Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIX. QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885. No. 14,089

AFTERNOON

DESPATCHES.

Proposed Legislation Regarding Press Despatches.

OVATION TO MICHAEL DAVITT.

ADMIRAL HORNBY'S FLEET IN BANTRY BAY.

Appalling Catastrophe in a French Court House.

24 PERSONS KILLED AND 163 WOUNDED.

RUSSIA AND THE ABYSSINIAN KING.

Arrest of Anarchist Leaders at Kief.

THE AMEER'S DEATH REAFFIRMED BY RUSSIAN JOURNALS.

Why Two Women Attempted Suicide—The Preller Murder Case—Railway Notes—Father and Son Killed, etc., etc.

CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 11—The Indian Government, to protect legitimately conducted newspapers in their enterprise and to afford the public a guarantee of the authenticity of press despatches, propose introducing in the Legislative Council a bill copyrighting newspaper telegrams in favor of those publishers who procure and own despatches. The bill will aim to protect property in press despatches by securing their exclusive use within a reasonable time to the papers whose property the telegrams are and by the punishment of cribbing or faking.

A Madrid correspondent says the cholera scare there is exaggerated and that the disease is only a mild sporatic form. The Spanish Government has prohibited cholera inoculation in districts where the disease has not appeared.

DUBLIN, June 11—Michael Davitt received an ovation last night on the occasion of the expiration of his ticket-of-leave. It is reported Davitt will contest the County of Mayo at the approaching election. John O'Connor Power now represents the county.

Admiral Hornby, with a squadron of 15 vessels, has arrived at Bantry Bay. After the evolutions take place there the cruise will be continued.

PARIS, June 11—At Thiers, in the Department of Puy-de-Dome, a murder trial has been in progress for some days. The circumstances of the murder and the exciting incidents of the trial have engrossed the attention of the people, and yesterday, the last day of the trial, the Court was crowded with men and women. When the people were leaving, immediately after the adjournment of the Court, they were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street. The lofty staircase fell and the scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of masonry crashed down upon the struggling people, grinding through their flesh and bones and maiming and mutilating them horribly. The fall of the staircase and the shrieks of the people lying helpless in the ruins caused a panic in the Court room and there was a rush for the wrecked exit. Those who were in front were unable to withstand the pressure from behind and were hurled down upon the crushed men and women below, whom the people in the street were already striving to rescue. When at length the panic had exhausted itself and the immense stone steps of the staircase had been removed twenty persons were taken from the ruins, dead. The injured numbered not less than 60; many of these will die of their injuries.

A later despatch from Thiers says in addition to the 20 persons killed fully 100 were injured. Many of the injured are women and their wounds are serious. When the massive stone staircase fell the scene was fearful to witness. The immense stone steps above with the people upon them were precipitated upon the dead and dying below, adding to the horror of the awful spectacle.

A still later despatch from Thiers makes the Court House calamity far more disastrous than the first despatches indicated. The dead already number 24; the total number of injured is placed at 163. Fourteen are very seriously injured and some of them will die. The officials are denounced for their lack of foresight in allowing the people to block the stairs, which they might have known could not bear so excessive a strain.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11—Russia has ordered 22,000 11-inch shells.

Russia is about to send an Embassy bearing presents to King John of Abyssinia, in return for the action of the King in sending to Russia the Embassy which is now *en route*. Russia's course is intended to counteract the designs of Italy.

The *Novosto* re-affirms the statement that the Ameer is dead. It says rumors are being received continually from the Caucasus and the Afghan frontier of the assassination of the Ameer. The *Novosto* states that the people of Afghanistan are in a state of great excitement. It is rumored Ayoub Khan will take the place of the Ameer through the influence of Russia.

The Anarchist leaders Morevitch and Kavalenka have been arrested at Kieff. Solomon Ovitch, a Jew, has been arrested for seditious practices at Kharkoff.

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The police have received a letter from the brother of Arthur Preller, who was murdered at the Southern Hotel, exclosing a letter from a friend, which throws new light upon the identity of Maxwell. The writer is Walter Carrington, of Stockport, Lancashire, and he says Maxwell's real name is S. M. Brooks. He was attached to a firm of solicitors in Stockport, and 12 months ago established a law practice at Hyde, where his father is a school-master. He forged his father's name to a check and left for Amoy.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Grand Trunk has ordered an advance in freight rates east next Friday, to the basis of 15 cents on grain and provisions to Boston, and 13 cents to New York. It is not believed the other roads will co-operate with the Grand Trunk.

MILWAUKEE, June 11—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways shows the net earnings to be $9,000,000.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 11—S. H. and Dean Denman, father and son, were killed by the bursting of the boiler in their steamboat last night.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11—Sophia Bonnekamp and Martha Ziegler jumped off a ferry boat last night with the intention of committing suicide; they were rescued and locked up. Sophia said her husband had deserted her, and Martha said she had resolved to kill herself because her husband would not allow her to keep Sophia's child.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, June 11—The statement of the Merchants' Bank to be presented to shareholders at the meeting next week shows the net profits of the year, after payment of interest and charges and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, to be $523,799.04, which added to the balance from last year of $9,501.36 makes a total of $533,300.40. This has been disposed of as follows:—Dividends 7 per cent, $400,733.69; added to rest, $125,000; carried forward to profit and loss account next year, $7,566.71.

A meeting of members of the Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, shipping interest and merchants generally was held at noon to-day, to receive the report of the deputation who visited Ottawa to interview the Government with regard to the reduction of canal tolls. His Worship Mayor Beaugrand occupied the chair and the President of the Corn Exchange, Mr. Jno. Magor, presented the report of the deputation. He said he felt that the matter would be favorably considered and that if the Government did not take off the whole tolls they would at least reduce them by one-half. Several speeches were made, in the course of which it was stated by one gentleman that the actual port charges, wharfage charges and pilotage dues on a 2,160 ton steamship and her cargo, in and out of the port of Montreal, was $1,218, as compared with the charges of New York of $410, or a difference of $807 in favor of the port of New York.

A boy named Randolph Ryan, aged two years and nine months, has just died of glanders.

A laborer named Kidat was prostrated by sunstroke while working on a building yesterday.

Messrs. Desola Bros. and Archer, tobacco manufacturers, who assigned some time ago and whose liabilities are $90,000, have offered their creditors 20 cents on the dollar.

Dr. E. A. Potvin has been appointed Professor of Botany in Victoria Medical College, and Dr. A. Prieur, Assistant-Demonstrator of Anatomy.

OTTAWA, June 11—Col. Robbins, ex-Consul of the United States here, leaves for his home in Michigan to-morrow.

Dr. Bergin, M.P., has been elected President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; his election was unanimous.

A delegation, composed of Aldermen Stevenson, Grenier and Laurent, and Mr. McGibbon, of Montreal, had an interview with Sir John Macdonald to-day in regard to the Montreal Drill Shed and the proposal to convert the Logan Farm into a public park.

TORONTO, June 11—Hanlan arrived here at 8.35 this a.m. As he was not expected till 10.30 there were few people at the station to meet him. He looks well and speaks in glowing terms of his treatment in the Antipodes. Hundreds have been crossing over the Bay to the Island to-day to see him and there is a large crowd there welcoming him back,

The Toronto conference of the Methodist Church opened this morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Wm. Briggs, book steward, was elected President on the first vote.

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

Waiting on the Queen's Pleasure.

THE LIBERAL MINISTERS SUSPECTED OF HAVING COURTED DEFEAT.

CAUSES ASSIGNED BY GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

Mr. Gladstone to Confer with Her Majesty To-morrow.

INDICATIONS POINT TO GLADSTONE'S RETURN TO OFFICE.

A RECONSTRUCTED ANTI-COERCION CABINET.

The Queen Seeks the Advice of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 11—The *Standard* says:—It is understood the Queen has requested Mr. Gladstone to transmit to her his views in full on the political crisis, in order that arrangements may be made to avert an immediate change in the ministry. It is not expected that the Queen will accept the resignation of the ministers, or that a final decision will be reached concerning the question of changing the Government until Her Majesty's return to Windsor Castle. The Conservatives can do nothing until the Queen's wishes be made known, and meantime it is doubtful if the Liberal Cabinet can hold together, so great are the differences at present existing between its members. There rests a suspicion, which daily deepens, that the Gladstone ministry courted their defeat for the purpose of concealing behind its excitement their own dissensions. Statements made since the defeat by some of the Liberals who absented themselves from the vote on the fatal division show that the Government might have saved themselves if they had cared seriously to do so.

Every hour brings a fresh rumor concerning the ministerial question. The latest is that the Marquis of Hartington will be asked by the Queen to re-construct the Liberal Ministry, Mr. Gladstone to retire.

BERLIN, June 11—German diplomats allege that one of the causes (and the greatest) of the resignation of Gladstone was the failure of the secret mission of the Earl of Rosebery to Berlin. These diplomats assert the object of the mission was to secure a reconciliation between Gladstone and Bismarck. Another cause is said to have been the failure of Chamberlain's secret mission to Paris. Chamberlain's trip was announced to be simply for pleasure and recreation, but it is now declared Chamberlain was sent to the French capital by Gladstone for the purpose of obtaining from Defreycinet an Anglo-French alliance on Egyptian affairs. This was to be based on unequal shares in the control of the country, English control to be paramount. It is declared that the failure of both these missions greatly discouraged Gladstone, who losing heart at the discovery of what he believed was the deep hostility against England entertained by her immediate continental neighbors, suddenly awoke to the keen sense of the failure of his foreign policy and concluded to abandon political life.

LONDON, June 11—The Queen has made an appointment to confer with Mr. Gladstone on the crisis at Balmoral Castle on Saturday. The Queen will return to Windsor on the 20th.

Lord Hartington has remained in London in obedience to a telegram from the Queen.

Mr. Sexton, Home Ruler, regards Lord Randolph Churchill as the man for Irish Secretary. Churchill, he says, has often shown a friendly feeling towards Ireland and a capacity to take a tolerably fair view of Irish public queseions. His success or failure would depend upon whether, like previous Irish Secretaries, he would be content to be simply the mouth-piece of the Irish officials.

8 p. m.—The latest reports from authentic sources indicate the eventual return of Mr. Gladstone to office at the head of a reconstructed anti-coercion Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone still wishes to abandon political life, and if he continues at the head of British political affairs it will be at the urgent solicitation of the Queen. A large number of official telegrams have passed to-day between London and Balmoral.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, the senior Liberal whip, says he sent urgent summons and did more than usual to bring in the Government's supporters on Monday, and that the defeat must be attributed to the apathy of members,

A courier arrived this afternoon with the Queen's reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is understood the reply contained an imperative summons for Mr. Gladstone's attendance at Balmoral and the Premier left for Scotland immediately.

The Queen is in telegraphic consultation with the Prince of Wales and several members of the Privy Council. This is the first time she has sought the advice of the Prince on a state crisis. It is reported he advised the Queen to follow constitutional practice and call the Marquis of Salisbury to form a new Cabinet.

The latest report is that the Queen has summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral and that the Marquis left London to-night. If a Tory Cabinet is formed, Gladstone's immediate retirement from public life is certain, and the Marquis of Hartington will be left to lead the Opposition. Lord Salisbury at an informal meeting with a number of Conservative members said he would refuse office unless assured by the Liberal leaders that the Opposition factions would not hamper the administration. Without some such understanding it would be impossible for the Conservatives to undertake the Government. The possibility of such an understanding is being discussed. Hartington and other moderates would accede, while Chamberlain and Dilke would refuse.

Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham *Post*, to-day describes the Radical policy in the event of a Tory Ministry being formed. They must, the *Post* says, be watched, checked, forbidden to legislate and compelled to explain and justify every step, and be prevented from using for their own purposes a position to which they have no real claim.

LONDON, June 13—The *Standard* believes Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote are willing to form a ministry, provided they receive the assurance that both sides of the House will support a bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. Without such a bill they hesitate to be responsible for the Government of Ireland during the winter.

It is now considered improbable that Gladstone will go to Balmoral. He is preparing to vacate his official residence and will probably go to Hawarden to recuperate during the remainder of the session, attending Parliament only on the occasion of important debates. Earl Granville in the House of Lords and Gladstone in the Commons will make brief statements and move a further adjournment.

THE LATE MINISTRY AND ITS PREDECESSOR

GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY.

Office.
First Lord of the Treasury—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. Earl of Selborne.
Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal—Right Hon. Lord Carlingford.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers.
Sec. of State, Home Dept—Right Hon. Sir Wm. V. Harcourt.
Sec. of State, Foreign Dept—Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Sec. of State, Colonial Dept—Right Hon. Earl of Derby.
Sec. of State, War Dept—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington.
Sec. of State, Indian Dept—Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Right Hon. Earl Spencer.
Postmaster-General—Geo. John Shaw-Lefevre.

BEACONSFIELD'S MINISTRY.

Office.
First Lord of the Treasury—Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. Earl Cairns.
Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal—Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Right Hon. Duke of Northumberland.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote.
Sec. of State, Home Dept—Right Hon. Sir R Assheton Cross.
Sec. of State, Foreign Dept—Marquis of Salisbury.
Sec. of State, Colonial Dept—Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Sec. of State, War Dept—Col. Frederick A. Stanley.
Sec. of State, Indian Dept—Viscount Cranbrook.
First Lord of the Admiralty—William Henry Smith.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Duke of Marlborough.
Postmaster-General—Lord John Manners.

LIST OF FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY FROM THE TIME OF THE HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION.

	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 30, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 6, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1805
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield)	February 21, 1874
William Ewart Gladstone	April 28, 1880

DURATION OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTS FROM THE TIME OF THE UNION.

Reign.	Parl.	When Met.	When dissol.
Geo. III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 April, 1807
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb 1820
Geo. IV.	7th	23 April, 1820	2 June, 1826
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July, 1830
Wm. IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 April, 1831
"	10th	14 June, 1831	3 Dec. 1832
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July, 1837
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June, 1841
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July, 1847
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July, 1852
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857
"	17th	30 April, 1857	23 April, 1859
"	18 h	31 May 1859	6 July, 1868
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July, 1868
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	26 Jan. 1874
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	24 May, 1880
"	22nd	29 April, 1880	.....

WHAT MR. WEST SAYS.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH MINISTER—HE THINKS THE LIBERALS WILL REMAIN.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The *Post* to-morrow will publish the following interview with Minister West regarding the defeat of Mr. Gladstone:—

"I do not think it would be possible for the Conservatives to take the reins of Government now," said the Hon. Sackville West, the British Minister, to a reporter. "You see, with us the party in power must have a majority in Parliament. At present the Liberals have the majority, and therefore the Conservatives in taking control would have to rely upon some of their opponents to support them in order to obtain the necessary majority. Of course no party would go in on these terms, or if it did, it would just assume control and then would dissolve the Parliament and take its chances on the general elections. This, however, I do not think could be done at this stage of the session, because public business has not yet been reached. For these reasons I expect the Liberals will carry on the Government to the end of the session, so as to finish up the business, and then dissolve."

"Do you think the change of Government will affect the Russian imbroglio at all?"

"I do not see how it will; for no Government can come in and undo all at once what its predecessor has done."

MIDNIGHT

DESPATCHES.

Continued Earthquake Shocks in Cashmere.

