

TRADE & COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamers	Date	From	To
Colombia	Nov. 25	Quebec	Liverpool
Colombia	Nov. 25	New York	Liverpool
Colombia	Nov. 25	New York	Liverpool
Colombia	Nov. 25	New York	Liverpool
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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 24.—Steamer Charles W. Lord, arrived this p.m., from Boston, and will load here to return.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 23.—Schooner Lizzie K., which was ashore at Lally's, was towed off yesterday by U.S. Revenue steamer Woodbury, and reached St. John this morning in tow of Tanxanthus.

The schooner was high and dry on the edge and it required 120 fathoms of hawser to reach her after coming off. She was taken into Culler, Me., where a party rigger was put up. She then started for St. John.

PORT COLBORNE—November 23. Down—Schooner Midland Rover, Cleve-land to Toronto, coal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, November 23.—Up—Schooner Erie Stewart, Port Hope to Buffalo, barley; large Fortune, Toronto to Port Robinson; steam barge, Kingston to St. Catharines.

Down—Schooners Jennie Matthews, Toledo, wheat; Queen of the Lake, Toledo; Louis, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; British Queen, St. Catharines to Grimsby, lumber.

This afternoon the H. Neelon towed the schooner Louise to Toronto.

The tugboat Grimsby is unloading wheat at the mills here.

The schooner Leadville which has been discharging coal for three days is unloaded and will go on dry dock in the morning for repairs.

OTTAWA, November 23.—The Government steamer La Canadienne has, by order of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, left Quebec for Traverse, where she will take the place of the lightships which have been removed and docked for the winter.

The Department has ordered her to proceed down to collect the buoys on the last sea-going vessel passing down.

The Government steamship Druid has been ordered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries into winter quarters at Blais Booms.

FOREIGN PORTS.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 23.—Arrived, Schooner Sweepstakes, Toronto; N. P. Downey, Japan; barge, Julia, Kingston; rye, Garibaldi, Port Hope, lumber; Dolan, wheat; Port Hope, coal; H. L. Johnston, Ogdensburg, coal; Argosy, coal.

Cleared—Steamers—T. Kingsford, Belle-ville; B. Williams, Port Hope; J. Jones, Laura, Toronto, coal; Amies, coal; M. Matte, Port Hope, coal and oil; H. L. Johnston, Ogdensburg, coal; Argosy, coal.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—Up—Schooners M. L. Colne, Down—Propeller Blanchard, India; steam barge Nelson's Miles.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—Arrived—Wisconsin; Erin.

MONTREAL, November 23.

The Allan Steamship "Phoenician" sailed from Boston for Glasgow at 7 a.m., on Thursday.

The Allan Mail Steamship "Sarmatia" arrived at Boston at 10.30 a.m., on Thursday.

The Allan Mail Steamship "Austrian" from Baltimore for Liverpool via Halifax and St. John's Nfld., arrived at St. John's at 7.30 and continued her voyage at 9.30 p.m., on Wednesday.

The rubber manufacturers are, it is reported, about to meet in New York next month for the purpose of pooling their interests and forming a grand rubber monopoly, which shall control the entire trade of the country.

It is to be dissolved in a "pool," and the business is to be kept under a control which will make the public pay handsomely for the many articles.

The latest published statements of the French mercantile marine show that British ships do by far the greatest amount of trading even at the port of Boulogne.

In the year 1881, 1,493 English vessels, with a tonnage of 414,829, and with crews numbering 17,978, entered that harbor.

The French vessels entering amounted to 591, with a tonnage of 79,399, and crews numbering 3,810. These figures include both the foreign and coasting trade.

The New York Bulletin states that there is a movement on foot in New York to obtain the assent of certain city taxpayers to abstain from sales at auction.

The proposition, however, it remarks, "appears to be a mere smoke screen, and support, and it is fair to predict that as many of the best firms attend and buy at the auction rooms, the movement will accomplish very little if any good."

As to the rumors about an English syndicate having been formed for the purpose of throwing more China and Japan teas upon this market, it may be stated that a thorough inquiry has failed to substantiate them.

The demand for Japanese leather paper is increasing throughout the country.

The Paper World commenting on this fact points out that the old embossed leather, which was formerly largely used for book covers, is now being largely replaced by the Japanese leather, which is cheaper and more durable.

The product of Japanese skill, while perfectly simulating the old stamped and designed leathers, is as cheap as good wall paper, requires no varnishing, and some of the latest styles are hand made upon wall covers, dadoes, friezes, portieres, curtains, screens and some varieties of upholstery.

This new and successful candidate for favour in the eyes of the millionaire or the athlete is satisfactorily used.

The official returns of trade and commerce (as issued by the Dutch Government) show that the exports amounted to 9,531,573 tons and the exports to 9,477,120 tons, against imports of 8,971,541 tons and exports of 8,922,720 tons during the previous 12 months.

There is thus an increase of 880,032 tons and 544,400 tons in the two years respectively. Comparing these figures with those of the year 1879, the result is still more significant of a steadily growing prosperity.

Great Britain, which ranks third among the nations having commercial relations with the other continents, exported during 1880 1,162,139 tons of goods to the country, receiving in return 502,435 tons. In both cases this shows a large increment.

The Mark Lane Express of the 6th instant, reports that the imports of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool during the past week show an increase in live stock and a slight decrease in fresh meat when compared with the previous week.

The steamers conveying fresh meat were as follows:—The "Lake Winnipeg" with 457 cattle and 767 sheep; the "Thames" with 340 cattle; the "Toronto," with 242 cattle and 1,122 sheep; and the "Glamorgan" with 150 cattle and 1,038 sheep, with 696 quarters beef and 20 carcasses

MONTREAL GAZETTE

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXIV.—No. 281.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

PRICE, THREE CENTS.

of mutton; the "Celtic," with 660 quarters of beef and 175 carcasses of mutton; and the "Baltic," with 651 quarters of beef and 175 carcasses of mutton; making a total of 1,189 cattle, 1,889 sheep, 2,007 quarters of beef, and 370 carcasses of mutton.

The agent of the Crow Indian Agency at Montana asks for protection against the raids of Indians from across the line, supposed to be Pigeons. The Crows have been raided six or seven times, and have lost \$20,000 worth of horses. The loss falls most heavily upon the Indians, who show a disposition to do something for themselves and try to become good citizens. General Terry has ordered arrangements for the protection of the Crows.

An American exchange in reviewing the lumber trade of the country points out that as a result of the decreasing accessibility of pine lumber in the hitherto great lumber producing States of Michigan and Wisconsin, it seems that enterprising men engaged in that trade are not only reaching northward for a fresh hold, but have invaded the South with the requisite capital and machinery, and the axe of the Northern chopper is already heard in the forests of the South-eastern Mississippi, where an immense forest of valuable pine exists, which furnishes a superior quality of lumber and is very easy of access. According to the Chicago Tribune, several enterprising gentlemen connected with the lumber trade of the North-West have commenced work on an extensive scale, employing a large number of men in the woods, and erecting mills which will soon be running and can hardly fail to be remunerative, as a brisk demand may be looked for and good prices obtained for the product.

FINANCIAL.

The past week in monetary circles has been an exciting one. The local Stock Exchange in sympathy with the New York board has witnessed with dismay the sudden depreciation of several of the leading securities. The heavy operators have pretty well cleaned out the small ones and our "Wall Street" wears at the present moment a quiet and subdued appearance.

The "shorts" are all smiles and the "longs" just the other way. There has not been however that "panic" feeling in our market that has reigned in New York, and on the whole looking carefully at the present commercial state of the Dominion we see no reason for any violent depression in values.

The accommodation to commercial borrowers is plentiful and "glit-tered" paper is negotiated at 6 to 7 1/2, as to nature of collaterals. Call and short-dated are secured at 6 to 7 1/2. The market for sterling exchange is weak and dull at 8 1/2 for bankers' 60-day bills, and 8 1/2 for the counter. Demand drafts are steady at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4, and currency on New York 9 1/2.

In New York the market for foreign exchange is dull, and while there is no special pressure to sell bills, the demand is so very light that the market is only barely steady. Commercial bills are offered sparingly. The posted rates remain 4.50 to 4.81 and 4.84 to 4.85, with actual business at 4.79 1/2 to 4.81 1/2 for bankers' 60-day bills, 4.83 1/2 to 4.84 1/2 for demand, 4.84 1/2 to 4.85 for cables, and at 4.78 to 4.79 1/2 for commercial bills. Continental exchange is dull at 5.24 1/2 and 5.21 1/2 to 5.20 1/2 for France, 94 1/2 to 94 1/2 and 94 1/2 to 94 1/2 for Reichsmarks, and 39 1/2 and 39 1/2 for Guilders.

Consols in London are steady at 101 15/16 for money, and 102 11/16 for account. United States bonds were 1/4 lower for the 4's and 1/2 lower for the 4 1/2's. American railway securities were 1/4 to 3/4 lower, in sympathy with the New York market. Erie 37 1/2, Ill. Central 150 1/2.

Paris advances quote three per cent rentes at 79 francs 70 centimes for account.

The Bank of England gained on balance yesterday £17,000.

The directors of the Bank of Hochelaga have declared a 3 p.c. half-yearly dividend.

Hudson Bay Company stock has further declined, selling yesterday at 34 1/2.

The money market in New York to-day ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, and the excitement on the Stock Exchange is reported as something not seen for years. All the trade centres on this continent were more or less affected, and were but a reflection of the New York market. Advice from Philadelphia state that the stock market there came near running into a panic, and the Board room during the forenoon was the scene of a good deal of excitement.

Long stock was sacrificed in large quantities, while the "bears" bought to cover and sold again with a good deal of recklessness. In Boston it is reported that some stocks touched a lower point than has been reached during the year, and the way in which prices dropped was very dispiriting to holders. At the same time there were as many buyers as sellers, as the former seem to believe that securities are cheap at present prices, and that the reaction will be as rapid as the decline has been. The New York Sun says "The actual sales of stock yesterday must have been over one million shares, no such business was ever done before in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, or any other stock exchange in the world." And the Tribune says "the excitement produced in the Exchange yesterday could not have been greater on the eve of a panic."

Private advices on the situation which come to us to-day state that the liquidation of the past few days, made lively progress and stocks were on sale regardless almost of price. This brought out many state holdings which have impeded fresh ventures for some time. Every broker will appreciate the impossibility of doing business when clogged up with high priced stocks and the "shaking out" may be

productive of healthy results. Looking calmly at the situation we can hardly consider the market a safe one on which to be short.

The local stock market to-day was again unsteady and weak. Speculation was not very large, and confined solely to the miscellaneous securities. Bank of Montreal opened at 20 1/2, and in the afternoon declined to 20 1/4. Ontario sold steady at 118 ex-dividend. A round amount of Peoples' changed hands at 86 1/2. Molsons' were quiet at 125 to 127, and Toronto at 172 to 173 1/2. Jacques Cartier were in offer at 120 without purchasers. Merchants' sold firm at 123. Eastern Townships were inquired for at 124. Union were offering at 92 1/2, with 87 1/2 to 90 bid. Commerce sold down from 134 to 134 at the afternoon call. Federal were steady at 154 to 156. Guaranties were unchanged at 90 to 95, and Intercolonial bonds at 95 to 100. Montreal Telegraphed at 125 1/2, sold up to 126 1/2, dropping in the afternoon to 125 1/2 and closing at 125 to 125 1/2. Richelieu were weaker, selling down from 75 to 74. City Passenger sold at 126 1/2. Gas opened at 18 1/4 and declined towards the close to 18 1/2. St. Paul and Minneapolis were again most active and freely changing hands, opening at 142 to 142 1/2, and on sales receding to 140 to 140 1/2. North-West Land Co. sold at 57 1/2, closing at 56 1/2. Canada Central Railway were lower in offer at 103 1/2. Canada Cotton Co. were offering at 140, and Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. at 107, without bringing out purchasers. The rest of the securities are nominally as quoted:—

124. Jacques Cartier were in offer at 120½, without purchasers. Merchants' sold firm at 123. Eastern Townships were inquired for at 121½. Union were offering at 92½, with 57½ to 90 bid. Commerce sold down from 134½ to 134 at the afternoon call. Federal were steady at 154 to 156. Guarantee were unchanged at 90 to 95, and Intercolonial bonds at 95 to 100. Montreal Telegraph opened at 125½, sold up to 126½, dropping in the afternoon to 125½ and closing at 125 to 125½. Richelieu were weaker, selling down from 75 to 74. City Passenger sold at 126½. Gas opened at 181½ and declined towards the close to 180½. St. Paul and Minneapolis were again most active and freely changed hands, opening at 142 to 142½, and on sales receding to 140 to 140½. North-West Land Co. sold at 57½ bid, closing at 56½ bid. Canada Central Railway were lower in offer at 103½. Canada Cotton Co. were offering at 140, and Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. at 107, without bringing out purchasers. The rest of the securities are nominally as quoted:—

LOCAL NEWS.

