

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The price of the Daily Edition of THE MONTREAL HERALD having been reduced to \$3 per annum, payable strictly in advance, it should be clearly understood that the money must accompany new orders in all cases. This principle applies to all renewals as well. Those whose subscriptions have expired or are about to expire will be notified by circular immediately.

THE HERALD subscription list now stands on an exclusively cash basis, no accounts being kept in this department of the business.

The Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to Mr. JAMES BROWN, General Manager of THE HERALD Printing and Publishing Co. (Limited).

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West—Editorial Rooms, up one right of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Mechanics' Hall—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
St. James Street Methodist Church—Anniversary Meeting French Canadian Missions, at 8 p.m.
Poultry Exhibition—At 739 Craig street.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.
Stationery, etc.—At 453 St. Paul street, at 10 a.m.
BY PARENT BROS.
Real Estate—At their rooms, at 10.30 a.m.
Bankrupt Stock—At 22 St. Lawrence St., at 2 p.m.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1884.

30. Wednesday—An. meeting Montreal Rolling Mills Co.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

5. Tuesday—An. Meeting Ont. & Quebec Ry. Co., Toronto.
6. Wednesday—An. Meeting At. & North-West Ry. Co., Montreal.
8. Friday—Dividend City & St. Savings Bank payable.

ANNIVERSARIES—JANUARY 24.

ST. TIMOTHY.

41—Caius Caligula, Roman Emperor, assassinated.
1712—Frederick the Great born.
1749—Charles James Fox born.
1874—Duke of Edinburgh married.

CANADA'S EXPORTS FOR 1883.

Our Shipments Abroad—Where They Originate, What They Are, Where They Go, and What They Are Worth.

The Trade and Navigation returns supply us with the following totals of the countries to which Canada's exports went in 1883—

	Produce of Canada	Not produce of Canada	Total
Great Britain	\$17,145,217	\$1,437,354	\$18,582,571
United States	\$1,437,354	\$1,437,354	\$2,874,708
West Indies	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Newfoundland	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
South America	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
France	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Italy	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Belgium	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Portugal	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Spain	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Germany	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
China and Japan	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Holland	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Other Countries	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Total	\$38,055,894	\$1,437,354	\$39,493,248
Of which the value of Canadian produce, including coin and bullion	\$28,394,081		\$28,394,081
Foreign		\$9,159,167	\$9,159,167

There is also a statement somewhat more in detail, both as regards the countries and the character of the exports—that is, whether Canadian or Foreign—as follows—

	Produce of Canada	Not produce of Canada	Total
Great Britain	\$17,145,217	\$1,437,354	\$18,582,571
United States	\$1,437,354	\$1,437,354	\$2,874,708
West Indies	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Newfoundland	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
South America	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
France	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Italy	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Belgium	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Portugal	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Spain	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Germany	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
China and Japan	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Holland	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Other Countries	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Total	\$38,055,894	\$1,437,354	\$39,493,248
Of which the value of Canadian produce, including coin and bullion	\$28,394,081		\$28,394,081
Foreign		\$9,159,167	\$9,159,167

The totals again are—

	Produce of Canada	Not produce of Canada	Total
Ontario	\$17,145,217	\$1,437,354	\$18,582,571
Quebec	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
British Columbia	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
New Brunswick	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Manitoba	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
P. E. Island	1,437,354	1,437,354	2,874,708
Total	\$38,055,894	\$1,437,354	\$39,493,248

Certain of these exports were monopolized by certain provinces. Thus all that went to French West Indies, Dutch

Guiana, Hayti, Denmark, Prussia, Madeira and Madagascar went from Nova Scotia. We may be tolerably certain that the export in these cases was fish. New Brunswick monopolized Canada's exports to the French possessions in Africa and the Canary Islands, and the export, no doubt, was lumber. Quebec sent exclusively to New Grenada and the Argentine Republic, and this was lumber too. Ontario shipped the \$5 worth of property that went to Sweden, the \$588 to Austria, the \$885 to Gibraltar, the \$490 to the Mauritius, the \$300 to New Guinea. British Columbia shipped most of what went to Peru, Chili and Australia, about a third of the exports to British Africa, and all of our exports to Dutch East Indies, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, and Society Islands. Every Province exported to Great Britain and the United States.

The exports to Britain by provinces were as follows—	
From Ontario	\$3,337,333
Quebec	\$2,337,333
New Brunswick	\$1,337,333
Manitoba	\$1,337,333
British Columbia	\$1,337,333
P. E. Island	\$1,337,333
Total	\$11,666,666

The exports to the United States, by provinces, were as follows—

From Ontario	\$2,337,333
Quebec	\$1,337,333
New Brunswick	\$1,337,333
Manitoba	\$1,337,333
British Columbia	\$1,337,333
P. E. Island	\$1,337,333
Total	\$11,666,666

Nova Scotia appears to have sent the bulk of the shipments to the British West Indies, the Spanish West Indies, Danish West Indies, British Guiana, St. Pierre, Holland, Norway, New Zealand, the bulk of her exports in most of these cases being fish.

