Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVII QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883. No. 13,554

AFTERNOON.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

DISASTROUS STORM IN ITALY.

AFFAIRS AT TAMATAVE.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

The Telegrapher's Strike—The Cattle Drive, etc.

DEFEAT OF CAERCES' FORCES IN PERU.

LONDON, July 20—Orders have been read at Aldershot to prepare two batteries of field artillery for active service.

There has been a severe storm in the North of Italy; the crops were damaged and some loss of life.

In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary to the Admiralty declined to speak concerning the movements or the number of men of war ordered to the waters of Madagascar. The answer was received with cheers.

PARIS, July 20—The Secretary of the English Consul at Tamatave has been liberated, the captain of the English gun boat "Dryad" assuming all responsability.

CAIRO, July 20—Over 100 deaths have occurred at Butak. They were 80 funerals between eight and 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Thirty deaths occurred in the Schoobra quarter. Official returns report two deaths at Abden on Wednesday, while it is known 25 have died. The people of Sherbin protested against the improper observance of funeral regulations and troops have been summoned to prevent a revolt. It is decided to form a cordon around Alexandria to prevent the influx of refugees from the infected districts.

There were 140 deaths from cholera yesterday. Two regiments of British troops have gone to Suez.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20—Official returns mention 16 towns infected with cholera. It is stated since the last return 200 have died in the Bulak quarter of Cairo within 24 hours.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, July 20—All is quiet about the Western Union Telegraph offices. Business is going on with about three-quarters of the usual force. John Kane, a striker, was arrested last night for creating a disturbance about the building. The only offices at Harlem and 23rd street open to-day are up town offices, but the down town exchanges are receiving business. An increase in mail matter at the post offices is noticeable. The Western Union Company says it will make no compromise with the Union men, as they belong to the Union strikers. Mr. Gould in an interview last night says he had been at the Western Union building and hardly noticed there was a strike. He thought it was over already and was gratified that the best operators had remained. He did not think any serious inconvenience will be caused. It is disclosed that some offices which had not paid the Strike Benefit Company will be enabled to lop off the unnecessary expences.

The loss of life by the fire in Brooklyn is not yet known. It is feared eight men of the "Delop's" crew who were in the hold, suffered.

The *World's* Washington special says:—Col. Winter Smith, of Texas, states that Judge Haughn, recently shot in Texas, was killed by a negro for assaulting the latter's daughter; he was a notorious bad character.

ST. LOUIS, July 20—The Western Union offices are now more fully manned. The strike is a failure.

GALVESTON, July 20—At Houston and other points, the superintendent of this district says, all business is fairly handled. Reports from Kansas say their force is sufficient on duty to transact business.

LITTLE ROCK, July 20—Advices from the Indian Territory report the cattle drive this season will be larger than ever. The cattle are in excellent condition; the drive will reach a million head.

NEW YORK, July 17—The following telegraphic letter from President Eckert to Col. Clowry, Chicago Superintendent, presents more fully than has yet been done the Company's side of the case:—

NEW YORK, July 17.

