

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

First Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 15.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3.30 p.m.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR REGINA.

After routine, Dr. ORTON asked if it was the intention of the Government to place a sum on the estimates for the erection of emigrant sheds and for the improvement of roads and erection of bridges at Regina.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN said he could not answer the question at present.

PUNISHMENT OF SEDUCTION.

Mr. CHARLTON, in moving the House into Committee on the bill to provide for the punishment of adultery, seduction and like offences, strongly urged the necessity of such an act. He thought that these offences, which sometimes ruined homes and caused suicides, distinguished, he thought, as crimes, distinguished, he thought that the act would not operate to further the ends of adulterers as some hon. gentlemen seemed to think as the precautions against blackmail were more stringent in his bill than in any of similar acts in the various States where these laws existed. He quoted the laws of the various States giving the penalties, etc., and explained that the bill before the House had been amended by striking out the adultery clause and leaving only three offences, first, that of seducing a previously chaste female; second, a school teacher seducing a pupil; and third, a man seducing a woman into a house of ill fame or assignation. He read over the clauses of the act to show that sufficient provision had been made against blackmail.

The motion was carried and the House went into Committee, Mr. Sorvior in the chair.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that the first clause was in reality a clause for compulsory marriages, and would enable any man to force any unmarried man to marry her. The charge that a man had committed seduction under promise of marriage might be enough to ruin a man's prospects for life. He pointed out that cases of breach of promise of marriage would be a great temptation to a woman to charge seduction, whether it had been committed or not. It was contrary to law to compound a felony, but this Act proposed to make seduction a felony, and then compound the felony if the man would marry the woman. It would not be the modest woman who had been seduced who would come into court, but the brazen hussy, who had, perhaps, for good cause been abandoned by the man to whom she had been engaged, who would drag him to court and force him to marry her. He contended that it was unjust to punish the man and not the woman, who was a partner in the sin. He quoted Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" as an instance of the puritan idea of punishing the woman. It would be most dangerous to allow vindictive women an opportunity to force any man who had slighted them either to marry them or to be punished for seduction. In conclusion he moved that the first clause be stricken out.

Mr. CHARLTON defended the section, and said he would be willing to strike out that portion of it relating to offences being condoned by subsequent marriage.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that he was not only opposed to that portion of the section but he was opposed to the whole clause.

Mr. IVES said he was opposed to the first clause of the original bill, as where both parties were equally guilty, they should be left to their own punishment, but in the bill as amended there must be a promise of marriage and consequent deception to justify a conviction.

The amendment to strike out the first clause was carried by 74 yeas to 48 nays. The remaining clauses were adopted, with some slight amendments, and the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

SUMMERSIDE HARBOUR, P. E. I.

The House resumed consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. Hackett, for an order of the House for a copy of the engineer's report on the Summerside Harbour, Prince County, P. E. I., during the past summer.

After some remarks by Mr. Yeo in support of the motion, it was carried.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. RICHEY in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting cruelty to animals, said the object of the bill was to make the law on the subject clearer, and to afford every facility to those who wished to put down cruelty to animals. In the bill, the word "animal" was substituted for the word "cruelty" in the existing law, making the law much more explicit.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron), had no doubt the honourable gentleman was actuated by good motives in introducing this bill, but it was certainly a most curious and extraordinary bill. He thought it was a very good bill, but it was a very curious bill, and he thought it was a very good bill, but it was a very curious bill.

Mr. DALY spoke in favour of the bill. He was not of the opinion that no creature could be considered living creatures. So much cruelty was habitually practiced towards brute creation that some legislation was necessary to make the present law more clear. He thought, however, that the bill might with advantage be amended in some particulars.

Mr. WATSON objected to the clause which forbade hobbling of horses or cattle, for in Manitoba and the North-west it was necessary to do so.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Abbott, Beatty, Casgrain, Groulx (Jacques), Cartier, David, Macdonald, Guillet, Shakespeare, Thompson, Weldon and Richey.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron), moved for an order of the House for a return showing the total number of timber licenses applied for and granted or refused up to 1st February, 1883, etc. Carried.

It being six o'clock, the SPEAKER left the Chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for correspondence, etc., relating to any claim made by the Provincial Government of Prince Edward Island for a refund of expenditure upon public wharves and piers, etc. Carried.

Mr. JACKSON moved for copies of all correspondence, orders-in-council, and papers not already brought down, relating to the grant of permission to cut timber or to mine on lands within the territory now in dispute with Ontario, etc. Carried.

Mr. BARNARD moved for correspondence, etc., in connection with the surveys made in 1882 for the construction of a

canal between Lake Shushuac and Lake Ousegou, British Columbia, Canada.

Mr. BLAKE, in moving for copies of all petitions &c., on the subject of the assumption by the Government of the payment of the amount granted by the town of Pembroke in aid of the Canada Central Railway, said that he had heard that the assumption by the Government of the payments of this amount had been for election purposes in Renfrew.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hon. gentleman's information on this point was entirely erroneous.

Mr. WHITE, (Renfrew), denied that this matter had been used for electioneering purposes by his constituents. He said that the day of election a telegram had been scattered broadcast, throughout the constituency, from Edward Blake, declaring himself in favour of justice to the town of Pembroke.

Mr. BLAKE said he had sent such a telegram, for the purpose of denouncing the rumours that he and the Reform party were opposed to giving justice to Pembroke. Motion carried.

Mr. BLAKE, in moving for copies of all tenders, etc., in connection with the purchase of blankets for the militia, during the recess, said the demand for these blankets seemed to have been so pressing that the Minister could not call for tenders, but if he (Blake) was correctly informed, went to a land agent in this city, and contracted for them, and this land agent purchased them from a dry goods dealer, receiving a commission on the transaction. This looks like a very much like a contract broking, and he thought all the papers on the subject should be brought down.

Mr. CARON said when the papers were brought down the hon. gentleman would find his information incorrect. Motion carried.

Mr. WHEELER moved for copies of all correspondence, etc., in the hands of the Government on the subject of duties on salt. Carried.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

Mr. HOMER moved a resolution declaring it desirable that the Government take such measures as may seem to them most advisable to bring about reciprocity in trade between the Dominion of Canada and the Hawaiian Islands. He spoke briefly in support of the motion, stating that the effects of such a treaty would be to open up a large and remunerative trade. Had this question been taken up by the Government twelve years ago, when it was brought to their attention by Senator Nelson, Canada would not now have to deplore the loss of their trade with the Hawaiian Islands.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said this was an important one. He had had communications on the subject from those high in authority in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Government were already aware that it was desirable to bring about reciprocity in trade between Canada and those islands. Motion carried.

ACCIDENTS ON THE G. T. R.

Mr. MITCHELL moved for a return of all accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and any of its branch railways, or railways associated with it or under its control, involving either loss of life or injury to person or property, during all correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, or any of its officers and the Government of Canada, or any of the Departments or member of the Government in reference to the purchase or sale of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, dated at Dashwood House, 5 Broad street, London, 28th February last, calling a meeting of the said Company at London on the 10th March inst. Carried.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice that he would move to-morrow that when the House adjourned on Wednesday next, it stand adjourned till Tuesday following at 8 p.m.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 9 O'CLOCK.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. BLAKE, in Committee of the Whole, third reading of the bill (No. 22) respecting the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, will move the addition of the following clause—In case any person liable to pay or entitled to redeem any mortgage heretofore executed to the said Company, at any time before the period at which the mortgage is due, tenders to pay to the Company any part of the principal money and interest to the time of payment on such party, together with three months' further interest in lieu of notice, no further interest shall be chargeable, payable, or recoverable, at any time thereafter, on the principal money, or interest so paid or tendered.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, ex-Speaker Blanchet in the chair for the purpose of taking up the King's County, Prince Edward Island, election case. Neither of the claimants to the seat being present, the Committee adjourned to Tuesday next, after ordering the clerk to notify Messrs. Robertson and MacDonald of that fact in order that they might attend if they desired.

The Public Accounts Committee this morning, Mr. G. W. Ross took exception to the item of \$815 paid to L. J. Demers & Son for printing 10,000 copies in French of the Minister of Railways' speech on the Pacific Railway. He said a rule had been laid down by the Committee last year that only the Budget Speeches should be printed at the public expense. Sir Charles Tupper said that the resolution was passed at a meeting of the Committee when a minority of members were present. He defended the publication of the speech on the ground that it was necessary to enlighten the public on the railway policy of Canada.

Mr. Ross said that the publication of the speech in pamphlet form cost double what it would have had the work been done by the regular parliamentary printers.

Sir Charles Tupper, in reply to Mr. Ross, said that the speech had also been published in English, but the account had not been sent in till after the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. White (Cardwell), defended the publication of the speech on the ground that the Canadian Pacific Railway policy was a matter of so great importance to Canada that it was necessary to do everything possible, even at public expense, to neutralize efforts to make it unsuccessful.

After considerable discussion, a motion made by Mr. Hawkins to the effect that in view of the explanation made by the Minister of Railways, the publication of the speech in question was justifiable, was carried by 5 to 2.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Committee on Inter-Provincial trade met this morning and examined Mr. J. Macdonald of Montreal. He thought that the Inter-Provincial trade had very largely increased in every article, and the abrogation of the

fishery clause in the Washington Treaty, would not, in his opinion, injure the trade of this country, but rather be a benefit to it. He said that the people of Newfoundland desired a coarser grade of flour than could be supplied from the upper Provinces, and that the duty on American flour had the effect of driving the trade with Newfoundland, in that article, from Canada to the United States. The United States, under the Washington Treaty, had the market of the Western Dominion in fish and cod oil, and they had the market of the whole Dominion in cod oil. They mixed the cod oil with kerosene oil, and in that way a poorer kind of cod oil was brought into the country, which was used in the manufacture of leather, a poorer quality of leather being obtained than if the good oil were used. The Newfoundland trade was largely in Labrador herrings, but the trade in this had fallen off considerably of late years, and the trade in the Cape Breton herring had increased. He said against the bonding system, which he considered militated against the trade in breadstuffs, even more than the port charges. He considered that competition in freight was essential to the proper development of inter-provincial trade. The steamers, he considered, had no chance against the railways.

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The Montreal Herald.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16.

APPOINTMENTS.
Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.
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Damaged Goods—At Nos. 324 and 326 St. Paul street, at 10 a.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Marine Intelligence; Commercial Items; Financial; Railway News; Produce and Provisions, &c.
SECOND PAGE—Local News, &c.
THIRD PAGE—Dominion Parliament, &c.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorial, &c.
FIFTH PAGE—Ottawa Correspondence, &c.
SIXTH PAGE—Vidéo, the Detective.
SEVENTH PAGE—Legal Intelligence, &c.
EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic Despatches, &c.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

When Mr. Mercier assumed the leadership of the Opposition he announced to his followers that he was making himself a leader, and that he was making himself a leader in a manner more successful than his warmest friends could have expected.