Ontario sent in agricultural products \$9,344,525 to the States and \$3,552,905 to Britain. Of the products of her forests nearly the whole went to the States—\$7,821,885. Of her "animals and their produce," \$4,108,350 went to the States and \$2,400,115 to Britain. Of her export of manufactures, \$700,882 went to the States and \$142,853 to Britain. She also sent of the produce of her fisheries to the States \$205,541 worth. The Customs authorities estimate that \$3,995,777 worth of goods go into the States from Ontario without passing through the Canadian Custom House.

Quebec is down as exporting \$10,011,740 worth of "animals and their produce," all Canadian, to Great Britain (the Canadian cattle trade with England being, of course, handled from Montreal), and \$604,653 not Canadian; besides \$1,541,077 worth to the States. She exported, all told, \$7,795,427 of Canadian agricultural products, and \$6,663,106 that are not Canadian. Of this \$5,626,361 Canadian and \$6,314,458 "not" Canadian went to England; \$1,218,672 Canadian and \$29,050 "not" to the States; \$627,707 Canadian and \$300,026 "not" went to Newfoundland. Belgium took \$163,092 worth, and France \$107,083. Quebec exported \$11,050,002 worth of Canadian lumber and \$479,946 not Canadian. Of this Britain took \$7,578,348 Canadian and \$467,141 not Canadian produce, the United States taking \$1,443,457 worth. \$277,958 went to Uruguay, \$194,175 to the Argentine Republic, \$109,072 to France, \$39,253 to Newfoundland, and \$3,427,799 worth of Canadian fish and fish oils, of which \$263,184 went to Brazil, \$150,490 to sunny Italy, \$120,691 to Britain, \$96,832 to the United States, \$62,591 to Portugal. Quebec shipped \$516,837 worth of the produce of the mine, more than half to England, and most of the remainder to the States. Of the manufactures she exported \$1,437,354 "Canadian," as follows: To Britain, \$670,751; United States, \$566,699; Newfoundland, \$128,619; Australia, \$21,881; Argentine Republic, \$21,300; St. Pierre, \$12,504. There was also exported from Quebec in coin and bullion \$100,000, and the Customs estimate that \$450,947 worth of exports went into the States without reporting.

Nova Scotia exported of "The Mine" \$600,112 worth to the United States, \$144,734 to Newfoundland, \$40,270 to the Spanish West Indies, etc. Of her total of \$5,087,498 worth of N. S. fish, she sent \$1,833,546 to the States, \$1,161,252 to the British West Indies, \$739,101 to the Spanish West Indies, \$564,552 to Britain, \$297,672 to the French West Indies, \$263,894 to British Guiana, and so on. Her \$1,650,611 of lumber went principally to England, the States and the British West Indies. Her other exports were "animals and their produce," \$661,425 Canadian—chiefly to Britain, the States and Newfoundland; agricultural products \$849,305—more than half to the States; manufactures \$410,311 Canadian and \$231,799 "not" Canadian.

New Brunswick exported of lumber \$4,408,203 Canadian and \$797,503 not Canadian, the latter having been cut in Maine and floated down the St. John river to St. John city. The lumber went as follows:—To Britain, \$3,417,708, all Canadian; to the United States, \$402,118 Canadian, \$768,598 not Canadian; France, \$273,346; Spain, \$113,310; British West Indies, \$40,876; Spanish West Indies, \$45,758; Australia, \$32,514; French Africa, \$22,411, and small quantities to Portugal, Italy and other foreign parts. Nearly the whole of her exports of "animals and their produce" went to the United States, that is \$397,326 out of a total of \$405,231. Nearly all her agricultural products went in the same direction, the States taking \$336,890 out of \$345,443. Over one-half of her manu-

factures, more than three-fourths of her fish, and five-sixths of her "produce of the mine," went there also. Of the total of her exports, \$7,520,107, there went to Britain \$3,505,233, and to the States \$2,975,317.

British Columbia, of her total of \$1,309,646 produce of her mines exported, sent \$1,233,678 to the United States. Of her export of fish—\$1,333,385—she sent \$1,206,368 to England. Her lumber export was \$407,634, of which one-half went to Australia, the remainder being divided up between China, Chili, Peru, Africa, the States, etc. She exported "animals and their produce" to the extent of \$287,394, viz., \$150,000 to the States, \$130,346 to Britain. The export of agricultural products only amounted to \$6,791.

Prince Edward Island, of the produce of her fisheries, sent \$234,174 to England and \$195,852 to the States, of a total of \$430,026. Her export of "animals and their produce" amounted to \$238,952, of which \$150,511 went to the States, \$43,258 to England, \$36,238 to Newfoundland. Her agricultural exports foot up \$377,614, of which \$186,190 went to the States, \$71,217 to Newfoundland, the rest to the West Indies, England, etc. She exported \$183,986 of manufactures, of which \$65,700 went to France, and the greater part of the balance to England.

Manitoba's exports were principally "animals and their products"—that is to say, furs. Her total of "Canadian" exports was \$456,748, of which \$338,657 went to England under this head and \$75,320 to the States.

The total exports of the Dominion for the year are thus classified and valued—

	Produce of the Mine	Animals and their produce	Agricultural products	Manufactures	Miscellaneous	Total
Canada	\$2,970,886	\$8,509,118	\$2,350,729	\$2,881,815	\$2,881,815	\$21,593,353
Non-Canadian						\$1,895,815
Total	\$2,970,886	\$8,509,118	\$2,350,729	\$2,881,815	\$2,881,815	\$23,489,168

To which are to be added coin and bullion and unreported articles, as before, making the grand total of \$98,085,804.