To R. C. Clowry, Chicago: [*General Superintendent,*

A committee of six persons called upon me yesterday and presented a memorial addressed to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and signed by themselves as members of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the United States and Canada. The memorial calls upon the company for certain concessions in regard to hours and rates of pay, substantially in accordance with the programme with which you have been familiar since their March meeting in Chicago. The parties were asked if they represented the employees of the company, and upon replying affirmatively, they were requested to furnish a list of such employees. This they said they were not able to do, stating that it would require a long time to prepare a list, and that they were here on expense. They were told that the company did not know the committee or whether its members had authority from the Western Union employees to present any demands, and we could not deal with the outside parties, aside from the questionable manner of presenting such a memorial. One demand is that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work, and another for a 15 per cent. increase on all salaries. An operator now receiving a salary of $50 a month would by this plan get a smaller increase than one getting $80 or $90 a month, thus widening the difference now existing. An $80 operator at present works nine hours daily 26 days a month equal to 34.18 cents per hour. Under the schedule in the memorial the same operator will receive $92 per month for eight hours daily, equal to about 30 per cent., in addition to the Sunday allowance just granted under the new rule. This is the smallest increase demanded. In case a Wheatstone operator receives $50 per month for twenty-six working days, equal to 21.26 cents per hour, the proposed schedule would give him 41.48 cents per hour, an increase of 94 per cent. Another demand that linemen shall be allowed two days' pay for Sunday work and that $85 shall be the lowest rate of pay received, regardless of location or importance of service, and that the duties of linemen shall be confined to legitimate work. Nothing is said about the duties of other classes being restricted to their particular line of employment, but if such concession were allowed in one class there would be no reason for withholding it from others, and why linemen should have helpers is not understood. Again double pay for Sunday work offers a temptation to the men to slight their Saturday work to create a necessity for Sunday work. The demand that both sexes shall be paid the same for like service looks to the driving of woman labor from the ranks, as were the company to concede it, it would be to its interest to prefer men who can be availed of for a greater variety of service than women operators, who may be equally capable for general duty. In a published interview with a member of the committee the latter stated that since the organization of the league wire trouble and mistakes in messages have practically ceased, and that business has been greatly facilitated, the results being attributed directly to the fact of the organization. The reverse is the case: operators declining to join the league have been interfered with in their duties, wires have been thrown out of working condition, and, in numerous cases, the official business of the officers of the company has been mutilated and seriously delayed. A strike of the American District Telegraph Company's linemen, members of the league, took place in this city recently, since which time the strikers have been engaged in cutting wires daily, one man now being under arrest and indictment for such lawless work. Thousands of able-bodied men out of employment all over the country are applying to us for work; such a demand is marvellous. It is known that a large proportion of operators have been led to join the league under compulsion, and others under the belief that the organization was co-operative for legitimate and benevolent purposes, many of whom have stated that they will repudiate any arbitrary action of the striking element.

THOS. T. ECKERT.

LIMA, July 20—A letter from Col. —— to Gen. Lynch, dates Huamacho Hughts, Gorostiago, July 10, after two days cannonade division under my command engaged united forces of Coerces, Racatarren and other chiefs, obtaining a complete victory and dispersing them; all the artillery is in our possession. It is calculated Coerces lost 1,000 men killed.

EUROPEAN.

Cholera—A Ghastly Incident—Appeal for Aid, etc.

ARRIVAL OF A BURMESE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION IN RUSSIA.

The Telegraphers' Strike—Texas Fever, etc.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20—The Burmese Embassy has arrived at Venice, where they are undergoing quarantine. France asserts that they will make formal appeal for a French protectorate over Burmah.

The French Consul at Palma, Majorica, denies the statement that cholera has broken out in that place.

The Senate to-day voted urgency for the Judicial Reform Bill and decided by 169 to 114 to pass to the discussion of its clauses.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, July 20—Unless the English authorities promptly take the direction of affairs in checking the spread of cholera we will be hopeless. The simplest sanitary arrangements are neglected; the funeral systems are most obnoxious; corpses encased in slight coffins are carried through crowded streets; the clothes of persons dying are stripped off and taken for wearing purposes by their relatives. A man stricken with cholera was on the way yesterday in a cart to the hospital when the driver stopped opposite a cafe, gave the invalid a drink from a water bottle used by customers and in a few minutes afterwards the man died. The only precaution taken was to sprinkle a little chloride of lime on the corpse. The cart then pursued its way.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20—An explosion occurred at a powder mill here to-day; nine persons were killed and two severely injured.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, July 20—The superintendent reports the business of the Western Union office moving along without friction and nearly as rapid as before the strike. None of the old operators have returned, but there are plenty of recruits from the country.

LOUISVILLE, July 20—The strike situation here is worse than yesterday and business requiring the use of the telegraph is virtually suspended. The W. U. has only two first-class operators, who with six beginners make the force. The B. and O. office was opened to-day by an official of the company, who is taking the most important business. The strikers held a meeting this morning and initiated five new members; up to noon they had added seven to the number that struck yesterday.

DETROIT, July 20—The telegraphic situation remains unchanged; no accessions to the operators.