GREAT DESTRUCTION AND APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

A RUSSIAN TOWN ALMOST DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Spread of the Cholera in Spain.

A BLOODY FEUD IN KENTUCKY.

The Plymouth Plague—Killed by the Apaches—Gen. Grant's Relics—Quarantined Steamers—Serious Disasters, etc., etc.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN PANAMA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 11—The British Resident of Cashmere reports that earthquake shocks of great severity continue. The towns of Baramulla and Sophus have been utterly ruined and 400 persons killed. There has also been great loss of life in the adjacent villages. Many cattle and sheep have been killed.

FRANCE

PARIS, June 11—General Baron de Chabeaud La Tour, member of the Senate, is dead, aged 81.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 11—The cholera in Spain is spreading and the increase in the number of cases has caused great alarm. In Valencia forty-five new cases are reported since yesterday. Castile announces 18 deaths. In Murcia there are 60 cases resembling cholera.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 11—The Bundesrath has refused to entertain petitions urging the adoption of bi-metallic currency.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11—Three-quarters of the town of Gradho, including the Government offices and a number of churches, have been burned. The loss amounts to several million roubles.

UNITED STATES.

WILKESBARRE, June 11—There are 16 cases of fever at Sugar Notch; two deaths have occurred since the last report. The epidemic has broken out at Warrior Run, near Nanticooke; eight cases of fever are reported there. Plymouth's situation is improving, and the epidemic is disappearing from there rapidly. New cases are rare and no deaths have occurred since last Friday.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 11—The Apaches killed four soldiers belonging to Capt. Lawden's command on Tuesday, in Ghuadelope Canon. A Mexican was killed last night by another band at Bisbee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., June 11—The Senate to-day passed a bill to discontinue contract labor in the State penitentiaries. The entire government and control of penitentiaries will be vested in the penitentiary commissioners. The work of convicts will be confined to the labor required by the State.

NEW YORK, June 11—Gen. Grant's relics were turned over to-day to Col. Batchelder, representing the War Department at Washington.

NEW YORK, June 11—The steamers "Weser" and "Polynesia" have been lying in quarantine for eight days. Small-pox has taken a stubborn hold among the people on board. Forty cases have appeared since the contagion was brought into the port by the passengers.

NEW RIVER, Tenn., June 11—A tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern road caved in on a construction train and six men were killed and twenty injured. The lines are down and no names or details can be learned.

BERNSTADT, Ky., June 11—This afternoon three brothers, George, William and James Thompson, and Wilkerson and Rufus Lawson, cousins, met to settle some difficulty, over some gossip among their families. James Thompson and Wilkerson and Lawson began shooting at each other. The others joined in with pistols and guns. Wilkerson Lawson was instantly killed, and Rufus Lawson and a bystander named Paynter seriously wounded.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11—There is only $4,000 in the National Treasury and the President is endeavoring to devise means to meet current expenses.

ZACATICUS, Mex., June 11—Five hundred cases of giant powder exploded to-day in the famous Santa Fibuscis silver mine, the reopening of which had been nearly completed. Ten persons were killed outright and as many more wounded. The mine and everything near it was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion is unascertainable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, June 11—Martial law has been declared in the State of Panama. The city is quiet.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 11—At to-day's meeting of the Board of Trade, the extraordinary large number of sixty-one names were balloted for and elected members. This rush is in anticipation of a resolution pending to increase the entrance fee to $200.

After the election of Rev. W. Briggs as President of the Toronto Conference, Methodist Church, Rev. J. G. German was elected Secretary. The following resolution was passed, on motion of Dr. Dewart, seconded by Warring Kennedy:—"That this Conference desires to take the earliest opportunity of expressing its profound regret and dissatisfaction at the reprehensible action of the Senate of Canada in amending the Canada Temperance Act in a way that would destroy its value as a prohibitory measure and render the successful efforts for its adoption in a large number of places fruitless and unavailing; and, while we fully appreciate the fidelity of these members of the Senate who have opposed this unjust amendment, we hereby declare our strong and earnest conviction that if the House of Commons should so far forget its duty to the country as to sanction this unpatriotic and treacherous mutilation of the Scott Act, it would by so doing break faith with the people, greatly injure the cause of public order and morality and show itself to be unworthy of the confidence of all who have at heart the social and moral progress of our country."

The game of tennis may perhaps claim Italy as its mother country, but for the last two centuries or more almost all the best players have come from France or England, and between them, as a rule, the contests for the championship, as far as there have been any, have been played since the earlier years of this century,

The Boston *Post* man was never puzzled to know why there are so many bones in a shad, but would be overjoyed to find out how the meat crowds itself in between the bones.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.

10.30 A.M.—Mixed Train will leave Point Levi for Richmond and points East and West, arriving in Montreal at 8.45 P.M., in time to connect with Night Express going West.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express for Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham Lewisto Portland, Montreal, and points East West, South-West and North-West

GOING EAST.

Leaving Montreal	10.15 P.M
Arriving at Point Levi	7.00 A.M
Mixed leaves Montreal	8.00 A.M.
" arriving at Point Levi	6.15 P.M.
" leaves Richmond	9.00 A.M.
" arrives at Point Levi	3.30 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON
General Manager.

Montreal, March 28, 1885.
March 30, 1885.

Intercolonial Railway.

1885.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—1885.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1885, the Trains of this Railway will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE LEVIS.

For Halifax and St. John	8.15 A.M.
For Riviere du Loup	1.45 P.M.
For Riviere du Loup	5.20 P.M.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT LEVIS.

From Riviere du Loup	5.18 A.M.
From Riviere du Loup	1.35 P.M.
From Halifax and St. John	7.25 P.M.

The Pullman Car leaving Levis on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to St. John.

☞ All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

Tickets may be obtained, and also information about the route, and about Freight and Passenger Rates from

T. LAVERDIERE,
49 Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 26th, 1885.
May 30, 1885.

Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, 20TH instant, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) to and from Palais Station, Quebec, as follows:—

Going North.

6.35 A.M. MIXED leaves Quebec for Lake Simon, arriving at St. Raymond at 10, and at Lake Simon at 10.45 a.m.

5.30 P.M. MAIL leaves Quebec for St. Raymond, arriving there at 7.15 p.m

Going South.

7.10 A.M. MAIL leaves St. Raymond for Quebec, arriving there at 8.55 a.m.

1.15 P.M. MIXED leaves Lake Simon at 1.15 and St Raymond at 2.30 p.m. for Quebec, arriving there at 6.00 p.m.

Mail Train going North runs through to Lake Simon on Tuesdays and Saturdays, arriving there at 7.45 P.M. Returning, leaves Lake Simon at 8.15 P.M., arriving at St. Raymond at 8.45 same days

☞ *Trains run by Eastern Standard Time.*

Mail Train connects at St. Ambroise with Stages for Indian Lorette, at Valcartier Station with Stages for Valcartier Village, and at St. Gabriel with the new road for the River aux Pins settlements.

Single Fare return first-class Tickets on Saturdays good till following Tuesday.

J. G. SCOTT,
Sec. & Manager,
Commercial Chambers.

May 19, 1885.

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE NEW LINE,

MONTREAL and TORONTO

via OTTAWA,

Opened Monday, August 11th,

TIME TABLE.	Local Express	Thro' Express	Local Express	Thro' Express
Leave Montreal	7.00 am	8.40 am	6.00 pm	7.30 pm
Arrive Ottawa	11.35 "	12.05 pm	10.15 "	11.00 "
" Toronto	.....	9.55 "	.....	8.30 am
Leave Toronto	.....	8.25 am	.....	7.55 pm
" Ottawa	8.20 am	6.12 pm	4.30 pm	5.25 am
Arrive Montreal	12.30 pm	9.42 "	8.40 "	8.50 "

Elegant Parlor Cars on day trains. Luxurious Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Close connections at OTTAWA with trains to and from

SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNPRIOR,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Connections at Toronto for all points WEST, SOUTH and NORTH WEST.

For full information regarding Time Table of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, &c., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office

4 Du FORT STREET
Opposite Post Office, Quebec.

Novembe 29, 1884 jly27, 82-Lm

FOR THE NORTH SHORE

THE S.S. "OTTER, (CAPT. G. M. MAY,) carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will leave Rimouski, weather permitti on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10th Jun for Esquimaux Point, calling at Bersimi Way Places, going and coming. Leaves on TUESDAY, 9th June, at 9 o clock A.M Stops at Murray Bay each way.

A. FRASER CO.

May 27, 1885. my11

CAUTION

ACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

SIMAR

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

December 13, 1884 ffm,w&fri-Lm

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1884, Trains will run as follows:

	Mail	Mxd	Frgt.
Leave Sherbrooke for Beauce Jct., Levis and Quebec	A.M. 8.15	.....	A.M. 7.15
Arrive Beauce Jct	1.10	.....	P.M. 4.30
Arrive Levis	3.45	.....	.....
" Quebec Ferry	4.00	.....	.....
Leave Quebec for Beauce Jct., Sherbrooke, and New England points, Ferry	A.M. 10.30	.....	.....
Leave Levis	11 00	.....	.....
	P.M.		
Arrive Beauce Jct	1.10	.....	.....
			A.M.
Leave Beauce Jct	1.25	.....	6.50
			P.M.
Arrive Sherbrooke	6.15	.....	3.00
		P.M.	
Leave Levis for St. Joseph	.....	3:00	.....
Arrive St. Joseph	.....	7.10	.....
		A.M.	
Leave St. Joseph for Levis	.....	6.00	.....
Arrive Levis	.....	10.00	.....

☞ *Trains run on 'Eastern Standard" time*

Fifteen minutes allowed for refreshments at Beauce Junction.

Sure CONNECTIONS made at Sherbrooke with Passumpsic and Grand Trunk Railways for Newport, Boston, Portland, New York and al New England Points. At Hariska Junction with Intercolonial Railway for River du Loup, Rimouski, Halifax, St. John, and all points in the Maritime Provinces; at Quebec with North Shore Railway for Three Rivers and points above Quebec, and with Quebec and Lake St. John Railway for al points north of Quebec

J. R. WOODWARD,
General Manager.

Sherbrooke Oct. 30th, 1884.
October 31, 1884.

THE

Quebec Steamship Company.

THE S.S. "MIRAMICHI," CAPTAIN A. Baquet, is intended to sail for Pictou, on TUESDAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M., calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Summerside and Charlottetown.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARTHUR AHERN,
Secretary,
Atkinson's Wharf.

June 3, 1885.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS FERRY

STEAMER "ORLEANS,"

CAPTAIN BOLDUC,

ON AND AFTER THE 14TH MAY, until further notice, weather and circumstances permitting:

WILL LEAVE

Island.	Quebec,
5.15 A.M.	6.15 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
10 00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
1.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.
SUNDAYS:	
Island.	Quebec.
11.30 A.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.45 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M.	

☞ Calling at St. Joseph up and down.

Every holiday the Steamer will make a trip from the Island to Quebec at 8 o'clock A.M.

May 16, 1885. apl30

St. Romuald and Sillery Ferry.

Steamer "LEVIS,"

CAPT. DESROCHER,

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 18TH May, will leave (weather and circumstances permitting) as follows:—

Leave Quebec.	Leave St. Romuald.
6.00 A.M.	5.15 A.M.
9.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
6.15 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
SUNDAYS:	
Quebec.	St. Romuald.
1.30 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	

May 16, 1885. my9

THE St. Lawrence Steam Navigation COMPANY.

The Steamer "St. Lawrence,"

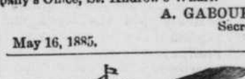
CAPT. BARRAS,

COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 19th instant, will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., for Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay and will stop at Baie St. Paul, Ile aux Coudres Les Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Tadousac, and L'Anse St. Jean, both going and returning.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

May 16, 1885.



FOR SALE,

THE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOATS

Ranger, length 153 ft., Cylinder 38 in. x 10 ft.
Powerful, " 138 " " 40 in. x 10 ft.
Helen, " 120 " " 30 in. x 6 ft.
Hero, " 140 " " 40 in. x 10 ft.
St. Andrew, " 139 " " 45 in. x 8 ft.
Eclipse, " 136 " " 34 in. x 10 ft.
St. Charles, " 110 " " 30 in. x 8 ft.
Scotchman, " 105 " " 30 in. x 6 ft.
Gatineau, " 118 " (Composite) Cylinder 18 in. x 6 ft., 28 in. x 6 ft.

Screw Tug Shannon, length 74 ft., Cylinder 26 in. x 26 in

Passenger Steamer Bienvenue, length 144 ft. 2 Cylinders 26 in. x 6 ft.

—AND—

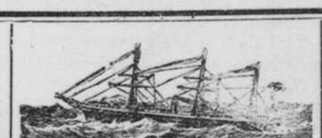
Ten low pressure Engines, with Cylinders of 26 in. to 40 in. diameter.

The whole, or any of the above, will be sold cheap.

For further information apply to the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

June 1, 1885.



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Mails.

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMPOSED of the following Double-engined, Clyde-built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have MADE THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
NUMIDIAN	6100	Building.
PARISIAN	5400	Capt James Wylie.
SARDINIAN	4650	Lt Smith, R N R.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt J Ritchie.
SARMATIAN	3800	Capt J Graham.
CIRCASSIAN	4000	Capt W Richardson
PERUVIAN	3400	Capt H. Wylie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt H R Hughes.
CASPIAN	3200	Lt R Barrett, RN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.
Dog Strayed—Napoleon Rioux.
Fresh Coals, &c—George M Webster & Co.
Lime Juice and Cordial, &c—A Grenier.
Quebec Yacht Club—J Piddington.
Dr J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
The Summer Season—Simons & Foulds.
Gant's Furnishings—D Morgan.
Spring Supplies—Roderick McLeod.
Waterproof Coats!—G R Renfrew & Co.
French China and English Enamelled Wares—Thomas Norris.
New Fancy Goods—Glover, Fry & Co.
For Sale or to Let—John Hearn.
Solid Silver Ware—G Seifert.

THE

'Weekly Chronicle'

Will be ready THIS DAY, (Friday,) at NOON. It will contain all the Latest Intelligence from the North-West; Resignation of the Gladstone Ministry; the Race for the Derby; Terrible Accident at St. John's Church; Column for the Ladies; Our Chess Column; Sporting News; Editorial Matter; Local, Shipping and Telegraphic News. Price, FIVE CENTS. For sale at THIS OFFICE, and at all the News Depots.

June 12, 1885.

LIME JUICE!
LIME JUICE CORDIAL!!
LEMON JUICE!!!

BY THE GALLON AND IN BOTTLE.

CLARET OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS, which I have imported in wood direct, and has been bottled by me, which I now offer retail at wholesale prices.

Sauterne and Chablis and all light Summer Wines.

A. GRENIER,
78, St. John Street.

June 12, 1885. C

DOG STRAYED.

IF THE PARTIES WHO HAVE POSsession of the Dog, answering the description of a FOX TERRIER, that strayed from the Island Boat, wish to keep the same, can do so by applying to

NAPOLEON RIOUX,
Pilot, of St. Petronille.

June 12, 1885. Cp

FRESH COALS.