CUSTOMS DUTIES SINCE 1873.

The following table, taken from the report of the Minister of Customs, shows the amount of Customs duties paid per head in the fiscal years named, from 1873 to 1883 inclusive—

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Ontario	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Quebec	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
New Brunswick	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Manitoba	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
British Columbia	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
P. E. Island	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65
Dominion	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65

This table shows some very strange results. It shows, for instance, that since 1873 the Customs duties have increased in Ontario \$1.33 per head, in Quebec \$1.87, in Nova Scotia, \$0.95, in New Brunswick \$0.35, in Manitoba \$4.97, in Columbia, \$12.34; while in P. E. Island since 1874 there has been a reduction of \$0.50 per head. The increase in the Dominion as a whole has been \$1.63 per head. It ought not, however, to be hastily assumed that the population of Quebec—French and English—paid \$6.80 per head of Customs duties last year. It is well known that the French population of this Province consume a smaller quantity of dutiable goods than any other portion of the inhabitants of the Dominion. The greater portion of the Customs duties collected in this Province was for dutiable goods not consumed in Quebec but sold all over the Dominion. The reduction in the Prince Edward Island collections indicate the altered relations produced in her trade through her entry into the Union, and her increased consumption of Canadian rather than imported goods. Manitoba and British Columbia show extraordinary fluctuations, the range in the Prairie Province being from \$4.05 per head, the lowest, to \$20.69, in the highest year, while in the Pacific Province the people have paid from \$6.04 up to \$18.38 per head. Ontario, it will be noticed, showed the steepest collections, there having been an increase year after year, with the exception of 1876, 1877 and 1878. The upward rate was resumed in 1879 and has continued ever since. It must not be assumed, however, that the population of Ontario pay for Customs duties only the amounts per head named in the table, as on a considerable proportion of the dutiable goods consumed in that Province the duties are collected in Montreal and "put in the bill." After all, the figures of real moment are those in the column headed "Dominion." Here, it will be noticed, there was an increase of \$0.33 per head in 1874 over 1873, and a further increase of \$0.29 in 1875 over 1874, the rate having advanced from \$3.63 in 1873 to \$4.19 in 1875. The "hard times" in 1876, 1877 and 1878 reduced importations and the Customs revenue fell in those years to \$2.44, \$3.39 and \$3.46 per head for the Dominion. 1879 saw a slight advance to \$3.50; 1880 saw the rate go up to \$3.53, while the "booming" times and surpluses of the last few years gave us such figures as: 1881, \$4.25 per head; 1882, \$5.02; 1883, \$5.26. We cannot, of course, have enormous aggregate surpluses without paying for them, man by man and head by head. Taking the average of the duties collected in Ontario and Quebec and comparing them with those paid by the whole Dominion we find the following result:—

	The two Provinces	The Dominion
1873	\$2.79	\$3.63
1874	2.79	3.96
1875	2.79	4.19
1876	2.79	3.39
1877	2.79	3.39
1878	2.79	3.39
1879	2.79	3.50
1880	2.79	3.53
1881	2.79	4.25
1882	2.79	5.02
1883	2.79	5.26

As we have already suggested, the tables showing the duties collected in each Province are not safe guides to the duties actually paid by the people of the several provinces. Thus Montreal sells duty paid goods all over the Dominion. Toronto does the same with the North-West and other points. New Brunswick sells no considerable quantity of such goods to Nova Scotia; Nova Scotia of late has been enlarging her sales of duty paid goods in New Brunswick; while both of those Provinces sell imported goods to Prince Edward Island, the duties being paid at St. John and Halifax. Some strange changes have occurred in the sugar trade under the tariff. Large quantities of the Maritime refined sugar are sold in the Western Provinces, the duties on the raw material having been paid in Halifax and Montreal, while there is still a considerable quantity of Montreal refined sugar sold in the Maritime Provinces, the raw sugar having paid duty here. Of course, Provinces such as Columbia and Manitoba and the North-West territory, in which there are no manufactures and which owing to the want of direct railway communication lie nearer to the United States than to Canadian business centres, necessarily imported more freely of foreign goods and accordingly paid more Customs duties per head.

If the collections of customs duties be estimated from the political party standpoint they show large increases under the present Government.

The fiscal year ends June 30, and the effect of the tariff of the Conservative Government that preceded Mr. Mackenzie was practically operative into the year ending June 30, 1874. The fiscal years which were really fully governed by the tariff legislation of the Mackenzie administration were those ending June 30, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. The fiscal years governed by the tariff legislation of the present Conservative Administration were those ending June 30, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. The per capita figures will stand as follows, according to Minister Bowell—

	Liberal Per Head	Conservative Per Head
1875	\$4.19	\$3.83
1876	3.42	4.25
1877	3.39	5.62
1878	3.39	5.29
1879	3.50	4.59
Averaging	\$4.00	

The difference, therefore, is in round numbers \$1 per head of an increase under the present Conservative Government equal to about \$4,500,000 a year.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

An interesting feature of the trade of the country is found in the comparison between the imports from Great Britain and the United States. Here is the table of value for goods entered for home consumption—