NEW YORK, July 20—Mr. Campbell, of the Brotherhood, to-day received despatches from Cleveland, Baltimore and Atlanta, Ga., saying the operators declare their intention to hold out until they had accomplished the object of the strike. The W. U. Co. has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person tampering with the wires or interfering with the sending of messages over the wires.

BOSTON, July 20—Several cases of Texas fever were discovered among Texas cattle brought to Worcester. The Board of Cattle Commissioners has issued an order forbidding the bringing of any more of the cattle into the State.

CHICAGO, July 20—The Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company declares his company is practically at a standstill.

PITTSBURG, July 20—It is reported this afternoon the Telegraphers' Brotherhood are considering the advisability of ordering railroad operators on all the Pennsylvania companies West of Pittsburg to strike because the Pennsylvania Company shows a disposition to aid the Western Union.

BOSTON, July 20—The situation to-night in the Western Union main office is materially changed. At midnight but nine operators were on duty. Altogether the condition of affairs is less favorable to the Western Union than last night.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, July 20—There was a shock of earthquake here this afternoon in adirection west to east.

AT WIMBLEDON.

SHOOTING IN THE MATCH FOR THE KOLAPORE CUP.

THE ALBERT JEWEL.

LONDON, July 18, 1883.—The shooting for the Koiapore Cup took place at Wimbledon to-day. The prize was competed for by teams representing England, Canada, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and India. The teams were composed of eight men each. The firing was at 200,500 and 600 yards. Each man was allowed seven shots at each range.

The cup was won by the English team. The scores were as follows:—

England	698
Canada	679
Jersey	638
Guernsey	621
India	614

A revision of the scores made by the American riflemen in their shooting on Thursday and yesterday for the Cup and £50 specially presented for that competition shows that Van Hucsen was the victor, as his score for the two days' shooting was 172, against a total of 169 for Joiner.

THE ALBERT JEWEL.

The shooting for the Albert Jewel was completed at Wimbledon to-day. The prize was won by Wilson, of the Ulster Rifles, who scored 66. Dr. Scott, who was the only member of the American Team who competed in this contest, scored 62. The shooting was at 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed fifteen shots.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The English team will be selected from the following eighteen:—

Corporal H. Bates, of the First Warwick regiment.

Corporal W. Caldwell, of the First Renfrew.

Sergeant J. H. Dods, of the First Berwick.

Private G. C. Gibbs, of the First Gloucester.

Captain J. P. Godsal, of the Second Buckinghamshire.

Private J. Goodear, of the Sixth Lancashire.

Quartermaster S. S. Gouldsmith, of the First Gloucester.

Sergeant G. F. Gratwicke, of the First Devon.

Sergeant R. Hargreaves, of the Sixteenth Lancashire.

Major A. P. Humpry, of the Cambridge University Rifles.

Private F. Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster.

Major R. M. McLorrel, of the First Ayrshire.

Private McVittie, of the First Dumfries.

Corporal C. G. Parry, of the Second Cheshire.

Major G. Pearse, of the Fourth Devon.

Private C. D. Wattleworth, of the Fifth Lancashire.

Major G. H. Young, of the Twenty-first Middlesex.

Lieutenant H. Whitehead, of the Eighth Lancashire.

The following additional prizes have been presented to the American Team:—Twenty pounds by the English Eight Club; twenty pounds by the volunteers at Wimbledon, and a telescope, value two guineas, by Mr. Steward, Optician to the National Rifle Association.

Special from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 20—Major-General Luard will return to the city to-day from Halifax. ——Sir Hector Langevin returned last evening from Hamilton, where he was laying the corner stone of the new post office.——Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., left to-day for New York, in connection with the Gatineau Valley Railway.

Special from Toronto.

TORONTO, July 20—The excitement regarding the telegraph strike has greatly subsided. There will not be an inquest held on the body of the woman Duran, whose very sudden death was reported last night.

There has not been an entry of any good-sized vessel in this port for the past week, outside of the steamers.

The firm of Stilt Bros., dry goods merchants, being in financial difficulties, are offering 50 cents in the dollar. Liabilities are about $10,000 and the assets will, it is said, reach near that sum.

Special from Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 20—At a meeting of the Provincial Press Association here, arrangements were made for giving the Ontario Press Association a hearty reception on the 7th prox.