NOW RECEIVING:

895 TONS BEST SCOTCH STEAM, ex "Eminstra."
623 Tons Best Scotch Steam, ex "Dagmar."
697 " " " " "Margaretha."
631 " " Maryport " " "New Brunswick."
544 " " Grimsby " " "Terpsichord."
432 " " L.S. Newcastle Smith x "Anna"
75 Chal. " Newcastle Coke " "
50,000 Carr's Selected Fire Bricks " "

—ALSO—

Frost. Portland Cement, Plaster, Fire Clay, &c.

GEORGE M. WEBSTER & CO.

June 12, 1885.

QUEBEC YACHT CLUB.

THE SECOND CLUB CRUISE OF THE season will take place on SATURDAY, 13th instant, starting from the Custom House at 7.30 P.M. for a cruise around the Island. Yachts will rendezvous at St. John's Wharf, for orders from the Commodore.

J. PIDDINGTON,
Secretary.

June 12, 1885. A

PRESS BOY WANTED.

WANTED, A SMART BOY COMPEtent to work a "Gordon" Press.

Apply at the
"CHRONICLE" Office.

June 10, 1885.

ASK YOUR GROCER
— FOR —
Imperial French Shoe Blacking.

April 23, 1885. Fm p

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885.

MR. LIGHT'S REPORT.

We have received a copy of Mr. LIGHT'S pamphlet on the Short Line Railway. It is a most pointed and clear statement of the question and shows the special advantages which belong to the Northern or Quebec route. In a bold and vigorous way Mr. LIGHT replies to Mr. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER, and presents a view of the situation which fully bears out the often expressed opinions of the author, who reached his conclusions only by means of personally conducted surveys. When Mr. LIGHT says that he has gone over the ground carefully, the public are bound to accept his word, for he is an engineer of the highest repute, and has identified himself with the building of railways in this country for a period embracing some thirty-five years of time. In the report before us, which is accompanied by an admirable map, Mr. LIGHT advocates the "combination line." This line passes through Moosehead Lake to Mattawamkeag and seems to be based on good and substantial premises. This combination route, Mr. LIGHT points out, was ignored by the Dominion Engineer of Government Railways, and other lines, which were not under consideration at all, were accorded a place in the report. There appear to be some material differences in the tables presented by the two engineers. Mr. SCHREIBER begins his calculations at Montreal, and passes directly east over the St. Lawrence, while Mr. LIGHT takes his calculations round by Lachine, where the C. P. R., proposes to pass the St. Lawrence by a bridge, and to which point a double-track railway from Mile End is nearly completed. From Quebec Gate Barracks station west to Lachine is eleven miles, which distance, says Mr. LIGHT, *must* be retraced east to get opposite to Montreal, and will thus add about 20 miles to all of Mr. SCHREIBER'S southern route figures. The combination line, favoured by the Quebec people, will shorten the Quebec connections by 27 and 25 miles, respectively, to St. John, N. B., and Halifax, thus:—

Montreal to St. John *via* Quebec and Hartland..... 508 miles.
Montreal to St. John *via* Quebec and Chesuncook..... 481 "
Saving by "Combination Line" 27 "
Montreal to Halifax *via* Quebec and Hartland..... 735 miles.
Montreal to Halifax *via* Quebec and Chesuncook..... 710 "
Saving by "Combination Line" 25 "

In all his calculations of distances, east of Passadumkeag and Mattawamkeag, Mr. LIGHT has assumed that the existing lines of travel will be used for the present, as no survey had been made of the line between Mattawamkeag and St. Andrew's. In the map sent out by Mr. SCHREIBER a direct line is traced across the eastern part of Maine, from Mattawamkeag to St. Andrew's. It passes through a difficult country, and our information is to the effect that the route has not even undergone the preliminary of survey. And yet the Dominion Engineer calculates three of his distances on this basis. The country between Moosehead Lake and Mattawamkeag, in all some 65 miles, has been imperfectly surveyed, and, says the author of the report before us, "the line which Mr. SCHREIBER says takes first place, passes over a supplementary summit 950 feet in height, between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, which cannot apparently be avoided. This summit destroys the usefulness of this part of the line as an interprovincial *freight* line railway, virtually lengthening it very materially and having the inevitable effect of turning such traffic as might have passed Portland, down south over the existing Bangor and Piscataquis Railway, into contiguous American sea ports."

This detour *via* Passadumkeag would make the distance to the Maritime Provinces 34 miles longer at the very least, and may be ruled out of the question. Other discrepancies in Mr. SCHREIBER'S report are pointed out. In that document all the northern lines *via* Quebec to St. John and Halifax are described as having grades of 85 feet to the mile, and curves of 10 degrees, making them really equal to 109 feet on the mile. Mr. LIGHT shews that there is one short grade of 85 feet to the mile between Hochelaga and Mile End, common to *all* trains passing from Montreal to Halifax, also, three short curves of 10 degrees round Bedford Basin, some four miles from Halifax, equally common to all lines, but these have no connection whatever with the proposed Chesuncook lines. Grades and curves similar to those described by SCHREIBER are to be found on the New Brunswick Railway between Hartland, (the objective point of last year's survey of the St. Charles line,) and Canterbury, but the combination line strikes Canterbury and not Hartland, and in that way these objectionable grades and curves would be avoided, as well as a saving in mileage of 25 miles would be effected. Had Mr. LIGHT, as he explains in his text, found a dead level between Quebec and Hartland, the usefulness of his survey would still have been destroyed by being connected *there*, with a road having such grades and curves. He repeats the fact that maximum grades of 35 to 40 feet per mile, and minimum curves of 4° degrees can be obtained all the way from Quebec to Moncton on the combination line.

Mr. SCHREIBER alludes in his report to thirty lines of railways, but, points out Mr. LIGHT, of this large number, we have evidence of five through lines only, being surveyed, and these surveys have been imperfect. The report before us disposes quite satisfactorily of the set of "querries" propounded in the SCHREIBER report, Mr. LIGHT'S answers being to the point, clear and full. One query, the following, is manifestly unfair. Mr. SCHREIBER says "It is pretty evident that Mr. LIGHT has been pressed for time, and has not been able to give the matter of this report his personal attention." In a plain, matter of fact way, Mr. LIGHT simply replies, "I have given it, on the contrary, very careful consideration." Perhaps, it was scarcely necessary to say this. Mr. LIGHT'S first statement ought not to have been questioned.

The spirit of the pamphlet will be found in the following paragraphs:—

On page 6 of his report Mr. Schreiber says: "It thus appears that the line via Moosehead Lake and Mattawamkeag is the shortest both to St. Andrew's and St. John," viz:—(Lines Nos. "1" and "2.")

The distance to St. Andrew's and St. John by the said lines is 401 miles—and 451 respectively—when the detour of 20 (twenty) miles by Lachine is added this distance becomes 421 miles and 471 miles.

The distance by the "Combination Line" to the above places is 453 miles, and 481 miles respectively,—making, *it is true*, an increase of 32 miles to St. Andrew's, and 10 miles to St. John by the "Combination Line"—but, this extra mileage becomes as nothing when placed against the extraordinary summits, steep grades, and sharp curves, common to lines "Nos. 1 and 2" of Mr. Schreiber.

On page 6 Mr. Schreiber further says "line (No. 6) to Halifax via Moosehead Lake, Mattawamkeag, Hervey, Fredericton and Salisbury takes the first place."

He states this line (on page 8) to be "720 miles" in length—adding the detour at Lachine it becomes 740 miles; or 30 (thirty) miles longer than the "Combination Line" and has the same serious drawbacks (as lines Nos. "1 and 2") in the shape of high summits, steep grades and sharp curves. These lines Nos. 1, 2 and 6 pass over the same objectionable ground west of Mattawamkeag, while owing to the low summits and easy gradients on the "Combination Line," double the tonnage could be hauled with the same power,—rendering this the most valuable route for the purposes of an inter-provincial freight railway.

TABULATED STATEMENT.

Comparing Mr. Schreiber's Best Lines Nos. "1" "2" and "6" with the "Combination Line."

	Miles.	
Line No. 1.—Montreal to St. Andrew's.....	401	
Add for Lachine detour..	20	
		421
Maximum grades 74 feet per mile, curves 6° degrees.		
Line No. 2.—Montreal to St. John..	451	
Add for Lachine detour..	20	
		471
Maximum grades 80 feet per mile, curves 8° degrees.		
Line No. 6.—Montreal to Halifax..	720	
Add for Lachine detour..	20	
		740
Maximum grades 74 feet per mile, curves 10° degrees.		

"Combination Line."

Montreal to St. Andrew's via Quebec, Chesuncook and Canterbury.....		453
Maximum grades 53 feet per mile, curves 4° degrees.		
Montreal to St. John via Quebec, Chesuncook and Canterbury.....		481
Maximum grades 53 feet per mile, curves 5° degrees.		
Montreal to Halifax via Quebec, Chesuncook and Canterbury.....		710
Maximum grades, Quebec to Moncton, 35 feet per mile, curves 4° degrees.		

Further,—Lines Nos. "1, 2 and 6," pass so near the American seaboard, that they will inevitably throw the bulk of the heavy freight traffic into American ports.

This question of inter-provincial routes is one of vital importance, not only to the city and Province of Quebec, but to the Dominion in general. Fuller examinations of the country should be made, in order to arrive at a wise solution of the matter. *The fact is that the country has not been half surveyed*,—for instance: of lines Nos. "1 and 2," recommended by Mr. Schreiber as the shortest route both to St. Andrew's and St. John;—58 *miles* are unsurveyed, while line "No. 6" to Halifax,—of which he speaks as "taking the first place," has also 113 miles *not* surveyed; thus aggregating on these three lines alone,—174 miles of unsurveyed country. Fuller examinations would, I am confident, result vastly in favor of the "Combination Line;" that is, if Canadian interests are to be specially considered.

We hope our readers will secure copies of this important pamphlet, which sets forth clearly the Quebec view of the question. Mr. LIGHT estimates the cost of the projected road, from Quebec to Allaquash, fully equipped with stations, shops, woodsheds, water service, etc., with the exception of rolling stock, at $24,841 per mile, the line to run via the Riviere du Sud, south of Yule and Churchill Lakes and the Allaquash River, 92 miles.

SENSATIONAL STORIES.

Yesterday our correspondent in the North-West, telegraphed us that the scouts "killed every Indian they caught between Edmonton and Fort Pitt. Some were hanged for a change." We hope that the above is only a sensational paragraph, and of a piece with that harrowing account which the papers published a few weeks ago about the massacre of Mrs. GOWANLOCK and the cutting up of Mrs. DELANEY. When the truth all comes out, it will be shown we think, that the Indians have not proved as barbarous as the reporters have tried to make out. Meanwhile, the public need not believe that our men have turned themselves into cut-throats and murderers, even if the game be Indians. If the scouts are really acting as the correspondents say, they ought to be severely punished. They have no right to shoot men on sight, or hang them without a trial. But we do not credit a word of the story.

BATTERIES "A" AND "B".

We have heard that it is the intention of the military authorities to send "B" Battery here, straight from the North-West, before long, to take the place of "A" Battery. We had thought that the Minister of Militia had abandoned the idea of shifting the Batteries, since the war had broken out. He ought to allow every *corps* now at the front to return to the station from which they departed. The people of Canada want to have the opportunity of welcoming their own "boys," after their splendid conduct in the North-West, and to do that effectively Kingston ought to have her own Battery back, and Quebec ought to have the troops which she sent away in response to the call of duty, just as Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Halifax and the other towns which contributed men to the war, ought to see their own men again. We want "A" Battery to return to the Citadel when the war is over. Our citizens want to let the Battery, the men of the 9th Battalion, and the troopers of the Cavalry School know that they are proud of their soldiers. To change the Batteries will destroy the people's enthusiasm, and make the reception in both cases seem lukewarm. The Minister, we feel sure, will see the necessity of allowing each corps to revisit its old home, when the order is given to return from the front.

NORTH SHORE AGAIN.

(Montreal Herald's Ottawa Letter, June 9)

A caucus of the Government supporters from the Province of Quebec was called for this afternoon to meet Sir John Macdonald and the Quebec Ministers, to settle upon the terms upon the North Shore Railway matter. It has been an open secret for months past that great differences of opinion existed amongst the supporters of the Government in the Province of Quebec on the subject of the way in which this railway should be dealt with.

The one party, composed chiefly of the Montreal district representatives, desire that the proposition of Mr. Hickson for a joint control of the road, the Government taking over the interest the Grand Trunk now have in it and paying them the amount of their stock, $250,000, and improvements claimed, but still retaining the right to use and have joint control in the running and working of the road. This, it is said, gets the support of Mr. Chapleau and the Montreal section of the party, and at the caucus to-day only 13 of these representatives, exclusive of Ministers, attended. The other section of the Quebec supporters, comprising the Quebec and Three Rivers districts, absented themselves from the caucus, and it is rumored that yesterday they had frequent meetings and discussed the matter fully, and it is said that they this morning informed Mr. Caron, as representing the Quebec district, that they would not attend the caucus; that last year they had several caucuses upon this subject, that an understanding was arrived at with the Government, that legislation was had as the result of that agreement and it had resulted in nothing having been done. They said further that the Government already knew their decision—they should have last year's agreement carried out, and tailing that if the Government desired to buy the North Shore it must be done in such a way as would relieve the road from the control of the Grand Trunk; if it were not so Quebec would stand as far off as ever from the advantages of the Pacific Railway outlay. Such is the reported state of affairs, and the caucus had to adjourn without anything having been concluded.

It was expected that the North Shore resolutions would have been submitted last week, and now that the Franchise Bill is practically through committee, other business has been taken up, and these important resolutions are still not forthcoming.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

(Special to the Morning Chronicle.)

OTTAWA, June 11—Sir John A Macdonald, on Monday next, will move for a Committee of the Whole on the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to grant further subsidies hereinafter mentioned towards the construction of the railways hereinafter described, that is to say, for a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at Riviere du Loup or Riviere Ouelle, in the Province of Quebec, to Edmunston, in the Province of New Brunswick, a subsidy not exceeding $2,800 per mile for 75 miles, and $6,000 per mile for eight miles, not exceeding in the whole $258,000, the said subsidy to be in addition to the subsidy authorized to be granted in aid of the construction of the said railway by the Act 45 Vic., Cap. 14, constituting with the subsidy so authorized a subsidy not exceeding in the whole $498,000; the said subsidy to be granted to the said railway upon the terms and conditions specified in the act. Also, for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax, via Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake and Mettawamkeog, a subsidy not exceedingly $80,000 per annum for twenty years, forming in the whole, together with the subsidy authorized by the Act 46 Vic., Cap. 8, a subsidy not exceeding $250,000 per annum, the whole of which shall be paid in aid of the construction of such line for a period of 20 years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work. The said last-mentioned subsidy to be so granted upon the terms and conditions specified in the said last-mentioned act in respect of the subsidy thereby authorized in aid of the said line of Railway.