	Fiscal year	Great Britain	United States
1873	\$8,522,773	\$17,753,678	\$1,283,072
1874	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1875	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1876	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1877	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1878	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1879	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1880	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1881	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1882	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072
1883	8,522,773	17,753,678	1,283,072

It will be noticed that in 1873 we imported from Great Britain—in round numbers—twenty-one millions more than from the United States; in 1874, the excess fell to nineteen millions; in 1875 to nine and a half millions. In 1876 the tide had turned and we imported from the States five and a quarter millions more than from Britain; in 1877 nearly twelve millions more; in 1878 over eleven millions more; in 1879 nearly thirteen millions more. Another change came in 1880, when the scale turned relatively in favor of British imports, although the volume of trade with both countries fell off greatly. In 1880 the excess of imports from Great Britain over the United States was over five millions; in 1881 it rose to seven millions; in 1882 it was only two and a quarter millions; and last year the scale turned again in favor of the United States, when we imported four millions more from the United States than from Great Britain. The temporary advantage which the tariff seemed to give to English imports appears to have been lost and our imports from the United States have swollen to the largest proportions they have ever known. It is tolerably plain, then, that legislation as we may be bound to do an enormous business with the fifty odd millions of people to the south of us. Last year our total trade with the United States amounted to \$97,701,056 out of a grand total with all the world of \$230,339,826. That is to say, of every \$19 worth of business with all the world, \$8 worth was done with the United States. People may well ask what bounds can be set to the extent of our commerce with that country, when so much is done despite all the restrictions which have been cast around it. It will be seen from the following table that while the total of all our trade with Great Britain has increased nearly thirty millions since 1879, it has fallen off over nine millions as compared with "the great year" of imports, 1874. The total of our trade with the United States, which fell from ninety and a half millions in 1874 to less than sixty-three millions in 1880, has advanced to thirty-five millions more than it was in 1880, and over seven millions more than in "the great year" 1874. There can be no more eloquent and convincing argument in favor of free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States than this table offers, especially as this can be done without prejudice to our trade relations with the Mother Country.

We give below the total of Canada's trade with Great Britain, the United

	Great Britain	United States	The World
1873	\$107,386,824	\$89,408,294	\$196,795,118
1874	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1875	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1876	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1877	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1878	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1879	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1880	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118
1881	107,386,824	89,408,294	196,795,118</

Auction Sales.

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On Account of Whom It May Concern
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FOR SALE to Close Consignment
 A few lots of Clarets, Wines, Ale,
 and Cider Bottles, at
BLAIKLOCK BROS
 No. 17 COMMON STREET
 November 23

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Want the Hours Extended.
OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Requisitions to the Ontario Government are in circulation in the city requesting that the hours of keeping open on Saturday evening should be extended to 11 o'clock.

After a most exciting contest the County Council of Carleton elected its Warden this afternoon, Mr. Craig of North Gower.

QUEBEC.

The Delille Burglary—Personal—The Cavalry School—Other Gossip.
Special to THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—Another sum of \$1,200 of the amount of the Delille burglary has been recovered. The sum, with a gold watch, had been deposited in a safe in St. Roch by Pare, one of the burglars, for safe keeping. All the money stolen is now in the hands of the authorities and \$200 in excess.

Rev. Mr. Noel, Vicar of St. Joseph de Lévis, is about entering the Redemptorist Order in Belgium.

Some four horses fell through the ice-bridge to-day. They were all subsequently got out.

The Eighth Royal Rifles are receiving clothing and accoutrements prior to performing their annual drill.

Hon. Judge Lorange has arrived in town.

Recruiting for the new cavalry corps is going on very slowly, only a few men have so far enlisted. Col. Turnbull, who is in command, has just donated his uniform and looks gorgeous.

ONTARIO.

The Jarrard Extradition Case—Election Appeal Refused—Toronto Rectory Serpents Case—Generalizing Brokers—Election of Wardens.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The Jarrard extradition case was before the Court of Appeals this morning, but owing to counsel not being ready to go on, argument was postponed till Tuesday, the 5th of February.

Application was again made this morning to the Court of Appeal on behalf of the petitioner in the North Northumberland election case to admit further evidence, but the court refused it on the ground that they had no jurisdiction.

When the celebrated church case of Langtry vs. Dumoulin came up at Osgoode Hall this morning application was made for a postponement owing to the absence of two material witnesses, Mr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, and Mr. McLeod, Clerk of the Privy Council. The case was adjourned to see if these witnesses could be here on Saturday to give their evidence, and if not, evidence to be taken at Ottawa by commission. The case will then be proceeded with on Saturday week.

GODERICH, Jan. 23.—Mr. Alex. L. Gibson, reeve of Wroxeter, Reformers, was to-day elected Warden of Huron County by acclamation.

COXWELL, Jan. 23.—Finlay McNaughton, reeve of Finch, was elected Warden. The stock brokers are falling out. Wm. Mara has issued a writ of summons against Cox & Worts, claiming \$2,000 for money due him for sales on Federal Bank stock deposited with the defendants, together with \$20,000 damages for unlawful detention and illegal dealings with the stock, pledged with them. An order is also asked for in the nature of an injunction to restrain defendants from negotiating certain notes until the hearing of the action.

Lieut. Howard leaves to-morrow morning for Quebec with sixteen recruits for the new cavalry school.

FIRE REPORT.