"We did the above precious statement from the Herald, and it is worth while to recall the measure of respect which the Liberal leader has earned for himself as attested by his own friends."

In these words the *Gazette* opens an attack on Mr. Mercier and the Liberal party. Our contemporary needlessly exercises itself over the subject, and magnifies into undeserved importance the conduct of certain members of the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal in undertaking to criticise and find fault with Mr. Mercier's leadership. It is too late in the day to attempt to make light of Mr. Mercier's abilities, or to write him down as unfit for the position he occupies at the head of the Liberals at Quebec. Though his followers on the floor of Parliament are, unfortunately, few in number, under his leadership and guidance they have made their power felt on more than one occasion during the present session. Mr. Mousseau and Mr. Wurtelle have not only been obliged to admit the force of his arguments, but they have actually been compelled to alter their policy and to withdraw some of their measures, through the convincing logic of many of his objections. Many of their regular supporters broke away from them in the early part of the session, and they only saved themselves from defeat by humbly submitting, thereby humiliating themselves and sacrificing their independence. They practically lost control of the House. Their rebellious followers in caucus assembled, demanded that all Government measures should be submitted to them before being brought up in the House. If this was not a pronounced declaration in the Government we do not know what to call it. If Mr. Mercier were the weak and incapable leader that the *Gazette* would have its readers believe; if he were a man wanting in force of character, ability and statesmanship, he could never have embarrassed the Government so often as he has. And if he be so poor a leader, what must be the calibre of the man who have had to back down before him and to acknowledge his power? He stands head and shoulders above every member of the puzzled and perplexed administration that is vainly struggling to extricate itself from the financial troubles that hem it in on every side. The leader of the Opposition has the full confidence of the Liberal party of the Province, notwithstanding the grumblings and complaints of a few dissatisfied persons here in Montreal. Surely his position with his party is stronger than that of Mr. Mousseau and his colleagues with the Conservatives, when they tamely submit to the dictation of their supporters in Parliament, and admit that they are but a "committee" of the House, prepared under all circumstances to carry out its wishes. Their policy is simply one of blind obedience; and their idea of responsible government is to do just what they are told, whether it be right or wrong. They have felt and acknowledged the power of Mr. Mercier's leadership almost every day since the House assembled; and they will feel more of it before they break up. Their weakness they do not attempt to conceal; and time and again they have almost implored Mr. Mercier to spare them. As with him patriotism is more than

party, he has spared them when others would have not been so merciful. In their painful position, floundering, grasping and struggling for very existence, he has taken pity on them, not for themselves, but for the unfortunate country that their incapacity, extravagance and unpardonable blunders have brought face to face with deficits and poverty. No statesman could have acted with more forbearance or more honourably than Mr. Mercier since he assumed the leadership. It cannot in any sense be said that the *Canadian Illustrated News* is a party journal, yet in its latest issue it gives the Liberal leaders credit for their conduct towards the Government in sparing them the debate on the Budget. "The recent debate on the Budget," our contemporary says, "has left no doubt on the true state of the Provincial exchequer. We need not refer to the speeches of the Opposition leaders, Messrs. Mercier and Stephens, although their utterances were singularly dispassionate, and pitched rather in the key of condolence than of aggressive hostility." And now, because Mr. Mercier has been calm, though earnest and manly, in his criticisms; because he has acted as a patriot rather than a demagogue, the *Gazette* dashes its bucket of suds at him. The honourable gentleman has little reason to fear the assaults of his opponents. He has added greatly to his reputation since he stepped into the place so long and so ably filled by Mr. Joly. In him the Liberal party have faith, hope and confidence. He is a man who must work his way to the front. In ability, earnestness of purpose, tact, and energy, he has no equal in the Legislature; and we think we are safe in venturing the prediction that the day is not far distant when he will be called upon to serve his country in even a higher and more responsible position than that of leader of the Opposition in the Local House.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It is, indeed, satisfactory to all true Canadians and friends of this country to learn that the immigration prospects for this year are excellent. As the result of the policy of the Department of Agriculture, and of the favourable reports from Manitoba and the North-West, which have been widely circulated throughout the United Kingdom, there is every reason to expect that the coming season's immigration to Canada will prove unprecedented, both as regards numbers and the class of those who will make Canada their home. The official figures show that the arrivals during February amounted to 6,118—at Halifax, 674; at St. John's, 1; Montreal via United States ports, 204; via Suspension Bridge, 3,246; at Emerson, from United States, 556; agencies, 49; Customs' returns, 1,383. Of these 6,118, 2,883 were destined for the United States. The total arrivals during the first two months of the year numbered 12,948, of whom 5,456 were reported on their way to the States, leaving 6,592 actual settlers remaining in Canada. For the first two months of 1882 the number of settlers was 2,780, showing an increase for January and February for the present year of 3,806. In the British House of Commons, Canada as a home for the emigrant, has been most forcibly brought before the attention of those in authority; while throughout the country the great advantages of its close proximity and the retention of British citizenship—other things having been shown to be at the very least equal—have induced those classes from whom we must draw our augmented population to look most favourably on the Canadian Dominion, particularly on Manitoba and the North-West Provinces and territories. It has become absolutely necessary that the Mother Country should have a general delivery of population which should relieve her of the incubus with which she is loaded, partially in the shape of the labouring element that cannot find employment, and partially in the form of skilled farmers, who under present conditions cannot obtain adequate compensation for their abundant energy and the moderate capital of which they are able to make use. Successive bad harvests and the consequent proportionately cheaper rate at which foreign agricultural products can be supplied, have induced many who had expected to live and die upon the homesteads of their fathers to reluctantly declare "let us depart hence" and where, as the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* asks, could they turn their attention to a region such as our North-West, whose natural fertility is so remarkable that it is computed cereals can be grown for fifty successive years without manure and without the land becoming in any way impoverished? In the opinion of the paper which we cite, the people that are coming this year to Canada are more than ever before representative of the class which we require, viz.: farmers and agricultural labourers. The former class, it will be apparent, will scarcely be content under the narrow limits of 160 acres, and being disposed to increase their borders, will supply employment for many of the agricultural labourers, who, after a time, will become farmers on their own account. For each and every one of these there is ample room in the free grant and other lands of the Crown domain, as well as in those of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Hudson's Bay, and other companies, all of which have indicated their disposition to act in the most liberal manner towards those who apply to them. Moreover, the progress with which the railway is being built is giving to even the most remote parts the best facilities for communication with the centres in which the farmers must make their markets, and from which they must obtain their supplies. Extensive coal fields of almost limitless capacity have been discovered,

and are being developed, at the very edge of the main line of railway, so that the question of fuel is settled beyond the possibility of an adverse peradventure. A short time since, Mr. Blake, M.P., speaking in the British House of Commons, on the Irish question, dwelt upon the gloomy prospects of agriculture in the Emerald Isle, and on the subject of a remedy remarked that "his advice to his countrymen who intended to emigrate was that they should emigrate to British America. He had been over the whole of the United States and over the whole of Canada, and had found that in the latter country the Irish were treated with infinitely more consideration than in the former, both by the Government and the people. The Dominion Government took great care of emigrants. In the United States the contrary was the case, and but for the association over which Mr. Tuke presided, and similar societies, emigrants would often be placed in very difficult positions. Nothing could be more absurd than to put poor emigrants from Sligo, Kerry, or Roscommon into possession of land immediately upon their arrival in America. He had himself seen some 30 or 40 people who were each given 160 acres of land in Minnesota, and who did not know what to do with it. The land, in fact, was a white elephant to them. One of these settlers told him that at home he spent half his time in idling outside his house door and the other half in fighting with the landlord. What could such men know about farming? The Canadian Government, seeing the disadvantage of giving land to emigrants immediately after their arrival, proposed to convey them to Ontario, where work would be given them, for which they would get £40 a year and their maintenance, and after some time, when they should have acquired colonial experience, each man would be given 160 acres of land in the Great West."

In expressing himself as he did, Mr. Blake has done us no more than justice, and when he informed his fellow-members as to our magnificent climate and its richness, he only related his own experiences, with which many of us are familiar. Mr. Blake gave us no uncertain sound, and he conscientiously expressed it when he said that for the reasons he had given, he trusted that in future a fair number of emigrants would be directed to British America. We have so far spoken of immigration from the British Isles, but it is noticeable that Germans and Scandinavians who have hitherto chiefly patronized the Western States of America, are beginning to turn their attention to the Canadian prairie lands, while Scandinavians in large numbers have already located themselves along the line of the Canadian Pacific, whose labour has been freely availed of in the building of that road, which at the present time is finished to a point 600 or 700 miles west of Winnipeg. We are glad that we can speak in terms of such encouragement, and we once more advise all who have to do with the disposition of our newly arrived settlers to see to it that they are well received and comfortably provided for.

THE LICENSE LAW.

Commenting on the judgment of the Privy Council respecting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, *L'Etendard* in its editorial Ottawa correspondence, neither agrees with the absolute prohibitionists nor with those who support the existing license system. It denies that the latter has been successful, since, under it, the number of taverns has multiplied, while drunkenness has increased to a most alarming extent, with all its ill effects upon communities and families. It deprecates the means to which resort is made to induce people to drink and get drunk. All legislation on the question ought, says our contemporary, to be in the direction of diminishing the number of licenses and the consumption of intoxicating liquors. Licenses should be limited to such an extent in every locality as to make it possible for every hotel-keeper to make an honourable living by alone satisfying the legitimate demands of the population. "When," continues *L'Etendard*, "we establish too many taverns in one locality, the result always is that these houses encourage intemperance. Moreover, they afford facilities for the obtaining of intoxicating drinks as well by reason of the low price at which they sell them, as of the number of vendors, and on this account more excesses are committed." It is urged that the tavern-keeper who has twice been condemned for an infraction of the law should forfeit his license, and that each municipality should have the right to prohibit the sale of liquor within its limits. So much evil has been done that too many restrictions cannot be placed upon the traffic, says our contemporary, which further contends that tavern-keepers should only be allowed to sell wine and beer; alcoholic and distilled spirits being obtainable from one person in each locality, and then in limited quantity only. The observations of our contemporary are worthy of consideration, even though there are many who will not agree with them. Nevertheless, whatever changes there may be brought about should have as their object the limitation, if the utter prevention is not possible, of those great evils of which there is now such just reason to complain. Apropos to the good effects accomplished by the Crooks' Act, the London *Advertiser* says:—"The good accomplished by the Crooks' Act is noticeable on every hand. Where formerly the Province, and particularly the cities, were overrun with low groggeries, now we have fine hotels for the accommodation of the travelling public. The universal testimony of commercial travellers is that the status of Ontario hotels has been greatly raised during the past few years."