And whereas it is essential in the interest of Canada generally as well as the Province of Quebec that free access to the port of Quebec be obtained by the Canada Pacific Railway as contemplated by the said last-mentioned act, and such access has not been obtained, and it is necessary to make further provision for the purpose of procuring such access, therefore it is hereby resolved as follows:—The Governor-in-Council may grant a further subsidy to aid in procuring free access as hereinafter decided for the trains and traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. from St. Martin's Junction, near Montreal, or from some other point on the said railway, to be selected by the company, to the harbor of Quebec, in such manner as shall be approved by the Governor-in-Council, to wit:—An additional subsidy not exceeding $340,000, constituting together with the subsidy authorized by the said last-mentioned act to aid in procuring the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec, and the subsidy also thereby authorized to aid in constructing a line connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway at Jacques Cartier Junction with the North Shore Railway, which subsidies shall be applicable to the said first-mentioned purpose, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of $1,500,000; but if the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company fail within the period of two months from the passing of an act based on these resolutions to attain such access to the harbor of Quebec, either by purchasing or obtaining control of the said North Shore Railway, or by making with the owners of the said railway such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, as will enable the said Company to attain such access thereto and allow the trains thereof to pass as freely to and from the said harbor as if the said railway formed part of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, then and thereupon sections 4, 5 and 6 of the said act shall come into force and be acted upon in accordance with their terms. That in so far as any further authority is required to enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carry out the provisions of the said 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the said Act 47 Vic., cap. 8, as hereby modified, the said company be authorized and empowered to do with the authority of the shareholders, evidenced as provided by their charter, all matter and things that may be necessary or expedient in the carrying out of any arrangement herein contemplated, including the leasing in perpetuity of a second line of railway between Montreal and Quebec, the application of the rental to be agreed upon in the lease thereof to the payment of the interest on the bonds or stock of any company to be formed for the construction of such second line, and the use of such subsidy in whole or in part, as a provision for interest of dividends upon the cost of such construction, or otherwise as may be found expedient in making the financial arrangements for meeting such cost, and that such authority in all the foregoing respects as may be needed by the company to be incorporated under the said act be also granted to such company by the terms of its charter.

THE REBELLION.

A DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MIDDLETON.

ONLY 25 MILES BEHIND BIG BEAR.

The Troops Making Good Progress.

MRS. GOWANLOCK'S FEARS FOR THE OTHER PRISONERS.

A SHOCKING STORY FROM CALGARY.

Massacre of a Half-Breed's Family.

MORE PEOPLE MURDERED THAN GENERALLY KNOWN.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.

The Sun Dance on Piapot's Reserve.

OTTAWA, June 11—Gen. Middleton telegraphs to the Minister of Militia from Narrow Loon Lake:—"Rafts finished and now crossing; start at 4 p. m. The enemy is not more than 25 miles ahead; shall be up to them to-morrow. Have got teams and Gatlings to this, over which is generally deemed impassible ground for such vehicles. Every one working well. Shall leave teams and Gatlings here. Bedson is keeping up supplies wonderfully well."

MIDDLETON'S ADVANCE.

(From the Star Special Correspondent.)

MIDDLETON'S CAMP, June 6, *via* STRAUBENZIE, N.W.T., June 9—Gen. Middleton's column arrived at this point, about forty miles from Fort Pitt, at noon to-day. The position we now occupy is about ten miles from the point where Big Bear fought Major Steele's scouts and police. So far we have been able to bring waggons with us to carry our supplies, a large quantity being brought along in case of necessity. The country we have so far traversed has never been surveyed, and the maps are all wrong. Instead of marching in a direction to join Gen. Strange, as was intended when the expedition started, we have been marching further away from him. In our two days' march we have passed seven deserted camps of Big Bear. The country is densely wooded, and it is very difficult to make a passage for the troops. A large fatigue party is kept some distance ahead of the column to widen the trail cut by Big Bear.

E. J. C.

COLONEL OTTER'S BRIGADE.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., June 9.—Three hundred and eighty men left here yesterday, under command of Colonel Otter, for Jackfish and Turtle Lakes, to intercept Big Bear if he should turn East, as it is thought he intended doing. The force is composed of the Queen's Own Rifles, portions of "A" and "B" Batteries, "C" Company of the Infantry School, and the Foot Guards. Police Scout Ross leads the scouts, who have been drawn from the Battleford Rifles.

Mrs. Gowanlock is still here, and, in an interview with your correspondent to-day, she said she feared that the Indians will kill the prisoners remaining in Big Bear's hands, on account of so many escaping and the great loss of loot suffered by the Indians.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

CALGARY, June 10—One of the saddest stories of the rebellion was told yesterday to Rev. Father Lacombe. A half-breed, footsore, weary and hardly able to stand, walked into the mission. His name is Francis Remeau. Nearly five weeks ago his wife and five children, along with two other half-breed families, were murdered beneath his eyes. About the time of the Duck Lake fight Remeau was freighting north from Duck Lake for the Hudson Bay Company to Green Island. Returning via Carlton, not far from the latter place, Father Paquet told him of the Duck Lake fight, and advised him not to go any further south. Father Paquet remained with his family and three other families, and they left for the north, intending to reach Green Lake. The party afterwards divided, leaving Remeau with his family to follow. One day, about five weeks ago, when they were on the trail to Green Lake, and while Remeau was away from camp hunting for game, several Indians pounced on the defenceless camp and killed Remeau's wife, his three boys, and two girls within sight of the father, who had nothing but a shot gun and a few charges of shot. His first impulse was to rush forward, but the distance was great, and he saw he could be of no assistance. The Indians also killed the occupants of the other camps, and poor Remeau turned about, struck south, and has been nearly five weeks reaching a place of safety, living on shunks, muskrats, eggs and roots, some days doing without food. The Indians were of Big Bear's band, and Remeau thinks they have killed more people than is generally known. He lost everything.

THE FROG LAKE HORROR.

(Special to The Mail.)

STRAUBENZIE, N.W.T., June 7, *via* Battleford, June 9—The first detailed account of the massacre at Frog Lake by an eye-witness was obtained by me yesterday from Mr. W. B. Cameron, of the H. B. Company's service at Frog Lake, one of the escaped prisoners. Mr. Cameron was secured by Big Bear's men on April 3rd, and remained in captivity until June 1st, when he with other whites escaped through the instrumentality of a half-breed named Louis Pataneaude and of some Wood Crees. Mr. Cameron is the son of the late Mr. John Cameron, of Toronto, and grandson of the late Rev. Canon Bleasdel, of Trenton. His mother now resides in Toronto.

SEIZING THE WHITES.

Mr. Cameron says that when the news of the Duck Lake fight reached them, Bir Bear's Indians were loud in their professions of friendship, several times visiting the Indian sub-agency, at which Thomas P. Quinn was the officer in charge. On April 2nd they were in the village, having the usual jokes of the day, and in the evening they visited Quinn's house, still protesting great friendship. They remained there till late. An hour before daylight next morning (April 3) they came in a body to Quinn's. Two Indians went up into the bedroom. One, Big Bear's son, Bad Child, had intended to shoot Quinn as he lay in bed. Quinn was married to a Cree woman and had one little girl. His brother-in-law followed up stairs and prevented the crime by stepping between Bad Child and Quinn's bed. Meantime, the Indians below had taken three guns from Quinn's office. Travelling Spirit called out Quinn's Indian name, saying, "Man-Speaking-Sioux, come down." His brother-in-law, Love-Man, told him not to go. Not taking his advice, Quinn went down, and was at once seized and taken over to Farm Instructor Delaney's house. The Indians had been blustering a good deal, but nobody suspected that they had intended foul play.

Before going to Quinn's the Indians had already taken the Government horses from Quinn's stable, and Love-Man, who was standing up for Quinn, was going to shoot Travelling Spirit in a quarrel about them.

MR. CAMERON CAPTURED.

At Delaney's house the Indians continued their threats and held a confab. Then Travelling Spirit went with others to the Hudson's Bay store. Mr. Cameron was already up. Bad Child came in first and said:

"Have you any ammunition in the store?"

"Yes, a little," said Mr. Cameron.

"Well," replied Bad Child, "I want you to give it to us. If you don't we will take it."

Mr. Cameron said, "If you are bound to have it I will give it rather than have you clean out the store." Mr. Cameron was the only official on the premises at this time. He went from the dwelling to the store and gave them what powder, ball, and caps were in stock, only a small quantity. A keg of powder and nearly all the ball cartridge had been sent to Fort Pitt from Frog Lake on the advice of Mr. Cameron and others after the news of the Duck Lake fight had been received. While Cameron was getting out the stuff for the Indians, they watched him narrowly with their loaded guns all ready.

Big Bear now appeared on the scene. Entering the store he waved his arm round, saying to his braves, "Don't touch anything here in the company's place. If there is anything you need, ask Cameron for it." After getting a few things all but two friendly Indians went out. Cameron followed to see what was going to be done, and was ordered by Travelling Spirit to go to Quinn's and had to obey.

THE VICTIMS GATHERED TOGETHER.

Other white men had meanwhile been brought there along with Pritchard, the half-breed interpreter. The priests, Father Fafard and Father Marchand were there too, and the place was crowded with Indians. Travelling Spirit said:—"I want to know who is the head of the whites in this country. Is it the Governor or the Hudson's Bay Company, or who?"

Quinn said jokingly, "There's a man at Ottawa, Sir John Macdonald, who is at the head of affairs."

The Indians said, "Will you give us beef?"

Quinn asked Delaney if he had any oxen which he could give them to kill. Delaney said he had one or two, and all then left the house. Five Indians took Mr. Cameron back to the store and asked for more goods. One of the Frog Lake Indians, William Gladien, asked Big Bear's party to leave him in charge of the store, "because," said he, "you are always wanting to get something, and there's no use taking Cameron there." They agreed to this.

IN THE CHURCH.

Shortly afterwards Travelling Spirit came up to Cameron and said, "Why don't you go to church? All the other white people are there already." Then he took him to the Roman Catholic Church. As it was Good Friday the priests were holding service. Big Bear and Miserable Man were standing near the door and the others were kneeling while the service was going on. Travelling Spirit entered and remained half kneeling in the centre of the little church, with his rifle in his hand. He had a war hat on and his face was daubed with yellow paint in mockery. The priests finished the service, and Father Fafard at the close got up and warned the Indians against committing excesses.

The people then went to Delaney's house, while Cameron went to breakfast, Yellow Bear, a Frog Lake Indian, keeping close to him at the time. After finishing his breakfast Cameron went to the store. Travelling Spirit again called for him, ordering him to Delaney's. He went next door to the barracks, which the Indians were ransacking. King Bird (Big Bear's young son) came up saying, "Don't stay here."

Yellow Bear then came out of the barracks saying, "I want to get a hat."

AT THE STORE AGAIN.

Cameron said, "Come with me." Yellow Bear said, "Bring it here."

Cameron replied, "Travelling Spirit has ordered me to come here. If he sees me going back he might shoot me." The Indian said, "Never mind; I will go with you to the store."

On the road they met Travelling Spirit, who asked them where they were going. Yellow Bear said to the store. They went to the store and Yellow Bear got a hat. Miserable Man entered with an order from Quinn, probably the last writing he ever penned. Cameron has it now. It reads as follows:—

"*Dear Cameron*,—Please give Miserable Man one blanket.—QUINN."

Cameron said, "I have no blankets." Miserable Man looked hard at him but said nothing. Yellow Bear spoke, "Don't you see he has no blankets? What are you looking at him for?" "Well," said Miserable Man, "I will take something else," and he took four or five dollars' worth of odds and ends. Just as they finished trading they heard the first shot. Miserable Man turned and rushed out. Cameron heard some one calling "Stop! stop!" This was Big Bear, who was in the Hudson Bay Company's house talking to Mrs. Simpson, the pastor's wife. As Cameron went out of the store he locked the door, and while he was doing this an Indian ran up and said, "If you speak twice you are a dead man. One man spoke twice already, and he is dead."

THE MASSACRE.

This man, as Cameron soon learned, was Quinn, who had been standing with Charles Gouin, the half-breed carpenter, in front of Pritchard's house. Travelling Spirit had said to Quinn, "You have a hard head; when you say no, you mean no, and stick to it. Now if you love your life you will do as I say, go to our camp."

Quinn said: "Why should I go there?"

"Go," said he.

"Never mind," Quinn said, quietly, "I will stay here."

Travelling Spirit then levelled his gun at

(Continued on Third Page.)

Coughs and Colds that we so frequently neglect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion taken whenever the Cough is troublesome, will relieve the patient, and persevered in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK IN THE ABOVE DEpartment is very complete with the Latest Styles for the season, viz.:—

Gent's White Linen Vests.
Gent's Brown Holland Coats, $1.65.
Gent's Black Alpaca Office Coats.
Gent's All-Wool Blue Serge Coats, $4.50 or $4.28 Net.
Gent's Tweed Suits from $7.00 or $6.65 Net.
Gent's Waterproof Tweed Coats, $7.00 or $6.65 Net.
Boy's Brown Holland Suits.
Boy's Washing Sailor Suits, from $1.40.
Boy's Blue Serge Sailor Suits, from $2.25 or $2.14 Net.
Boy's Tweed Suits, from $3.00 or $2.85 Net.
Boy's Blue Jersey Suits, from $1.65, Cap included.
Also a Large Stock Newest Styles in Boy's Trimmed Jersey Suits.
Boy's Blue Jerseys, very cheap.

A complete assortment of Gent's Summer Underclothing, Hosiery, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Collars, Cuffs, White and Colored Regatta Shirts.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

NEW FANCY GOODS!

Ex "Hanoverian,"

NOW OPENING LATEST STYLES IN Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Ladies' Colorea Jerseys.

Children's Jersey Dresses in Cream, Sky, Cardinal, and all the New Colors, from $2.00 or $1.90 Net.

10 Doz. Ladies' Black and Colored French Kid Gloves, 55c., worth $1.10.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

SOLID SILVER WARE

IN HANDSOME PLUSH CASES, SUITable for Presentations.

Dessert Knives and Forks.
Dessert Set, Sugar and Cream.
4 o'clock Tea Set.
Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings.
Card-Cases, Bouquet-Holders.
Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases.
Pocket Flasks, Match Safes.
Children's Mugs and Rattles, and a full line of Silver Spoons, Forks, etc.

Special designs made to order,

At G. SEIFERT'S
EUROPEAN BAZAAR,
34, Fabrique Street.

May 25, 1885.

The Summer Season.

Great Display of Boys' and Girls' New Straw Hats, 20c., 25c., 30c., and 35c.

STRAW HATS.—For Country and Seaside, 10c. and 13c.

BATHING GOWN FLANNEL.—Navy Blue, only 21c.

GOVERNMENT SERGE.—Excellent wear for Boy's suits, Indigo dye, only 53c. Lower priced serges also in stock.

DUST WRAPS. For Carriages, Twilled Linen, only $1.08.

SPOOLS.

Alexander's Celebrated Sewing Cotton. 300 yds., only 27c. half doz.

This Thread in strength, finish and freedom from knots is acknowledged in all the markets of the world to be very superior and has a large sale in England. It is now about two years since we introduced it here and during that time it has met with great favour. Any objection to it we will be glad to hear, as we desire to sell nothing but a really first class article. The makers are sewing cotton manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen and are also manufacturers of the Knitting Cotton so long favorably known here.

CHECKED GINGHAMS.—A few pieces only, at 16c. Light and cool for Summer; trims well with lace.

SOUDAN STRIPE.—A new light muslin material, striped, for summer wear. White and Cream, only 18c.

NUN'S VEILING.—In the new shades, 25c. per yrd, in Black (Summer make), only 23c. per yrd.