See L. Robinson's improved Newmarket.
CUT HEAD.—John Ryan was found in the street with a cut head and taken to the General Hospital.

PURSE FOUND.—A purse was found by Sub-Constable Haughey recently but was immediately claimed by a Mrs. Merengo.

THREE FOR 25c.—A Hyman has some special lines in fine imported Havana cigars, which he is offering at the above price.

SCAVENGERS AGAIN.—Complaints are made of the condition of St. Maurice St., caused by the failure of the scavengers to go to the street.

THE BUSINESS TAX.—The various manufacturing companies liable under the new Quebec business tax, have been served with writs by the bailiffs.

BARBERS CONDEMNED.—The Recorder has condemned a number of barbers in the Recorder's Court for keeping their shops open after 10 a.m. on Sunday.

DRESS SUITS.—A specialty at L. Robinson's.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Lanthier, assistant appraiser of the Customs House, was yesterday, elected hardware appraiser in the place of Fautoux, who lost his situation some time ago.

FARTY FAIR.—The fair to be held by the ladies of the Temple Emanuel B'nai congregation, to be held early in December, promises to be very successful, as a varied selection of articles are being prepared.

SAINT COLE.—The festival of St. Cecilia, the patron saint of music, was celebrated on Wednesday by the choir of the Church of Notre-Dame, by a grand concert under the direction of Rev. Father Ducher.

A FIREMAN ILL.—Guardian T. Mangin, of No. 9 Fire Station, is dangerously ill from the effects of a cold which he caught while at a fair. Last evening he was somewhat better, but his recovery is doubtful.

NOTHING IN TOWN.—The new overcoats at L. Robinson's.

POLICE COURT.—There were only two cases in the Police Court yesterday. Philip St. Germain, accused of robbery, was remanded, and James Cafferty, charged with stealing apples, was sentenced to \$10 or two months in jail.

CALVARY CHURCH.—At a meeting of the congregation of Calvary Church recently it was resolved to extend a call to Rev. Thomas Hall, at present acting as agent for the Congregational Home Missions, vice Rev. J. L. Foster resigned.

EXCEEDINGLY FINE TROUSERS.—At L. Robinson's.

A CONSTABLE'S SUI.—The Town Council of St. Charles has recently discharged one of the members of its Police force on the ground of economy, the discharged member has taken an action against the municipality for alleged breach of contract.

THE MCGREAVY AWARD.—The report that the McGreavy award was to be opened by order of the Federal Government has been confirmed and the case will be heard before Messrs. Clarke, Boulton and Broughton, the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners at Quebec.

RECORDED IN COURT.—There were only seven cases before the Recorder yesterday, the principal of which was a charge against Paul Gallagher for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. He was committed to goal for three months on the charge.

ENTIRELY NEW MATERIALS.—For overcoats at L. Robinson's.

THE SEBASTIAN BURGLES.—The man Joseph Godette, who was arrested on Wednesday evening at St. Lambert by Detective Gladu on a charge of robbery brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning and remanded for further examination.

PAR EXCELLENCE.—Hyman's cut plug smoking tobacco is without an equal; it is perfectly free from any adulteration, and is the only cut tobacco that smokes mild and sweet without parching the throat or burning the tongue.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—A lecture was delivered in this church last evening by Rev. G. H. Wells, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, to a large and appreciative audience. The lecture was on "California," and the rev. gentleman treated the subject in the way in which he gained so high a name. During intervals in the lecture Miss Josephine Stanley and Mr. Fred W. Howard sang selections from the "Statute Book."

MISSING.—A Russian refugee named Abraham Ostrovski, who arrived in the city last spring, is missing from his home. He left the city to peddle some goods in the Eastern Townships, and as he could speak but little English his friends fear the worst. The Chief of Police has also received information as to the disappearance of Burton A. James from Columbus, Ohio. He left Baltimore, Md., in April, to come to Canada, and nothing has since been seen of him.

MEDICAL PRICED OVERCOATS.—Made to order, in best style, by L. Robinson.

THE CANADA PULP COMPANY.—A meeting of the provincial directors and others interested in this Company was held in the office of Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co. yesterday afternoon. The object of the meeting was to elect directors, the appointment of Letters Patent, under the agreement with the National Wood Pulp Company of Boston, the issue of Paid-up Stock therefor, and for other considerations, and the organization of the Company generally.

THE CENTRE WARD ELECTION.—A meeting of the Conservative Committee consisting of Mr. G. B. Bovin, Chairman, and Messrs B. G. Gosselin, C. C. L. O. Taillon, C. C. M. A. Desjardins, M. P. Alderman Prevost, and ex-Adm. Simard, was called for yesterday afternoon, but adjourned without transacting any business. The Liberal Committee is composed of Hon. Mr. Thebaud, Chairman, and Messrs. Louis Turville, Alphonse Racine, G. A. Gendron, Q. C., and Ald. Rainville.

HEALTH.—The Caledonia Mineral Waters are equal to any known. Sufferers from Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Dyspeptic, or cutaneous troubles, will find them a certain specific. Will keep in a cool place for years. Gurd & Co., agents and bottlers, Montreal, or send orders to the Grand Hotel Co., Caledonia Springs, Ont.

A MAD BULL.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday a mad bull, belonging to a butcher on Craig street, and did considerable damage in the vicinity of Vite, St. Elizabeth, St. Constant and Dorchester streets before its man was stopped.

YOUNG lad named Kearns.—son of Mr. Kearns, a tavern-keeper, was knocked down and severely injured. The glass of Mr. Irwin's grocery, corner of Dubord and Sanguinet streets, was smashed to pieces by the infuriated animal, and a cart's carriage badly damaged. Rifles and revolvers were brought to bear on the animal, and finally it received its wound from a rifle in the hands of Sergeant Stenhouse, who happened to be passing. Considerable damage was done.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER CAPTURED.—We published yesterday morning a telegram from Sorel announcing that a prisoner had escaped from goal there. Detective Lapointe yesterday morning arrested a man, Charles Bricault, who has long been wanted on a charge of swindling farmers. When taken to the Central Station he turned out to be the man who escaped from Sorel, where he was serving a term of months for robbery. He was taken to Sorel yesterday afternoon and will afterwards be brought here at the expiration of his time to answer to the various charges against him.

YOUNG SHAMROCKS' CONCERT.—The grand vocal and instrumental concert given under the auspices of the Young Shamrock Lachance Club, in St. Ann's Hall, last evening, proved a complete success. The choir was occupied by the President, Ald. D. Tansey, who made a few opening remarks, which were listened to with great interest. The programme was an excellent one, and was well carried out. Among the contributors to the evening's enjoyment were Messrs. J. Hector, J. Campbell, P. Burns, Fordham, W. P. Beauchamp, Nolan, Wm. Hammill, Bernard, Grant and Prof. Harry Richmond; also Miss McKown, Miss Whelan, and Misses Maud and Mary. The evening's proceeds were delivered during the evening by Mr. Curran, M.P., Ald. Kennedy and Mr. J. McShane, M.P.P., and a most successful entertainment was brought to a close at a late hour.

THE INDUSTRIAL ROOMS BAZAAR.—The annual sale by the ladies of the Industrial Rooms commenced yesterday in the Natural History Society's Hall, and is as well worth visiting as any of its predecessors. The visitor is struck by the large and varied display of articles which are vended by the members of the Industrial Rooms. The goods are useful as well as ornamental while there are others which do no small credit to their makers, and fully repay the long hours spent in making them. Taken as a whole the fair is certainly well worth seeing and should be visited by everyone who sympathizes with the object. It should be remembered that the proceeds go entirely to the poor, and form, especially at this season of the year, a most acceptable gift to some of them. The bazaar will be kept open to-day until a late hour, when everything exhibited should be sold.

THE KNIGHT OF THE NORTH-WEST.—Mr. Groulx, of the North-West, who recently paid a visit to Montreal, gives an interesting account of the missionary work among the red men of the North-West, in which His Lordship has been engaged for the last 28 years. There are two chief institutions upon which His Lordship bases his hopes for the future success of the enterprise; an asylum conducted by the Grey Nuns of Montreal, and an industrial school kept by the Oblate Friars. The former institution cares for the Indian children of both sexes, while in the latter the boys are taught different occupations, especially the tilling of the soil. In the opinion of Bishop Groulx, the quickest and surest means of civilizing the savages is to adopt the children at a young age and keep them until they are in a condition to marry. His Lordship intends to ask the Government to relieve the financial burden which it has placed on the disabilities which hinder them from becoming full citizens.

THIS SECOND-HAND WEBER PIANO advertised by a dealer in Montreal has been sold at the full price asked. Counting the rental for the time this piano was used, at the lowest rate paid for the use of a Weber piano, we find that the instrument realized \$97, more than double its original cost. If anybody has any more second-hand Weber pianos to sell, they have only to make it known in order to secure ready sale; they will find there is money in them, as the manufacturer's price is no higher than that of any other piano in the world.

SPEAKING OF THE RIVAL PIANOS the able editor of *The Music Trade* says: "I think the power of the Steinways today is nothing like what it was when their only competitors were the Chickering. Things are changed now. In New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Montreal, Weber successively disputes the honours of the retail and wholesale trade with them." We might add that in Europe and every great musical centre of America the Weber piano leads its rival. The Weber piano is unquestionably the favourite of the higher musical classes, and it is said that since the strike in the Steinway factory several of their best artisans have found permanent positions and larger wages in the Weber establishment.

PRESENTATION TO A FIREMAN.—Mr. John Walker, a fireman of No. 5 Station for the last five years, left last evening for Winnipeg to join the Brigade of that city. Mr. Walker has been very popular with his fellow members of the Brigade, and previous to his departure last evening he was met at No. 5 Station by a large number of his fellow-members and personal friends and presented with a handsome silver watch, a mark of the esteem in which he was held. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles D. Hanson and Mr. Walker feelingly replied. He left by the 10 o'clock train for his new scene of labour, being accompanied by Mr. Wm. Thomas, a well-known local dealer who also intends to take up his residence in the North-West. We wish them every success.

PERSONAL.
Mr. L. A. Senecal is at the Windsor.
Hon. Thos. McGreevy is a guest at the Windsor.
Hon. W. Laurier, M.P., is at the Windsor.
Mr. G. Leve, New York, is registered at the Windsor.
Mr. Walton Smith, Inspector of Prisons, is a guest at the Hall.
Dr. Brien, M.P., Cornwall, is registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.
The funeral of Mr. Draper at New York yesterday was attended by many men of science and letters.

THE REV. J. PELDING SWEENEY, R.A., of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in this city, has been appointed Rector of St. Luke's Church, Toronto.

Mr. DeJean, M. P., for Solange, visited the House of Commons Chamber yesterday and selected a seat on the rear row on the Ministerial side.

A telegraphic despatch from Bloomingville, Ill., says that the report of the intended marriage of Senator David Davis with a Carolina belle is unfounded.

A Carolina belle is unfounded.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier is expected to arrive in Montreal tomorrow.