The "Hamilton Spectator" Burnt Out.
HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 23.—About half-past two this morning a fire was discovered in the Spectator printing office, corner of MacNab street and Market square. The forms had been made up and they had started to print off the paper when arrested by the fire. The flames spread rapidly to all parts of the building. The fire brigade were promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting the flames and confining the fire to the building. The new steamer was used for the first time and did splendid work, as the water supply began to weaken shortly after the fire began. The portion used as a printing office is rendered useless. The tenants on the ground floor are principally damaged by water. The fire is supposed to have originated in the stock room where fine paper is kept, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Spectator's loss will be somewhere about \$30,000 above the insurance. Insured for \$21,000 in the following companies:—\$1,000 in Scottish Union; \$2,000 Western; \$2,000 Northern; \$4,500 North British and Mercantile; \$4,000 London, Liverpool and Globe; \$3,000 Guardian; \$4,500 Fire Association. The tenants of the building were the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; D. Kenny, seeds, etc.; R. Evans, tweeds; C. J. Williams, Canadian Oil Co.; Stamp & Waite, painters; H. C. Allan, tweeds, etc.; Mrs. McDougall, oil and lamps; Mead, shirt factory; McMichael, laundry; Murray, furniture factory; McLeods, streetcar factory; Raphael, manufacturing tailor; and Rosenthal, button-hole maker. The losses of the tenants are chiefly by water and smoke. One of the Spectator employees, named Munro, was asleep on the third flat and let himself down by a rope from his window. It was too short, and he was somewhat hurt by falling and by friction of the rope on his hands. The Spectator was worked off from the Times office this morning, and arrangements are being made to issue the paper as usual. The building is insured for \$16,000 in various companies, which will cover the damage done.

At a consistory, to be held on the 21st February, six Cardinals will be created.

It is announced that Bishop Patrick J. Ryan, of Missouri, has been made an Archbishop by the Pope.

Entries have all arrived for the second exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pets, which opens at New York this morning at Madison Square Garden. A cat show is the most interesting feature of the exhibition.

EPPE'S COCAINE—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 delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many 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 attack of disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons, which are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point, may be escaped by a fatal fall by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Eppe's Cocoa is made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (the tin and box by Grocers). Eppe's Cocoa is made by Grocers and Chemists, London, Eng.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A London Company Sues Goods.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 23.—The works of the Bennett Furnishing Co., of this city, have been temporarily closed owing to some financial difficulties. The Bennett Bank which have been extending over seven or eight months. It is confidently expected that a settlement will be arrived at shortly and business will continue as heretofore.

New York Stocks.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Post says the result of to-day's trading was that aside from Northern Pacific and Oregon stocks the general market was higher, eleven stocks out of the 20 most active being up 1 to 1 per cent. higher, three unchanged and six a fraction lower.

Oil Market Excited.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—Oil was excited to-day on reports of heavy buying in New York and Oil City.

The Leadville Bank Failure.
DENVER, Jan. 23.—The announcement of the failure of the First National Bank of Leadville was received with surprise notwithstanding that it was anticipated. The failure is believed to be a bad one. There are no tangible assets. President Deval is an inveterate gambler, and it is rumored that his account is \$50,000 over drawn. Other Colorado banks are not affected.

A Railroad Conspiracy.
DENVER, Jan. 23.—The Denver and New Orleans Railway Co. to-day filed a bill against the Burlington and Missouri Railway, complaining that it had formed a conspiracy against it. It asks a decree and an injunction given against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which case is now pending.

No Grain Storage.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Several railways, including the Baltimore and St. Paul, are declining to take grain for transportation to Chicago, unless for sale on track, because all the elevators are full. Warehouses capable of holding 450,000 bushels were filled to-day. There is 300,000 bushels on track in the city.

The Chicago Markets.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The tendency was strong and upward at the start to-day, but everything weakened before the close and prices generally showed a decline as a result of the day's trading compared with yesterday. Early in the day wheat showed a marked upward tendency influenced by a sharp demand, prices advancing; later the market fell off, the feeling becoming easier and prices declined; closed 3/4 under yesterday.

Reducing the Wages.
DOVER, N.H., Jan. 23.—Notices were posted in the Cosheco Mills to-day, announcing a reduction in wages averaging 10 per cent., to take effect on February 4th. The operatives number about three thousand, composed entirely of Americans and Irish, and are an excellent class of workmen. The notice causes considerable anxiety among the local traders and the operatives of other mills in this section.

A Missouri Tragedy.
FENTON, Mo., Jan. 23.—Louis Boedicker and his wife Josephine occupied a log house on a rented farm near here. This morning a neighbor found both dead in the house, and the furniture and floor smeared with blood. Boedicker was in bed with his throat cut. His wife was stretched full length on the floor with the back of her head crushed with an axe and her neck broken. There are indications that the woman escaped from the house when attacked, was pursued, and struck down on the road a short distance away and dragged back to the house. It is thought the person unknown person was received by the couple as a lodger last night, committed the murder, robbed the house, and fled. A good white shirt, badly bloodstained, which did not belong to Boedicker, was found in the house. A bucket of bloody water in which the murderer had washed his hands was on the floor, a trunk in the rear room was broken open with the bloody axe and the wardrobe in the same room had been forced open with bloody hands.