WOOL BROCHE GRENADINES.—Being all Wool, they keep the colour.

SASH RIBBONS.—Beautiful rich Broche, 9 inch wide, 92c.

SPUN SILK HKFS.—These are dark ground and coloured spots and sold last season at 15c.: now 7½c. Excellent for trimming hats, etc.

MOSQUITO NET—100 inches wide, at 38c.

As our Business is now conducted upon

STRICTLY CASH

Principles we cannot enter goods so as to send them on approbation, but any article purchased and not approved of will be exchanged, or the money refunded. This arrangement having been in operation for some time has been found to work exceedingly well. Parties can have what goods they wish sent by *paying* for them, and whatever is returned the money will be *at once refunded*. This renders any entering unnecessary, which is the end we have in view.

UNDERCLOTHING.

As the variety is so great we enumerate only a few of the different kinds as a guide to customers. Large Stock! Best Make! We have various qualities in each kind.

MERINO SHIRTS.—For Boys, 45c. Youths, 55c.

MERINO VESTS.—For Misses, High Neck, long sleeves, 60c.

MERINO VESTS.—For Ladies, 75c. High Necks 90c. High Neck and long sleeves, 95c.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.—Ladies' High Neck, 48c.

CASHMERE VESTS.—Ladies' (all Wool) High Neck and Sleeves, $2.00

ELASTIC MERINO VESTS in White and Grey. These are excellent wear and different from the ordinary Merino.

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS, for Men, 38c., 45c. and 70c.

INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS, Men's size, 32c., and 40c.

WHITE MERINO SHIRTS, for Men, 88c.

GREY MERINO SHIRTS, for Men, 64c. and 88c

SUMMER CASHMERE SHIRTS, for Men, 96c.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS (½ sleeves) $1.60.

SHETLAND LLAMA SHIRTS.—Beautiful Wool, $2.70.

MOHAIR SHIRTS.—Very durable, $2.40.

ELASTIC MERINO SHIRTS, (½ sleeves) $1.35.

N.B.—Pants to match the Shirts at somewhat the same prices.

BATHING PANTS.—A large stock from 10c.

LINEN DRILL.—For Boy's Suits, Striped, only 15c.

LENOS.—For covering Pictures, Gasaliers, etc., in Buff and Myrtle, 9c. and 10c.

LACE NET.—About 12 in. wide, for Ties or Hat Trimming, only 3c., in White, Cream, Tuscan and Apricot.

COTTON SUN HATS.—A lot selling very cheap, 18c., 25c. and 48c. Half original prices.

SIMONS & FOULDS,

FABRIQUE STREET.

June 2, 1885. jan15

RUBBER COATS.

J. DARLINGTON,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILOR,

And Importer of Gents' Furnishing,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE supply of Gent's Superior Rubber, and Coachmen's White Rubber Coats, at moderate prices.

ALSO,—Silk Umbrellas, Fine German Underclothing, Stockings, White Dress and Coloured Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Summer Polos, and every description of Gent's Furnishing, and a large assortment of Summer Suitings and Trouserings.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

7, BUADE STREET

June 2, 1885. ap121.m

ANDREWS BROS.

No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.
WATER COOLERS.
CHARCOAL FILTERS.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
GAS AND OIL STOVES.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
BALLOON FLY TRAPS.
Ladies' and Children's Garden Setts.
BREAD AND CAKE BOXES.
GRANITE IRON WARE.
Mexican Hammock, $1.25 each

All at Lowest Prices, and a large Discount for Cash,

—AT—

ANDREWS BROS.

May 28, 1885 dec4

D. MORGAN,

Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnishings.

Gent's Underclothing, Merino, from 90c. D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Cashmere, from $1.85. D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Summer Wool, from $1.25 D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Lile Thread, from $1.25. D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Cotton, from 50c. D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Gauze, from 40c. D. MORGAN, Tailor.
Gent's Underclothing, Net, from 75c. D. MORGA

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up untill strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*"Civil Service Gazette*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Sole Agent in Canada C. E. COLSON, Montreal.

November 20 1884 t,th,sat-40w-d&w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JOHN HOGAN IS NOT AUTHORIZED to collect money for me, or to purchase anything in my name.

Quebec, 9th June, 1885.

MICHAEL HOGAN.

June 10, 1885.

MURRAY BAY.

CHAMARD'S HOTEL

—IS—

AGAIN OPEN FOR BUSINESS,

—AND—

CONSIDERED BY VISITORS

—TO BE—

The Best kept Hotel on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

June 9, 1885. Cm

SEA BATHING!

This Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on the 18th JUNE, under the management of Mr. U. H. ST. ARNAUD.

The management will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and with long and successful experience in hotel business, feels confident that he can make the "St. Lawrence Hall" the home of the tourist, and their stay one of health and pleasure.

NOTE—Drainage and Sanitary arrangements new and perfect.

June 9, 1885. Am

1885. SEA BATHING! 1885.

SAGUENAY.

TADOUSAC HOTEL,

—AND—

LORD DUFFERIN HOUSE,

Will be opened for Guests Tuesday, June 23

This favorite watering place is so universally known, we consider it only necessary to state our best attention will be given toward the comfort of our guests, while our terms will be made as reasonable as we possibly can.

Correspondents will have immediate replies.

JAMES FENNELL,
Tadousac Hotel,
Tadousac, Q.

June 4, 1885. 2m

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Narcisse Laforce.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE LATE Mr. NARCISSE LAFORCE, in his lifetime of Quebec, Restaurant Keeper, are hereby requested to settle immediately the amount of their indebtedness at the office of the undersigned Notary; and those having claims against the Estate should fyle at the same place a memorandum stating the amount and nature of their respective claims.

J. A. CHARLEBOIS,
Notary Public,
No. 81, St. Peter Street,
Quebec.

June 9, 1885. F

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received at the office of the Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary till TUESDAY, the 16th day of the Month of JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, from parties desirous of contracting for supplying that institution for one year from the First of JULY, 1885, with the articles comprised in the following, classes:—

1st. Dry Goods.
2nd. Do Home manufactured.
3rd. Flour, best Strong Baker's in barrels, inspected. "In bag, best City Bags." Graham, best Strong Bakers in barrel. Oatmeal.
4th. Hard Coal and Soft Coal.
5th. Groceries and Coal Oil.
6th. Fresh Meat (Beef and Mutton).
7th. Salt Pork, Mess inspected.
8th. Pease and Oats (not included for seed).
9th. Hay and Straw.
10th. Leather and Finding.
11th. Hardware.

Not less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender, but several classes may be included in one tender.

Samples of articles comprised in the first, second and tenth classes to be furnished by the institution and the fifth by the tenderer, at the same time with the tenders.

The signatures of at least two responsible parties, willing to become sureties in the event of tender being accepted, are required to subscribe to it before it be accepted.

Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected.

All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tenders, and copies of specifications and conditions, and also samples, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

The printed form and specifications will require to be filled up in detail, both extensions being carried out and additions completed, and signed by the party or parties tendering.

The coal is to be delivered in the Penitentiary yard.

And in the prices inserted in the tenders, the Customs Duties on the articles are not to be inserted.

GODF. LAVIOLETTE,
Warden.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
May 28th, 1885.

June 8, 1885.

CANADIAN FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

PARTIES IN CANADA HOLDING 5 per cent. bonds redeemable the 29th June instant in London, and wishing to convert them into 4 per cent. bonds, can do so on notifying the Finance Department at Ottawa to this effect within ten days from this date.

The terms are extension of interest for twenty-four and half years, from 1st July next at 4 per cent; principal redeemable 1st January, 1910; in addition to interest at 5 per cent due July 1st holders converting will receive bonus of 1 per cent. same time.

If not converted the principal will be paid in London.

FRED. TOLLER,
Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 6th June, 1885.

June 8, 1885. F

(Continued from Second Page.)

Quinn's head, saying, "I tell you go!" and shot him dead. Gouin, who was an American half-breed, was shot by the Worm immediately after on the road to the Indian camp, a short distance from Pritchard's house.

Cameron asked Yellow Bear what all this meant. Yellow Bear caught him by the hand and said, "Come this way," Then seeing Mrs. Simpson about to leave her house, he said, "Go with her; don't leave her."

THE PRIESTS KILLED.

Cameron walked away with Mrs. Simpson. When they had got a short distance from the house she stopped and called Cameron's attention to the priests, who were standing about a hundred yards away expostulating with some Indians who were loading their guns. Delaney was close by. Suddenly the Indians raised their guns and rushed at Delaney. Father Fafard dashed up and placed himself in front, menacing the Indians, but was overpowered by numbers and thrown down, and Bare Neck shot Delaney, and then, with the other barrel, fired at the priest. Father Fafard and Delaney were badly wounded, and, as they lay writhing, Man-Who-Wins walked up and fired at them, killing both. Father Marchand (from Onion Lake) was meanwhile attempting to keep the Indians from going after the women. When he saw that Father Fafard had been killed he attempted to push his way through the crowd of Indians to reach the body, but they resisted. He was a wiry man and fought hard. Travelling Spirit, however, rushed up and shot him in the chest and head, and he fell dead.

In the rush that followed a moment after this Gowanlock was killed by the Worm. Gilchrist and Dill were together, and Little Bear—who had previously killed Williscraft—fired on them. Gilchrist fell immediately, but Dill was not hurt and started to run. The Indians chased him on horseback and he was finally killed by Man-Talking-to-Another.

THE WOMEN SAVED.

Cameron was horrified on seeing the killing of the priests and Delaney. Of course he could do nothing to save them. He went up and caught Mrs. Simpson by the arm, thinking she was going to fall from the shock. They walked on. She kept saying "Go on faster," for the Indians were all round: but there was no use in trying to run away. They afterwards learned that had this been tried Cameron would have been shot. After reaching the main camp, a Frog Lake chief named He-Stands-Up-Before-Him and some head men took Cameron into a lodge, where they told him they would see that no harm should befall him. They then went out and brought in Travelling Spirit, and told him that he and his band were to let Cameron alone. Travelling Spirit assured them all, and Cameron himself, that he would. Mrs. Gowanlock was with Mrs. Delaney, having left her own house three miles away on the first news of the trouble. The two women were walking to camp with Mr. Gowanlock and Mr. Delaney, when the two latter were shot. Gowanlock fell dying in his wife's arms. The Indians then brought the women to camp. By this time almost everything in the place had been taken. When Cameron left they broke open the store and raided it. When the two women arrived in camp they were bought by half-breeds to save them from the Indians. John Pritchard, the interpreter, bought Mrs. Delaney for a horse and $30. Pierre Blondin bought Mrs. Gowanlock for three horses. The two stayed with Pritchard's family. Mr. Simpson, the H. B. factor, was at Pitt when the massacre occurred, but returning in the evening was taken prisoner. A day or so after the bodies of the killed were thrown into the empty houses, after having been stripped of valuables. Dancing and feasting went on for days.

IN BIG BEAR'S CAMP.

When Pitt was attacked only the men went out, returning after the garrison evacuated with the McLeans and others. The intention of the Indians was to go to Battleford and join Poundmaker and then attack the police barracks, so the whole camp moved towards Pitt, taking about ten days. However, they did not go to Pitt, but moved down the river. Several camps were made close together near the place of Gen. Strange's skirmish, and it was from east of there where a large thirst dance lodge had been put up, that they were hurried by the appearance of our scouts.

Mr. Cameron states that the majority of the Indians at Frog Lake, Long Lake, and Onion Lake, and other bands of Wood Crees, were compelled to join Big Bear, though having no desire to take part in the troubles. They helped themselves to a share of the plunder, but they were in a manner obliged to do so in order to live. The Wood Crees did all they could to save the whites, and did not know anything of the intention of Big Bear's party to kill the people at Frog Lake. Some Wood Crees even threatened to shoot Big Bear's men when the murdering began, but they were too few at the time, and would only have been killed themselves. All the whites saved owe their lives to the half-breeds and Wood Crees, and if the others be saved it will be through their influence.

HOW THE PRISONERS FARED.

During their captivity the prisoners were never hungry nor were they closely confined, although everything was taken from them. The two women remained with Pritchard's family and there is absolutely no foundation for the horrible stories about them which have been circulated. The McLean family was not separated and although at first Big Bear's party had charge of them, the Wood Crees took them over because they thought they were not used well enough. A party of Crees took Cameron and others and withdrew from Big Bear's band just prior to Strange's skirmish of the 27th ult., thinking that perhaps the Plain Crees would kill the prisoners if any of their number were wounded or killed. Big Bear's band had been wishing to kill the prisoners all along, and were only prevented by the watchfulness of the Metis and Wood Crees, while the women owe their safety entirely to Blondin, Pritchard, and other half-breeds.

Mr. Cameron has made a deposition embracing this narrative, which will be used by the authorities in the prosecution of the murderers.

W. W. F.

THE SUN DANCE.

HOW AN INDIAN BRAVE TORTURES HIMSELF.

The *Regina Leader* thus describes the sun dance on Piapot's reserve, which was witnessed by several officers and men of the 65th Montreal Battalion: "The beauty of the situation of Piapot's reserve was greatly admired, surrounded as it is by forest. There were 150 wigwams, and, about 1,000 Indians all told. The sun dance took place in the centre of the camp in a large wigwam constructed of branches of trees put together in a most artistic manner. A red flag flew from a tall flag staff and there were flags and banners of various orders looking very pretty. Half this wigwam was open at the side and here squatted squaws, children, old men, all painted, the squaws looking anything but handsome. Inside were the braves, medicine men, and the Chief Piapot whose guests Chief Pasqua and other chiefs were also there. On a sort of baloony were a number of braves with whistles who beat time to the music they made—very mournful music it was. They had been going on tuning and playing the whistles and beating time for forty-eight hours, and without a morsel of food. Here was a group of men about a dozen or more dressed in a most fantastic style, all painted. On the second day the party saw one man tortured. He was naked save for a thin pair of drawers and painted a lurid whitish color. One of the medicine men came up and thrust a wooden skiver into his breast and then tied round the skin above the hole made by the skiver a piece of tape so as to draw it up tightly. The tape or chord was attached to a beam and the tortured brave moved round in time to the tune, the skin being drawn out about six inches from the breast.

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 11—Mr. John Magor, President of the Corn Exchange Association, who formed one of the deputation which went to Ottawa to ask a reduction of canal tolls, says that he had a private conference with a Minister regarding the Newfoundland question and that it never had been intended that the additional duties on fish and oil, which have to go into force on the 1st of July, should apply to Newfoundland at all.

His Worship Mayor Beaugrand will visit New York on Monday to attend the ceremonies connected with the reception of the Bartholdi statue.

The butchers threaten to refuse to pay a yearly license of $200 it the grocers are not prohibited from selling fish and meat.

The annual report of the directors of the Merchants' Bank, just issued, contains the following: "The outlook seems to be better than it was a year ago, though your directors would speak cautiously on this point, being aware that the consequences of a period of depression are apt to extend beyond the time when recovery has commenced."

Rev. Mr. Barclay, Pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, has received a command from Her Majesty the Queen to preach before her on his visit to England in July or August.

The stenographer Mignueron, who assaulted Mr. Cornellier, advocate, some time ago, was found guilty in the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, of simple assault, and fined $10.