Eliza Livingston, 17 years old, fell from the second storey window of her parents' house to-day and received fatal injuries.

The stock exchange adjourned yesterday until Monday next.

Two locomotives collided on the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles to-day; one with its tender was thrown off the track and badly smashed.

John Love was arrested here to-day for robbing a traveller named Gagnon of a gold watch, in a hotel, while the latter was asleep. The watch was found in a pawnshop where the prisoner pledged it.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Mathieu, to-day, to appoint Mr. Schwab assignee in the Levetus insolvency case. The Federal Bank opposed the appointment on the ground that Schwab was interested. The Court ordered the return of the writ, and set Monday next for the hearing of the merits of the case.

Leander Charlebois and J. Courville, cabmen, were charged in the Police Court to-day with knocking down and robbing Daniel Kennedy, a countryman. The prisoners were remanded.

Eleven young Scotchmen were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment to-day, for stowing themselves away on board the ss "Titania," from Glasgow to this port.

A petition to unseat Dr. Gaboury, for the County of Laval, has been lodged and the deposit made.

A meeting of shareholders of the Great Eastern and Montreal & Sorel Railways is called for the purpose of considering a proposition to amalgamate.

The excitement in connection with the telegraphers' strike has entirely subsided here.

IRISH TROUBLES.

DUBLIN, July 20—A meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Irish National League was held to-day. Parnell presided and Davitt was present. A resolution amalgamating the Evicted Tenants' Fund was unanimously adopted.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

CHICAGO, July 20—The Driving Park has arranged a race for a purse of $4,000 on Saturday between "St. Julien," "Edwin Thorne" and "Fanny Witherfern."

CHICAGO, July 20—"Johnson," the pacer went a mile for a purse of $200 yesterday and made it in 2.11¾ without a skip.

THE RIFLE.

WIMBLEDON, July 20—To-day the Americans, at 200 yards, scored 252 to the British 240.

The greatest cordiality prevails between the officers of the regular army and the volunteers and Americans. The crowd cheered the Americans on their quitting the ground; the Americans were elated as they were doubtful.

England secured the Kolapore Cup with a score of 698, Canada being only nineteen points behind.

Von Beusen has challenged the decision by which his last shot at 600 yards was recorded as the mess decision was confirmed. Sir Henry Halford won the toss for choice of targets. Before the shooting began, in order to prevent any chance for a disagreement between the teams the American and English check markers were sent into the butt. As compared with scores made in the match at Creedmoor last year, the American total is 45 better and the English 8 better. The general average of the Americans in to-day's shooting is better than the Englishmen. The weather was magnificent for a big scoring match.

LACROSSE.

BELFAST, July 20—The lacrosse team sail for Quebec by steamer from here on August 3rd. They will play a match in Quebec, one in Montreal and one in Toronto, where they will break up.

Miss Emerson, a niece of Minister Lowell, was the centre of attraction at the Countess of Stanhope's ball in London the other night. The most wonderful things about Miss Emerson were, it seems, the shoes she wore upon her tiny feet, adorned with insteps "too artistically arched" for a fair republican. These shoes were made of yellow Spanish velvet, with high French heels, and laced up the sides. The eyelets for the cords to pass through were trimmed with solid gold, and to the side of each was set a precious stone—first a ruby, then a sapphire, then an emerald, then an opal, and over again in the same order. The top of the stone was finished in the same fashion, and in front were sixteen gold chains, caught by a diamond pin.

The London *Journal* says:—About this early American talk there is no gabble. These young women rising sixteen speak as deliberately and naturally as Mr. Henry Irving, and without the mocking twinkle of having something in reserve which renders the talk of that eminent actor not unpleasantly irritating. English girls at the same age talk as it were with their hands behind them, as if to conceal a skipping rope. The Yankee girl looks you straightly and serenely in the face—we never ourselves shirked the ordeal—and screels off an easy bobbin of conversation: you may act as "piecer" if you please, but generally she does the "piecing;" you have sat down to talk to your companion as a child, and before the talk is over an interval of three years is supposed to have elapsed, and you say good afternoon to a self-possessed woman. Should anyone run away with the idea that all this is unnatural or precocious, he should be undeceived.