MORE DYNAMITE.
Our midnight despatches from London, England, indicate that an attempt was made by, or on behalf of, some individual or organization to blow up with dynamite the offices of the Local Government Board and of the London Times.

The present terrible condition of our side-walks will, we think, sufficiently indicate the fallacy of the system upon which we at present proceed in order to have the snow cleared off them. Household, set to work to make a clearance when a thaw occurs, police are sent around to compel those who have done nothing to do what their neighbours have done; but before this can be accomplished there has in all probability been a frost, and there has, before being holes here and hillocks of ice and snow, which have rendered the pathway dangerous as well as inconvenient. If we adopted the plan of cutting and keeping the gutters clear at the curb of the sidewalks all the water would run off, and as the snow melted the water would find its outlet until of itself the sidewalk would be eventually clear. We must also have the sports from our roofs brought into the drains beneath the sidewalks, instead of having them as now belching out upon the pathway in which they become an additional cause of annoyance. Will the authorities bear these suggestions in mind?

The Parliamentary Oaths Bill, introduced by the Marquis of Hartington, in order to meet the Bradlaugh and other such cases, is as follows:—"Section 4 of the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, is hereby repealed, without prejudice to anything done in pursuance of that section, and in lieu thereof the following section shall be enacted: Every member of either House of Parliament may, if he think fit, instead of making, and subscribing, the oaths of allegiance appointed by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, as amended by the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1882, make and subscribe a solemn affirmation in the form of the said oath, substituting the words—solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm; for the words 'swear,' and omitting the words, 'So help me God,' and the making and subscribing of such affirmation shall have the same effect as the making and subscribing of the said oath."

"LE CANADIEN," whose editor is Mr. J. Israel Tarte, and its proprietor, Mr. Gauthier, announced in its columns that the citizens of St. Sauveur, were about to wait upon those two gentlemen in order to thank them for the assistance they had given them in opposing the distasteful act of incorporation. Before making their own announcements it is customary for the objects of demonstrations to await their occurrence, and there are frequently signs between the cup and the lips. However, Messrs. Tarte and Gauthier did receive addresses accompanied by gold mounted walking sticks.

Two members of the Manitoba administration have recently been in this Province with a view of promoting French Canadian colonization in that Province and the adjoining territory. *L'Evenement* observes that the French people of Manitoba ought to interest us to a very great extent. The colonies of our fellow-countrymen, who represent our race in that section, are a part of our strength in the Confederation. And we have need of that strength. And to-morrow we shall have still greater need of them.

MR. TARTE in a further article on a coalition among Catholics, says "the more I reflect, the more I am convinced that the coalition established upon bases which have been accepted and accepted would have consolidated the influence of the Catholic hierarchy so deplorably shaken by the conflicts and divisions of the last few years."

A PRESS despatch received from Ottawa yesterday, says: It is more than likely that the estimates will not be brought down until Tuesday of next week, owing to the illness of the Chief Clerk, who has charge of their compilation. It adds: Sir Leonard will, therefore, hardly make his budget speech until after the Easter holidays.

Our telegrams this morning inform us that last night Mr. Treasurer Wurtelle sought to stifle discussion upon an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of supply by calling on the followers of the Government to vote it down without debate. This kind of thing will not do.

"LE CANADIEN," of yesterday, a Government organ, says that the Citizens' Gas Bill is not likely to pass this session, as it is pretty certain that the Montgomery Bill will stand in its way until prorogation.

THE Quebec Private Bills Committee yesterday resolved to recommend an amendment to the Montreal City Corporation Act to abolish statute labour.

Obit.—The sudden death of Dr. Kollmyer has caused a widespread feeling of regret, as the deceased gentleman was universally respected. Dr. Kollmyer was born in Montreal in 1832. He was educated in the school kept by the late Alexander Walker, LL.D. He remained there till that gentleman died, when all the pupils were transferred to the High School, which was then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Simpson. He remained there till 1848, when he became connected with the then well-known establishment of R. W. Rexford, chemist and druggist, where he remained for four years. Desiring to prosecute the study of medicine, he became in 1851 a student of McGill, and was appointed house apothecary to the Montreal General Hospital in 1855. In 1856 he obtained his degree of M.D. In 1858 he was appointed lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the Montreal College of Pharmacy. In 1859 he was appointed lecturer on botany in the same institution, and in 1872-3 he gave, greatly to his credit, the whole of the three courses of six months' lectures on Chemistry, on *Materia Medica*, and Botany, and solely through his efforts, is due the fact that, by his keeping up the lectures, the students of Montreal obtained their three thousand one hundred and sixty-three (No. 3,163), on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of Montreal.

MARRIAGES.
GREENSHIELDS-CASSELL.—At St. Paul's Church, Montreal, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, Samuel Greenshields, merchant, son of the late John Greenshields, to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Cassels.

DEATHS.
BARNSTON.—On Wednesday, 14th March, at 71 Drummond street, George Barnston, F.R.S.C., formerly of the Hudson Bay Co., in the 83rd year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, 16th March, at 3.30 p.m., to Christ Church Cathedral, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept of this intimation.

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Manager.
Grand Fashionable Event! Engagement of the Popular Tragicomical.
THOS. W. KEENE,
Who will commence a series of Standard Classic Performances, with the support of a Brilliant Company, under the management of WM. R. HAYDEN.
Friday Evening—MACBETH.
Saturday Evening—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Saturday Evening—RICHARD III.
The Box Sheet is now open at 264 St. James St., Academy of Music Box Office.
March 16

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S
GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concert
IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL,
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 17th MARCH, 1883.

ARTISTS.—Mrs. Page Throver, Miss Morrison-Fiset, Miss Wyse, Miss Stanley, Miss Bohrer, Miss Melville, Mrs. Parratt, Herr G. Feist, Mr. Wyse, Major Hopper, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Max Bohrer, Mr. Wm. Bohrer, Conductor.
Reserved seats, \$1; Balcony, 50c.; Gallery, 25c.
Doors open at 7. Curtain to rise at 8.
CROSS, Secretary.
March 16

Montreal Pioneer Freethought Club.

MR. CHARLES WATTS,
Editor of *Secular Review* (London), will lecture under the auspices of the above Club, in the MECHANICS' HALL:
Wednesday, March 21st, at 8 p.m.,—"Thomas Paine, and the Fallacies of Christian Theology."
Thursday, March 22nd,—"Secularism—Its Basis and Objects."
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.
March 16

PRINTERS'
BALL AND SUPPER
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P.
C. J. COURSOL, Esq., M.P.
J. J. CURRAN, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
IN THE
ASSEMBLY ROOMS
OF THE
QUEEN'S HALL,
ON
EASTER MONDAY,
26th March Next.

TICKETS.
LADY AND GENTLEMAN.....\$3.00
Mr. E. HARDY'S Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.
Tickets may be secured from Messrs. C. G. De Zouch, St. James street; Laurent & Laforte, Notre Dame street; John A. Finn, Corner of Bleury and Craig streets; La Minerve office, and A. P. Pigeon, HERALD office.
February 14

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Admission—Gallery and Reading Room Free to Members and their Families. Non-Members, 25 cents to Gallery only.
SATURDAYS FREE.
February 5

New Advertisements.
NOTICE
All persons having claims against the community of property (*communauté de biens*) which existed between the undersigned and the late Mary Jane Forrester, his deceased wife, are hereby notified to present the same forthwith for payment.
JOHN EDWARDS, Tutor.
Montreal, 16th March, 1883.

FOR SALE.
SECOND HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES,
16 x 22 Cylinder.
For further particulars apply to
ANTHONY FORCE,
March 10, 1883. 1m 58

Sale by Authority of Justice.
Will be sold by public auction, to the last and highest bidder, at the office of the undersigned Notaries, No. 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, in the City of Montreal, on MONDAY, the second day of April, 1883, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the following property appertaining to the community which subsisted between George Edward Shepherson and Mary Ann Lane, his deceased wife, namely:—
A Lot of Land, composed of lot number two hundred and forty-nine (No. 249), on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the St. Ann's Ward, of the City of Montreal, and of lot number three thousand one hundred and sixty-three (No. 3,163), on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of Montreal.
For terms and conditions, apply to
STUART, MARLER & McLENNAN,
Notaries.
March 16 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29M 64

New Advertisements.
NOTICE.
MR. J. ST. G. DILLON has this day been admitted into Co-partnership with the undersigned, and the business will be carried on henceforward under the name and style of
BELLHOUSE, DILLON & CO.
BELLHOUSE & CO.
(Address: P. O. Box 217.)
Montreal, March 13th, 1883. r 62

IMPORTANT TO SHIPNERS
FROM ANTWERP.
ANTWERP AND CANADA DIRECT.
The Belgian steamer "BELGICA" will leave Antwerp for Quebec and Montreal direct, on the 25th APRIL.
Through Bills of Lading to all parts of Canada and the United States granted. For freight and other information, apply to Messrs. KENNEDY & HUNTER, Antwerp.
Or to WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, 317 St. Paul Street, Montreal, and at West India Wharf, Halifax, N.S. March 10

1883---EXHIBITION.---1883
A DOMINION
AND
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE HELD IN
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,
Commencing on October 2nd, 1883.
Open to Exhibitors from every part of the Dominion.
The Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, and the City of St. John have all promised Liberal Grants of Money for Premiums and the erection of Splendid Permanent Buildings in addition to those already on the ground.
The Exhibition will be open for all kinds of Agricultural Products, Live Stock, Dairy Produce, Machinery and Manufactures in Metals, Wood and Textile Fabrics, Domestic Manufactures and the Fine Arts.
Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas will be given for prizes, in addition to Cash premiums.
Freight will be carried at reduced rates. Space in the Buildings and Stalls for Stock given free.
This will be the largest and most thoroughly representative Exhibition ever held in the
MARITIME PROVINCES, and will be an excellent opportunity for the Manufacturers of the Dominion to show their productions to the people of the Lower Provinces. Premium Lists and Circulars, giving full particulars, will be ready shortly, and sent everywhere free on application.
JULIUS L. INCHES, Secretary. m 63

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE!
ESTABLISHED 1859
OFFICE FURNISHINGS!
To firms and companies desirous of refitting their offices, wholly or in part, with CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c., the large and varied stock now showing, the extensive range of quality and price, the unequalled facilities in Show Rooms and work departments at the OLD STAND, as well as the discount allowed, FIVE PER CENT for cash, are the inducements offered for their patronage. A call solicited.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 NOTRE DAME STREET.
March 6

HAYANA CIGARS.
INTIMIDAD CIGARS.
MANUEL GARCIA CIGARS.
MANUEL MARINA CIGARS.
All of the Crop 1879.
ONLY TO BE HAD AT
PHILIP HENRY'S,
134 ST. JAMES STREET.
March 12

Light! Light! Light!
COAL OIL CHANDELIERS!
NEW STYLES! NEW DESIGNS!
Beautiful Polished Brass!
Beautiful Bronze!
Pretty Chandeliers, \$3 to \$5.
COLE'S LAMP STORE,
418 Notre Dame Street.
March 3

OUR
Boys' and Youths' Clothing Department
Is now replete with a large and fine ASSORTMENT OF SUITS, in all of the
LEADING STYLES,
And will repay you to inspect the
Cheapest and Best Stock
Ever Exhibited in this City.
THE BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
41 and 43 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
February 5

SALT!
FOR SALE AT
BLAKLOCK BROS.
No. 17 COMMON STREET.
January 19

New Advertisements.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
FOR
1883!
Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Day Books, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BLANK BOOKS
Made to Order.
Full satisfaction, both as regards PRICE AND QUALITY, guaranteed.
ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
All Work Done on the Premises.
Estimates Furnished.