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England; L. J. Casgrain and wife, Toronto, and G. Burstell, Quebec; J. R. Booth, Ottawa; and R. G. Lunt, Toronto.

Mr. Alex. Stavely Hill, M.P. for St. Lawrence, Que., and his son Mr. H. Stavely Hill, who have been on a tour in the North-West, are in town and stopping at the Windsor.

The Degree of Doctors of Divinity was conferred yesterday by the Ottawa University upon four of its professors, Revs. F. P. J. Morgan, J. B. Rolland, M. Brock and G. J. Filaret. The ceremony was an imposing one.

The survey of the Tay Canal (Canada) has been completed.

The closing sermon of the Rev. Newman Smyth's first sermon, as pastor at New Haven, was the Scripture passage, "Arise, let us go hence." The report of one of the local papers, whose religious education seems to have been neglected, rendered the words, "Amen, let us go home." The brilliant young journalist should join a Sunday-School forthwith.—Boston Journal.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into a pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases on Women (96 pages). Address WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A slight misunderstanding is reported in the New Brunswick Freeman. The consideration that Prof. Bridge's, their classical instructor, had used unbecoming language towards one of the number, and forthwith drew up a protocol expressing their resentment of the professor's treatment, and demanding an apology. Prof. Bridge was not favourably impressed with the petition, and at once replied that he had no apology to make. The situation is rather serious, and the callow young men have been suspended from the institution. Unless a compromise is effected, the permanent retirement of either the class or the professor is inevitable.

Two French doctors at Grenelle have conducted, at the expense of a rich Swedish philanthropist, a series of experiments upon pigs, for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of alcohol on the internal organs of drunks. Fifteen pigs were treated daily upon various descriptions of alcohol, and then killed after the process of alcoholization had gone on for some time. Each pig had a different description of liquor. One had whiskey, another brandy, a third absinthe, and so on. When the vital organs were treated with small spots resembling ulcers. Their flesh was sound, but when sent to the market it was seized as unfit for food.

IMPORTANT.
When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire and stop at **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot, 450 e. 2nd street, roomed up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live here for less money than at the Grand Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

Miscellaneous.
ART IN BUSINESS.
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November 11

ROOFING!
Warren's Natural Asphalt Roofing. Sparham Cement Roofing. Gravel Roofing. Slate and Metal Roofing.

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DEALER IN ROOFING MATERIALS,
733 and 785 Craig Street.
October 3 2m trs 236

BANQUE VILLE MARIE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF
THREE PER CENT.
upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ending 31st December, and will be payable at the Head Office, in this city, on and after
Friday, the First day of December next.
A Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 30th day of November next. By order of the Board,
U. GARAND, Cashier.
Montreal, 16th October 1882 b w 261

ONTARIO BANK.
DIVIDEND No. 50.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF
THREE PER CENT.
upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after
FRIDAY, the First day of DECEMBER next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
C. HOLLAND, General Manager.
ONTARIO BANK,
Toronto, 27th October, 1882 w 1D 260

ADD TO YOUR INCOME
GRAND PROVISIONS & STOCKS
Each member gets the benefit of a combined capital of \$1,000,000. Reports sent weekly. Dividends paid monthly. Club members receive interest on their investments. In past three months, with leaving original money intact, have received \$100,000.00. Explains everything in full. Reliable correspondence sent everywhere. Address: R. & C. CO., 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the HALIFAX MAIL LINE from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. Johns, N.F., are despatched
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The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By Shaw & Gowdy.
Furniture—At their rooms, at 10 a.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Marine Intelligence; Commercial Items; Financial; Weekly Review of Stocks; State of Trade; Railway News; Wholesale Markets, etc.
SECOND PAGE—Commercial continued, etc., etc.
THIRD PAGE—Local News, etc.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials, etc.
FIFTH PAGE—Amusements, etc.
SIXTH PAGE—Civic Affairs, etc.
SEVENTH PAGE—Presbyterian Missions; Lord Metcalfe and Sir Francis Hincks, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic News, etc.

THE MANITOBA DISALLOWED BILLS.

Timing the patience of his readers is what a journalist ought to be anxious to avoid. We must, nevertheless, return to the attempt of the people of Manitoba to interfere with the rights of the contractors for the construction of the Pacific Railway. We do not do so because we believe those rights to be in serious danger, but because the Manitoban agitation is so mischievous as it is foolish. They claim that the disallowance of the bills passed by the Provincial Legislature is unconstitutional. That remains to be seen, and, meantime, few who are fit to give an opinion in the matter will agree with them. But we suppose that even the sages of the Prairie Provinces will scarcely venture to assert that the Executive veto is liable to the same objection. We and others have opposed its exercise in Ontario and Quebec, not altogether on the score of its unconstitutionality, but in consequence of the uses made of it for party purposes, and to serve individual interests, to the injury of the public. The case of Manitoba is widely different, and the people there will find themselves thoroughly mistaken if they imagine that the other Provinces will support them in their pretensions by word or deed. They would have a hard battle to fight considering their great interests at stake, if they were in the right, and they have a hopeless one now that they are in the wrong. We have shown that the whole people of the Dominion, including the people of Manitoba, have solemnly bound themselves not to allow a railway to be built south of the Pacific Railway, etc., for a given period; and now the Manitobans coolly insist that this national pledge shall be broken on their demand and in their favor. Talk of reputation! Even a bankrupt slave-state in the South never made so unblushing a proposal, and a compliance with it would destroy the character and credit of Canada for years to come. Bankruptcy might be a misfortune, but fraud like this would be disgrace. We recommend the question to the sober second thought of those who desired it. They are now in an abnormal phase of feeling bordering on insanity. The tide of prosperity that has rushed in upon them has not escaped the demoralizing consequences which such state of things has so frequently produced, from the conquest of Mexico and Peru, with their fabled wealth, to the discovery of the gold-fields of California. In these countries the madly assumed form of a gold-fever, in Manitoba that of a land-fever. In the American North-West its presence is announced by the bowie-knife, the revolver and the law. We have already described some of the many benefits which Manitoba has derived, and is destined to derive, from the Pacific Railway. There is, however, one special benefit in which the whole North-West is likely to receive from the road, but which has not been dwelt upon. There are some 30,000 Indians in the country, a large portion of whom, such as the Crees and Blackfeet are untamed and, perhaps, untamable savages, who may be dangerous when the buffalo has disappeared, or has become too scarce to afford them their accustomed food, which is certain to occur before long. We are inclined to be sceptical of the rose-colored accounts of the North-West Indians, which reach us from parties who are interested in proving the value of their own labours in the work of civilizing them. We conceive that, when pressed by hunger, an Indian war is far from improbable, and, in that event, without the railway the old provinces would be powerless to aid the white inhabitants, from the month of November to the months of May and June of each year. The Manitobans may say that the country is so fast filling up with immigrants that they will be well able to defend themselves. So should the Americans, but they have not succeeded in preventing Indian wars and massacres. There has been a Fenian raid, too, into Manitoba, as there may be again, or something of the same sort. A new Riel may cause internal commotion, and a war with the United States is not impossible. In all these contingencies the Manitobans might be left to fight their own battles for six months or more. These are only hints, but they deserve consideration. As for the disallowance affair it must soon die of its own inherent weakness, if the Federal Government does its duty, and forgets, as we all ought, that the Pacific Railway question is not a question of Party.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The platform of the recently formed Irish National League, which is to take the place of the Land League, hopes to do all that the earlier body ever attempted, and much more. It has discarded the appearance of an

agrarian movement, and assumed a wider field of action, its stated objects being national self-government, land reform, local self-government, extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchises, and the development and encouragement of the labour and industrial interests of Ireland. The League asks for national independence and for "the restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage its own affairs in a parliament of its own choosing." This is, apparently, but a preliminary step toward the accomplishment of the repeal of the Union. But the programme seems to encourage the expenditure of energy upon an impracticable scheme. The demand for a national legislature, it is claimed, would not necessitate the severance of the tie which unites Ireland to England as a part of the empire. It moreover calls to mind the plan of a grand British confederation, in which each colony and dependency should be ruled by its own popularly elected assembly, entitled to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament. But such an innovation would require the transformation of the British constitution, and would reverse the policy of a thousand years. In the present temper of the British people, it will be however useless to ask for a separate Irish parliament. The true friends of Ireland see its impracticability, and are tired and weary of beholding the Irish people buffeted by the wind, while the attainable good is neglected. It is scarcely reasonable on the face of it to ask that the same rules regarding popular enfranchisement as are in force in England should be applicable to Ireland. Probably there would be little disposition to withhold this privilege, did Ireland's representatives co-operate heartily with the English in promoting measures for the general welfare. That the National League should have turned its attention to improving the internal condition of the nation, is in every way commendable. If it shall labour to promote native industries, by improving their products and securing for them a fair opportunity in the world's competition, it will do far more for the country than years of political agitation have yet accomplished. On the land question the leaders are unanimous in belittling Mr. Gladstone's land bill and condemning it as "a total failure." Having thus met his attempt to establish a peasant proprietorship, they demand "the advance by the State of the whole purchase money of property, with the extension of the period of repayment over sixty-three years." There is an inconsistency between the air of neither granting nor asking favours with which they assumed independence and the attitude assumed in looking to England for the virtual purchase of their whole island and its donation to the people. The new league, however, has now abandoned the narrow pursuit of a single object and doubtless will eventually abandon such of those it now declares to hamper its action. Its leaders, having shown that experience has taught them in the past, will learn others in the future; and among them to accept the inevitable for the sake of gaining practical ends.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

A loan recently contracted by Russia brings the indebtedness of that country to \$553,000,000. Ten years ago the debt was only half as great, and the annual deficit in the revenue has averaged \$24,000,000. The manner in which successive Ministers have met the deficits has, according to a correspondent of the Times, been threefold, the net sums received into the Exchequer, outside of revenue, being as follows:—Foreign loans, \$164,500,000; internal loans, \$260,000,000; uncovered paper-issue, \$21,500,000; total, \$516,000,000. The nominal amount of foreign loans since 1842, including the last was \$199,000,000, and the average price was a little over 82. The nominal interest on all existing foreign loans of Russia is 4.62, which is equal to 5.66 on the net amount received. The same authority says that the idea that most of the debt has been incurred by the construction of railways, is an error. Existing railways have cost \$262,000,000, of which the Government contributed just half, holding at present stocks and debentures to a nominal value of \$132,000,000. Moreover, the Government has paid on guarantees to shareholders \$21,000,000, and if we add \$2,500,000 for telegraphs we obtain a total of \$155,500,000 spent in this useful manner. The rest has been wasted on wars, and the account stands thus:—Railways and telegraphs \$155,500,000; Crimean war, \$142,000,000; Turkish war, \$133,000,000; Khiva, etc., \$85,500,000; total, \$516,000,000. Russia's financial position is manifestly no better than that of Turkey, if, indeed, it is as good.

TOBACCO REGULATIONS.

It is reported that the Department of Inland Revenue have decided that leaf tobacco shall be placed under lock and key in the custody of an officer of the Department, who will issue it as it may be required for manufacturing purposes. A minimum standard of production will be fixed, on which duty will have to be paid whether the quantity be turned out or not. Licenses, molasses and sugar enter largely into the manufacture of tobacco and as the manufacturers have to pay a Customs duty on them and an Excise duty on the tobacco, it has been decided that in future those articles stored with the leaf and issued for its manufacture be free from Custom duty. The order has been issued from the fact of a large difference being noticed in the returns of the amount of tobacco leaf from the factories and the amount of manufactured tobacco. It will be remembered that some days since we announced that regulations

such as we have indicated were under contemplation, and that it was in connection with them that Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. Miall were in the city.

Mr. JOSEPH TIFFIN, sr., whose death we announce in this morning's issue, was born in Montreal in 1814. As a merchant he was successful, being particularly engaged in the East and West India and Lower Port trades. He served as a volunteer in 1837, and was made an Alderman of this city in 1865. He was also a director in one of our banks and a generous giver to most of our charitable institutions. In fact he was esteemed as a friend to all who needed help or sympathy. His death will be regretted by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. For some years previous to his death he had retired from active business, but throughout his career was a good and enterprising citizen, a kind friend and a man of the highest integrity and reliability.

