolution in political sentiment in Canada during the last thirty years is something amazing and gratifying to me, reared as I was in a community over-whelmingly and almost hopelessly Conservative in its political philosophy. Urge the people to stand by the Liberal Party, for, though it may not be perfect in either men or measures, it is the hope of both the Province and the Dominion. Your Conservative Party, like the American Bourbon Democracy, has long since outlived its usefulness and ought to be decently buried and out of sight, its virtues (?) cherished, while its many faults should be sedulously forgotten by friend and foe. Rally your young men into political Clubs for the success of Liberal principles. Such organizations are very effective agents of political reform in American politics.

Yours, &c., S. B. HIBBARD.

Kingston, November 26, 1881.

MONTREAL EAST.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—As one of the candidates for the representation of Montreal East in the Quebec Parliament, I beg leave to submit the following reasons why my candidature should receive the support of every independent elector. There is but one opinion in our city on the deplorable position of the Province, with a huge debt of \$17,000,000, contracted within ten years. Economy, retrenchment and administrative reforms are the first duty of the hour. If returned, I will move therefore at once in favour of the abolition of a useless and expensive Legislative Council. 2. The immediate sale or lease of the Q. M. & O. Railway to a private company. 3. The collection of 4 per cent interest on the Municipal Loan Fund and Crown Land arrears, now amounting to \$5,000,000. 4. A proper administration of timber reserves. 5. Civil Service reform. 6. Equalization of taxation. 7. Suspension of sessional allowance to members till the annual deficits are wiped out. 8. Free grants of land to actual settlers. 9. No more loans, but on the contrary a reduction of expenditure and liabilities of the Province, &c., &c. Let every voter who has a stake in the division support my candidature on this broad platform, and my opponent, Mr. Taillon, pledged to every measure of Government extravagance and mismanagement for the next five years, as he has been in the past, will not be returned. In accepting the nomination of the Liberal party in the present crisis, I have made my duty as a citizen of Montreal, and after canvassing the division I am convinced that the honest opinion of every business man is in favour of returning to Parliament not a Government supporter, but a representative like myself, who will

energetically oppose the present wild administration of our Provincial affairs, and by constant vigilance and denunciation in Parliament force our present rulers either to keep the expenditure within the revenue, or to give up their places to better men, who will undertake to do so. Trusting on the independent support of every honest voter in Montreal East,

I beg to remain, Yours truly,

J. X. PERRAUD.

English Committee Rooms, 450 St. Dominique, and Papineau square.

HOME RULE UP TO THE HANDLE.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—I perceive by the reported utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald, at Toronto, that, so far as Canada is concerned, he is for "Home Rule up to the handle." Is it for this purpose he seeks to interfere with the authority of the Province by taking away railway charters from Manitobans, by taking away legacies that belong to Ontario? Is it his love for Home Rule that urges him to endorse the interference of the Conservative Convention with Quebec and other Provincial elections? I have never given a Liberal vote in my life, Mr. Editor. Any political leanings I ever had were toward the Conservative party in opposition. Their conduct on the Ministerial benches has made me, politically, antagonistic. I confess Sir John and his nostrums are edging me still further toward Hon. Mr. Blake and the party of Reform. The new interference on political affairs urges me to vote a Liberal vote this time, and I must say the Senecal Administration must grow more honest or I cast another Conservative vote in the Provincial elections. I know that I speak the sentiments of many who, like myself, will vote for honest first and party afterwards. In plain terms, I regard the action of Sir John and the Toronto Convention as a fresh menace to the autonomy of the Province, and trust that not Conservatives alone but all honest voters will seize the opportunity afforded by next Friday's election of telling Sir John that we will have no interference with our own Home Rule in Quebec Province.

Trusting you will find room for the above, I am,

Yours, dear sir,

A WEST DIVISION ELECTOR.

Montreal, November 28, 1881.

MONTREAL GAZETTE AND THE "GAZETTE."

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

Since that time I have ceased to read the *Gazette*.I am informed, however, that on Saturday the *Gazette* had made an expostulating demand for the qualification of Mr. Davidson.

I did not demand it. But inasmuch as *La Minerve* had an article in which it was required that all candidates would be required to file their qualifications, perhaps it would be better to inquire there.