'HERALD' OFFICE,
Victoria Square.

JUST PUBLISHED!
DR. BERNARD HARRINGTON'S
LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM E. LOGAN,
With a Steel Plate Portrait
AND MANY ILLUSTRATIONS
PRICE, - - \$3.00.

DAWSON BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS.
March 15

CLENDINNEN'S
STOVES!
216 and 218 ST. JAMES STREET.
524 CRAIG STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES.
MADE IN THE CITY.
Best of Iron.
Every Article Warranted.
Purchasers should bear in mind that CLENDINNEN'S STOVES, For Economy and Usefulness, have NO EQUALS.

W. CLENDINNEN.
February 15

"MOTHERS, HOME AND HEAVEN!"
A BEAUTIFUL GIFT BOOK!
Printed on fine Tinted Paper and Handsomely Illustrated.
Recommended by all the Leading Clergymen in the City.
A Book that Should be in the Hands of Every Woman in Canada.
Price: Cloth and Gold, \$3.50. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

W. J. CLARKE,
BOOKSELLER
BEAVER HALL SQUARE.
March 14

At Stoddart's!—At Stoddart's!
41 and 41½ BLEURY ST.
The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the Dominion
At Prices that Cannot be Beaten.
Stoddart's Solid Silver Watches.....\$7.50
Stoddart's Solid Silver Lever Watches.....\$15.00
Hunters' Solid Silver Watches.....\$12.50
Stoddart's Solid Gold (14 karat) 2 years' guarantee, Stemwinders, Hunters.....25.00
Stoddart's Ladies' Solid Gold Lever Stemwinders, closed, extra strong cases, splendidly engraved and warranted to keep time within 5 seconds a month.....35.00
Stoddart's Ladies' 18 karat Solid Gold Stemwinders, Lever Escapements; 18 k. Gold case jewelled in 15 actions. The best made.....75.00
WALTHAM SILVER WATCHES.
Stoddart's Case Silver Watches.....\$15.00
WALTHAM GOLD WATCHES.
14 karat cases, U. S. Assay.....\$40.00
ENGLISH LEVERS.
Our own make, and all the most celebrated makers, from.....\$25.00
Factory: 13 Red Lion Street, London, E.C.
March 6

PATERSON & ROLIN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Late with Messrs. H. MORGAN & CO.)
343 NOTRE DAME STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF
BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, COATINGS, TWEEDS and TROUSERS.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
March 13

Excellent Storage
Apply at
ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE

The Budget and the Easter Holidays.—Growth of Native Tobacco—Doings in the Senate—War ships for British Columbia—The new Civil Service Bill passed—St. John Railway and Bridge Co.—Facts about the Intercolonial Railway Claims Commission.

OTTAWA, March 15.

The proceedings of the House of Commons, to-day, were of an interesting character. A number of motions for returns were passed, and as it was nine o'clock before the Government resolution on the license question was reached, the matter was not taken up.

There is now very little prospect of the Budget speech being delivered before the Easter holidays.

The House will adjourn on Wednesday next till the following Tuesday.

It is not likely that the estimates will be submitted before Tuesday or Wednesday.

GROWTH OF NATIVE TOBACCO.

To-day a deputation of Quebec members visited upon Sir Hector Langevin to ask his intervention in the matter of securing the removal of the restrictions upon the cultivation and sale of native tobacco. Sir Hector stated that the sale of native leaf would be made absolutely free, while sufficient excise duty would be imposed upon the imported article to give home growers a fair advantage.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. MacDonald moved for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments of British Columbia on the subject of having one or more of Her Majesty's ships of war stationed continuously on the coast of British Columbia. He urged that an armed force of some description was necessary in that Province in order to protect the inhabitants from Indians.

Mr. Nelson also pointed out that in 1877 when there was danger of an outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Russia, a Russian corvette steamed into the harbor of Esquimaux, and had been declared that town would have been entirely at the mercy of Her Majesty's enemies.

Sir Alexander Campbell said some of the correspondence asked for was secret and could not be brought down, but that Imperial authorities had stated that a war vessel would be always stationed on the Pacific coast in the neighborhood of British Columbia.

Mr. Power said it was to be regretted that the hon. gentleman from British Columbia had not pressed this matter upon the Government last session, for at that time the war vessel (the "Charley") could have been sent to protect them from all possible harm. The very sight of that vessel would no doubt have been sufficient to frighten off any invaders.

The Civil Service amendment bill came up for third reading, when Sir Alexander Campbell moved that it be referred back to Committee in order that a clause might be inserted, providing that lawyers, engineers, architects and other officials employed in a professional capacity should not be subject to examination for promotion. The clause was accordingly inserted, and on being reported it was passed without the formality of a third reading being observed. Attention was called to the omission after the House adjourned.

ST. JOHN RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

On 23rd September last the Minister of Railways reported to Council upon the application of the St. John Railway and Bridge Company for an advance in aid of their enterprise, the total cost of which is estimated at \$650,000. The Minister recommended that the Government ask Parliament for authority to advance to the Company, as the work proceeds such sums of money, as will not exceed 80 per cent of expenditures, such advances to be made on the certificate of the Chief Engineer, and not to exceed in the aggregate \$500,000, and the company to have the right of renewing such advances in 15 years. The Government is to have the right to take over the railway at any time within five years on payment of 10 per cent over the cost and the subsidy from the New Brunswick Government and the annuity from St. John and Maine Railway are left to the company to dispose of as they see fit, the Dominion Government to have no charge or lien thereon. The recommendation of the Minister of Railways was concurred in by the Minister of Finance and adopted.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Tupper presented to the House to-day copies of correspondence, instructions, etc. in relation to the Intercolonial Railway claims commission. From the papers submitted it appears that in May, 1880, Mr. Sandford Fleming was removed from his position as Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway and appointed Consulting Engineer, as well as a commissioner to investigate the Intercolonial claims, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum. On 7th June, 1880, Mr. Fleming sent a letter to the Minister of Railways, reviewing his labors in connection with the Canadian Pacific Road and deducing the new position, whereupon Mr. Frank Shanly was appointed to investigate the pending claims at a salary of \$541 per month. In July, 1882, Mr. Shanly having died sometime previously, the Minister of Railways recommended the formation of the present Intercolonial Claims Commission, and accordingly Messrs. Clark, Laidlaw and DeGaulle were appointed. Mr. Laidlaw declining to act, Mr. Pope, acting Minister, recommended that Colonel Gzowski be named in his stead, but that gentleman also declined the proffered honour. Mr. D'Arcy Boulton was finally appointed. The instructions of the Commissioners are contained in their commissions, and are of a general character. The claims submitted thus far are as follows: Mr. B. H. Hargison, \$30,128; Henry Clark, \$450; Mr. Barriere, \$244; Geo. Sutherland, \$4,318; F. Turgeon, \$2,225; Hon. W. Muirhead, \$2,637; Duval & Bateman, \$227; Mr. Cowling, \$1,600; D. Bergin, \$50; J. M. Blaikie, \$1,799; K. F. Burns, M.P., \$831; A. Matte, 1,985; F. Meelan, \$810; C. H. Mann, \$6,016; H. G. Ketchum, \$2,180; New Brunswick Government, \$150,000; Sylvan & LePage, \$8,644; J. D. Fraser, \$1,500; Alex. McDonald & Co., \$138,475; Duncan MacDonald, \$290,323; Bertrand & Co., \$577,255; Starr & DeWolf, \$400,151; Somers & Somers, \$253,681; W. E. McDonald & Co., \$199,430; A. McGaw, \$56,492; R. H. McGreevy, \$839,557; McBean & Robinson, \$12,709; J. G. Fraser, \$4,252; D. Fraser & Co., \$10,175; M. Murphy, \$21,311; McCarron & Cameron, \$27,712; Smith & Pitblado, \$76,875; E. A. Jones, \$124,663; S. P. Tuck, \$700,000. On 24th October a warrant for \$5,000 was issued to cover the expenses of the Commission.

—So far the Secretary of the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club has received four hundred entries for the bench show to be held on the 26th inst., many of them are from Great Britain and the United States.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange have admitted to dealings at the board \$55,000,000 capital stock in shares of \$100 each of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The total amount of capital stock authorized is \$100,000,000, but the amount now quoted is that which has been issued. In answer to inquiries made by the committee regarding the ability of the Company to complete the unfinished portions of the line and its resources for that purpose, Messrs. J. J. Kennedy & Co., the financial agents in New York, under date of January 15th, 1883, wrote as follows: "In answer to the question of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to complete the unfinished portions of the line and its resources for that purpose, we would report to this effect: That we have now completed and in operation 1,730 miles, leaving 1,570 miles yet to complete, of which the Dominion Government builds at its own expense and transfers to us the portion of road from Port Moody to Kamloops, consisting of 213 miles; thus leaving for the Company to build 1,357 miles; the resources for which are the balance of the cash subsidy from the Government, amounting to \$17,224,112; the proceeds of land grant bonds not yet drawn from the Government amounting to \$13,191,734; the proceeds of about 18,000,000 acres of selected land, fit for settlement, which the company will hold after retiring the balance of the existing land grant bonds, and the proceeds of \$175,000,000 stock remaining to be issued, of which a syndicate has just been formed to take \$30,000,000. The 1,730 miles now in operation consist partly of the road built and turned over to the company by the Government; partly of the road acquired by purchase, as stated in the official memorandum, which company owned and operated, and partly of the line constructed and the cost of the equipment of the whole line have been provided for by the company from its own capital and from the Government subsidies applicable thereto. Under the general act providing for the construction of the line, the company is authorized to pay during construction up to six per cent per annum to the stockholders on their stock. The company has paid 6 per cent upon the stock issued, but, we propose hereafter to only pay 5 per cent upon the capital stock, and that is to apply to all the stock.—London Railway Times.