It was stated yesterday and the press in town of Mr. Cox, of Peterborough, and several other Directors of the Midland Railway, seemed to confirm the rumour that an endeavour was being made to cancel the contract for the construction of the portion of the road from Perth to Bridgewater, in view of the fact that a considerable distance it would run very close to and almost parallel with the line of the Ontario and Quebec Railway. Enquiry developed the fact that there might have been some truth in the story, since, of late, work had been in a measure relaxed, chieftain taken from it having been employed upon the link from Peterborough to Oshawa, a distance of fourteen miles, which is being pushed forward with all speed. We are inclined to the belief that so far as concern the Eastern end there is not unlikely to be a changing policy.

The Telegraph brings the gratifying information that there is a prospect of a settlement of the dispute between the crofters of the Island of Skye and their landlords, as the latter have consented to submit the dispute to arbitration. It is to be hoped that a solution of the difficulty will now be reached, and that the exercise of the spirit of conciliation will prevail to such a degree as will restore those feelings of confidence and consideration which should exist between landlord and tenant. It appears that the crofters are acquainted with the details of the litigation, and it is to be hoped that the lessons which are to be acquired from their consideration will not escape their closest study.

The Ottawa Citizen, on the subject of the intended legislation regarding the liquor traffic, publishes a letter to the Dominion Alliance from Sir John Macdonald, in which he says:—"The licensed victuallers did not, in any way, endeavour to secure my influence for the extension of the hours on Saturday night liquor selling, nor does the Dominion Government intend to make any attempt to relax the present restrictions on the sale of liquor in any province of the Dominion."

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received at Ottawa, through a private source, of the serious illness of Major Herbert, of "B" Battery, Kingston. He was among those whose services were accepted in the Egyptian campaign. Two days after the victory he reached Tel-El-Kebir. He was a few days later taken sick with fever and all hopes of recovery given up. While in Egypt he was attached to Battery "N," of the Second Brigade, R.A.

It has been urged as a reason why a new arbitration has been accorded, in the case of Mr. McGreevy's claims that no Counsel appeared before Mr. Shanly and the witnesses were not examined on oath. But if on this account the awards obtained by the contractors were too large the Government are certainly to be blamed. No one will believe, however, that Mr. McGreevy would demand a rehearing of his case unless he was confident of obtaining an increased award.

Mr. SENECA, who arrived in town last night, had an interview yesterday at Ottawa with the Commissioner of Public Works. It is understood that he will sail for Europe on or about the 24 prox. It is stated, although we do not vouch for it, that he was not as successful as was reported with his negotiations in England and France, and that his presence has become necessary to secure a satisfactory issue.

The feeling in favour of the freedom and improvement of the St. Lawrence canals is increasing, the general opinion prevailing that since New York State canals are to be made free we must redouble our exertions to make the St. Lawrence route in every respect better than our neighbour's.

We learn by telegraph, received from Ottawa last night, that it is expected that the Hon. A. W. McLellan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia when Mr. Archibald's term expires.

The belief that the new Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba will be instructed to withhold his assent from the vetoed Railway Bills if they should again be passed gains ground.

It has, it is announced, been decided by the Post-office Department that all newspapers sent from the office of publication to the United States shall be forwarded free.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Sir Thomas F. Wade, British Minister at Peking, will not return to China. There is reason to believe that the opium question will soon be settled.

One of General Gacere's battalions revolted in the interior of Chili. The rising was soon suppressed, but great discontent and insubordination prevail for want of food and money.

A verdict for \$1,000 was given at St. John, N.B., in the breach of promise suit, *Malvey vs. Revillon*. The plaintiff offered to marry the defendant before the case went to the jury, but he refused.

DEATHS.
SMARDON—At 364 Bleury street, on the 22nd November, Mary Ferguson, the beloved wife of John Smardon, aged 54 years, 3 months and 12 days.
Her death was peaceful.
The funeral will leave her late residence, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., for Mount Royal Cemetery. Relatives and Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TIFFIN—On the 23rd instant, Joseph Tiffin, senior, in the 88th year of his age. The funeral will leave his late residence, 151 University street, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m., for the English Cathedral, thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please attend without further notice.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, - - - Manager.
FANNY REEVES!
Supported by E. A. McDOWELL'S STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To-Night, - - - - - NEW MAGDALEN
Saturday Matinee, - - - - - GALATEA
Saturday Night, Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, - - - - - ROSEDALE
Box plan for the sale of seats now open.
November 24 281

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HENRY THOMAS, - - - Manager.
On Monday Evening, Nov. 27th,
And during the week, with WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
Grand Inaugural Opening of the Second CANADIAN TOUR of

SAM HAGUE'S

GREAT
British Operatic Minstrels!

45 ARTISTS—15

From St. James Hall, Liverpool, England.

The Best Vocalists ever combined in one Troupe.

The Best Comedians ever seen on any Stage.

The Best Specialists ever under one Management.

The Best Instrumentalists ever heard in Minstrelsy.

THE HEROES OF TWO CONTINENTS

Repeating their Triumphs of Last Season.

Seats now on sale at the Box Office.

November 24 281

THEATRE ROYAL.

J. B. SPARROW, - - - Manager.

Four Nights and Saturday Matinee, Beginning Wednesday, Nov. 29.

MINNIE HAUKE

And the Straloch English Opera, comprising the following distinguished Artists:—Zella Seguin Wallace, Letitia Fritch, Carrie Hunking, Monte Miller, Messrs. G. W. Traverser, Vincent Hogan, George Sweet, Willet Seaman, Vincent Hogan. Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Musical Director, Mr. DeNovellis.

Wednesday Eve's, Nov. 29—First appearance in Montreal of MINNIE HAUKE, in her well-known creation of *Carmen*. Letitia Fritch, G. W. Traverser, George Sweet, Vincent Hogan.

Thursday Eve's, Nov. 30—Second appearance of MINNIE HAUKE, as *Zerlina*, in *Fra Diavolo*.

Friday Night, Dec. 1—*The Bohemian Girl*.

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Grand Minnie Hauke Matinee.

Saturday Eve, Dec. 2—FAREWELL NIGHT. POPULAR OPERA PRICES!—Reserved seats, \$1.50. Admission, \$1; Gallery, 50c.

Course tickets for the four evening performances, including reserved seats, \$5.00, which can be secured on Monday, Nov. 27, between 10 and 12 a.m. Regular sale opens same day at 12 o'clock, at Prince's Music Store.

November 24 281

AN EXHIBITION

Of the Works of Amateurs

Will be held in the

Art Association Gallery,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

During the month of January, 1883.

Original Paintings in Oil and Water Colour Drawings in Pencil, Crayon, Sepia, and Pen and Ink, received for Exhibition up to the 6th January.

All Pictures sent must have the title inscribed on them.

November 15 S. ENGLISH, Secretary, du 273

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

By a first-class British Insurance Company, a gentleman to act as Inspector of Fire Agencies and Risks in Canada. Address, with particulars of experience and salary expected, W. W. Windsor Hotel, Montreal. September 22 679

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Sons of Scotia will celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30,

BY A

DINNER

IN THE

WINDSOR HOTEL

At 7.30 P. M. punctually.

TICKETS, - - - - - \$4.00

(WINES EXTRA)

Subscription lists at Windsor Hotel and Alex. McRobb's, 221 St. James Street.

R. M. ESPAILLE,

Secretary St. Andrew's Society.

November 22 279

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Secretary St. Andrew's Society.

New Advertisements.

THE BEST

IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

A piano dealer in Montreal recently sold a second-hand Weber piano for \$325. The number of this instrument indicates that the pleasure of its magnificent tones while he uses it, and should he ever be obliged to part with it, he will be at no loss to find a purchaser at its full value.

The N. Y. Piano Co. find that the more small music dealers and agents speak their praise the better they sell, as the more true coin is rubbed the brighter it becomes. They have quite sold out of the Square Weber and Decker & Son pianos this week. The insane attempt of rival dealers to injure the fame of these pianos have drawn public attention to them. The Weber's to-day the leading piano of the world, while the fine pianos of Decker & Son, Dunham, Vogt & Son, &c., are taking a leading place in public estimation. It is the natural law; the survival of the fittest.

For Catalogues, apply to

N. Y. PIANO CO.,

ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

November 24 281

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be preached by the

Rev. J. S. BLACK,

On Sunday, 26th November current, in ERSKINE CHURCH

AT SEVEN P. M.

Scotsmen and Descendants of Scotsmen are requested to be present.

The Society will meet in the Hall in the Basement of the Church, at 6.30 p.m., preparatory to the Service.

The Collection will be in aid of the Society's funds.

R. M. ESPAILLE, Secretary.

November 22 279

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL

Invite TENDERS for the supply of about 7500 Tons RANCORRE MACADAM, IZING STONE (Hand-broken), according to specifications to be obtained at the office of Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Chief Engineer.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, will be received until WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Montreal, 22nd November, 1882. } 280

Manitoba & the North-West

The undersigned are prepared to furnish intending settlers and others desiring to invest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories with any information regarding these Provinces, and are also in a position to advise those wishing to secure employment in any capacity. Full particulars can be procured on application, accompanied with a fee of one dollar to cover preliminary expenses. Should the information given to Applicants not result in business details are required as to any special locality, branch of trade or profession, they will be cheerfully given.

HOLLAND & MILLAR,

Manitoba and North-West Agency,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

521 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

October 21 DW 252

COTTON, CONNALL & CO.,

MONTREAL.

CONNALL, COTTON & CO.,

GLASGOW,

Invite Orders from the WHOLESALE TRADE for importation of:

Fig, Bar and Sheet Iron.

Tin and Canada Plates.

Heavy Hardware generally,

Pig and Sheet Lead.

Dry White and Red Lead and Litharge,

Chemicals for Soap and Paper Making.

Groceries, Drugs, &c., &c.

November 24 281

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For BERMUDA, SS. ORINOCO, Nov. 30.

For ST. KITT'S, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOS, For freight, passage and insurance, apply to

J. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway.

LEVE & ALDEN,

222 St. James Street, Montreal.

W. MOORE Manager.

November 24 281

New Advertisements.

ECKERSDORFF & CO.

18 to 22 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Sole Agents in Canada for

AUGUST GROTE & CO.,

FRANKFURT, A.M.,

"FLEUR MOUSSEUSE DU COGNAC DU HAUT LIF." (ETROQUE & FILS.)

The Finest Liquor Ever Out.

Champagnes.

Sillery Mousseux.

Sparkling Brandy.

Grand Vin de Chateau.

(Les Perles de la Champagne.)

And Various Other Brands.

CONSERVE SALT MANUFACTY, STUTTGART.

A new invention of great value. Patented everywhere. Analyzed in the Chemical Laboratory of the Royal Wurttemberg and AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL, used by BUTCHERS, GARDENERS, HOUSEHOLDS, DAIRIES and MANUFACTURERS. This Salt preserves Skins, Hides, Meats, Eggs, Fowls, Fish, Milk, Cheese, Butter, Soups, Fruit, Vegetables, &c., &c. Extract from letter dated "Stuttgart, 27th October, 1882:—We have just received news that our Salt, Exhibited at the Porto Alegre Exhibition (South

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.
ANNIVERSARY MEETING LAST
EVENING.