In the meantime, I do not expect the *Gazette* to make any correction. This falsehood must go with all the others until after election.

G. W. STEPHENS.

Montreal, November 28, 1881.

Are you going to the Academy to see Clonds-to-night? Why, certainly.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Natural History Society was held last evening in the Hall, University street, the President, Principal Dawson, in the Chair.

After routine business, Mr. Muir reported on a new collection of birds purchased for the museum.

On motion of Dr. Edwards, a vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Lieut. Col. Bulger, a member of the Society and a constant contributor to its museum.

The election of new members was then proceeded with. His Excellency Dr. Renard, Councillor of State, Moscow, was elected an honorary member of the Society and Mr. C. Baker, of Montreal, an ordinary member.

The business of the evening was then commenced. Dr. Edwards, on behalf of himself and Mr. J. T. Donald, read a report on a collection of resins presented to the museum by Mr. Lorn Macdonald. In his report Mr. Edwards stated that they had hitherto had no such specimens in the museum, and for this reason these were a valuable addition. The collection consisted of different classes of resins, copal, found principally in the East Indies and in the South American shell, and asphalt. The commercial value of the different classes drawn up by Mr. J. T. Donald were given.

The Secretary then read a very interesting paper by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, F. G. S., on a quantity of Fossil Fish, with a detailed description of five new species, recently discovered by him in the rocks of the Province and the Dominion. Your Conservative Party, like the American Bourbon Democracy, has long since outlived its usefulness and ought to be decently buried and out of sight, its virtues (?) cherished, while its many faults should be sedulously forgotten by friend and foe. Rally your young men into political Clubs for the success of Liberal principles. Such organizations are very effective agents of political reform in American politics.

Yours, &c., S. B. HIBBARD.

Kingston, November 26, 1881.

MONTREAL EAST.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—As one of the candidates for the representation of Montreal East in the Quebec Parliament, I beg leave to submit the following reasons why my candidature should receive the support of every independent elector. There is but one opinion in our city on the deplorable position of the Province, with a huge debt of \$17,000,000, contracted within ten years. Economy, retrenchment and administrative reforms are the first duty of the hour. If returned, I will move therefore at once in favour of the abolition of a useless and expensive Legislative Council. 2. The immediate sale or lease of the Q. M. & O. Railway to a private company. 3. The collection of 4 per cent interest on the Municipal Loan Fund and Crown Land arrears, now amounting to \$5,000,000. 4. A proper administration of timber reserves. 5. Civil Service reform. 6. Equalization of taxation. 7. Suspension of sessional allowance to members till the annual deficits are wiped out. 8. Free grants of land to actual settlers. 9. No more loans, but on the contrary a reduction of expenditure and liabilities of the Province, &c., &c. Let every voter who has a stake in the division support my candidature on this broad platform, and my opponent, Mr. Taillon, pledged to every measure of Government extravagance and mismanagement for the next five years, as he has been in the past, will not be returned. In accepting the nomination of the Liberal party in the present crisis, I have made my duty as a citizen of Montreal, and after canvassing the division I am convinced that the honest opinion of every business man is in favour of returning to Parliament not a Government supporter, but a representative like myself, who will

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Neuritis, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Rheumatism, and other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address: Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall Mich. 1y D&W

LATEST SHIPPING.

QUEBEC, November 28.—Arrived—City of Berlin.

LONDON, November 28.—Arrived—Utopia.

The barque *Sonard*, from Nova Scotia, has been towed into Greenock badly damaged by the hurricane. Her deck burst and six of the crew were injured.

The barque *Beta* has returned to the Isle of Wight damaged and part of her crew disabled.

The barque *Etie*, from New Orleans, has been lost near Bayonne. The crew were saved.

Barque *Mardel*, from Quebec, Capt. Brame, water-logged and had to be abandoned on the passage. The crew of twenty and six passengers were saved.

A number of Yarmouth smacks are still out. There is much anxiety lest they meet with disaster.

It is reported that the light-house on Cal Rock, ten miles from Bantry Bay, has been washed away and six inmates perished.

A REMEDY FOR WARTS.

POTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR will remove warts in a few days. No matter of how long standing they may be, or how often other remedies have been tried without success, the CORN EXTRACTOR will remove them. No possibility of failure; no discomfort or pain; no holes are produced in the flesh, but warts by its use disappear as if by magic. Use POTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR for Warts. Sold everywhere. Try it.

A CARD.

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

New Advertisements.

Centre Division.

G. W. STEPHENS'

Committee Rooms:

MONTREAL GAZETTE AND THE "GAZETTE."

EAST WARD—

68 Jacques Cartier Square (upstairs).

CENTRE WARD—

66 St. James Street.

WEST WARD—

Exchange Court, Hospital Street.

Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily.

Electors can obtain all necessary information in regard to Lists at the above Offices.

Friends desiring to work during the Elections are requested to call without delay and have districts assigned to them.

November 28 2D 283

A.B. STEWART & SON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

AND

Commission Merchants

No. 79 ST. JAMES STREET.

Are now prepared to receive at their SPACIOUS PREMISES, for disposal by Auction, all descriptions of Merchandise Furniture, &c., &c.

Advances Made on Warehouse Receipts.

November 22 31D 279

Professional Cards.

ARCH. MCGOUN, Jr.,

Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, &c.

19 PLACE D'ARMES.

September 9 1782 216

MacLennan & Macdonald,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.,

CORNWALL, ONT.

D. B. MACLENNAN, H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, JAMES W. LIDDELL.

April 87

CARMAN & LEITCH,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

CORNWALL, ONT.

JAS. LEITCH. R. B. CARMAN.

June 14 142

MACMAHON, DICKSON & JEFFERY,

Barristers and Solicitors.

OFFICE:

Over Canadian Bank of Commerce,

LONDON, ONT.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. | A. O. JEFFERY

W. J. T. DICKSON.

September 5 212

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU

ADVOCATES,

No. 55 St. James Street

MONTREAL.

Hon. HONORE MERCIER,

Lately Solicitor General and M.P. for St. Hyacinthe.

CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, | PAUL G. MARTINEAU

Lately Official Assignee. B.C.L.

Montreal, January 29 25

COCKBURN & MCINTYRE,

Barristers upreme Court

AND

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.

OTTAWA

Solicitors for the Bank Montreal.

Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C. | A. MCINTYRE

March 86

Beatty, Chadwick, Biggar & Thomson

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Insolvency, &c.

BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR & BLACKSTOCK,

Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES: OVER BANK OF MONTREAL,

Corner of Wellington and Church Streets

TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY. C. R. W. BIGGAR.

E. M. CHADWICK. D. E. THOMSON.

W. N. MILLER. T. G. BLACKSTOCK.

January 15 13

New Advertisements.

FISH SALT!

OIL!

Barrels No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS

Do. No. 2 (Borde, Duff & Penny) barrels

Do. No. 1 CAPE BRETON HERRINGS

Do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 N. S. SALMON

Do. SPLIT MACKEREL

Do. Nos. 1 and 2 GREEN CODFISH

Do. No. 1 LARGE CODFISH

Cwts. GASPE DRY CODFISH

COARSE AND FACTORY-FILLED

SALT.

Barrels S. R. PALE SEAL OIL

Do. STRAW do. do.

Do. A COD OIL

FOR SALE BY

VERRET, STEWART & CO

November 8 trs 267

BAR OF MONTREAL

At the written requisition of a great

number of Advocates a GENERAL MEET-

ING of the Members of the Bar of Mont-

real will be held on

TUESDAY Next, the 29th Instant,

at THREE of the clock of the afternoon,

to take into consideration the present state

of the administration of justice in the Superior

and Circuit Court, and in each District

of Montreal, and to take such action as may

be necessary for the improvement and more

effective working of the Courts in said

District.

By order.

L. FORGET,

Secretary.

November 28 u 284

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

Dividend of

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2 1/2)

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this In-

stitution, has been declared for the current

half-year, and that the same will be payable

at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

MONDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY,

1882.

The Transfer Books will be closed from

the 17th to the 31st of December inclusive.

By order of the Board,

P. MACLENNAN,

Cashier.

Quebec November 25, 1881 u 284

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend

of

Three and One-half per cent.

for the current half-year, being at the rate

of seven per cent. per annum, upon the

paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has

been declared, and that the same will be