—The congregation of the Willowburgh-avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, were much surprised when their pastor, Rev. Miss Anna Oliver, tendered her resignation on Sunday. The Rev. Miss Oliver founded the church. It has not come up to her expectations of late, and this led her to resign.

—Acting under the advice of a commission received from the United States Consul at Masson, at Basle, Switzerland, calling attention to the systematic shipment of merchandise to the United States and the evasion of the custom laws by undervaluations, etc., the United States Solicitor of the Treasury has taken proper steps to have such practices stopped in the future.

—Father Smalley, of St. Peter's Catholic Church, the most influential church in Oskosh, Wis., publishes a card strongly denouncing the labor market and the relatives of the bride, for not informing the Washington priest of Mrs. Tabor's previous divorce. He has collected a mass of testimony upon the subject, and will place it before the highest authority of the Church for action.

—Father Bjerring, formerly pastor of the Russian Greek Church in New York, was admitted into the Presbyterian Church at the regular meeting of New York Presbytery on Monday. Father Bjerring is the first pastor from the Greek Church who has desired to become a Presbyterian minister. Before entering the Greek Church he was a Roman Catholic priest. He is a man of broad views and of the highest education.

—The crown diamonds of France are to be irrevocably sold about the end of April. From these will be reserved, however, the regent, purchased by Philip of Orleans from William Pitt, Governor of Madras, for 3,575,000 francs; the military sword, mounted in 1824, in a handle of brilliant, a magnificent work of jewellery; the emerald shrine, curious on account of its brilliant, in triangle, cut in 1476; by his Prime Minister, and employed to adorn the gems of Louis XV.; the crown, the key of Algiers watch, presented to Louis XIV.; the ruby chalice, which is the largest known ruby; the dragon and the little elephant of Denmark, a marvellous work in enamel; a bronze statue of Alexander Dumas, the author of *Les Mousquetaires*, adorns the building on the corner of the Voltaire boulevard and Alexandre Dumas street, in Paris.

SUTHERLAND'S

RHEUMATISM

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

And all complaints of a Rheumatic nature.

RHEUMATISM is not a sovereign remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and complaints of Rheumatic nature.

IT IS A SURE CURE

From Mr. W. S. WISNER, of J. O. Wisner & Son, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements:

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 28th, 1880.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq.: Dear Sir, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Rheumatic. Last spring I was completely disabled with Rheumatism, and tried various remedies, baths, etc., and finally had of you. I purchased and used three bottles of it, and it effected a complete cure, for I have not had a return of the disease since.

W. S. WISNER.

THE RHEUMATISM MANUFACTURING COMPANY. St. Catharines, Ont.

RHEUMATISM acts directly on the kidneys; it is therefore an invaluable medicine for those suffering from Kidney Complaints.

March 16

Montreal Brass Works

R. MITCHELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGINEERS AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

The Continuous Feed Lubricator CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION

April 16

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April 16

Auction Sales.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, Capitalists and Real Estate Buyers.

That valuable property on McGill and Wellington, Grey Nun and Youville Streets, belonging to

SIR A. T. CALT, K.C.M.C., 107, 115, frontage on four streets. Will be sold in lots or en bloc at an early date. No cash required down if built upon. Otherwise, terms easy.

Well suited for any city manufacturing establishment.

631 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A comfortable, neat Cut-stone House, containing eleven apartments, besides Cellar, two Pantries, Bath and Servants' Bedrooms, two Closets and Hall; situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy places of the city, No. 47 St. James Street, desirable for both professional and business men; Lot 130 feet deep, wide lane in rear; Stable and Coach-house. For further inquiry, apply to

A. H. DUBORD,

Office, 42 St. Sulpice Street.

February 22

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE CAUCHON BLOCK.

Stores and Offices to Let.

The finest block in the Dominion, forming the corner of Main and York Streets, being 150 feet on Main and 120 on York, opposite the Hudson Bay Company's large stores. This block contains the three upper stories, 50 offices, each having from two to four rooms. There is also an elevator in the building. There are eight stores, six on Main Street and two on York Street, 25 by 80 feet, with plate glass front and sides. Some have the most elegant display did not frost proof cellars. These stores are well adapted for either wholesale and retail business and will be rented to desirable tenants at a moderate rate. The building is heated by steam, and is now open to the public for inspection. For further particulars apply to

JAMES A. GREEN

Carlton St., Winnipeg.

February 19

TO BE LET.

Two five-story first-class Warehouses, being Nos. 451 to 457 Notre Dame street, near McGill street; alterations to suit tenants. Also, two flats in the Ottawa Buildings, on St. James Street, well lighted, and heated by Hot Water; with Elevator and an Office on the first floor. Apply to

ROBERT H. STEPHENS.

Or O. W. STANTON,

191 St. James Street.

February 16

FOR SALE.

THOSE FINE PROPERTIES, Nos. 56, 58 and 60 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, and 10 EXCHANGE COURT. Will be sold either together or separately. Apply to

ROBERT KANE,

Office Heirs Hon. F. A. Quesnel,

No. 10 Exchange Court.

February 20

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY, the ROOM now occupied by the Montreal Stock Exchange (with or without adjacent Offices), No. 58 St. Francis Xavier Street. Apply to

ROBERT KANE,

Office Heirs Hon. F. A. Quesnel,

No. 10 Exchange Court.

February 13

TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA, at "Weedale Park," one mile West of Windsor Hotel; Water, Gas and all modern improvements, fine Grounds, &c., &c. Will be let on very favourable terms to a desirable tenant. Apply to

W. F. LEWIS & CO.,

29 St. Sulpice Street.

February 12

TO LET.

Premises on corner St. James Street West and Cathedral, within fifty yards of Bonaventure Station, suited for Railway Offices or Light Manufacturing Business.

Alterations will be made for suitable tenant. Heated with hot water if required.

For information, apply to the proprietors on the premises.

February 7

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT SPLENDID VILLA, "SOUVENIR," The Residence of C. J. COUSINS, Esq., M.P. This beautiful property is only partially within the City Limits, and adjoins the mansions of John Hope and Henry Judah, Esquires.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT KANE,

Office Heirs Hon. F. A. Quesnel,

No. 10 Exchange Court.

January 31

TO LET.

A handsome flat, in the HERALD Block, facing Queen's Square, Victoria Square, St. James and Craig Streets; heated by steam; well lighted. Entrance on St. James Street. Apply at the HERALD office.

December 27

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling house, known as Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68 of said street, with large lot in rear.

Large lot, corner of Craig and Saint-James streets, now occupied as a coal and lumber yard.

That handsome villa residence, formerly occupied by E. A. Dubois, Esq., with about forty acres of land; large out-stone dwelling house, out-buildings, garden, etc. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to

G. R. S. DEBEAULIEU,

or to 125 St. James street.

E. C. MONK, Esq., Advocate,

182 St. James street.

February 5

TWO SHOPS TO LET.

In Kingston, opposite Market Square, 33 feet x 100 feet 6 inches, with good cellars. One near fire proof vault. Apply to

RAWDEN & MACHAR,

Kingston.

April 19

FOR SALE.

Private Dwellings and Building Lots, In various parts of the city.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE.

F. McMANN & CO.,

96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

November 1

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

Totally Unreserved and Closing Sale of

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, &c.

On Monday Morning Next, the 19th Instant,

At the Store of WILLIAM ELLIOTT, corner St. Lawrence Main and St. Catherine Street—Quantity Japan, Sonchong and Congou Teas, in half-chests and caddies; Tomatoes, General Groceries, some choice Old Sherry and Port Wines, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, &c.; Raisins, Lamp Goods, Bacon, Flour, Woodenware, Sugar, Imported Starch, cases of American Canned Goods, Tobacco, &c.; together with the whole of the Counters and Shelving, Brass Counter Scales, Tea Cannisters, Fire-proof Office Safe, Platform Scales and other requisites pertaining to a first-class Grocery.

The fixtures will positively be put up at THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sale will commence sharp at TEN o'clock.

Every lot without reserve.

62 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, ALSO,

The Double-Engine, Paddle-Wheel Steamer

"JOHN YOUNG,"

BY ORDER OF THE

Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

On Rooms, 235 ST. JAMES ST.,

On TUESDAY, 27th MARCH inst.,

At ELEVEN o'clock

The property comprises the Cut-stone Block, over 90 feet front, on Custom House Square, 51 feet deep on Capital Street, at present occupied by the Port Warden, The Montreal Transportation Co., and others, yielding a large revenue, which can be increased. The central position of this property renders it exceedingly valuable, close to shipping wharves, and the trade.

"THE JOHN YOUNG,"

as described above, was built in 1875. Length over all, 125 ft.; breadth of beam, 22 ft. Tonnage, 103.32; two independent beam engines, cylinder 30 inch 5 ft. stroke of piston steam pressure, 45 to 60 lbs. Is a powerful tug and well adapted to lake or river business; has good cabin accommodation, and well fitted and found in all respects. Can be seen on application to Captain MacKenzie, at the Harbour Commissioners' Ship-Yard, Sorel. Full particulars, as to terms, &c., will be made known day of sale.

57 SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES

At Private Residences.

Sales of Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the City and Country, and General Merchandise. All receive our best attention.

SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

New Advertisements.

RIZONY

For Sale Wholesale by

FITCH & DAVIDSON,

TORONTO.

LIGHTBOWN, RALSTON & CO.,

MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

50 Tons Hoop Iron,

For Sale in lots to suit purchasers, will be sold cheap.

WITH LIBERAL TERMS.

R. B. MURRAY & CO.,

36 ST. HENRY STREET.

Montreal, February 5

BARB WIRE FENCING

FIRST PRIZE awarded us at the Exhibition held in Montreal, September, 1882, and SILVER MEDAL for the Machine used in the manufacture of same.

THE MANITOBA

Four-Point Barb, Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing.

Ordinary Fencing Barbs 7 1/2 inches apart. Hog Wire for bottom line, Barbs 4 1/2 inches apart.

Plain Twisted Wire Fencing, without Barbs, at REDUCED RATES.

Send for Circulars and Price Lists.

THE CANADA WIRE CO.

H. R. IVES, President and Manager,

QUEEN STREET, Montreal.

February 26

THE BOLT AND IRON CO.

OF TORONTO

MANUFACTURE EVERY KIND OF

Carriage and Fancy Head Bolts,

Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts,

Stove and Sink Bolts,

Railway and Machine Bolts,

Boiler Rivets and other Rivets,

Railway Spikes and other Spikes,

Lag and Gimlet-Pointed Screws,

Plough and Special Shaped Bolts.

Specify early. Specify now and avoid delay in appointment in deliveries.

February 21

MOLINO DEL REY

A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry.

Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at Girona. SOLE AGENT,

FRED. KINGSTON,

25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.