The Government of India has published a series of rules for the guidance of visitors to Kashmir, which convey a curious notion of the habits of Anglo-Indian tourists. One of these provides that when going on shooting excursions visitors must take carriage and supplies with them, and not demand them in places where no provision is made for supplying them. They are, moreover, not to press into their service the people of the country as beaters for game. Should travellers have reason to consider that they or their servants have been ill treated or affronted, they are strictly forbidden to adopt any other means of obtaining redress than by making complaint to the officials of the Maharaja on the spot, and immediately reporting the circumstances to the British officer on duty. Further, travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are prohibited from receiving any presents whatever during their stay from the Kashmir Durbar or officials.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (½lb. and lb.), by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

September 22 1882 h&sat-40w d&w

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer IS PERFECTION!

Public Benefactress. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequaled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp, removing Dandruff, and arrests the fall; the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

COMPLIMENTARY. "My hair is now restored to its youthful color; I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald." This is the testimony of all who use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

"One Bottle did it." That is the expression of many who have had their gray hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair, after using one bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It is not a dye.

March 28, 1883 w&sat-52-Pm-tx

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. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; 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 five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. JOHN C. WEST & Co., sole proprietors, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Quebec by J. J. VELDON, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E. GIROUX & BRO 37 & 39, St. Peter Street

August 9 1882 Lm-d&w

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

For sale by all druggists.

July 28, 1882. Lmeod&amw

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, certifies 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.

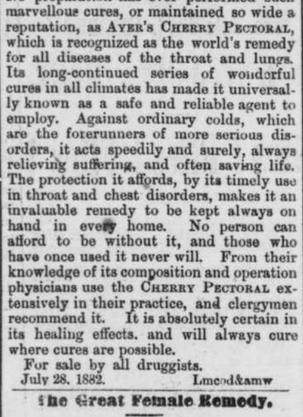
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue in slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteric and Whites, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain one grain of calomel, antimony, or anything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

Full directions in the several languages with each package.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00 and 6 cents for postage enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a box containing over 50 pills, or return same.

February 3 1883 1m-tues



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

COMMENCING

Monday, June 25th, 1883.

GOING WEST.

11.30 A.M.—Mixed Train to Richmond, Mortreal, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and all Local Stations.

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

GOING EAST.

Leaving Montreal	10.15 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	6.50 A.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond	19 10 A.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	2.50 P.M
Mixed leaves Richmond	12.45 P.M
Arriving at Point Levi	6.45 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON
General Manager

Montreal, June 23, 1883.
June 30, 1883.

Canadian Pacific Railway

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE ONLY FAST LINE.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE,

ONLY THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS LINE

—TO—

OTTAWA

The Capital of the Dominion,

AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day Express Trains, and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Morning Express with Parlor Car attached for Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Pembroke, Mattawa, and all interm diate Stations

5.40 p.m.—Evening Express with Parlor Car attached for Ottawa, Brockville, and all points West. Parlor Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

6 00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for St Rose, St. Jerome, St. Lin, and all the other fashionable suburban summer resorts East of St. Jerome.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from Hochelaga Depot. Ten minutes later from Mile End.

For Tickets, Rates Seats in Parlor Cars and all information regarding passenger business apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

☞ 163 St. James Street. ☜

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. C. VAN HORNE
Gen. Manager.

ARCHER BAKER
Gen. Supt.

Montreal, June 1, 1882.
July 29 1882 Lm

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 2ND, 1883. Trains will run as follows:—

	Express	Mixed.
Leave Sherbrooke for Beauce Jct., Levis and Quebec	8.15 AM	7 00 AM
Arrive Beauce Jct.	12.45 PM	5.40 PM
Leave Beauce Jct.	1 00 "	4.00 "
Arrive Levis	2.40 "	7.00 "
" Quebec Ferry	3 00 "	7.30 "
Leave Quebec for Beauce Jct., Sherbrooke, and New England points		
Leave Ferry	12.20 PM	5.00 AM
" Levis	12.50 "	5.30 "
Arrive Beauce Jct.	2.35 "	8.30 "
Leave Beauce Jct.	2.50 "	8.45 "
Arrive Sherbrooke	7.10 "	4.45 PM
Leave Levis for St Joseph		3.30 "
Arrive St. Joseph		7.15 "
Leave St. Joseph for Levis		6.00 "
Arrive Levis		10.00 "

☞ Trains run on Montreal time.