Judge Lynch at Zool Again.
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Zool Fowler under sentence of death for the murder of J. E. Cole last November, was taken from goal this morning and hanged to a tree. Fowler with a number of drunken companions took possession of the town and marched through the streets firing into the windows making the citizens dance and sing at the mouth of the revolvers. Cole interfered to prevent bloodshed and was stabbed dead by Fowler. Cole was said to be the seventh victim. Fowler was worth \$100,000 and would use his wealth to purchase witnesses as he had done in other cases. The citizens thought that the result would be Fowler's release and took the law in their own hands.

An Important Decision.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—During the trial of James McVie for embezzlement, the prosecution desired to prove that part of the money was sent through the Western Union Telegraph Company. The telegraph clerks declined to produce the message. The Court ruled that telegraph communications could not be considered more confidential than others, and no communication could be excluded when the cause of justice renders its production necessary. The Company then produced the message.

Child Labor Abuses.
ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 23.—The State Labor Convention this morning adopted a report on child labor, recommending the passage of a bill prohibiting the employment of children under 14 in factories where goods are manufactured from raw materials, requiring that a child be at least 14 and 16 so employed shall attend school at least twenty weeks in the year, limiting the day's work to ten hours, and providing for the appointment of a factories inspector by the Governor.

James Nutt Released.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—The hearing as to James Nutt's present mental condition took place this morning before Judge Stowe, and resulted in the prisoner's release.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 23.—Jas. Nutt was met at the depot by a crowd of 200 people and wildly cheered. He was driven home at once and intends remaining there quietly.

The Pullman Co. Again.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Third District Appellate Court has decided that the Pullman Car Co. is not a common carrier of passengers.

We think we can cure a bad case of Backache quicker with one of our Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters, than by any other means. The plaster when it is cured, you can stick the plaster with out discomfort for two or three weeks or longer. This Combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit, and it is hard to get any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE DISASTER.

Searching for His Brother.

WOODHOLM, Mass., Jan. 23.—A. D. Tasigi, whose brother, the Turkish Consul, is among the lost by the disaster to the City of Columbus, which sank Sunday over the wreck to-day, and is positive from his search that many bodies still remain in the vessel, and as his brother occupied a stateroom aft on the port side, he hoped to find the body there.

Funeral of Some Victims.
BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The funerals of J. A. Merrill, Mrs. H. B. Kellogg, and Mr. Mrs. H. L. Batchelder, victims of the City of Columbus disaster, were held in this city this afternoon. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder were enclosed in a double casket and buried in the family vault at Forest Hill Cemetery.

The Mysterious Rock Found.
BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Storm King, sounding in the vicinity of the wreck of the City of Columbus this afternoon, discovered the mysterious rock on which the vessel struck. This discovery confirms the statement of Captain Wright. While the divers and party were on the wreck a pair of trousers were noticed in the port rigging in the foremast, and when taken down it was found that they belonged to Captain Wright. How they came in the rigging is a question of considerable interest. Three bodies arrived here from New Bedford to-night, one is that of Daniel McCarthy, ship's baker, and one is supposed to be that of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn. The third is that of a man, and has not been identified.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.
Rewarding True Heroism.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the House a resolution was passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Gabrielson and the crew of the revenue steamer Dexter, and to Lieut. Rhodes, for their brave conduct in rescuing the survivors of the steamer City of Columbus.

Gen. Grant and the Mexican Treaty.
NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Gen. Grant publishes a letter in which he declares the report that Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister, and himself desired the ratification of the Mexican treaty because they had obtained large concessions for railway and steamboat lines is unfounded, and says he has never had any pecuniary or business transactions with Senator Romero. He has no pecuniary interest in any improvement which was taking place in Mexico with American capital, but feels great interest in their success.

The Hewitt-West Case.
The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed the Chairman to learn whether the Secretary of State had attempted to nullify the unanimous action of the House of Representatives by a reflection on any of the members.

Signal Service Extension.
The memorial from the National Agricultural Congress will be presented to Congress to-morrow asking for an extension of the benefits of the signal service to the agricultural operations of the country. It asks the establishment of warning signals at every station and every neighborhood throughout the entire country which can be reached by telegraph or signal.

A Minister of Commerce Wanted.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the National Board of Trade met here to-day. Among other things advocated by its Executive Council is a Ministry of Commerce as a branch of the Executive Government at Washington, with the right of its chief and other Cabinet Ministers to seats in Congress.

Alsace-Lorraine.
New Policy of Prince Bismarck.
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Field Marshal Baron Von Manteuffel, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has had an extended interview with Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor is said to be about to inaugurate a new policy in the Government of the annexed provinces so as to meet the wishes of the reactionists, and the conference with Baron Von Manteuffel is alleged to be in reference to the new policy.

Strasbourg, Jan. 23.—At the sitting of the Provincial Committee in Alsace-Lorraine, Herr Von Hoffman, Secretary of State, said Baron Von Manteuffel's conciliatory policy had been construed as a sign of weakness. The Province, however, was grateful to him, as it was conscious it was not to be governed according to a fixed pattern.

FRANCE AND CHINA.
Rac-Ninh Given a Respite.
HONG KONG, Jan. 23.—It is reported here that operations against Rac-Ninh have been postponed until the arrival of reinforcements. It is not expected that the attack will be made before the beginning of March. Advances from Canton are more reassuring. The Chinese seem generally less disposed for war.