Rev. J. J. Casey, Pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church in this city, who took small-pox some days ago, has died of the disease, and was buried to-day. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland.

The bugus cheque business seems to be tried on many occasions now. To-day a bogus cheque on the Merchants' Bank, signed C. Rhodier, for $100, was tendered in payment for one of Tees & Co.'s desks, but the clerk refused to take it. Another bogus cheque was also offered for a ticket to Toledo, Ohio, in a railway ticket office, but this attempt was also unsuccessful. A counterfeit $2-note, bearing the title "Dominion of Canada," has made its appearance dated June 1st, 1875, check letter C. All that have been seen so far bear No. 104,797, "Toronto issue." The portrait of Lord Dufferin has a swarthy look, and the eyes are imperfect.

Hon. Justice Mousseau and Mr. L. H. Demers, of Quebec, were both robbed of their valuable gold watches, at the St. Lawrence Hall, last night. During the night Judge Mousseau opened his eyes and found a stranger in his room, who, when asked what he wanted made an apology and beat a hasty retreat with the watch. A similar case happened with Sheriff Laberge, a few days ago. The thieves are believed to be Americans.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 11—At a meeting of the County Council to-day, a special committee was appointed for the purpose of abolishing the market tolls in the city and also the tolls on macadamized roads.

At the Court of General Sessions this afternoon, the Grand Jury returned "true bills" against Falconer and Munroe, charged with larceny. In the case of Langtrue vs. Bruyer, for damage to property, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $150.

It is thought traffic on the Rideau Canal will be resumed about the 20th. By that time the break at Hog's Back will be repaired.

It is stated here by a city newspaper that the President of the C. P. Railway is about to resign that position, that Mr. Vanhorne will succeed him, and that Mr. Frank Abbott will become general manager of the railway, in place of Mr. Vanhorne.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE "TIME BALL" AT THE CITADEL will be hoisted each day (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Half-way Up.....At 12.45 P. M. o'clock.
To Top.....At 12.55 P. M. o'clock.

AND

Will be Dropped.....At 1.00 P. M. o'clock

The above is Standard Time for the 75th Meridian.

A Chronometer keeping Greenwich Mean Time should then show 6 hrs.

N. B.—Should the "Ball" by accident drop at the wrong time, it will be again hoisted half-mast and k pt there half an hour.

A. H. WALTERS,
In Charge Quebec Observatory.

May 8, 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC, June 11, 1885.

Ocean Freights.

Two hundred and twenty-five sea-going vessels have been entered at the Custom House, since the opening of navigation.

The following are the transactions, viz:—
Greenock,—Timber, 18s.
Do. —Timber, 18s 6d.
Cork,—Timber, 21s: Deals, 52s.
Liverpool,—Timber, 20s.
Do. —Timber, 20s 6d.

River Freights.

To Montreal—Salt, 9c. per sack. Coal, $1.00 Iron, $1.00 per ton, sailing. Scrap Iron $1.15 per ton. Sawn Lumber, per 1000 feet, board measure, $1.00.

Lumber to Burlington, $1.75 per 1000 feet, B. M.
Lumber to Whitehall, $1.75 per do. do.
Lumber to Plattsburg, $1.50 per do. do.
Lumber to New York, $— per do. do.
To Sorel—Coal, 90 cts per ton; Salt, 8 cents per sack.
To St. Johns, P.Q.—Salt, 12½ cents per sack.
From Batiscan to Burlington, Plattsburg, and Whitehall, $1.75 per 1000 feet, B. M.
To Three Rivers—Salt, 7½ cts. per bag. Coal, 80 cents per ton.
From Montreal—Flour, 8 cents per barrel, 4 cts. per bag. Pork, 10 cents per barrel. Heavy goods, $1.00 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Freights to Gulf Ports.

From Quebec to Gaspe, Summerside, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou N.S., &c., 50 cents per barrel, and $4.00 to $5.00 per ton, per steamer.

For schooner 35 to 40 cents per barrel.

Coals.

Market quiet. Scotch Steam has been sold at $4.50 per chaldron. English, at $4.15 per chaldron.

Salt.

Market firm. One cargo of Liverpool coarse —11 to the ton—was sold at 41 cents per sack. Selling ex store, at 46 to 47 cents per sack—11 to the ton.

Fire Brick.

100,000 have arrived. Selling ex wharf—Carr Braud, at $30 to $32 per M., and M. T. & Co. at same rates.

Pig Iron.

395 tons have arrived. Selling ex wharf at $21 per ton for Sunmerlee No. 1, and $19 per ton for Eglington.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of imports as entered at Customs up to 10th inst., inclusive:—

	Salt. Sacks.	Coal. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.	Fire Bricks.
1884—	55,418	29,063	437	20,000
1885—	48,303	35,057	395	100,000
1885—	6,905 less	5,994 more	42 less	80,000 more.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Waney White Pine	291,298	175,486	120,935
White Pine	119,120	59,590	227,321
Red Pine	21,782	88	7,704
Oak	285,628	165,877	425,502
Elm	21,807	114,706	78,114
Ash	7,006	67,838	7,300
Basswood	.....	.....	.....
Butternut	.....	328	.....
Tamarac	.....	710	.....
Birch & Maple	125,941	131,982	241,517
Masts & Bowsprits	— pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Spars	— pcs	— pcs	— pcs
Std. Staves	20.9.1.6	16.6.2 22	39.0.3.26
W. I. Staves	0.1.3.17	69.8.1.23	64.2.1.17
Brl. Staves	21.4.0.4	0.6.2.13	2.7.2.10

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, 12th June, 1885.

RETAIL MARKETS.

QUEBEC, June 11, 1885.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs	$10 00	a	$19 00
2nd do do	8 00	a	9 00
3rd do do	7 00	a	8 00
per lb	0 05	a	0 15
Veal, per lb	0 10	a	0 12
Mutton, per lb	0 10	a	0 12½
Spring Lambs, each	4 00	a	5 00
Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs	6 00	a	6 25
Do do per lb	0 07	a	0 08
Salt do do	0 09	a	0 11
Fresh Hams, per lb	0 10	a	0 10
Smoked do do	0 12	a	0 14
Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per brl	5 25	a	6 75
Superior Extra, do	4 80	a	5 00
Extra, do	4 65	a	4 75
Strong Bakers, do	5 00	a	5 40
Spring Extra, do	4 45	a	4 60
Superfine, do	4 25	a	4 40
Fine, do	4 10	a	4 25
Bag Flour, 100 lbs	2 30	a	2 50
Oatmeal, per brl	4 75	a	5 00
Cornmeal, white, per brl	3 40	a	3 45
Do yellow, do	3 20	a	3 30
Salmon, No. 1, ₱ brl, of 200 lbs	0 00	a	0 00
Do per lb	0 10	a	0 10
Codfish, green, per brl	4 00	a	5 00
Do do in draft	0 00	a	0 00
Do per lb	0 04	a	0 04
Dry Codfish, per quintal	4 00	a	5 00
Cod Oil, per gallon	0 56	a	0 58
Labrador Herrings, No 1. per brl	4 00	a	5 00
Fowls, per pair	0 50	a	1 00
Chickens, per pair	0 60	a	1 25
Geese, per pair	0 00	a	0 00
Turkeys do	0 80	a	1 20
Ducks, do	0 00	a	0 00
Partridge, per brace	0 30	a	0 50
Potatoes, pe bushel	0 38	a	0 39
Oats, do 34 lbs	0 15	a	0 20
Salt Butter, per lb	0 18	a	0 22
Fresh do do	0 20	a	0 25
Do do do (prints)	0 09½	a	0 12
Cheese, per lb	0 14	a	0 18
Eggs, per dozen	0 06	a	0 08
Maple Sugar, per lb	4 50	a	5 00
Apples, per brl	4 00	a	4 50
Lemons, per case			
Oranges, per box	7 50	a	8 00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5 25	a	5 25
Onions, per case (Egyptian)	4 50	a	5 00
Hay, per 100 bdls	12 00	a	12 00
Straw, do	3 00	a	4 00
Wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.)	2 60	a	4 25
" " (3 feet)	2 60	a	5 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb	$0 26	a	0 28
Do No. 2	0 24	a	0 26
Slaughter Sole, No. 1	0 30	a	0 32
Harness Leather	0 30	a	0 35
Waxed Upper	0 40	a	0 45
Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot	0 13	a	0 15
Patent Cow	0 15	a	0 16
Enamelled Cow	0 15	a	0 16
Calfskins, heavy, per lb	0 60	a	0 65
Do light	0 45	a	0 50
Splits, small	0 23	a	0 25
Do. large	0 24	a	0 26
Sheepskins Russets, per lb	0 35	a	0 40
French Calfskins, per lb	1 10	a	1 40

HIDES AND SKINS

Green and Inspected per 100 lbs, No. 1	$8 00	a	8 00
Do do do No 2	7 00	a	7 00
Cured and inspected, per 100 lbs	9 00	a	9 50
Sheepskins, each	0 75	a	0 90
Calfskins, green, per lb	0 12½	a	0 15
Wool, per lb	0 25	a	0 30

Reported by T. E. Hanrahan & Co.

NEW YORK STOCKS

June 11, 1885.

	Opening.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
C. B. & Quincy	123	123½	123½	123
N. Y. Central	82⅝	83⅜	83½	82¼
Can. South	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del. & Hud	77⅛	78¼	78⅜	77⅛
Del., L. & W	101¾	102⅝	102⅝	101¾
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey Central	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37
Kansas & T	17	17⅜	17⅜	17
Lou. & Nash	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝	32½
Lake Shore	52½	53	53	52⅝
Mich. Central	49½	49⅝	.....	.....
North Pacific (Com)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Pref	38½	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜
North-West	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90¼
Pullman Car	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Cent	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Ont. & West	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	53⅜	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝
Philadelphia and Reading	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie Seconds	47⅛	48	48	47⅛
St. Paul & M	87	88	88	87
St. Paul (Com)	65⅞	66⅞	67	65⅞
St. Paul (Pfd)	.....	104⅞	.....	.....
St. Paul & S. City	20	20½	20½	20
St. Paul & Omaha	69⅛	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛
Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅝	.....	.....
Can. Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Pac	53	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞
Wabash (Com)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. (preferred)	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. U. Tel	60⅛	61	61	60⅛
West S. Bds	33	33⅞	34	32⅝
Cen. Pac	.....	30	.....	.....
Or. Trans	13⅜	.....	.....	.....
Mo. Pacific	95⅛	95½	95⅝	95⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....

SPECULATE

ON A SOUND BASIS.

OURS IS NOW THE ONLY FIRM IN Canada at whose offices speculators can buy or sell New York Stocks, Wheat, Corn, &c., at reliable official quotations, directly on the instant they are received. These reports cannot fail to give impartial and correct representations of the market the instant they arrive, as they come over public lines and must be sent and received in regular rotation. Our terms, on small or large lots, are ¼ to buy and same to sell. Margins accepted from 1 per cent. on Stocks or 1 cent bushel on Grains, upwards at discretion. No charge for telegrams, no interest on Stocks, no delays of 5, 10 or 20 minutes when you open or close a transaction. All deals effected at instant prices on the spot, and cash settlements made the instant deals are closed. Our prompt system of hedging has been the secret of our success. No matter how strong or booming the market may be we are always in position to let people buy, no matter how weak or panicky, we can afford to let them sell, and our office is the only one which has kept up dealings and paid out profits through every boom or panic, as on such markets we draw our profits from New York or Chicago, and generally more than we have paid out to customers. This system really identifies our interests with the success the majority of our customers on a pronounced market. We have survived panics and booms which have wiped out our rivals who whilst endeavoring to imitate the surface methods of our business, omitted the principle of outside hedging protection which has enabled us to withstand every adverse market.

T. E. HANRAHAN & CO.,
86 and 88, St. Peter Street,
Opposite G. N. W. Telegraph Co.,
Quebec.

HEAD OFFICES,—36, 38 & 40, St. Francois-Xavier Street.

BRANCH OFFICES,—Old Stock Exchange, 58, Xavier St., Place d'Armes Square, and Corn Exchange, Montreal.

April 21, 1885. mar14 Cm

Prices in Liverpool

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Red Winter.	No. 2 Cal.	No. 1 Cal.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Pork.	Lard.	Bacon, S.C.	Tallow	Cheese, new.
June 9,	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	58 0	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0
June 8,	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	57 6	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0
June 6,	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	57 6	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0
June 5,	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	58 0	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0
June 4,	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	58 0	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0
June 3,	0 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9	3 6	2 6	4 6	5 6	58 0	33 6	26 6	31 6	57 0

Beerbohm says:—"London, June 9—Floating cargoes—Wheat firmly held; maize, steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held; maize, firm. Weather in England, some rain. Liverpool—Spot wheat easier; maize depressed; No 1 California, 6s 11d; No 2 do 6s 8d, both unchanged; red winter, 7s 2d, 1d cheaper; western mixed, 7s 4d, unchanged; spring, 7s; maize 4s 6d, both 1d cheaper. Paris—Unchanged.

"LONDON, 3 p.m.—Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter; maize, not much demand."—Toronto *Globe*.

Custom Duties.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Quebec, on the 11th instant—$2913 81.

Gold Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 11, 11.00 a.m.—American Gold, 4.87½. Sterling Exchange, 4.86½.

Latest European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 11, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton active. Uplands 5 15-16d. Orleans 5¾d.

Montreal Stock Market—June 11.

FIRST BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 190½ to 190¼; sales, 25 shares at 190½.
Ontario Bank, 106 to 105½.
Molson's Bank, 115½ to 114½.
Bank of Toronto, 177½ to 176½.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 58 offered.
Merchant's Bank, 110½ to 110¼; sales, 17 shares at 110½; 25 shares at 110¼.
Union Bank, 55 to 50.
Bank of Commerce, 125 to 122½.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 123¼ to 122¼.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 57¼ to 56¾.
City Passenger Railway Company, 115½ to 114½.
Montreal Gas Company, 183 to 182½.
Canada Pacific Railway, 38 offered.

SECOND BOARD.

Bank of Montreal, 190¾ to 190½; sales, 75 shares at 190½.
Ontario Bank, 105½ to 105¾; sales, 5 shares at 105½.
Banque du Peuple, 65 to 60.
Molson's Bank, 115 to 114.
Bank of Toronto, 177½ to 176¾.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 75 to 58.
Merchant's Bank, 110 to 109¾; sales, 125 shares at 110; 14 shares at 109¾; 225 shares at 110.
Quebec Bank, 100 asked.
Union Bank, 60 to 47½.
Bank of Commerce, 123¾ to 123; sales, 4 shares at 123¾; 25 shares at 123.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 123 to 122.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 57¾ to 57.
City Passenger Railway Company, 116 to 114½.
Montreal Gas Company, 182¾ to 182½; sales, 250 shares at 182¼.
Dundas Cotton Company, 60 to 30.