November 25

Auction Sales.

BY J

"BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART."

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

They who have kept their spirits virgin whiteness,
Undimmed by folly and unstained by sin
And made their foreheads radiant with the
brightness
Of the pure truth whose temple is
within—
They shall see God.

Freed from the thrall of every sinful passion,
Around their pathway beams celestial
light;
They drink with joy the waters of sal-
vation,
And in His love whose love is infinite,
They shall see God.

Though clouds may darken into storms
around them,
The Promise pours through all its steady
ray;
Nor hate can daunt, nor obloquy confound
them,
Nor earth's temptation allure them from
the way
That leads to God.

They shall see God! Oh! Glorious fruition
Of all their hopes and longings there below
They shall see God in beatific vision,
And evermore into His likeness grow—
Children of God!

So when the measure of their faith is met-
ed,
And angels beckon from the courts on
high—
Filled with all grace, the work divine com-
pleted,
They shall put on their immortality
And dwell with God.
—Christian Inquirer

VIDOUCO THE DETECTIVE.

The Queer Career of a Famous French Thief-Taker.

A Robber at Thirteen Who Found No Future Fortune for Him in Crime.

AN ACROBAT, SOLDIER, GALLEY-SLAVE, HIGHWAYMAN AND SPY.

Born at Arras, which also gave birth to Damiens, and to Maximilian Robespierre and his brother, on July 23, 1775, Francois Jules Vidouco was the son of a baker, who had a lucrative contract of supplying the local government with bread, flour, etc. At thirteen Vidouco robbed his father's till, stole his silverware, and brought up in the house of correction, where after his disgrace he stole a large sum of money from his father and fled to Ostend, where a sharper robbed him of his ill-gotten gains. To keep himself from starving he became a sweeper out of the animals cages, in a menagerie. He was advanced to the position of tumbler and acrobat, and then to that of a biller. His master decided to promote him into a South Sea savage, to eat raw flesh and drink blood in the presence of the audience. But Vidouco had a weakness for his food cooked, and in the year 1791 he returned home, and old Vidouco killed the fatted calf.

He next entered the French army, and fought as a corporal at Jemappes that he was made a corporal of grenadiers. He entered Paris in 1795 at the age of 21, and led a fast life until his money gave out, and he rejoined the army in the north. Mixed up in a forgery, he was sentenced to the galleys for eight years, and he escaped. He joined a band of highwaymen, and in forty eight hours afterward gave them up to the authorities. He was himself remitted to the galleys though, and when he got out got into trouble and was sent back again. Finally he settled down to an appreciation of the fact that there was no future for him in crime, and decided to try and find a market for what he knew of it and its votaries. He stated his case to M. Henri, commissioner of the secret police of Paris, and he was placed upon parole to force in his subordinate capacity, on the general rule of "set a thief to catch a thief." After three years' service he was employed as a detective, and exhibited remarkable aptitude. Here is one of the exploits, as told by himself with which he won his early favor with the authorities.

In 1810 robberies of a new kind and inconceivable boldness awakened the police to its knowledge of the existence of a troop of malefactors of a novel description. Nearly all the robberies had been committed by ladders and forcible entries. So skilfully were they arranged that Vidouco himself followed numerous trails and clues without success.

A burglary was committed in the Rue St. Claude, in an apartment on the second floor above the room in which the commissary of police for the district resided. The cord of the lantern which hung at his door had been utilized as a ladder by the thieves. The burglar had left behind him a nose-bag, and Vidouco surmised that the perpetrators might be hackney coachmen, or at least that coaches had been employed in the enterprise. He started on this trail, and, slight as it was, it proved a correct one. He found that the nose-bag left by the burglars belonged to a named Hussan, who was apprehended, and from him information was obtained.

Implicating two brothers named DELZEVE, the elder of whom was soon arrested. In a short time Vidouco had the entire band at bay, and most of them were taken, and sent to the galleys. The younger Delzeve, however, had baffled all efforts of capture, and had fled to Vidouco himself. The wily Frenchman for two years followed the young man by night and by day, in by-places and in open thoroughfares, and finally trapped him.

Another important case in which he had an opportunity to develop his rare detective skill was when a galleys slave had escaped. He learned that Mme. Noel kept an establishment where men of his character were harbored. Vidouco was too well known to undertake so important a mission as the capture of this galleys slave, except in disguise, and so for the nonce he became a galleys slave and borrowed the name of Germain. Though the similarity between Vidouco and Germain was slight, he determined to personate him. Germain and Vidouco had been companions in the galleys, and had escaped from those prisons together.

Vidouco put his hair shorn dyed both his beard and hair, washed his countenance with white walnut liquor, and garnished his upper lip thickly with a kind of coffee grounds which he powdered on by means of gun arabic. He even doctored his feet to complete the resemblance, and blistered them by rubbing in a certain kind of composition of which he had obtained a recipe at Brest. He made the marks of fetters on his wrists, and even prepared shoes similar to those worn in the galleys, and STAMPED THEM WITH THE HORRID LETTERS, the abbreviation of glycerin, or "galley slave." He adds in his autobiography that the costume was perfect; the only thing wanting was 100 of those companionable insects which people the solitude of poverty, and which were, together with locusts and

toads, one of the seven plagues of old Egypt. He was promptly admitted to the residence of Mme. Noel, with this expression of pity: "Ah, my poor lad, there is no occasion to tell me where you have come from. I am sure you must be dying of hunger." "Oh, yes," he answered, "I am, indeed, hungry; I have tasted nothing for twenty-four hours." She went off, and immediately returned with some food and wine, which he ate with great eagerness and said: "Mother you restored me to life." He then impressed upon her who he was, and began asking in regard to the man he was seeking.

Mother Noel, not suspecting for a moment that she was entertaining a great French detective, gave him away, and asked: "Are you known to Vidouco and his two bulldogs?" "Alas," he replied, "yes; they have caught me twice."

For mother Noel had occasion to back her own opinion by morning, when the two "bulldogs," as she called her guests, subordinates, dropped in and aided him in (To be Continued.)

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 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 of all brooks. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

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For Sale or to Let.

H. H. GEDDES.
Real Estate and Financial Agent.
NORDBERGER'S HALL,
207 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

By H. H. GEDDES.

SHERBROOKE STREET, Nos. 732, 734, 736, corner of City Council Street. These three detached houses, containing many modern improvements, and are situated in a desirable location. The lot contains about 7400 square feet, and is a very fine lot for investment.

DORVAL—A most desirable Residence, with excellent view, situated on a beautiful plot, possessing a most commanding view. The house is built on a high and healthy site, and is surrounded by the most beautiful and convenient Summer Residences. The house is built on a high and healthy site, and is surrounded by the most beautiful and convenient Summer Residences.

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closets, bath, w.c., furnace, etc., in fact, nothing is wanting to constitute a cozy and attractive home. Lot 2x100.

TWO ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Nos. 1129, 1131 Dorchester Street West—Three stories, high bright basements, Mansard roof, bay windows, front and rear, modern improvements, and are situated in a desirable location. The lot contains about 7400 square feet, and is a very fine lot for investment.

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THE FLOWER CITY FURORE

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE

STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.
An unusual article from the Rochester, N.Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Ap-

erently it found more common in Rochester, as the following, from the same paper, shows:—

Dr. J. B. Heaton, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of the State, has extended articles in the *Post* a few days since, which were published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made, and the anxiety and sympathy of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Heaton, at his residence, on Paul street, when the following interview occurred:—

"That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such a case as you can give?"

"I have been in that and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near

"How in the world did you, a physician come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order. But I did not think it meant

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful, Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms in-

tion have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been chipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half of the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some or of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed

monster, and the slightest symptom should strike terror to every one who heard them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths, which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all the cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured if the disease had been detected early."

cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney & Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and the possible danger also. Why, there are a great many of truths bearing on this subject. You want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more fac-

than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street, where first Mr. Warner was inclined to be, re-

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible."

"Do you think many people are affected with it to-day who do not realise it?" Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which is just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was

turning before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of the terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'we have seen the unhealthy indication; it will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his

fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed, and his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: "Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own very often none at all. Usually no people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications indications of a kidney difficulty should be enough to str terror to any one. I know what I am is ing about for I have been through all stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it. It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both the physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

contributed most to the progress of physics; 2nd, to the best work on physics; and 3rd, to the best work on chemistry.

physicians and friends.
 "You speak of your own experience
 what was it?"

Quebec, 17th Feb., 1913
FELIX GOURDEAU
 56 20M Special Assign

B. & S. H. THOMPSON
2 and 4 DREBROLES STREET.



DOMINION DESPATCHES.

The Coming Kennel Club Show at Ottawa.

NEW BRUNSWICK LOCAL ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA.

The Kennel Club Show.

OTTAWA, March 15.—Probably the most interesting classes in the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club show will be those devoted to entries made by ladies. For the best terrier, any breed, owned and entered by a lady, prize, ostrich feather, value, \$50, entry free, there have entered:—Mrs. A. J. Christie, "Cockabondie"; Mrs. A. L. Skead, "Nettle" and "Pepper"; Miss Fisher, "Tim"; Miss E. V. Allen, "Daisy"; Mrs. Sims, "Nettie"; Miss E. E. Carden, "Byon"; Mrs. R. C. W. McCune, "Dot"; Mrs. E. Lever, "Reveille"; Mrs. Holbrook, "Beauty"; "Cockabondie" will likely be the prize winner. In the class open to any dog owned and entered by a lady, resident of Ottawa, the following entries are made:—Mrs. A. J. Christie, "Cockabondie"; Mrs. B. H. G. Vickers, "Rufus the Great"; Mrs. A. L. Skead, "Nettle" and "Pepper"; Miss Fisher, "Tim"; Miss E. O. Allan, "Daisy"; Miss K. Hanrahan, "Noble"; Miss E. E. Carden, "Byon"; Mrs. R. C. W. McCune, "Dot"; Mrs. E. Lever, "Reveille"; Mrs. Holbrook, "Beauty"; "Cockabondie" will likely be the prize winner. In the class open to any dog owned and entered by a lady, resident of Ottawa, the following entries are made:—Mrs. A. J. Christie, "Cockabondie"; Mrs. B. H. G. Vickers, "Rufus the Great"; Mrs. A. L. Skead, "Nettle" and "Pepper"; Miss Fisher, "Tim"; Miss E. O. Allan, "Daisy"; Miss K. Hanrahan, "Noble"; Miss E. E. Carden, "Byon"; Mrs. R. C. W. McCune, "Dot"; Mrs. E. Lever, "Reveille"; Mrs. Holbrook, "Beauty"; "Cockabondie" will likely be the prize winner.

Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P. of Ironsides, P.Q., makes one of the largest exhibitors in connection with the show, having in all animals dogs entered in the St. Bernard and spaniel classes. Mr. S. Bailey Harrison will exhibit some fine stock in the sporting dog class, and will likely divide the honors with Dr. Nivn and Wm. Callender, who have a fine representation of the Rottweilers stock. Mr. Robert Blackwood, of Montreal, will be well to the fore in the Gordon setter class, with an entry of seven dogs, amongst which are his young "Flores" and "Plattery," two of the finest of their class either in Canada or elsewhere. The class of pointers is well represented. The Hornell Spaniel Club of Hornellville, N.Y., exhibit extensively, as do also Dr. Nivn, of London, Ont., and Mr. A. Wright, M.P. The fox terrier breed will probably have the largest representation at the show of any class. Messrs. Wm. Groom, A. Z. Palmer, and Nutting, of Ottawa; W. J. Tully, Cornwall; Geo. Jordan, Montreal; W. H. Langton, Brockville; G. Sanderson, Moncton, N.B.; and L. W. Rutherford, of New York, will have the principal entries. The St. Bernard class has so far 8 entries, including some from the very best strains in Europe. The prize offered by His Excellency the Governor-General in class 99 for the best collie has brought out 25 entries for this special prize. It will be remembered that the collie is the Princess Louise's favourite, and has doubtless something to do with the large number entered. Altogether there will be over 30 collies exhibited, and this will unquestionably be the finest show of the class ever held in America, as there will be many more than at the best bench show of New York.

HALIFAX.

The Local Legislature.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The House of Assembly, to-day, continued the debate on the Constitution of the Local Legislature, and adjourned without coming to any decision. It is not probable anything practical will result from the discussion.

ST. JOHN.

The Local Elections.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 15.—To-morrow will be nomination day in St. John city and county. The seats in the Local Legislature, to be filled, are those vacated by Mr. Elder and Mr. Ritchie, on their acceptance of office. The nomination will take place in York County to-morrow. The new Attorney-General, Blair, will have to fight his way against Mr. Estabrook.

Orange Grand Lodge Meeting.—At the Orange Grand Lodge meeting at Woodstock, it was decided that the twelfth of July would be celebrated in Woodstock, and the next meeting would be held at Fredericton on the second Tuesday in March. Mr. Merritt, of Woodstock, was elected Grand Master.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

—Victor Hugo entered on his 81st year on the 27th February last.
—A man was fined at Baltimore for repairing his own watch on Sunday last.
—Nearly one hundred million gallons of wine were made in France last year from raisins.
—M. Adrien Huart, formerly editor of *Le Charivari* and of *Le Journal Amusant* (Paris) is dead.
—Soundings have been made in Algeria to the depth of fifty metres, disclosing nothing but sand.
—Wiggins denies that he made any prophecy whatever in connection with the transit of Venus.
—J. H. Campbell, a well known Toronto cricketer, intends taking up his abode in Melbourne, Australia.
—A monument is to be erected in Paris to Berlioz in his lifetime the leader of the romantic school of music in France.
—Mr. Jos. B. MacDonnell, son of the Hon. Wm. MacDonnell is receiving the congratulations of his friends upon his appointment to the junior judgeship of the county of York.

—The celebrated geographer M. Elisee Reclus went to Bucharest and thence to Smyrna. His object in visiting Asia Minor was to obtain information and material for the eleventh volume of his universal geography.
—Mr. Vincent Browne one of the contractors for the Welland Canal improvements has had an interview with the Minister of railways and canals. Everything will be ready for a vigorous prosecution of the work at the first break up of the winter.
—It is not generally known, nevertheless, it is true, that the late Alexander Stephens, about thirty years ago, was stabbed nearly to death by a Communist Democrat member of Congress. The difficulty grew out of a criticism of Mr. Stephens of the free-trade doctrine enunciated by the Connecticut statesman.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal City Bill in Committee—An Amendment Passed to Abolish the Statute Labour Tax—The Cost of Spencer Wood—Deputation to the Premier—The New Gas Co's Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, March 15.

In the Private Bills Committee to-day the Montreal City Bill was again up, and engaged the attention for some hours. Mr. Mercier moved to amend the bill by adding a clause to abolish the statute labour tax of \$1 per head upon labourers paying no other assessment to the city, the said change not to effect the labourers' right to the exercise of the franchise. This would have the effect of giving votes to men who contributed not even a cent to the municipal revenue. The Mayor, the City Attorney, the City Treasurer and Mr. Stephens and others opposed the amendment, the City Attorney raising the point of order that it did not relate to the amendments proposed in the bill. In this he was overruled. Mr. Stephens showed that a party contributing nothing to the city would be, by the amendment, allowed to have the same voice in the matter of an annual outlay of a million and a half of dollars by the city as the heaviest ratepayer in the city. Notwithstanding all the arguments brought to bear against this principle, the committee adopted the amendment on the following division:—For, Messrs. Paquet, Nantel, Mercier, Martel, Fessier, Bernard and Asselin;—Against, Messrs. Watte, Stephens, Marion and Beaulieu;—4. There is naturally a great deal of indignation amongst the majority of the Montreal people in town at this action of the committee, which, it is hoped, will be upset in the House.

Mr. Garneau, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, having failed to move the adoption of the report relating to the Spencer Wood outlays, Mr. Mercier has given notice that he will move its adoption.

Rev. Mr. Bulduc, Abbe Paquet, Gas St. Cyr, Cyr Tessier, M.P., Jas. Lloyd, advocate, and A. Lemoine, North Shore turnpike trust bondholders, called upon Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P., this afternoon at the Parliament House to request his influence with the Government in the matter of their claims for payment of interest on the bonds of the trust. Mr. Carbray took charge of the case for the deputation.

The Premier received three deputations this afternoon. The first was from Roston Falls and Shefford desiring to have the amount due by the municipality to the municipal town fund reduced. The deputation, which consisted of Mr. Lafontaine, ex-M.P.P., Mr. Lepelle, M.P., and others, were introduced by Mr. Fregeau, M.P.P.
A deputation from Fraserville, consisting of Mr. W. Fraser, Mayor, and three others, was introduced by Mr. Deschenes, M.P.P., and requested that Fraserville being newly incorporated town, was bound to erect the district court house within a limited period, and moreover, having recently suffered a severe loss in the destruction of its church by fire, was compelled to come to the Government for assistance. They either desired a loan from the Government or an extension of the time within which they were required to build the court house.
The following members of the Council of the Bar of the Province also waited on the Premier this afternoon:—Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. F. Langelier, Hon. Mr. Malhot, Messrs. Pagnuelo, Cabana and Descaumont. The deputation asked for three small amendments to this session, to the code of civil procedure, respecting the engagement of shorthand writers, and to secure a daily sitting of the Superior Court and Court of Appeals in Montreal. To all three of the deputations the Premier promised to carefully consider their representations.

The Gas Bill was again edged out this evening, and will be kept in abeyance up to the end of the session by its opponents.

FIRE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 15.—A fire broke out at Liverpool, Queen's Company, last night, in an unoccupied building, on Water street. The flames spread rapidly, owing to the high wind, and sixteen buildings were totally destroyed, viz.:—Two buildings and fourteen stores and warehouses. The fire was stopped by the demolition of the corner shop of Wm. Ritchie. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The sufferers are Drew and Morey, J. V. & J. H. Dexter, J. H. Mulhall, John Lannan, Michael Lannan, Campbell & Tate, Jos. Niles and other. Upwards of six thousand dollars worth of fish owned by Drew & Morey was destroyed. There is only about five hundred dollars insurance on the property destroyed.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

WESTBURY, L.I., March 15.—During the absence of Mrs. Kline from the house, her son aged ten, placed his sister, aged eight, on a bench, and procuring his father's shot-gun, said he would have some fun. The boy then shot his sister fatally. He washed the wound, and told the child to stay where she was, and to wait until he came back with a doctor, when the nature of the wound was discovered. The boy says he didn't know the gun was loaded.

PRESTON, Ont., March 15.—A young lad named Wm. Leggett, was badly scalded in Lillie's bolt factory, to-day, by the bursting of a steam heating pipe. His recovery is very doubtful.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 15.—Mrs. W. Downey, of Lower Brighton, Arleton County, perished in the storm on Saturday. She went to William Tiddie's store, and having made some purchases, started home, a few miles distance. On Monday one of her children came to Tiddie's, enquiring for her, as she had not arrived home. Parties immediately started in search, and found the unfortunate woman frozen to death in the snow. She had wandered off about two miles from the road in the blinding storm, and in climbing over a fence fell head foremost in the deep snow, and there perished.

EASTER CATTLE FAIRS.

QUEBEC, March 15.—The Easter cattle fair held here to-day under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was a great success. The attendance of farmers exceeded by many hundreds that of any fair held for some months. There were about six hundred head on the grounds nearly all of which were disposed of at from 4 to 7 cents per pound. The average price was about 5 cents.

A house of ill-repute at Toronto, kept by a woman named Mildred, was visited by a constable on Wednesday night, who carried off four hundred dollars worth of property, such as jewelry and clothing. Part of the stolen articles has been recovered and the supposed thief has been arrested.

THE DYNAMITE FIEND, FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Attempt to Blow Up the British Government Offices.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Result of O'Donovan Rossa's Talking.

THE "TIMES" OFFICE ALSO TRIED

Fenian Reply to Mr. Gladstone's Speech of Wednesday.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 15.—A terrific explosion occurred at the office of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, near Westminster, at 9 o'clock, destroying much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons, and caused alarm. The concussion was so great it shook the side galleries and the reporters' gallery. It being dinner hour, few members of the House were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peers' gallery, and seemed alarmed. The speaker forthwith rang his bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one was injured. The wild rumors are afloat. The report resembled a

DISCHARGE OF AN 80-TON GUN.

LATER.—It is now believed that the explosion was caused by dynamite, and that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the Government offices.

The explosion being the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, Sir Wm. Harcourt, Home Secretary, said he did not think it would be right to say anything about the matter until an official inquiry was made. He had heard an attempt had been made to

BLOW UP THE "TIMES" OFFICE, but no injury was done. The explosion was heard two or three miles.

Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office, with a lighted fuse attached. The police are investigating. The officials think the explosion was caused by gunpowder or dynamite. The officers of the Gas Company declare they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot large portions of masonry across the street, which is very wide just here.

The explosion was undoubtedly

THE WORK OF FENIANS.

The adjacent streets are filled with myriads of fragments of glass and heavy plate glass is lying in heaps on the ground. A stone weighing 200 pounds was projected against the King street police station, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing will be allowed to be touched until an inquiry is made to-morrow. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated until daylight. Five hundred constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded. There is a deep trench, ten feet by three, in one room, the floor of which has been literally ploughed.