☞ Fifteen minutes allowed for Refreshments at Beauce Junction.

Drawing Room Car runs between Quebec, Sherbrooke and Newport, as follows:—Leaves Quebec for Sherbrooke and Newport on Monday Wednesday and Friday of each week. Leaves Newport and Sherbrooke for Quebec on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

The Quebec Central Railway affords the only Rail communication with the celebrated Chaudiere Gold Mines, and connecting at Sherbrooke with the Grand Trunk and Passumpsic Railways, forms the most direct route between Quebec, Boston, and all New England points.

JAS. R. WOODWARD,
General Manager.

General Ticket Offices,
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec
June 29, 1883.

Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE QUEBEC (Palais Station).

10.00 a.m. PASSENGER TRAIN for St. Raymond, Monday and Wednesday, arriving at 12, Noon.

1.15 p.m. EXCURSION TRAIN for St. Raymond every Saturday, arriving at 3.15 p.m.

5.30 p.m. MAIL TRAIN for St. Raymond, arriving there at 7.45 p.m.

LEAVE ST. RAYMOND.

6.30 a.m. MAIL TRAIN for Quebec, arriving there at 8.50 a.m.

6.40 p.m. PASSENGER TRAIN for Quebec Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, arriving at 8.40 p.m.

Stopping at Little River Ancienne Lorette, St. Ambroise, Valcartier, St. Gabriel, St. Catherines, Lake St. Joseph, Lake Sergent and Bourg Louis.

☞ Trains run by Montreal Time.

Trains connect 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 Tickets on Saturdays.

Freight received after 4.30 P.M. not forwarded until next day.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.
J. G. SCOTT, Sec. & Manager, Commercial Chambers.

July 9, 1883.

NOTICE

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

CAP ROUGE PIER AND WHARF CO.,
J. BOWEN, JR., Manager.

June 11, 1883.

W. W. SHARPE & CO

PUBLISHERS AGENTS

No. 25, Park Row, New York

Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.

Intercolonial Railway.

1883 Summer Arrangement. 1883

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 25th June, the Trains of the Railway will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

Will Leave Point Levis.

	Railway Time	Quebec Time
EXPRESS for Halifax and St. John.	8.00 A.M.	7.45 A.M.
EXPRESS for Riviere-du-Loup and St. Flavie	1.15 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
ACCOMMODATION	7 35 "	7.20 "

Trains Will Arrive at Point Levis.

	Railway Time	Quebec Time
EXPRESS from Halifax and St. John	8.35 P.M.	8.20 P.M.
EXPRESS from St. Flavie and Riviere-du-Loup	2.10 "	1 55 "
ACCOMMODATION	5 10 A M	5.00 A.M

The Trains to Halifax and St John run through to their destination on Sunday, while those from Halifax and St. John remain in Campbellton.

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

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N B.,
21st June, 1883.
June 25, 1883.

NORTH SHORE Railway.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, JULY 2nd, 1883,

Trains will run as follows:—

STATIONS.	Express	Light'g Express	Accommodation Train.
Leave Montreal for Quebec	9 00 AM	4.00 PM	.....
Arrive at Quebec	3.40 PM	9.50 "	.....
Leave Quebec for Montreal	9 00 AM	4.00 "	.....
Arrive at Montreal	3.40 PM	9.30 "	.....
Leave Quebec for Three Rivers	.....	.....	5.00 PM
Arrive at Three Rivers	.....	.....	10.15 "
Leave Three Rivers for Quebec	.....	.....	3 15 AM
Arrive at Quebec	.....	.....	8.40 "
Leave Montreal for St. Felix de Valois	.....	.....	5.15 PM
Arrive St. Felix de Valois	.....	.....	8.20 "
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Montreal	.....	.....	5.00 AM
Arrive at Montreal	.....	.....	8 50 "

☞ Magnificent Palace Cars on the two Express Trains.