Latest Montreal, New York, and Chicago Prices

MONTREAL, June 11—Flour—receipts 1400 brls; sales, none reported. Market dull at unchanged rates. Grains and Provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, June 11, 1 p.m.—Stocks dull and steady; American Express, 97; C.P., 38¾; Canada Southern, 26; Del. & Hud., 78½; Delaware & Lackawana, 101½; Lake Shore, 52⅝; Michigan Central, 49¼; Northern Pacific, 16½; do preferred, 38¾; New York Central, 82⅝; St Paul, 65¾; do preferred, 104½; St P M and M. 87; Union Pacific, 53½; Western Union Telegraph, 60⅝.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Cotton at 10 11-16 cents; futures easy; sellers June at 10,53; sellers July at 10,50; sellers August at 10,68; sellers September at 10,44. Flour firmer; receipts 12,000 brls; sales 10,000 brls, super State and western at 3,00 to 3,70; common to choice extra State and western at 3,50 to 5,40. Rye flour easy at 3,80 to 4,30. Wheat heavy; receipts 99,000 bus; sales 1,472,000 bus, No 2 red sellers June at 1,00⅝; sellers July at 1,01½; sellers August at 1,03⅝ to 1,04¼; sellers September at 1,05½ to 1,06; sellers October at 1,06¾ to 1,07½; sellers December at 1,10⅝. Rye steady. Corn dull; receipts 85,000 bus; sales 104,000 bus; mixed at 51c to 54½c; futures at 54c to 55c. Barley dull. Oats easier; receipts 80,000 bus; sales 25,000 bus, at 40c to 42c for mixed; 42c to 45c for white. Pork dull at 11,37½ to 11,50. Lard dull, at 6,77½. Butter at 8c to 19c. Cheese at 1c to 7½c.

NEW YORK, June 11—Railroads active and firmer. Stocks closed strong and higher.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 11—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat—sellers June closed at 86⅞; sellers July at 89c; sellers August at 91c; No 2 Chicago spring at 77½c. Corn weaker; cash and sellers June at 47½c; sellers July at 46½c. Oats easier; cash at 33⅝c to 34c; sellers June at 33¾c; sellers July at 33½c. Rye steady; No 2 at 65c. Barley nominal. Pork active and lower; cash at 10,30 to 10,25; sellers July at 10,12½ to 10,15; sellers August at 10,22½ to 10,25. Lard quiet; cash at 6,50 to 6,55; sellers June at 6,50 to 6,55½; sellers August at 6,60 to 6,52½. Boxed Meats steady; shoulders, at 3,35 to 3,50; short ribs, at 5,21; short clear, at 5,80 to 5,50. Whiskey firm and unchanged. Receipts —15,000 brls flour; 12,000 bus wheat; 82,000 bus corn; 108,000 bus oats; 5,050 bus rye; 13,000 bus barley. Shipments—1,000 brls flour; 14,000 bus wheat; 243,000 bus corn; 156,000 bus oats; 1,000 bus rye; 4,000 bus barley. At the Afternoon Board wheat was weaker and ⅛c lower. Pork 7¼c to 12½c higher.

NEW FIRMS.—Price Bros. & Co., lumber, Quebec; Evan John Price alone, carrying on business under this style. Hamel & Trepanier, shoemakers, Quebec; C. Hamel and F. X. Trepanier, partners. The Canadian Sign Company, Quebec; William J. Stanley, Robert Stanley, Edward H. Stanley and Gilbert Stanley, partners. Jewell & Learmonth, tow-boat owners, Quebec; Alex. Learmonth and Henry Jewell, partners.

IMPORTS.

June 11—Per bark Louise, Christopherson, from Cardiff—485 tons coal to Allans, Rae & co.

Per ship Lillie Soullard, Harris, from Sydney, CB—1423 tons coal to Carbray & Routh.

Per canal-boat Nathan, Hamel, from Hoboken—116 tons coal to Bennett & co.

Per canal-boat Alphonse Gravel, Hamel, from Hoboken—132 tons coal to Bennett & co.

Per canal-boat M V B Stetson, Connolly, from Hoboken—255 tons coal to Bennett & co.

PER GRAND TRUNK AND NORTH SHORE RAILWAYS—June 11—25 brls pork, 350 pails, 25 kegs, 25 tubs lard, 4 bxs hams, 1 case meats, 20 cases lard to W & R Brodie. 1 box gas fixtures to

Narrow Escape.

ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most Intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys.*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose,

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!!!!

"When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain.

The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kept on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since.

It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used. J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid Wife, Sister, Mother,
"Or daughter!!!!
"Can be made the picture of health!
"with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

May 25, 1885. apl24 Lm-co-d&w

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J. J. VELDON, Sole Agent, Chemist and Druggist 122, St Joseph Street, Quebec.

December 6, 1884 Lm-d&w

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle or old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Child-birth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to herself and child.

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

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR

$1.00 and 6 cent for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

December 15. 884. Lm-d&w

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

December 29, 1884. ep13 m-co-d&w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PIER at mouth of Cap Rouge River, and in line with he only other Deep Water Pier there, IS SUBMERGED AT ABOUT HALF TIDE, and that the position is shown by A REEN BUOY.

CAP ROUGE PIER AND WHARF CO.,
AMOS BOWEN,
Manager.

May 12. 1885

QUEBEC ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMPETITION OF 1885.

THE COMPETITION OF 1885 WILL BE held at MONTREAL, on

Wednesday, the First July Next,

At the Académie du Plateau, St. Catherine Street, commencing at NINE o'clock A. M.

PROGRAMME:

ORGAN—1ST CLASS: Fugue No. 2 of "Trois Preludes et Fugues" op. 37, Mendelssohn. (Peter's Edition, No. 1744 of the Catalogue.)

2ND CLASS: Prelude No. 2 of "Trois Preludes et Fugues," op. 37, Mendelssohn. (Peters' Edition, No. 1744 of the Catalogue.) Reading at first sight of a difficult piece relative to these two classes: Examination in plain-chant and registration.

PIANO—1ST CLASS: First movement of the Sonata in *mi bemol*, op. 13. Hummel. (Peters' Edition, No. 275 *a* of the Catalogue.)

2ND CLASS: First movement of the Sonata in *fa majeur* of Mozart. (Cotta Stuttgart Edition, No. 4 of the Catalogue.)

3RD CLASS: First movement of the Sonata in *sol majeur*, op. 49, No. 2, Beethoven. (Cotta Stuttgart Edition, No. 20 of the Catalogue.)

Candidates for Diplomas in the First and Second Classes must read a piece at first sight and be interrogated on the elementary theory of music.

VIOLIN—1ST CLASS: First Sonata of Bach, No. 22 of "Classical Masters of the Violin" —Alard. (Schott Edition.)

2ND CLASS: "Feuilles d'Album," op. 40, No. 1—Vieuxtemps.

SINGING—1ST CLASS—Soprano—Air des Bijoux de "Faust"—Gounod.

Contralto—"O Mon Fernand," from "La Favorite"—Donezetti.

Baritone—"Chanson du Toreadore, from "Carmen"—Bizet.

Basso—"Why do the Nations," from "The Messiah"—Handel.

N.B.—These pieces may be rendered in English or French, at the choice of the competitors.

2ND CLASS—Examination on the Elements of Music and Vocal Notes, at the choice of the Examining Jury.

Harmony—Realization of Harmony on a given basis.

Special Competition for the Organ, Piano and Harmony.

A competition for the title of Laureate will open in favor of Candidates holding first-class Diplomas in the specialities described, conformable to Article 14 of the Constitution.

Programme.

Organ—First movement of the first Sonata for the Organ—Mendelssohn (Peters' Edition, No. 1,744 of the Catalogue.) Reading of a piece at first sight and improvisation of a prelude on a given subject.

Piano—First movement of *Concerto en le bemol*. Field (Peters' Edition, No. 1,057 of the Catalogue) and Reading of a piece on first sight.

Harmony—Theoretical and Practical Harmony (based on a given song.)

R. OCT. PELLETIER,
President.
C. M. PANNETON,
Secretary

April 22, 1885

A Memory.

O ringlet, with the golden gleam,
What memories are clustered here!
The shadow of a passing dream,
The silent falling of a tear;

A breath of summers long ago,
Drifting across the moment's space;
A long-forgotten sunset glow
Upon a long-remembered face.

—*A. A. Dayton.*

News of the City and District.

THE LATE MGR. BOURGET.—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec has sent a magnificent wreath to be deposited upon the tomb of the late regretted Mgr. Bourget.

INCIPIENT FIRE.—The firemen were called out yesterday to an incipient fire at Mr. Darveau's, the stationer, in St. Joseph street. The damage was slight.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &C.—The paintings and drawings executed in Miss Dawson's classes are on view this afternoon, but the exhibition must positively close this evening.

SUMMER GOODS.—Mr. A. Grenier advertizes in another column the sale of choice clarets and lime juices, also lemon juice. Mr. Grenier has a good stock of general groceries. —See advt.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Treasurer of the St. Bridget's Asylum begs to tender thanks to the Directors of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame, for the usual annual donation of two hundred dollars ($200.)

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A nine-year-old son of Mr. Joseph Duval, blacksmith, was accidentally drowned a day or two ago at St. Francois, Beauce, by the overturning of a canoe. His body was recovered on the following day.

THE NEW WATER PIPE.—The water was again turned on to the city yesterday by the new pipe. The whole pressure of the water has been on since Tuesday in that portion of the thirty-inch pipe between the Chateau d'Eau and the River des Meres.

DANGEROUS—We would call the attention of the authorities to the dangerous condition of the front wall of the burnt building situated on Arthur street, nearly opposite the G. T. Depot, which if not attended to immediately may be the cause of some deplorable accident.

THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB.—The members of this club left town last night, delighted with their visit to Quebec and with the splendid audiences which attended their entertainments. Between 200 and 300 people were present at the matinee yesterday afternoon.

LAFORCE'S HOTEL.—The sale of furniture will be continued this morning by Messrs. Maxham & Co., commencing at 10 o'clock, which will consist of the contents of four bedrooms, including a very elegant black walnut wardrobe and mirror, two large kitchen stoves and utensils, &c., &c.

AGAIN we beg to call the attention of our citizens to the great sale of Sheffield goods, which is announced to close to-night at the shop 44 Fabrique street. There still remains a very fine selection to choose from, and intending purchasers would do well to attend the closing sale this afternoon and evening.

RECORDER'S COURT, YESTERDAY.—Elzier Bedard, laborer, drunk and impeding passengers, judgment suspended. A defendant for insulting and resisting the police, was condemned to pay $2 and costs. Other cases against defendants for not cleaning their closets, yards, &c., were disposed of, and two persons for leaving their horses alone were fined.

Y. M. C. A.—A full attendance of members is earnestly requested at the *important meeting* to be held in the building *this* evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Thos. S. Cole, Travelling Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, will be present and address the meeting. The public (including ladies) are cordially invited. No money will be solicited at this meeting.—See advt.

LEONARD VS. COUNT PREMIO REAL.—In this case Judge Caron yesterday gave judgment postponing the case until after it had been heard by the Court of Review. The decision is one of some importance to creditors, as according to it any debtor desiring to postpone his case can, by depositing $20 or $40 in Court on a review from judgment rendered in the case, obtain a delay from June to November, there being no Court from the first of July to the first of October, the Court of Review only sitting on the last days of the month of October after its June sitting. This question will be argued at the end of this month by Mr. Irvine and Mr. Tessier for the defendant, and by Mr. Lavery with Mr. Languedoc as counsel for the plaintiff.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The following donations to the library have just been received: Publications of the Board of Education, New York city; proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, vol. 13, Nos. 9 and 10; the New England Historical Genealogical Register, vol. 39, No. 154; Rapport du Surintendant de L'instruction Province de Quebec, 1883-84; Miscellaneous Notes and Queries with answers, &c., April, 1885; the American and Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, March, 1885; the Musical Times, April, 1885; the opportunities of the Medical Professions and their demands; Boletin de la Real Academia de la Historia, vol. 6, No. 3, 1885; a Primer of Tariff Reform from the Cobden Club; Obsequies of Red Jacket at Buffalo, October 9th, 1884; Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, No. 4; report of the Water Works Committee on the proposed water rates; annual reports of the trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, 1874 to 1884; Annuaire de L'Institute Canadien de Quebec, 1883 84 et 1885; transactions of the Royal Historical Society, England, vol. 2, part 4; memoir of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. 3, No. 11; proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, pt. 1 1885; proceedings and transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, vol. 2, 1884; the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. IX, April, 1885; Spotswood Letters, Virginia Historical Society, vol. II. Received through the Smithonian Institute, Washington: the Copper Bearing Rocks of Lake Superior, (U.S. Geological Survey); U.S. Geological Survey, Monographs vol. III, geology of the Comstock Lode; U.S. Geological Survey, Atlas to accompany Geology of the Comstock Lode; U.S. Geological Survey, 3rd annual report, 1881-82; proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburg, sessions 1881-82, 1882 83, two ot each; transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburg, sessions 1881-82, 1882 83; the scientific transactions of the Royal Dublin Society, vol. I, (n.s.) Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23; the scientific proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, vol. 3, (n.s.) parts 6 and 7, vol. 4, parts 1, 2, 3 and 4; Journal of the Royal United Service Inst., vol. 28, Nos. 125, 126 and 127; proceedings and transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science, volume 6, part 2, 1883-84; collection de manuscrits Nouvelle France, Quebec Legislature, vol. 4; Annuals of the New York Academy of Science, Feb., 1885, vol. III, Nos. 5 and 6; Essex Institute Historical collections, July, August and September, 1884, vol. 21; Canadian Medical and Surgical Journal, May, 1885, vol. 13, No. 10; the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, May, 1885, vol. 7, No. 3; proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution, May, 1885, vol. 13, No. 71; Boletin de la Real Academie de la Historia, vol. 6, Nos. 4 and 5; proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society, 1876-84. Donations to Museum:—Two Egyptian coins from Great Pyramid brought by a Three Rivers voyageur on Wolseley's expedition, presented by Joseph Reynar, Esq., Three Rivers; a cannon found at English Point, Labrador, supposed to have been on an English vessel wrecked about 1711, presented by J. U. Gregory, Esq.; American Men of Letters, Nathaniel Parker Willis; documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol. 14; boundaries of the State of New York, vol. 2, 1884; American Statesmen, Samuel Adams; Comstock Mining and Miners, from U.S. Gov. Survey; Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. XVIII.

Literary Notice.

A USEFUL HAND-BOOK.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have published a valuable and attractive historical hand-book of the Northern tour, illustrating in a most entertaining manner such points of interest as Lakes George and Champlain; Niagara; Montreal; and Quebec. The author is Dr. Francis Parkman, the historian, whose material for the present useful volume has been drawn from his own works, viz: The Conspiracy of Pontiac, The Pioneers of France in the New World, The Jesuits in North America, Count Frontenac, and Montcalm and Wolfe. Of course, the letter press, coming from such a source, is brilliant, thorough and valuable. The hand-book is written in narrative form, and treats of striking events and episodes in early colonial history. To the tourist the book possesses exceptional advantages, while to the general reader it is a source of never failing delight. The work is illustrated with maps of Lake George, Siege of Fort William Henry, The Country round Tyconderoga, and The Siege of Quebec, portraits of Montcalm and Wolfe, and reproductions of Champlain's Fight with the Iroquois (drawn by himself), and Hennepin's Picture of Niagara. Copies may be had through the Dawson's.

John Ruskin's latest grievance is that people write letters to the London newspapers, signing them with his name and imitate his style, but sufficiently mutilate it to carry the idea that he is failing in mental power.