Two children, sleeping in a house, at the corner of King street, were thrown from their beds by the explosion and their faces are badly cut. They were rescued and taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity is shattered. A man was arrested at midnight on suspicion of being concerned in the explosion.

Sir Wm. Harcourt has had a conference with the Chiefs of Police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred in a side room, and not from the outside of the building. After the explosion the force of police at the Houses of Parliament was doubled. The Government offices and the residence of

MINISTERS ARE STRONGLY GUARDED.

The Times attaches little importance to the explosion which occurred at its office. The canister contained only a small quantity of powder.

The Daily News, the Government organ, says it is obvious that the explosion was the result of a premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are, in London, persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsels of

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

It is impossible not to connect the authors of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crime and the assassin press in America.

The Times says the Fenian answer to Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Land Act has not been long delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out the policy of bringing

WAR INTO THE HEART OF LONDON.

It says, "The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 on Wednesday evening, but the falling of the canister prevented serious damage. There is reason to believe that the two attempts of this kind were made by the same miscreants."

The Catholic Clergy and the Government.

DUBLIN, March 15.—The Catholic clergy of the diocese of Salford, county Mayo, have passed a resolution charging the Government with neglecting the distressed people and condemning the remedies offered, namely, the workhouse or emigration.

Informers Multiplying.

It is reported that two of the men awaiting trial for participation in the Phoenix Park murders, have volunteered evidence connecting the brothers of Carey with the murder of the foreman of the establishment where James Carey succeeded the murdered man in that capacity.

Egan Implicated.

LONDON, March 15.—It is stated on good authority that James Mullett, one of the conspiracy prisoners, has given information implicating Patrick Egan and several others in the Dublin crimes. The information is said to be sufficient to justify the arrest of Egan when he returns.

FEAR NOT.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

—United States Secretary Folger is ill and confined to bed.

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INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, Lord Fitzmaurice said that no steps had been taken by the Government to recover from the United States the excess of the Alabama claims.

Mr. Coleridge Kennard will move in the House of Commons to-morrow that in view of the complete satisfaction of all demands of American citizens upon the Geneva award, this House is of opinion the balance should be restored to Great Britain.

The Longfellow Memorial.

All the preliminaries for placing the bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey are arranged. The bust will occupy a central and conspicuous place in the Poet's Corner.

FRANCE.

"Le Citoyen" to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, March 15.—The Government will prosecute the anarchist organ *Citoyen*.

"L'Intransigeant" under Police Protection.

Fifteen Anarchists visited the office of the *Intransigeant*, and attempted to compel Henri Rochefort, the editor, to insert a note in the paper denouncing its report of the riot on Friday as slanderous. The police have since protected the premises, although Rochefort declined their services.

Explosives Found.

Explosives have been found in the house of one Pouget, who has been arrested. It is expected information touching the doing of Anarchists more vital than any Louise Michel could furnish will be obtained from him.

Foreign Anarchists to be Expelled.

The Government has resolved to expel upon the completion of their sentences all foreigners convicted of implication in the riots here. They are mostly Germans.

Lycee Students Expelled.

Further disturbances having occurred among the students of the Lycee, Louis Legrande and 40 scholars were expelled.

M. Savary Charged with Malversation.

A motion was announced in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the prosecution of M. Savary, a member of the Chamber, and a director of the Rhone et Loire Bank, for malversation in connection with the affairs of the Bank. M. Savary prevented the debate by resigning his seat.

Anarchists Sentenced.

Four anarchists, including two members of the press have been sentenced, to two years imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs for delivering seditious speeches.

Socialist Meeting to be Stopped.

Regarding the proposed Socialist meeting on the Champs de Mars on Sunday the Cabinet has decided that if the crowds refuse to disperse three legal warnings will be given. If these are not heeded, the rioters will be arrested.

GERMANY.

Gortschakoff's Funeral.

BADEN BADEN, March 15.—The funeral of Prince Gortschakoff took place here yesterday. The physician who attended Prince Gortschakoff states there were enough grounds for suspecting the Prince was poisoned. The evidence of the Prince's mistress and valet confirms the suspicion. In his will, made on his death bed, the Prince requests the authorities to suppress an enquiry as to whether he had been poisoned.

Resignation Refused.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Emperor has declined to accept the resignation of Von Stosch, as Chief of the Ministry of Marine.

RUSSIA.

International Detective Force.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Russian Government has proposed to the other powers that an international detective force be organized to cope with Anarchists, Nihilists, Fenians and Socialists. France, Switzerland and Austria have acquiesced in the proposal.

Makoff's Defalcation.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The defalcations of Makoff, President of the society for regulating the social condition of the Jews, who succeeded, amounts to eleven million roubles.

ITALY.

Bishops Appointed.

ROME, March 15.—At a consistory to-day the Pope appointed several Bishops, including the Bishops of Halifax, Charleston and Grand Rapids.

Serrano to Resign.

MADRID, March 15.—The Dynastic Left has appointed a Committee to manage the party, Serrano desiring to resign the leadership.

SPAIN.

ROUMANIA.

The Danubian Conference.

BUCHAREST, March 15.—The Roumanian Government definitely refuses to recognize the treaty relating to the navigation of the Danube, concluded at the Danubian Conference.

HOLLAND.

A New Loan.

THE HAGUE, March 15.—The Chamber has authorized the Government to negotiate a loan of sixty million of florins.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers and England.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Gort, Conservative, moved that, in view of the complexity of the Boers in the cruel attacks on native chiefs, energetic steps be taken forthwith to secure a strict observance of the convention of 1881.

England. They would not fail to recognize the chief's claim on the Government, but the Convention imposed no obligation on England, although it conferred the right to remonstrate, when affairs demanded a remonstrance. If England sent a force to the Transvaal to prevent marauding the force must remain there. If such a policy was pursued it would lead to war. He believed that the Boers were amenable to English public opinion. The debate was adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford vs. Cambridge.

LONDON, March 15.—The Cambridge crew launched their boat this morning for a trial row. The crew made several spins in splendid style.

The great inter-university boat race was rowed this afternoon over the usual course from the Thames, between Putney and Mortlake. The boat started at 5.41. Cambridge had the Middlessex side, and Oxford the Surrey side. Oxford led by a length at Dukes Head, a short distance from the starting point. At Hammer-smith bridge Oxford shot three lengths ahead. From this point the race was practically won, Oxford leading well until the close. Oxford rowed in fine style, undeterred by the superior strength of Cambridge.

The race was delayed on account of the weather, which, up to half-past five o'clock, contained misty, gloomy and very cold. The water was smooth but sluggish when the race began. Great crowds lined both shores of the Thames. Betting at the start was 6 to 1 on Cambridge. The Oxford, of the two, had a rather better style of rowing, a long reach, good swing and plenty of vim; moreover, they were very fortunate in having for their stroke Mr. West, to whom one is considered superior. The Cantab had the advantage of strength and weight, but their style falls far short of the dark blues. Their stroke, Mr. Meyrick, is a better one than has generally fallen to the lot of the light blues in contests of late years. The prevailing opinion was, however, that the two crews were pretty evenly matched. The rough water and inclement weather that marked the first days of their practice did not give either of the crews much chance of improving their technique. Of late the war has been smoother, and the rival "varsities" have shown some creditable execution.

A later despatch says that the Cambridge and Oxford boat race took place on the Thames course this afternoon. The start was made at 5 o'clock, the Oxford getting the best of it. They pulled a regular stroke of nearly forty to the minute and were almost clear of the Cambridge boat at Craven Steps, about six furlongs from the start. The Cambridge boat, however, did not lose its nerve, and at the end of the first mile they made in 4.14, were two lengths ahead and rowing well together. Here darkness thickened and snow began to fall. The Cambridge crew were splashing considerably by the time the soap works were reached. At Hammer-smith Bridge, one and three-quarter miles from Putney, they were nine seconds behind Oxford. At Clitheroes Eyot, three-quarters of a mile distant, they were four lengths astern, but were going better. A violent hail storm came on when they were at this point. The Cambridge men quickened the speed, but when in Corney Reach it was evident it was all over with them. Oxford came in easy winners through slightly falling rain. The length of the course was four miles and two furlongs. The result was greater excitement than any previous race, in consequence of the heavy betting on the Cambridge crew, who, at the start, were favorites at seven to two, and a defeat with such odds laid in their favor is an event unprecedented in college sporting circles.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CURLING.

BRAMPTON, Ont., March 15.—The Brampton Curling Club defeated the Moss Parks of Toronto here to-day by 26 shots.

TROTTLING.

PRESCOTT, Ont., March 15.—The first day of the Prescott trotting races was to-day. The local horses, No. 1—purse \$20, was won by Williams' gray horse of Brockville, 2nd, McDougall's bay horse of Prescott, 3rd, McLeans' colt Augusta.

Race No. 2—Purse \$40, won by Prince Arthur of Prescott, Little Trump 2nd, Higgery Jack 3rd.

FENLON FALLS, Ont., March 15.—The race at this place came off yesterday and to-day. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. On the first day the green race was won by J. Simpson's Lapidist Chief. The named race by J. Simpson's Lapidist Chief. On the second day the country trot and open race also won by J. Simpson's Lapidist Chief.

SKATING.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 15.—The skating match between Burns, of Port Stanley, and Ferguson, of this city, took place at the rink last night, resulting in a victory for Burns by one lap.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 15.

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., 36°; 1 p.m., 24°; 6 p.m., 22°; max., 26°; min., 22°; mean, 24°; By Standard Barometer—8 a.m., 29.36°; 1 p.m., 29.52°; 6 p.m., 29.60°.

Meteorological Office.

TORONTO, Ont., March 16, 1 p.m.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours: Lakes—North-West to south-west winds; fine milder weather; mild to-morrow.

St. Lawrence, Upper—Moderate to fresh north-west to west winds; fine weather; higher temperature, continue milder to-morrow.

Lower—North-west to west winds; fine weather; not much change in temperature. Gulf—Fresh to strong north-west to west winds; fine weather; lower temperature. Maritime—Fresh west to north-west winds; fine weather; lower temperature.

A. A. Wiman, assistant U.S. Treasurer has been appointed Treasurer vice Gilliland.

Sir Robert J. Phillimore has resigned the Judgeship of the English Admiralty Court.

At Hartford, Ct. yesterday a house was burned and two ladies named Judson perished in the flames.

Augustus Bourne of Bristol has been nominated as the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Rhode Island.

An analysis of the stomachs of the patients poisoned at the Staunton, Va., insane asylum shows that the drug used was acetate. This is said deepens the mystery, said that the Government were bound to act in accordance with the interests of

NEW WORLD NEWS.

Worcester, Mass., Canadians Defend Themselves.

A NEW YORK DUEL AVERTED.

French Canadians Protest.

THE UNIVERSITY