The annual missionary meetings of the Presbyterian Church in Canada were continued last evening in Brinsford Church, the last subject of the series, "Foreign Missions," being considered. Rev. R. H. W. Macdonald occupied the chair, and on the platform were: Rev. Dr. Hogg, Moncton, N.B.; Rev. Dr. Mackintosh, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Stirling, N.B.; Rev. Principal MacVicar, Rev. J. E. Black, Rev. Prof. Gossard, Rev. J. S. Black, and Rev. Mr. McCull. There was a large attendance of the body of the church, and the most interest was manifested in the subject. After devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Stirling, N.B., the Chairman announced that he had received a telegram from Mr. David Monte, expressing the deep regret he felt at not being able to preside, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances. The Chairman gave interesting details of the work. It appeared that there were 61 on their staff of workers who were occupied among the Indians in the North-West, in the New Hebrides, in Formosa, and in India and China. The contributions for this work amounted last year to \$33,616, including the handsome bequest of \$10,000 by the late Mr. Joseph McKay, but leaving this the sum was very much in excess of the total sum of the Church—Home, French and Foreign—amounted to the handsome sum of \$161,800, and the total for colleges and these schools were \$404,500, fully 25 per cent more than before. He appealed to merchants and others who were in possession of precious times to support the work to the utmost of their ability.

Rev. Dr. Hogg, of Moncton, N.B., was present as the representative of the Maritime Provinces, and spoke of their share in the mission work. He related instances of how the work in the New Hebrides had been crowned with success. When the late Dr. Geddes went to the principal island of the group there was not a Christian in the island, and when he left there was not a Pagan, while today more than half of the people were enrolled as communicants of the Church. The natives had had the Bible printed in their own language, paying the British and Foreign Bible Society for the same in arrowroot. He spoke of various deeds done by the natives in vindication of their Christianity, and told how the first three missionaries had been murdered and devoured by cannibals, but now the Church was exceedingly strong. In Trinidad the work was being carried on with great success, and instances were coming to his knowledge day by day of the change coming over the island, which only a few years ago was totally heathen. He thought that the result of the work should strengthen them in their resolve to further carry it on. The great thing was that when a man came Christian he was compelled to tell his fellow-men, and this was the reason why the work was so successful. The missionaries were great helpers in the work, for easy communication between localities means increased sympathy and interest. Their mission was like that of Alexander and Caesar; they wished to conquer the world, and this was the reason why of old time wished to make men slaves, they wished to make them free and to strike off the shackles of darkness and paganism. They were indebted to Foreign Missions for a great part of the Bible, while it should not be forgotten that our forefathers were the first to bring down the word of God to the heathen, and that they were converted by foreign missions. The time was not far distant when the results of these missions would electrify the world; the work was working itself out in a quiet manner, and the result of the harvest of the seed which is now being sown will repay a thousand fold all the many efforts being put forth by the present generation. Missions were not an appendage to, but a fundamental part of the Church's work, and the merchants and members of the congregations were finding this out and increasing their offerings. But while the signs of the near coming of the Millennium when all men would know the truth, were increasing day by day, their congregations were pressing them to accept of gifts which in olden days would have been considered fabulous.

The hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," having been sung, Rev. Dr. Mackintosh called their attention to the effect of this true crusade in the world, comparing the causes of the crusades in early Christian years with the present crusade, which desired neither gain nor prestige, but simply to save the souls of their fellow-men. There must be in this work enthusiasm and manliness; there was a considerable difference between excitement and enthusiasm, and they should be calm and yet enthusiastic in the work. That there should be that of the Duke of Wellington, that of the Duke of Marlborough, the Egyptian and Abyssinian wars because she was convinced of their justice and truth, and this should be their feeling in this mission work. It might not at first seem right to enter a man's house, and to knock down his gods, saying, "These be no gods; there is but one God, our God," yet, when it was considered, the justice of their claim was unquestionable. He referred to the act of the German Emperor, when he put the iron crown on his head, challenging the aid of every true Prussian, and said that the Church, in the same way, should call on all her members to work for her in this great work. France was determined to retake Alsace and Lorraine, which had been wrested from her, and the Church in the same way was determined to wrest from the grasp of the world the souls of the people which by right belong to her domain. The right of the missionary movement was brotherhood. A man was always touched by the thought that his brother was in danger, and they should save their brethren from the dire fate which threatened them. Their lives were not meant to be spent in idle events were proving that the acts of war were becoming more and more dependent on weapons, and their weapons were mighty through grace from on high. The same spirit which chose Paul and Barnabas, the greatest of the apostles, for the mission field is still alive and still chooses the best men to lead for the work. There was no movement on foot in the present day which returned so great results in so short a space of time as the missionary movement did. The movement met the intellectual, social, spiritual and national sympathies of the human race, and from this came the great conflict. Christianity had three features—really, namely, universality and centrality—which she had no other movement having these characteristics. She had attractions for all nations, and had an inextinguishable light in this. In view of the great exertions and support of the work. Despite the obstacles which they had to meet he predicted that this movement a success unprecedented. The foreign missions movement was the subject that attracted most attention in the London May meetings, the proceedings of the American Board, or wherever gatherings are held, contributions being now \$25 for every dollar given 20 years ago. In most eloquent terms the rev. gentleman traced the course of the Gospel movement round the world. From Greenland's icy mountains to India, from the Arctic to the tropics, the Gospel had spread, and he considered it will soon be possible to say that two thirds of the

world will be at least Christian in name. It seemed odd, but so did the building of the ark, the deliverance of Abraham, and in fact every event of history down to the present day. The rev. gentleman concluded a most eloquent address by urging them to support the movement liberally. After the collection had been taken up, Rev. Principal MacVicar moved a vote of thanks to the speakers of the three evenings, especially to the Rev. Dr. Mackintosh, to the Church Trustees for the use of the church, and to the Ladies' Aid Society of the congregation for services rendered. The Doxology having been sung, the benediction was pronounced, the meeting dispersed.

"THE NEWSBOYS."
THE ANNUAL TRUST FROM MR. S. CARSEY.

According to the annual custom the newsboys, and newsgirls too, gathered in large numbers at Weber Hall last evening to partake of the good things provided for them by their kind benefactor, Mr. S. Carsey. The well-known day goods merchant, this evening, the newsboys and girls gathered at the hall about seven o'clock and were provided with tea and cake and other good things, the faces of several hundred boys and girls presenting quite a cheerful appearance around the tables. After the many good things had been freely partaken of, the programme of the evening was opened. Mr. Young, manager of the Wholesale Department of Mr. Carsey's establishment occupied the Chair, and there was a large attendance of the newsboys' friends. The programme consisting of the newsboys of the various cities, was most successfully carried out. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Canon Norman and Rev. Prof. Scrimger and an original poem, entitled "The Newsboys," read by Mr. Brady. Rev. Father Monk, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, delivered an address to the little ones in his usual happy manner. The rev. gentleman in the course of his remarks said that the newsboy was a very important personage in the social system of the present day, for every person was anxious to know the news of the day, and the newsboy was the bearer of the latest intelligence. The importance had been duly appreciated, and this was doubtless the reason why so much interest had been taken in him. He had travelled in nearly all the great cities of Europe, and had noticed the condition of the newsboys of the various cities. In London they formed a particular class in this city and the church had formed a society of them in which he had taken great interest when in Rome. He had taken much interest in seeing the newsboys of the various cities, and he had seen their twenty papers early, and singing out in their beautiful Italian language the names of the respective papers. He referred to the many temptations that they were exposed to and warned them to avoid evil ways. He concluded by remarking that he hoped the example of their generous benefactor would be followed and extended to all boys working on the street. He could not conclude without thanking the man who had initiated such a movement which would aid, in making them, all good citizens. (Applause.) The Rev. Mr. Borthwick then read a paper on "The Newsboys of Balachava," and after several songs and choruses, the happy evening was brought to a close with the singing of the national anthem. The little ones were at the conclusion the recipients of another mark of kindness from Mr. Carsey, each of them receiving a complete outfit of warm under-clothing.

THE MUNGO RAMSAY PROPERTIES.

Our real estate men and leading capitalists turned out in full force for the auction sale of the Mungo Ramsay properties, at Shaw & Gowrie's rooms, yesterday. The audience was the largest and most influential we have seen for many years. Amongst those present we noticed His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Miles Williams, Sam Hing, James Cantlie, W. H. Arnold, Thomas Drake, J. Leach, Mr. C. Stewart, W. Drake, J. Joyce, A. H. Holland, H. Aldane, J. Johnston, Jas. Baylis, Jas. Thomson, J. S. Evans, A. H. Hood, H. Joseph, G. H. Matthews, J. Strachan, Hugh Graham, Wm. O'Leary, G. R. Grant, H. L. Snowden, J. J. Brown, Jas. Dakers, Capt. Sheppard, Gen. G. Tait, Alex. Mitchell, J. P. Cleghorn, O. W. Stanton, H. H. Geddes, Jas. Wylie, besides a number of representatives of trust estates. The bakery property on St. Joseph street was first put up, and after considerable competition, adjudged to W. W. Ogilvie for \$8,000. The two houses on Hanover street were sold together and adjudged to R. K. Thomas, agent, for \$6,000. Then came the St. Catherine Block, in which everyone seemed interested. The dwelling, corner of McGill College avenue was first put up, and after considerable competition, adjudged to Messrs. Hall and Scott for \$13,000; the adjoining house to the same for \$12,500. This house is occupied by Mr. Samuel Davis, who contested the competition keenly rather than be disturbed. The third house was adjudged to Henry Lyman, Esq., for \$3,150; and the fourth house, occupied by Dr. Butler, was sold to Mr. Davis for \$3,200. The sale was without reserve and reflects much credit on the auctioneer, who acquitted himself in his usual able manner and to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested. Fourteen thousand dollars was offered for the Hunter House and \$8,000 for Mr. A. Ramsay's in the same terrace. The auctioneer expects to close the former at a much higher figure at private sale to-day. This sale is substantial evidence of the desire to give real estate the preference for investment.

Total sales, including expenses, \$65,456.

SURGICAL EMERGENCIES.

LECTURE BY DR. RODDICK.
There was a good attendance last evening at Dr. Roddick's second lecture on the above subject. Mr. George Childs occupied the chair. The lecture was a continuation of the previous evening's discourse, and the subject was treated in a most interesting manner. The subject of foreign bodies in the human system was first considered and instructions given for the removal of pins, needles, etc., that had been accidentally swallowed. The lecturer remarked that it was a mistake to give emetics in the case of pins and other sharp pointed bodies, as by this means they might be made to penetrate the stomach. He recommended the eating of dry hard food in order to encircle the body and facilitate their passage through the intestines. The subject of burns was next referred to, the use of flour, and a solution of carbonate of soda recommended when the skin was blistered. In the case of a frost-bitten member should be taken into a cold apartment, the injured member placed in cold water and rubbed with soft snow. The lecturer proceeded to consider the subject of bites from dogs, cats and snakes. The bite, immediately after infliction, should be sucked or bathed in water and washed and rubbed in common salt. The subject of wounds was then discussed, the lecturer, by means of diagrams, demonstrating the main arteries of the body and instructions given for arresting the bleeding of wounds in the arms and legs. He concluded a most interesting lecture by illustrating the application of the principles of surgery to the lecture a unanimous vote of thanks was returned to Dr. Roddick.

LORD METCALFE AND SIR FRANCIS HINCKES.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:
Sir,—I am desirous, with your leave, to make a few remarks suggested to me by Sir Francis Hinckes' letter to Mr. Mousseau, which appeared in the HERALD a short time ago. I intended to do so on reading the letter, but circumstances intervened, and, like others, I have been expecting Mr. Mousseau's reply, which has not yet enlightened or amused the public. So, that gentleman being evidently of opinion that discretion is the better part of valour, I proceed with my task.