Madagascar Matters.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Madagascar states that a number of Krapp guns have been landed in Madagascar and sent to Antananarivo, the capital. Arabs have recommended the slave trade on the west coast of the island, where thousands of African slaves have been landed.

Plenty of Elephants.
CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.—Mr. Sanderson, superintendent of the work of capturing elephants for the Government in Bengal, says he can supply scores of elephants like the one exhibited by Barnum and even superior to it at the rate of £175 each.

Severe Gale in England.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—Heavy gales are prevailing throughout the country. The bark Madras, from Pensacola, has been wrecked in the River Dee. Five men and five women, in various parts of the kingdom, have lost their lives during the gale.

Socialists Sentenced.
VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The Socialists Scholer and Rouget have been sentenced to eight months imprisonment for concealing a printing press. They were acquitted of the charges of treason, inciting to murder, and offenses against the person of the Emperor.

Apache Outrages.
EL PASO, Jan. 23.—Apaches killed an American prospector near Ures, then attacked the camp of two men and their families. They killed the men and one woman and took the other into captivity.

Fatal Explosion in Germany.
BERLIN, Jan. 24.—An explosion occurred in a mine in a Rhine Province yesterday. Sixteen persons were killed and twelve severely wounded.

A Bishop Pardoned.
BERLIN, Jan. 23.—A royal decree has been promulgated pardoning the Bishop of Munster and ordering the resumption of the payment of the state contribution to the diocese of Munster.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

Rebel Advances.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—The Egyptian Government of Darfour telegraphs that El Mahdi's forces are extending operations westward. They have overpowered the garrison at Unshalg, a small town on the River Elko, and compelled the surrender of the place. At the latest accounts they have surrounded Fars and Tendelti, which is quite an important place, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the garrison and inhabitants.

Getting Ready.
The Minister of War is collecting a force of troops to be in readiness to proceed to Suakin under orders of General Gordon if Sir Evelyn Baring should require their services after consultation with General Gordon upon the latter's arrival at Suak.

Sir Charles Dilke on England's Course.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech last evening, said England had no interest in maintaining its domination throughout Sudan, but would maintain that domination upon the Red Sea especially, with a view to prevent the slave trade.

Fears for "Chinese" Gordon.
CAIRO, Jan. 23.—Many persons who consider that the influence of "Chinese" Gordon, formerly wielded in the Sudan, has vanished, think that he will run the risk of assassination at the hands of rebels. It is stated that two Sheikhs from Cairo will accompany him to Khartoum. Baker Pasha has gone from Suakin to Trinkat to attempt to relieve Toka.

The Prophet's Plans.
CAIRO, Jan. 24.—El Mahdi's brother-in-law, recently captured, has made a statement in which he gives an account of El Mahdi's plans and surroundings.

IRISH AFFAIRS.
Preparing Their Programme.
DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—An important meeting of the Farnellite Members of Parliament will be held to-day. The object is to agree upon motions to be offered in the House of Commons on the opening of Parliament amending the speech from the throne.

Penian Outrages Threatened.
DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—The Irish Times' London despatch says that there is good authority for stating the British Home Office and police have been warned of serious steps being taken to perpetrate outrages in connection with the New York Irish Home Office, members of the "Penian" Fund, of £1,800 subscribed, between £600 to £800 were forwarded to London last week. Detectives have been working hard to track the holders of money but have failed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—No great importance is attached to the story of the Irish Times' London correspondent. Police here believe that the disappointed Penian system is attempting to create alarm throughout England.

Meetings Forbidden.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Nationalist and Orange meetings announced to be held at Castlewellan, County Down, on the 29th, have been forbidden by proclamation.

Banquet at Cork.
CORK, Jan. 23.—A banquet was given here this evening in honor of Richard Power and Edmund Leamy, members of Parliament for Waterford city. Thos. Sexton, M.P. for Sligo, replied to the toast of "Ireland a Nation."

POPULAR PASTIMES.
Snowshoeing.
MONTREAL SNOWSHOE CLUB—LADIES' NIGHT.
Mine Host Lumpkins was crowded to his utmost capacity last evening with the Tuque Blanche snowshoers and their lady friends. There were three hundred and fifty or more present, of whom about fifty were ladies who, tramped out with the club keeping up well, enjoying it thoroughly and joining in the Tally-ho at the end with much spirit.

Mr. Geo. Starke, President, welcomed the ladies in the name of the club and then read a notice Mr. J. W. Hughes and other old members present, a fact that betokened a revival of interest in the thoroughly Canadian sport of snowshoeing. The evening passed very pleasantly with singing and dancing, but the large hall was found too limited in space to accommodate all the would-be dancers. Three tables full sat down to supper which was partaken of with much zest.

ANNUAL RACES OF "LE TRAPPEUR."
The new French Canadian snowshoe club, Le Trappeur will hold their first annual races at Lepine Park on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock. The events will consist of a 220 yards, a mile, a 100 yards for men weighing 200 pounds and over, 50 yards for youngsters under nine years, and the regular two mile race. Gold and silver medals to the number of nine will be given as prizes.