Chess.

Correspondence intended for this column and exchanges, should be addressed "CHESS EDITOR MORNING CHRONICLE, QUEBEC."

Quebec, Friday, June 12th, 1885.

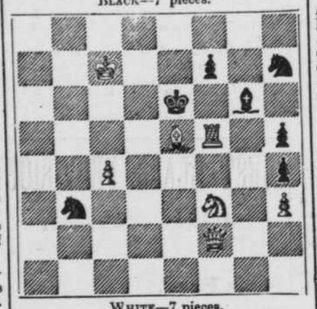
PROBLEM No. 276.

By W. Atkinson, Montreal.

Dedicated to the Judges and Referee in the Ottawa *Citizen's* recent tourney.

(From Ottawa Citizen.)

BLACK—7 pieces.

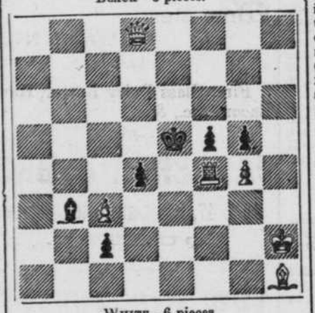


WHITE—7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 277,

Composed for the MORNING CHRONICLE by E. B. Greenshields, Montreal.

BLACK—6 pieces.



WHITE—6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 274.

1. Q K 3 and 2. Mates accordingly.
Solved by J. B. A.; J. W. S., Montreal.
The sacrifice of the Q is pretty.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. B. G., Montreal—Excuse delay in replying. We make use of one of your welcome problems to-day.

J. W. S., Montreal—Thanks for interesting papers.

THE CENTRE GAMBIT.

In that favorite form of the Centre Gambit 1 P K 4, P K 4, 2 P Q 4, P tks P, 3 Q tks P, Kt Q B 3, 4 Q K 3, it is customary for Black to continue with 4 B Kt 5 ch, 5 P B 3, B R 4, 6 Q Kt 3, Q B 3. It would be strange indeed if such an unnatural kind of defence should have before it a long and honorable existence. As a matter of fact White has but to play now 6 Kt Q R 3, a move lately introduced by Mr. D. Y. Mills, and in our opinion 4 B Kt 5 ch will have to acknowledge that it is nothing but a rank impostor. This is the less to be regretted if it turn out that Black has a satisfactory alternative at his disposal. Without saying so positively we propose a substitute, viz: 4 P Q Kt 3, and we proceed to adduce a few variations in support of its claims, though we must mention at starting that this defence is more complicated than we could wish, and we are afraid that for the present at least it cannot be played save by experts: 1 P K 4, P K 4, 2 P Q 4, P tks P, 3 Q tks P, Kt Q B 3, 4 Q K 3, P Q Kt 3. There are various replies, but we at present deal only with 5 B Kt 5, which with its sub-variations has the main claim to our attention. 5 B Kt 5, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3, Kt B 3, 7 P K 5 best (7 B Kt 5, Kt tks P; 7 Q tks Kt P, R K Kt sq or B tks P ch) Q K 2, 8 Kt K B 3, R K Kt sq (K B sq has claims), 9 B Kt 5, P K R 3, 10 B tks K Kt, Q B sq, 11 P K 6, P tks B, 12 P tks B P ch (if 12 Q tks P, then B Q 3, winning the Queen), Q tks P with a rather good game, for if White proceeds with 13 Q tks P Black proceeds with Q K 2 ch followed by B Q 3. White could and should have varied on his ninth move as follows: 9 B takes Kt, P takes B, 10 B Kt 5, P K R 3, 11 B takes Kt, Q B sq, 12 P K 6, P takes B, 13 Q takes P, B takes K P, 14 Q takes Q B P ch, K K 2, 15 Q Kt 7 ch, B Q 2, and now White may perpetually check, or may castle, which we, being Black, would not mind; or he might, and probably would, play 16 Kt B 3, Q Q B sq. 17 Kt Q 5 ch, K B sq, 18 Q takes Q ch, B takes Q, 19 Kt takes B P, R takes P, and Black, though a Pawn behind, has a tolerable game for fighting, even though White continue with 20 Kt K 4, to which Black would reply with B Kt 2. It may be that this variation can be improved for Black, and we are inclined to think that such is the case. To prevent confusion we go back to White's fifth move—5 B Kt 5, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3, Kt B 3, 7 P K 5, Q K 2, 8 Kt K B 3, Kt K 5, (instead of R K Kt sq), 9 Q takes P, R B sq, 10 B R 6, Q K 3, 11 Q takes P, Kt B 3, 12 Q Q 3 or Kt 7, Kt takes P, with a good game. White might have varied by 11 B takes Kt, but then Q takes B, and Black even though he ultimately lose the exchange, will have an attacking game. White might likewise have played 11 castles; but then Q B 4 or P B 4, and though Black's position seems dangerous, yet White will have to look out. We have been hitherto considering the effect of 5 B Kt 5, Kt B 3; but Black is not obliged to venture on such a complicated line. He might play as follows: 5 B Kt 5, Q B 3, 6 Kt Q B 3, B B 4, 7 Q K Kt 3, Q Kt K 2, with a game that may or not turn out tenable, for this remains to be seen; but there are some points in Black's favor. On the other hand, 5 B Kt 5, Q B 3, 6 Kt Q B 3, B B 4, 7 Q K Kt 3, K Kt K 2, does not turn out well for Black, as White continues with 8 B K B 4, a very formidable move. There are also points for consideration in 5 B Kt 5, B Kt, or 5 B Kt, P Kt 3, though not absolutely meaning a double Fianchetto unless called for, or 5 B Kt 5, Kt Kt 5, all of which must be dealt with before the proposed defence is to be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It may ultimately turn out to be so, for we suggest it in no such spirit of confidence as other lines which we have from time to time put forward. Let no one adopt 4 P Q Kt 3 and then complain of us as if we had absolutely recommended it. We put the defence forward as a purely experimental one, and, indeed, as a candidate whose credentials have yet to be properly examined.—*Land and Water*, Feb. 7, 1885.

SECOND ARTICLE.

In a recent article on this opening we set up 1 P K 4, P K 4, 2 P Q 4, P x P, 3 Q x P, Kt Q B 3, 4 Q K 3, we proposed as a good reply for Black 4 P Q Kt 3, and we then proceeded to deal with 5 B Kt 5, which seemed to be the most formidable rejoinder. Concerning this Mr. Freeborough, well known as one of the best analysts of the day, writes to propose 5 B Q 2 as a continuation which he adopts, and he sends us two games played by him with different opponents. One of them goes as follows: 5 B Q 2, P Kt 2, 6 B B 3, B Kt 5, 7 B Q 3, Kt B 3, 8 P Q R 3. The other game proceeds with 5 B Q 2, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3, Q B 3, 7 Kt Q B 3, K Kt K 2, 8 B Q 3. Both games were won by Mr. Freeborough, a fact, however, which does not affect the question of merits; nor do we intend to raise this question, though, as a matter of fact, our continuation would not be what was adopted by either of his opponents, saving only that we will go one step with the second of them. Our ideas will appear in the following brief variations: 5 B Q 2, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3, Kt B 3, 7 Q tks Kt P, K K Kt sq, or B tks P ch, 5 B Q 2, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3 Kt B 3, 7 B B 3, castles, 8 B Q 3, B Q 5. (We reserve 7 Kt x P instead of castling, but we doubt whether any advantage for White can be derived from that apparently hazardous continuation.) 5 B Q 2, B B 4, 6 Q K Kt 3, Kt B 3, 7 P K 5, Q K 2, 8 Kt K B 3, Kt K 5 (Kt K R 4 has claims), 9 Q tks P, B tks P ch, 10 K moves Q B sq. In these variations Black obtains such positions as to make us feel more confident of 4 P Q Kt 3, if met by 5 B Q 2 then if opposed by the move originally given by us, viz: 5 B Kt 5. We should expect this result before commencing any tests, because we should feel sure that for many purposes the Q B would be found to have lost a move by coming to Q 2, and also that as so placed it would be exposed to be attacked by the adverse K Kt, as is the case in the last variation above given; and, indeed, the virtue of that variation to some extent rests upon the fact that the Black K Kt when at K 5 attacks the White Q B.—*Land and Water, March 25, 1885.*

NOTES AND NEWS

Personals.

Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, publisher of the Toronto *Week*, is in town.

Recent advices from Lieut. Pelletier report that young officer as being nearly well.

Messrs. M. C. Mullin and J. A. Cloran, of Montreal, are in town and stopping at the Russell.

W. F. Whitcher, Esq., of Ottawa, was in town yesterday.

Willis Russell, Esq., has gone to New York and will be absent from town about three weeks.

Sir David L. McPherson, Canadian Minister of the Interior, and Lady McPherson are at Murray Hill Hotel. They will sail for Europe this afternoon—New York *Herald*, 10 June.

"Auld Robin Gray" was written by Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the fifth Earl of Balcarres. She was born on November 27, 1750, and at the early age of twenty-one produced the ballad which Sir Walter Scott says "is worth all the dialogues which Corydon and Phyllis have had together from the days of Theocritus downward."

Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings.

Quite a number of leading citizens availed themselves of the opportunity afforded yesterday at the rooms of the Women's Christian Association to inspect the paintings and drawings executed in Miss Dawson's art class. The exhibition was quite a large one, and embraced a number of different species of decorative art, in addition to the oil paintings and water color drawings, of which there were several. Some of these were from nature, others from still life, and a few have been enlarged from smaller copies of the same. Some small views around Quebec, taken from the Battery, looking over to Beauport and with poplars in the foreground were very favorably criticized. A large cattle piece opposite the entrance to the room was universally admired, and there are a number of landscapes and a pair of Scotch heads which are subjects of very general notice. Some of the pencil drawings are well worthy of inspection, and all of them are interesting, as serving to illustrate the pains taken by Miss Dawson to perfect her pupils in the initiatory stages of their work. Before being permitted, as a rule, to paint even from still life, or the real object, the students are required to draw from the plaster cast, and the specimens of such work already referred to are by no means the least inviting portion of the exhibition. Passing on to the department of work done from still life, a number of very creditable fruit, fish and shell pieces will be observed. In decorative art the display of finished work is very large, and one is tempted to express considerable surprise at its variety and extent, as well as at the degree of proficiency attained by so many of the pupils, especially when it is borne in mind that many of them are but recent students, and that all the pictures on exhibition have been painted within the last twelve months. The tapestry painting is particularly effective, and there are a couple of very handsome specimens of their work on exhibition. The lustre painting, which is somewhat of a novelty in Quebec, is represented by a number of very showy subjects intended for mantel hangings, fire screens, etc. In china painting there are a few pieces of very creditable work, amongst which a front rank must be accorded to a head on a large plaque, enlarged from a portrait. All who have experienced the difficulty of arriving at the flesh tints satisfactorily, with mineral colors, will appreciate the excellence of this work. Another very good specimen is a copy of a Landseer dog. There are one or two cups and saucers of more than ordinary merit, which naturally enough come in for a share of everybody's attention. The imitation of the old Derby china was deservedly very much admired. A set of doyleys composed of Canadian scenery was the centre of attraction for a number of ladies. We might go on for long enough, dwelling upon the novelties of this exhibition and the artistic character of the work shown, reflecting as it does very great credit upon Miss Dawson as a painstaking teacher and *artiste*, and upon the skill and aptitude of the members of her class. It is preferable, however, we believe, that our readers should inspect the work for themselves. It will be on view at the rooms of the Women's Christian Association from 3 to 6 o'clock this afternoon, after which the exhibition will positively close.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "*all gone*" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have hear disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed), Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.
To Mr. A. J. White.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottle of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were begining to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed), W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies,
Oct. 24, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation, prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours ever gratefully,
(Signed), Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White,—Dear Sir,—I as for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mothsr Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain, yours respectfully,
2 (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

For sale by W. BRUNET & Co., 139 and 141, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's, and A. J. WHITE, Limited, Branch Office, 67, St. James Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

June 6, 1885 dec24-Lm-cod&w

Sheriff's Sales for the District of Quebec

MONTH OF JUNE.

Dame Marie Heloise Antonia Deguise vs. Joseph Marcotte. 1. No. 1489 of the official cadastre of the parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, being a lot of land situate at Lake St. Charles, containing about 5½ arpents in front by 40 in depth, with buildings, reserving therefrom one square arpent for the use of a saw mill belonging to the representatives of the late Thomas Plamondon. 2. No. 1490 of the said official cadastre, being a land situate at Lake St. Charles of 2 arpents in front by 39 arpents in depth. Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette on the 12th of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Frederick William Andrews vs. Mary Katen, esqte. No. 94 of the official cadastre of the parish of St. Edmond of Stoneham, being a lot of land situated in the seigniory of St. Joseph, in that part of the parish of Charlesbourg now forming part of the parish of St. Edmond of Stoneham, containing 2 arpents in front by about 20 arpents in depth, together with the house, barn and other buildings thereon erected. Sale at the church door of the parish of St. Edmond of Stoneham on the 15th of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. V., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary troubles, and general debility, and have been astonished at the good results, and as a remedy for children with Reckits or Marasmus, it is unequalled."

$500 Reward

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large Boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO. "The Pill Makers," 81 & 83, King St. East, Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3cent stamp. J. J. VELDON, Chemist and Druggist, 122, St. Joseph Street, Quebec.

December 1884. Lm-d&w

British postal savings banks have $223,868,865 on deposit.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience. d&w

The man who knows when and how to kick is a great deal more of a sage than a mule.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs twenty-five cents to try and be convinced.

The small boy learning the alphabet is like a pestage stamp. He gets stuck on the letters.

Mrs. O'Hearn, River Street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when her horses had the Epizootic, with the very best results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

June 6, 1885. Jm-d&w

A tribe of Indians in Nebraska postponed the national medicine dance until an agent came east to buy a buffalo for the ceremony. The herds of buffalo on the plains have disappeared before the march of civilization.

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

July 17. 1884. Lm-co-d&w

At a spiritual seance a woman desired to communicate with her deed husband. "Is it really such a dreadful place, John?" "Not at all; Heaven is a delightful place." "Mr. Medium," said the widow, turning to that personage, "you have called up the wrong party."

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

June 6, 1885. Jm-d&w

The Andaman Islanders believe that their deity lives in a big stone house, and that his wife is a green shrimp. A small body of heretics assert that the deity's wife is a red shrimp, but they are regarded as of little account, and are vigorously persecuted on general principles.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are beyond all doubt the most valuable and most convenient medicines that travellers can take across the seas to distant climes, for change of climate and the new conditions and surroundings of life to which they will be exposed will assuredly give rise to great disturbances of the system and to such especial morbid states of the blood and constitution generally as will render the use of these effectual remedies highly necessary, for they will find in them a ready and safe means of relief in most of the diseases which afflict the human race, and with them at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call.

June 6, 1885. Lmbo-d&w

At Otao, about twenty miles from Suakim, stands a huge boulder about one hundred feet high. Advantage is taken of the eminence of this rock for posting sentries; hence it is known as the "Tower Rock." On the face of this rock a huge advertisement, two hundred and fifty feet square, in letters of four and