Is there not something almost farcical in the fact of a Canadian politician being stirred to anger by a charge of political dishonesty, true or false? They all ought to be used to it by this time, and no one so soon as Mr. Mousseau's experienced correspondent. I suppose we shall next see the actors in the Pacific Scandal in an ecstasy of virtuous indignation, calling to account all who will dare to question the immaculate purity of that celebrated display of Canadian statesmanship. Yet, this country's honesty is the last quality which a public man in this country ought to covet or cultivate, if he is ambitious to obtain popular or party support, and to secure office and power. He should remember that "honour Robert Baldwin" was driven from his own province and forced to seek a constituency in the wilds of Rimouski; that Mr. Mackenzie, no less honest than Mr. Baldwin, and his superior in talents, met the reward which is allotted to those of his kind amongst us; that Mr. Joly, as honest as either, has been treated very much after the same fashion, having come out of a recent election with a train of about a dozen followers, all told. Nor has Mr. Blake, so far, been more fortunate, for he, too, by general accord, is tainted with the sin of dishonesty, and has suffered accordingly. And who among the virtuous people of Canada delight to honor? The very men who "did the deed of shame," in perpetrating the great scandal which made the name of the new Dominion a hissing and a reproach in the eyes of all who anxiously watch its course in Europe and America. The Pacific Scandal has already taken its place in history as "a disgraceful outrage on Parliament," a Government, such as, in the present century, no other people possessing free institutions have condoned or forgiven. Beyond the various cities and towns, there have no wish to interfere in the dispute between Sir Francis Hinckes and Mr. Mousseau, if interference my remarks could be called. They are well able to fight their own battles—the former especially—and my object is to point out the injustice of the attack made by Sir Francis Hinckes, and Lord Metcalfe, whose name has been dragged into the discussion by both parties. It reminds us of his old mode of warfare, when he was "vehement and unscrupulous, with a tongue that cut like a sword, and no discretion to keep it in order." I quote from an extract given by Sir Francis himself, which he tells us he considers to be "more complimentary than otherwise." There is no accounting for taste, particularly as regards the talent for abuse which is generally the easiest and least respectable of literary accomplishments. There are few eminent exceptions, but we have hitherto had no example of such in Canada.

It is rather strange that, while Sir Francis Hinckes conceives that he has been grievously wronged by the Quebec Premier's allusions to him, he never seems to conceive that his own language is still more reprehensible, when he describes Lord Metcalfe as "a Governor who was sparing no effort to destroy the liberties of my country," with similar terms and phrases contained in his letter to Mr. Mousseau. Is Sir Francis aware of the enormity of the charge he has thus made? These words? Lord Metcalfe is accused by him of conspiracy against the liberties of the people intrusted to his care as chief ruler, and that, too, when the British Government had conceded to Canada the boon of Responsible Government, the crowning of Liberty? so long sought for, and which he, as the Imperial representative, was bound to carry out. The supposition was so utterly improbable that the members of Lord Metcalfe's Ministry had to invent a reason for his refusal of their request. He was the declared enemy of Indian official, who knew nothing of European or American institutions and whose ideas of government were derived from the country in which he had passed so many years of his life. He was an Asiatic despot, in short, and was unfit to govern a free people. To elucidate this point it is necessary to draw a slight parallel between the accused Governor and his Ministers. It is true, as they asserted, that Lord Metcalfe had long resided in India, where he was distinguished for his high character, his liberality and his talents. If not in rank, he stood in the first rank of the able men who have conferred so much honour on the British name in the Eastern world. When Governor-General, he, among other measures, inaugurated the freedom of the press in India, and he left the country amid the plaudits of the people, his native European. On his return to England, he was advised to enter Parliament, and so liberal were his views that his friends feared that the Radical brough for which he wished to be elected would reject him because his political opinions were in advance of those of his proposed constituents. But he was called to other duties. He was asked by the Government to accept a mission to Jamaica, where a dangerous spirit of disaffection prevailed. Proceeding thither he succeeded in reconciling the contending factions and the island under his rule became contented and peaceful. He was as much appreciated and esteemed in Jamaica as he had been in India. So far, every step of his career had been marked with a white stone and success had attended all his undertakings. But he came to Canada, and there his political career was ended. In seeking of Lord Metcalfe's Ministers I need only refer to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine, one representing Upper Canada and the other Lower Canada. Mr. Baldwin was a man of great integrity, but of moderate capacity, and he was warmly attached to the British form of Parliamentary Government. Mr. Lafontaine was the ablest member of the Ministry, but he had no experience at the time and little knowledge of that system, in judging of which he relied on his Upper Canadian colleagues. I am inclined to believe, however, that, if it had not been so, and if Mr. Lafontaine, who was as honest as able, had possessed the Parliamentary and Constitutional information which he afterwards acquired, he would never have materially opposed Lord Metcalfe. The problem which was to be solved, and on which the Government and his Ministers differed was as to the meaning and extent of Responsible and Parliamentary Government. Lord Sydenham always alluded to the system as having been introduced by him in a limited form, and Lord John Russell, an enthusiast in the cause of Parliamentary rule, wrote hesitatingly on the subject in his despatch as Secretary for the Colonies. Like Lord Metcalfe, they entertained no doubt of its superiority to all other forms of Representative Government, but they feared that Canada was not then in a condition to receive or to work it safely, and so, if Mr. Lafontaine's Progressive system was the established commercial policy of the British Empire, as it was of all other nations, and Responsible or Parliamentary Government, which

means self-government, is incompatible with a policy founded on Protection, it was this that caused or hastened the separation of the United States from Great Britain more than anything else, and though considerably modified by Canning and Huskisson in their Reciprocity Treaties; and by the Wing Administrations of Grey and Melbourne, Protection, as a commercial code, still existed in Lord Metcalfe's time, as well in the mother country as the colonies. Consequently, full self-government, as it prevailed in England, and as demanded by Lord Metcalfe's Ministry, was an impossibility. But must I detail what I have further to say for another occasion. I proceed with my task.

Montreal, 21st November, 1882.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

—The St. John (N. B.) Telegraph says:—The unpleasant rumour is renewed that the Syndicate are looking towards Portland, Me., as their winter port. It is to be hoped that this rumour will prove untrue. If they come to St. John, as we hope they will do, and if they make conditions with St. John, our people would doubtless do all in their power to meet their views. The Company make no stipulations, but only ask reasonable accommodation, at a fair price.

—The Hamilton Times declares that "there is little chance of the Dominion Lands Department being removed from Ottawa to Winnipeg. All hints of the probability of such a radical change are merely dodges intended to bolster up the Government. Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney comes east to Ottawa almost immediately after his stay at the capital during the session to give the Minister 'points.' Dewdney, who is at the head of Indian affairs in the North-West, believes he can best look after the interests of his charge when far away from them. He doubts on Ottawa society, and cannot withstand the temptation of the 'season.'"

—The London Free Press contains the following:—The Montreal Herald, chief organ of the Opposition in Quebec, is conscious of the impropriety of assailing the bona fides of the contract made by Parliament with the C. P. R. Syndicate for the construction of the great national line. "It points out that which the Free Press has insisted on, that but for the clause by means of which the Syndicate would be protected in its traffic, the railway would not have been built as it is being built, and that it is ungrateful and ungenerous of people in Manitoba to call out against an undertaking by means of which they have been made, commercially, what they are. The Herald also points out that when the contract was up before Parliament for ratification it was the representative of Manitoba who were the most urgent that the contract should be accepted just as it was, as it would be by that means that the interests of the Province would be best subserved. And they were right. No railway, no Winnipeg! No immigration! No increased demand for Ontario manufactures in the West! The clause granting privileges to the Syndicate is a national affair after all. It was the railway that was wanted in order that the country might be opened up, and it is the railway that has been obtained. To go back now and howl for new conditions is, as the Herald puts it, evidence of shocking bad faith."

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious and healthful beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (Gib. and 1 lb.) by grocers, confectioners, and druggists. Also makers of Eppe's Chocolate Essence.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have now on hand from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of old rails (principally T) and are ready to receive tenders for the same. Terms—Cash on delivery. Delivery will be made at Montreal, Portland, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Point Edward or Detroit Junction. Tenders addressed "Tenders for Old Rails" will be received by the undersigned up to November 30th, 1882.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, 10th November, 1882.
14, 18, 21, 24, 27N 272

Grand Trunk Railway

TRAIN SERVICE.

Montreal and Ottawa via Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railway.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, November 1st,

Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Montreal. Arrive Ottawa.
9.00 A.M. 12.45 P.M.
4.00 P.M. 8.15 P.M.

Leave Ottawa. Arrive Montreal.
8.00 A.M. 11.45 A.M.
4.45 P.M. 8.30 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
November 6
1m mwf 265

Magnetic Medicine.

Brain and Nerve Food
Is a sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigour to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any applicant.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts. per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Sold in Canada by all Druggists.

Miscellaneous.



"OLD RELIABLE," PIPER-HEDSIECK,
For Sale Everywhere.

July 5

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Selling at Wholesale Prices.

ENVELOPES.....From 75c. to \$3.00 per 1,000.
NOTE PAPER....." 75c. to \$3.50 per Ream.
LETTER PAPER....." \$1.50 to \$4.00 per
FOOLSCAP PAPER....." \$2.00 to \$6.00 per "

Copying Letter Books

Copy. & Letter Books!

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

250 Pages Letter Books..... 75c. Each.
500 " " \$1.00 "
750 " " \$1.25 "
1,000 " " \$1.50 "

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books,
Cash Books, Blotters,
Bill-Books and Memo. Books,

OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
NO BETTER VALUE TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

GEO. HORNE & CO.

71 and 73 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.

NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY,

SEASON 1882-1883.

Beg to notify the trade that their large and complete stock of Buffalo Robes, consisting of over

20,000 ROBES, INDIAN DRESSED,

Are now ready for sale. This stock is the only complete lot of Buffalo Robes that will be offered this season. All are this year's Robes, and are strictly graded, properly cleaned, and will be delivered in perfect condition. We would also direct the attention of buyers to our large stock of Grey, White and Black Japanese Wolf Robes, which we import direct, and are unquestionably the finest collection in the West. We have a large stock of Lined and Trimmed Robes Bear, Wolf, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, at all prices. We have also a large stock of

BUFFALO, COON, BLACK RUSSIA AND WOLF COATS,

All made in our own premises, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We keep constantly in stock a complete assortment of Dressed and Raw Furs of all descriptions; also Raw and Dressed Elk and Bear Skins. We respectfully invite the Trade to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: JOHN REINPLINGER,
No. 37 ST. JOSEPH ST., MONTREAL.
September 8

THE

ORIENTAL FRUIT LAXATIVE.

A refreshing, agreeable and healthful fruit lozenge. It is pleasant to the taste, being compounded of choice and wholesome ORIENTAL FRUITS. The perfect combination of the medicinal properties of fruit into so small a compass, with the most agreeable purgative power, is the perfection of laboratory achievements, and may, without controversy, be claimed as the latest and greatest medical discovery of the age.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Indigestion,
Sluggishness of the Intestines,
Disordered Stomach,
Habitual Constiveness,
Headache,
Cerebral Congestion,
Sallow Complexion,
Constipation,
Biliousness,
Low Spirits,
Torpid Liver,
Melancholy,
Indisposition,
Internal Fever.

And all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.

PREPARED BY
THE MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
16 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL, CANADA.

16 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DOMINION

Salvage & Wrecking Co

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 26 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

The powerful wrecking steamer "Relief," with Wrecking Cables, Anchors, Sten Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Surf Boats, &c., fully equipped with a skilled crew of Wreckers and Divers, is stationed, with her pontoons, at Murray Bay, ready DAY OR NIGHT, to proceed at once to any vessel that needs assistance, on receipt of a telegram from Head Office, Montreal. This Company has also, on the Upper Lakes, the tugs "Mixer" and "Folger," and steamer "Conqueror," with all Wrecking appliances for service on the Lakes or River above Victoria Bridge. Apply to HEAD OFFICE, or S. E. GREGORY, Assistant Manager, or Captain JOHN DONNELLY, Wrecking Master, Kingston. For service on Lower River or Gulf apply to HEAD OFFICE, 26 Hospital Street, Montreal. H. HERRIMAN, JAS. G. ROSS, President. Vice-Pres., Quebec. F. W. HENSHAW, Sec. Treas. str 144

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Sallow Complexion,
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For Sale or to Let.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RUTHERFORD & CO.,
Land Brokers and Financial Agents.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A large list of very desirable wild and improved Farm Lands cheap and on easy terms; 23,000 acres of which are within a radius of 30 miles of Winnipeg.