Trotting.
DUNKVILLE RACES.
DUNKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 23.—The races were postponed after two heats were trotted. In the named race Little Harry, by General Brock, won two heats; Spotted Colt second, and Ambro third. In the three minute race only one heat was trotted and won by Billy Keemon, Maggie second, and Tom Brown third, and Frank F. fourth.

Curling.
EAST VES. WEST ONTARIO.
TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The curling bonspiel, East vs. West Ontario, to-day, resulted in favor of East by about 35 points, but correct returns were not obtainable to-night. The Scarborough club won the stones presented to the club making the highest score.

Chess.
DR. ZUCKERTORT IN TORONTO.
TORONTO, Jan. 23.—Dr. Zuckertort, champion chess player, opened the season here this afternoon and evening in the Mechanics' Institute. There were a number of prominent local chess players present. The result was as follows:—Four games with C. W. Phillips, who lost each; three with W. A. Littlejohn, who won one, lost two, and one was drawn; two with W. F. Leonard, who lost one, and won one; and four with J. H. Gordon, who lost each.

Sporting Sundries.
There are great heartburnings in Kingston over alleged class privileges at the toboggan slide. An easy remedy is for the aggrieved ones to form another club and erect a second slide.

Axel Paulsen, the well known Norwegian skater, has issued a challenge to the skaters of America for a sweepstakes race of fifty miles at Washington Park, Brooklyn, as soon after January 24 as the weather will permit or he will skate any person a match for \$100 a side.

According to Oscar W. Moore, the only national game of America is euchre. Now ye base-balls is the time to protest.

The Australian cricket team which will visit England this summer will be under the management of Mr. Geo. Alexander, already well known in this connection. It seems almost vain to hope that the visit will not be remembered for any squabbles

like those that have disgraced previous teams.

A six days go-as-you-please which finished at Sheffield, England, on the last Saturday of 1883, was won by Littlewood, of Sheffield, who went 365 miles, 1,291 yards, 48 miles below the best on record.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

First Session—Fifth Parliament.

TORONTO, Jan. 23.—The first session of the fifth Parliament of Ontario was opened at 3 o'clock to-day, without the usual military display. The Lieut.-Governor, at that hour, accompanied by his aide, entered the chambers and informed the House it would be necessary to elect a speaker. Col. Clark, M. P. P., for Central Wellington, was then re-elected. The address will be moved to-morrow by Mr. McIntyre, M. P. P., for South Victoria, and seconded by Mr. Sills, M. P. P., for West Hastings.

WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office,
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24, 1 a.m.

The depression which was over Michigan last night has become dispersed and the important area of higher pressure is now central over Minnesota and Iowa. The weather has become decidedly colder in the Lake region and along the St. Lawrence, accompanied by local falls of snow. In Manitoba the temperature is from 17 to 30 degrees below zero whilst to the west of Battleford it is above the freezing point.

Probabilities.
Lakes—Northerly to northwesterly winds fair, very cold. The temperature will fall considerably below zero in most places, followed to-morrow by west to south west winds and rising temperature.

Upper St. Lawrence—Northerly winds, generally fair, very cold weather. The temperature will fall considerably below zero.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—North east to north winds, cloudy to fair, very cold weather, with local falls of snow.

Maritime—Winds shifting to the northward, cloudy to fair, decidedly colder weather, with light local falls of snow.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City—ave Baggage Express and Carriage Hire and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. 450 elegant rooms, fitted 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 thoroughfare to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

Miscellaneous.

FRIEND OF WALL.
This Great Household Medicine Ranks Among the Leading Necessaries of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are equally efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Its searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World. For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Brea ts Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. Erysipelas Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Cout, Rheumatism and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use, in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

PURCHASERS should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

October 18. 249

The Continuous Feed Lubricator, MANUFACTURED BY R. MITCHELL & CO., ST. PETER AND CRAIG STS., Montreal

For Sale at a Bargain, Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallett & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools. Apply to N. Y. PIANO CO., 226-228 St. James Street, Montreal. August 1 182

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878

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Miscellaneous.



Henry Chapman & Co. Sole Agents FOR THE DOMINION. February 6 trs 31

PATERSON & ROLIN MERCHANT TAILORS, 343 Notre Dame St.

JUST RECEIVED. A LARGE STOCK OF FALL GOODS, CONSISTING OF Scotch, English and French TWEEDS, Coatings, Overcoatings and Trouserings. 213

JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL, Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam

MARTELL & Co. Cognac. JULES ROBIN & Co. Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay. DEINHARD & Co., Coblenz. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co., Oporto. MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCK, LADE & Co., Glasgow. WM. JAMESON & Co., Dublin. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin. &c., &c.

N. B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., PICKLED FISH WE OFFER FOR SALE: 500 BRLS. CHOICE, FAT SHELBURNE HERRING, (LARGE and No. 1.) 400 BRLS. and HF-BRLS. No. 1 BAY SPLIT HERRING. 4,000 BOXES SCALED HERRING. HARDING & HATHEWAY, ST. JOHN, N.B. 231

ART IN BUSINESS. ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. No charge for Business Dies. All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists.

GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 169 St. James Street. May 5 107

Portland Cement, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, Roman Cement, Water Lime. W. & F. P. Currie & Co. Grey Nun Street. 108

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE. For Sale at a Bargain, Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallett & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools. Apply to N. Y. PIANO CO., 226-228