One section and a half, personally inspected, is well situated, (Class 1), and within 7 miles of Regina, at \$3.00 per acre. Desirable City Properties always on hand; 28 Lots on Main street, Winnipeg, for sale cheap and easy terms, if sold at once.

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

Lord Wolseley Compliments the Canadian Militia.

THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Conference between Ontario and Quebec Treasurers.

A SETTLEMENT AGREED UPON.

QUEBEC.

Commissions of the Peace.

QUEBEC, November 23.—The Local Government is re-organizing the Justices of the Peace for the Province. So far all existing commissions for the Districts of Montmagny, Kamouraska, Iberville, St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu, Saguenay, Beauce, Chicoutimi and Gaspé have been cancelled and new appointments made. The new list, just issued, shows a total of 953 for these nine districts.

Personal.

Speaker Taiton is in town. Steamship "Peruvian" is the only steamship for sea now here. She leaves to-morrow with mails.

OTTAWA.

Personal.

OTTAWA, November 23.—Messrs. Duncan McIntyre and R. B. Angus arrived here to-night. Hon. Mr. Chapleau will leave on Tuesday for the Southern States and will not return until the meeting of Parliament. The rumors of his intended resignation are unfounded.

Among those at present in the city on Government business are L. A. Senecal, J. L. Frechette, M. P., Hon. J. S. W. W. J. Tasse, M. P., M. L. Dickinson, M. P., M. De Beaulieu, M. P., C. C. Colby, M. P., D. Girouard, M. P., R. Campbell, M. P., C. W. Bunting, M. P., Mr. Drole, Auditor of the Province of Quebec, Hon. C. Wood, John Riordon, of Merriton, and B. Baker, of Georgetown; John F. Andrich, Albert Witte and B. Wood, of New Hamburg.

The McGreevy Award.

The consideration of the McGreevy award has been postponed until the 29th instant, owing to the absence of Judge Clarke.

Ontario and Quebec Accounts.

To-day Hon. C. S. Hood, Treasurer of Ontario, and Hon. Mr. Wurtelle, Treasurer of Quebec, met Sir L. Tilley and discussed the long standing difficulty regarding the division of the assets of the old province of Canada. At the request of Sir Leonard the Provincial Treasurers discussed the matter, and succeeded in agreeing on a common basis. In the course of a few days a memorandum will be presented to the Finance Minister embodying the conditions, and in the meantime certain papers and documents, bearing on the case, will be sent for.

Supreme Court.

The Megantic election appeal will be held by the Supreme Court to-morrow. The list of Quebec cases will be then exhausted. Judgment in the streams bill case will be delivered Tuesday.

The Supreme Court met at one o'clock to-day. All the judges were present. In the case of Girard vs. La Banque Jacques Cartier the argument was concluded by Mr. Globensky for respondents, and Mr. Beigne in reply. Judgment was reserved. The argument in the case of Shaw vs. St. Louis was proceeded with. Mr. Kerr, Q. C., and Mr. Oumet, Q. C., for respondent.

Major-General Luard.

Major-General Luard and Major Smith, A. D. C., leave for Montreal to-morrow morning instead of Saturday, on a trip of inspection.

TORONTO.

Lord Wolseley and the Canadian Volunteers.

TORONTO, November 23.—Lord Wolseley writes to Col. Denison in reference to the Egyptian campaign. "I wish I had had a couple of Canadian battalions with me and your old troop."

The Archbishop's Anniversary.

Archbishop Lynch to-day celebrated the 23rd anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. During the morning Bishops Jamot, of Peterboro', Cleary, of Kingston, and O'Mahoney, of Toronto, waited upon His Grace. In the afternoon he entertained the bishops and priests of the diocese of Toronto.

The O. & Q. and G. T. R. R.'s.

A motion was made at Osgoode Hall to-day by the Ontario and Quebec Railway to refer to arbitration the question of compensation and all other questions arising between the Ontario and Quebec and the Grand Trunk railways owing to the proposed crossing at Carleton Place. The motion was referred to arbitration.

HALIFAX.

Assignment.

HALIFAX, November 23.—C. Vanbuskirk and Jeremiah N. Whitman, doing business at Kingston, Kings county, M. P. Vanbuskirk & Co., have assigned to James H. Whitman.

FIRE REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 24.—At 12.10 this morning an alarm was struck from Box 64 for a fire that had broken out in the cabinet and furniture establishment of Messrs. Lamoureux & Co., Nos. 36, 38 and 40 Notre Dame Street. The firemen, on arrival, found that the fire had started in the engine room and was extending rapidly amongst the machinery. After some difficulty the firemen managed to get the fire under control in about half an hour. The damage done to the machinery and premises is considerable and the loss will likely be heavy.

St. John, N.B., November 23.—The barn of Alexander Atchison, New Carlisle, was burned last night. It contained a quantity of grain, etc. Loss, \$300; no insurance.

FREDERICTON, N.B., November 23.—At 1.30 this morning the Horticultural Hall of the Exhibition building was destroyed by fire. Two suspicious-looking individuals, named Smith and Solley, were arrested at the fire, which was an incendiary one.

Kent's furniture factory was damaged by fire to the extent of \$24,000, and Long's saw mill \$35,000.

Mr. H. C. Pelletier will act as Counsel for Mr. Frechette, M. P., in the Megantic contested election case before the Supreme Court.

ANOTHER FIRE IN QUEBEC.

\$100,000 Damage Done—Insured For \$50,000.

QUEBEC, November 23.—A large fire has just broken out at two a. m., up town, in Montcalm Ward. Grant's shoe factory, in Joachim street, formerly Woolley's, is said to be burning. Being wood the building will be a total loss.

LATER.—Woolley's old shoe factory, destroyed by fire, belongs to Mr. James G. Ross, and was managed by Mr. Grant. The fire was not discovered till the factory was in a blaze. Insured for about \$50,000 in various companies, principally the Royal, City of London, and Citizens. The loss, including machinery and stock, is over \$100,000. The water supply was good, and the firemen worked well. Had the roof not fallen in early, the surrounding property, which is mostly of wood, must have all gone.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

BROOKLYN, November 23.—The mast of a lighter fell yesterday, killing Edmund Cook, mate of the schooner "Robert Jeffery," and badly injuring two others.

William Schneider was arrested at New York yesterday for swindling. He pretended to be authorized to collect money for an orphan asylum. He said he had collected \$5,000 in three years.

TAVERSTOCK, Ont., November 23.—As the Bright express train was passing the crossing at this village, at 5.15 this evening, a man named C. Kaufmann, about 50 years of age, while crossing the track was struck and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and large family.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 23.—Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street: 8 a. m., 32°; 1 p. m., 40°; 6 p. m., 37°; max., 40°; min., 26°; mean, 33°. By Standard Barometer—8 a. m., 30.10; 1 p. m., 30.10; 6 p. m., 30.08.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lakes—High winds and strong gales from the west and north-west, considerably colder weather, with drizzles of snow, clearing in evening. Upper St. Lawrence—High winds and strong gales, veering to north and north-west, cloudy, with rain, followed by considerably colder weather and snow flurries. Lower St. Lawrence—Winds increasing to gales, cloudy weather, with rain or snow. Gulf—Increasing easterly winds, cloudy weather, with snow or rain. Maritime Provinces—Increasing southerly to easterly winds, fair to cloudy weather, followed by rain.

LATEST SHIPPING.

New York, November 23.—Arrived—Servia from Hamburg; Catalonia from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Arrived—Virginia.

METIS LIGHT, November 23.—One two masted steamship outward at 1.30 p. m.

FATHER POINT, November 23.—Steamship Erika outward at 3.30 p. m.; steamship Thornhill outward at 11 a. m.

MATANE LIGHT, November 23.—One two masted steamship outward at 4 p. m.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., November 23.—A match game of football between the Napanee High School and the Deaf and Dumb Institute Clubs was played this afternoon. It resulted in two games to nothing in favor of the Institute. Some very fine playing was made, and was witnessed by the school as well as many friends.

PIGEON MATCH.

A pigeon match took place at Foxboro yesterday. Ten birds. Best score was seven birds.

Fifteen hundred fraudulent votes have been detected in the Third Ward of New Orleans. A number of persons dead for months, and others absent from the city are shown to have voted. The frauds will not change the general result.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of King's College, Nova Scotia, and formerly of the Geological Survey, has been appointed Professor of Geology in the University of Missouri, U.S., at \$3,000 salary.

The mails between Denver, Col., and the Eastern cities, probably New York, Cleveland and Buffalo, are being systematically robbed. The losses in valuables and currency can hardly be estimated, but the losses in drafts, bills of exchange and postal money orders aggregate \$600,000.

In the Vermont House of Representatives the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquors except for medicinal purposes has not been concurred in. In the Senate the bill prohibiting the sale of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, was thrown out.

The wish of Russia to show that her relations with Germany are now as cordial as before the advent of Gen. Ignatieff to power is, doubtless, intensified by the moral support tendered England by Germany throughout the later phases of the Egyptian question.

The Emperor of Germany will go to Hanover immediately on a hunting trip. The Russian Grand Duke Vladimir will join him there. The repeated intercourse of the Emperor with Vladimir is much discussed. It is regarded as a confirmation of the existence of friendly relations between Germany and Russia.

The Porte has telegraphed to Aleksei Pashov Governor of the Danubian provinces, to inspect the customs returns of Roumelia. Aleksei replied that he is legally bound to consult the permanent committee of the province before taking such a step, and he would decline any responsibility in the matter if such judicious orders were repeated.

The New York Herald's San Francisco dispatch says that the committee is investigating the allegation that the employees in the Mare Island navy yard were compelled to vote at the recent election as the bosses of the yard dictated. Fifty employees alleged that an order had been issued that if voluntary statements were made or the facts divulged dismissal would follow.

The Foreign Consuls at Amoy, in China, employ the police to protect life and property now endangered. Outlaws are on the island. Excitement at Kulung in China on the 24th, over reports of the impending serious destruction of the City of Kowloon by Secret Chinese Society. In response to an appeal for British assistance, a considerable force of infantry and artillery were sent to the threatened district, where by outbreak was prevented. Several serious attacks on missionaries were reported. No lives lost.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The "Times" Opinion of British Columbia.

INCREASED TARIFF IN RUSSIA.

Conference on Egyptian Matters Suggested.

TROUBLES WITH RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

Speech by Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh.

DILLON COMING TO AMERICA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Lorne in British Columbia.

LONDON, November 23.—The Times of Wednesday publishes full reports of the Marquis of Lorne's speech at the banquet given by the civic authorities at Victoria, B.C., last month. An editorial on the same subject remarks that the tone of the speech was sanguine and optimistic, betraying no sign of the existence of tension between the eastern and western provinces of the Dominion, which a few years ago was one of the chief difficulties of Canadian statesmen. The Canadian Pacific Railway, then the stumbling block, is now apparently a powerful agency for union. The Times reviews the great natural resources of British Columbia, and says it is impossible to escape from a feeling of almost bewilderment at the thought of the future of North America. It points out the immense political and economical significance of the rapid growth of the Dominion and United States.

S.S. "Westphalia."

PORTSMOUTH, November 23.—The S.S. "Westphalia," damaged recently, sailed for Hamburg.

"Times" on Mr. Weed.

LONDON, November 23.—The Times says the death of Mr. Weed does not leave a visible gap in the political life of America, but his name has been familiar to three generations of politicians, and as the most eminent political manager he will undoubtedly be missed.

Member Elected.

At the election at Preston to-day for a member of the House of Commons, Tomlinson, an Independent Conservative, was chosen. He was supported by the workmen and a considerable number of Liberals. The defeated candidate, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, is a strong Tory. He had the party managers' support.

House of Commons Rules.

It is stated that when the House of Commons commences the discussion of the rules relating to standing committees next Monday the Right Hon. Mr. Cross will move that it is inexpedient to consider the proposed rules at this period of the session. Should the Ministry refuse to postpone the subject the rules will be freely discussed.

Dillon Coming to America.

DUBLIN, November 23.—Dillon will go to America shortly to make a lengthened tour with his brother in Colorado. He intends on resigning his seat in the House of Commons before departing.

Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, November 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking before the Scottish Conservative Club to-night, taunted the Liberal Government with having adopted its predecessors' Eastern policy. He strongly denounced the action of Government towards Ireland, and condemned the Arrears Act. He had, he said, favoured the schemes of a peasant proprietor that were now impossible, as the Church Surplus Fund had been otherwise disposed of. Stigmatising the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's utterances he said, "I confess I do not often envy the United States. But their institutions possess one feature which appears to me a subject for the greatest envy, namely their magnificent institution of a Supreme Court." If their Parliament were as much in command with a constitution of the country, there exists a court which will negative it at once, thus giving stability to the institutions of the country, which, under the system of vague and mysterious promises here, we look for in vain."

FRANCE.

The Constitution to be Revised.

PARIS, November 23.—It is reported that Gambetta has decided to propose to the Deputies a revision of the constitution, and also that he intends to abandon the Scrutin de Listes.

Compensation to French and American Citizens.

PARIS, November 23.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill prolonging the powers of the commission appointed to settle the compensation to French and American citizens for damages sustained during the civil war in America and the Franco-Russian war.

Estimates Adopted.

The estimates of the Minister of the Interior were adopted.

DeBrazza will start for Africa on the 1st of December.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 23.—In consequence of the reception of a telegram from the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, stating that France greatly feared a socialist agitation was spreading to Spain, two Spaniards having been arrested in Lyons, Spain has resolved to adopt measures in conjunction with France looking to the suppression of the movement.

At a Cabinet council to-day, the King presiding, the Minister of the Interior announced that there had been arrested in the various towns of Andalusia thirty-three persons connected with the Spaniards arrested at Lyons. Other arrests had been made in Catalonia.

RUSSIA.

Students Demonstration.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—The police are occupied with the university here. Yesterday the students had intended a demonstration. It is rumoured that a mine was discovered under the building. It is ascertained, despite the official denials of the University, that Warsaw and Charkoff were closed because of the manifestations of the students.

GERMANY.

Giers Reserved on the Egyptian Question.

BERLIN, November 23.—It is stated that Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, during his conference with Bismarck, maintained complete reserve on the Egyptian question.

TURKEY.

Troops for South Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23.—The Porte has decided to send troops to South Arabia, where secret agents of the False Prophet are trying to incite a revolt.

EGYPT.

Evidence Against Arabi.

CAIRO, November 23.—Two members of the Ministry, under Ragheb Pasha, declare that Arabi stated in open court that if the British fired a shot Alexandria should be destroyed.

Arabi's Trial.

CAIRO, November 23.—Arabi's trial has been again postponed. A very uneasy feeling is beginning to prevail.

The new police corps in Alexandria so far consists of 400 natives and detachments of Turks, Swiss, Austrians and Italians, numbering 200 each.

ITALY.

Parliamentary.

ROME, November 23.—Parini has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. Maffei, Ferrari, Menotti, Garibaldi and other radicals took the oath of allegiance at the commencement sitting.

Imperial Parliament.

Interesting Discussion on the Land Act.

STATEMENT BY IRISH SECRETARY.

Further Advances Made in the Closure Debate.

MOTION BY THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, November 23.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone denied that the Arrears of Rent Act had proved a failure. The full benefits of its provisions, he said, were not yet ascertained. The Government did not intend to introduce a bill extending the period for the payment of the rents of 1881.

In consequence of Mr. Gladstone's answer, Parnell, supported by over a hundred members (the new-made rules requiring over forty), moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Parnell contended that, in consequence of the provisions introduced into the Arrears Act as a concession to the landlords, it was rendered ambiguous, and it was impossible for any tenant to know how much rent he had to pay to secure its advantages.

The House of Commons has passed the 10th procedure rule.

Mr. G. E. Trevelyan, Irish Secretary, said there was still five weeks for tenants to take advantage of the Arrears Act. The Land Commissioner prophesied that the bulk of the applications would come in at the last moment. If this proved to be the case a much larger sum than £250,000 would be needed to meet the claims.

It was most important that people should know that the time originally mentioned in the Act would be strictly adhered to. The costs against tenants for ejectment were very light except when increased by their own fault. The Arrears Act was the greatest benefit that Parliament ever extended to an unfortunate class of people. It would be giving them more than they had a right to expect if the outstanding costs were paid. Up to the 22nd instant the evictions were only half those of any previous month during the year. The Government would not underestimate the distress along the West Coast of Ireland and would not cease to watch for evictions of suffering until the next harvest was gathered. He had ordered the most minute reports from some counties. Government did not intend to advance money for public works, as that would be a most extravagant method of relief and afford no real alleviation of distress. During the great famine in Ireland three million persons were fed six months by direct poor relief for £200,000. That sum would feed them only six weeks by means of Public Works enterprises. The Government intended to conduct a system of relief with efficiency that would give the most positive assurance.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) criticised the Arrears Act. There was real distress in the West of Ireland, but as yet there was no reason to dread famine.

Mr. Parnell withdrew his motion for adjournment, saying that the Government was now fully warned of all things that might supervene in Ireland through distress during the winter.

Mr. George Stephen, the President of the C. P. R., arrived at Quebec last night.

The German Bundesrath has resolved to prolong the minor state of siege in Berlin another year.

Typhoid fever has appeared in Saintes Paises. The garrison have left the town to avoid contagion.

Over 100 loaves of bread were seized yesterday from Toronto bakers being of short weight and unstamped.

The final meeting of the Home Rule Association will be held to-day. It will be dissolved and merged in the National League.

Arrangements for celebrating the Belleville Bridge Street Methodist Sunday school sixtieth anniversary are being made.

El Economista, of Lisbon, declares that the territory on the north and south sides of the mouth of the Congo River belong indisputably to Portugal.

It is rumoured that Mr. T. G. Lamontagne, a wealthy merchant of St. Anne des Monts, Gaspé, will be appointed Senator to replace Senator Chénier, resigned.

The 15th anniversary of the "Murder of the Irish Martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien," was celebrated last night in Cooper Institute, New York. Redpath presided.

The proposal of the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine in favour of retaining the use of the French language in the deliberations of the provincial committee, will be strenuously opposed in the Bundesrath.

Notices of a reduction of wages to take effect on December 1st were posted in all the departments of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's works. The amount of the reduction was not specified. Over 1000 men will be affected.

THE CENSUS BULLETIN.

The census bulletin embraces statistics of all the various industries of the United States except gas, as returned by the census of 1880, the number of establishments was 253,240; capital, \$2,790,222,000; average number of hands employed, males above 16 years, 2,025,000; females above 16 years, 531,000; children and youths, 152,000; wages paid during the year, \$947,919,000; the value of materials used was \$2,334,340,000; value of products, \$5,339,627,000. New York ranks first with 42,734 establishments, Pennsylvania 2nd, Massachusetts 3rd, Illinois 4th, Ohio 5th. The statistics relative to the manufacture of cotton yards and woven fabrics, including some cotton hosiery, are, number of spindles, 10,653,000; number of looms, 225,000; bales of cotton consumed, 1,760,000; number of persons employed, exclusive of overseers, etc., 172,000; wages paid in the census year, \$48,000,000.

Agricultural Reports.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows that all the divisions of his Department were in excellent condition. The Entomological division pursued its investigation into the habits of insects affecting the principal staples and much valuable information obtained. Two and a half million packages of seed have been distributed and 226,000 copies of the special reports printed by the Department. The Chemical division made many analyses of grasses, soils, water, etc., though the work of the division had been devoted largely to the investigation of the sugar producing qualities of sorghum and other plants. The Commissioner refers to the report of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences regarding the sorghum industry as available text book with an appendix will be issued at an early day as a special publication. The report of the Veterinary division shows less disease among domestic animals (Texas fever excepted), than in many years. An examination into the fibres of wood and cotton had been made and two sides, both in Colorado, been selected for artificial wells. In the Forestry division increased activity had been shown.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 23.—To-morrow the Rock Island road will announce passenger rates 50 cents from Chicago to Rock Island, Davenport, Cedar Rapids and other leading points in Iowa, and one dollar to points beyond, thus inaugurating a war from Chicago west as well as from western points to Chicago.

Thurloe's Remains.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The remains of the late Thurloe Weed will lie in state on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Emily Weed Barnes at Albany.

Reduction of Wages.

SACRAMENTO, November 23.—It is thought

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Further Extracts from the Census Returns.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1882.

Tactics of Mormons in the Courts.

SMALLPOX IN CINCINNATI.

Continuation of the "Jeannette" Inquiry.

Precautions Against Smallpox.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—At a public meeting yesterday, for the purpose of devising means for putting the city into a better sanitary condition by cleaning the streets and rendering the health department more efficient, the opinion was expressed that something must be done or smallpox will be epidemic. The streets gradually become more and more filthy; there is no money in the public treasury with which to clean them, and citizens are raising subscriptions to clean the squares upon which they live or do business. It is alleged that the health department systematically falsified the reports of a number of smallpox cases.

Meeting of Knitting Goods Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The Herald's Amsterdam correspondent says: A meeting of knit goods manufacturers was held on Tuesday evening, at which all the mills, except three, were represented. The unfavorable prospects of the knit goods industry and the market were discussed. A committee was appointed to confer with mill owners in reference to running three-quarters time. The committee was empowered to revise the schedule of wages with a view to reduce prices for piece work. A committee was also appointed to confer with the manufacturers of Cohoes and secure their cooperation if necessary. The cause of the stringency in the market is over production and continued warm weather.

Mormon Tactics.

SALT LAKE, November 23.—The Grand Jury for the Third District has found three indictments under the Edmunds Law out of 20 cases presented. There were two Mormons on the jury and they are supposed to have given warning to the witnesses who were run off, and when caught, knew nothing and refused to answer or answered falsely. President Smith is supposed to have gone from the Grand Jury room and warned an indicted person who absconded. The Grand Jury for the Second District is in session. The District Attorney says he cannot reach polygamy by prosecution and if reached at all it must be done by other means.

The "Jeannette" Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—In the "Jeannette" inquiry to-day Melville said he did all he could to rescue his companions. The greatest difficulties he had to encounter were the inability of his party to fully understand the natives and to make themselves understood; in fact it was an impossibility, with no money or means to secure or compel aid from the natives, until it was authorized by the Russian authorities. Before he went for log books and records left by DeLong, witness was morally certain the people of the first cutter were all dead.

Witness believed above reported "difficulties" between Collins and DeLong, Danter was present. Witness stated DeLong was as good a man as could be assigned to any duty, at any time or in any place. He said words of mine are of little value. Besides the monument, his record has erected to his heroism, unwavering fidelity to service, and to the well being of those entrusted to his charge.

The Corps Bulletin.

The census bulletin embraces statistics of all the various industries of the United States except gas, as returned by the census of 1880, the number of establishments was 253,240; capital, \$2,790,222,000; average number of hands employed, males above 16 years, 2,025,000; females above 16 years, 531,000; children and youths, 152,000; wages paid during the year, \$947,919,000; the value of materials used was \$2,334,340,000; value of products, \$5,339,627,000. New York ranks first with 42,734 establishments, Pennsylvania 2nd, Massachusetts 3rd, Illinois 4th, Ohio 5th. The statistics relative to the manufacture of cotton yards and woven fabrics, including some cotton hosiery, are, number of spindles, 10,653,000; number of looms, 225,000; bales of cotton consumed, 1,760,000; number of persons employed, exclusive of overseers, etc., 172,000; wages paid in the census year, \$48,000,000.

A telegram from St. Paul, Min., tells that a band of Pigeons, Indians stole 30 ponies from the Crow scouts of Fort Quaker. They were pursued and a number of them were killed.

The yield of corn for 1882, in the United States, is estimated at 1,635,000,000 bushels; wheat, 410,000,000; oats, 470,000,000; barley, 45,000,000; rye, 20,000,000; and buckwheat, 12,000,000.