Monday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4.00 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

In connection with the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways.

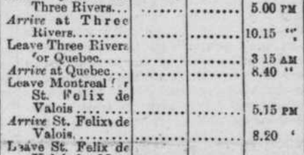
GENERAL OFFICES:—QUEBEC.

TICKET OFFICES:

143 ST. JAMES STREET, WINDSOR HOTEL, OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC, } MONTREAL, A. DAVIS, Superintendent

July 2, 1883.

ROYAL MAIL LINE



1883. —OF— 1883.

Steamers to the Saguenay,

TADOUSAC, CACOUNA, RIVIERE DU LOUP and MURRAY BAY.

COMMENCING ON THE 26TH INSTANT the well-known first-class Steamers "SAGUENAY," Capt. M. Lecours. "UNION," " Alex. Barras.

Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf as follows: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., the "Saguenay," for Cbicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Eboulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup and Tadousac.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7.30 A.M., the "Union," for Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Eboulements, Ile aux Coudres, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle (when practicable), Riviere du Loup, Tadousac and L'Anse St. Jean.

Connecting at Quebec with the RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Boats, Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY, and GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY; and at Riviere du Loup with the INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

Leaving Riviere du Loup:—For the Saguenay, at 5.00 P.M. same day; and for Quebec, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.00 P.M., and on Sundays at 7.00 P.M.

TICKETS for sale, and State Rooms secured, at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Office of the St. LAWRENCE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

June 8, 1883

THE

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

QUEBEC MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THIS MAGNIFICENT LINE, COMPOSED of the following first-class Side-Wheel Steamers, VIZ.:—

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, Iron, Capt. Nelson, will leave Napoleon Wharf every Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P.M.

MONTREAL, Iron, Capt. Roy, every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P.M., calling at Intermediate Ports, and arriving early in the morning.

BETWEEN

Montreal & Toronto.

CORSICAN,
CORINTHIAN,
PASSPORT,
and ALGERIAN.

One of which will leave every day except Sunday, the CANAL BASIN at 9 o'clock, and LACHINE on the arrival of the Train leaving BONAVENTURE STATION at NOON, for

TORONTO

And Intermediate Ports, making direct connection at

PRESCOTT AND BROCKVILLE

With the Railways for OTTAWA CITY, KEMPTVILLE, PERTH, ARNPRIOR, &c.; at

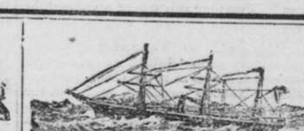
TORONTO

With the Railways for COLLINGWOOD SAULT STE. MARIE, DULUTH, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, GREEN BAY, ST. PAUL and FORT GARRY, and with the Steamer for NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, &c.

TICKET OFFICE, where State Rooms can be secured, at R. M. STOCKING, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGES,
Agent.

May 16, 1883. my8



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1883 Summer Arrangements. 1883

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	Capt J F Dutton.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3500	Capt J Graham.
CIRCASSIAN	4000	Lt Smith, R N R.
PERUVIAN	3400	Capt J Ritchie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
HIBERNIAN	3440	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CASPIAN	3300	Lt Thomson, R N R.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Lt R Barrett, R N R.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt D J James.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt A McDougall.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt John Parks.
SIBERIAN	4600	[Building].
HANOVERIAN	4000	Capt J G

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the North Shore—A Fraser & Co.
Auction Sale of Crockery for Trade—Octave Lemieux & Co.
Latest Wonder!—Capt Z Orem.
Superior Court—Fred Lauzier.
Private Board—10, Ste Ursule Street.
Cheap Dry Goods—Davidson & Horan.
Cunard Line—Vernon H Brown & Co. See 1st Page.
Dr C W Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills
Dr Benson's Skin Cure.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy.
Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Use Campbell's Quinine Wine,

—THE—

Great Invigorating Tonic

OF THE DAY.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

A large supply just received by
RODERICK McLEOD.
May 2, 188 . Cm

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1883.

Protestant Churches.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev D Marsh—Service commences (Morning) 11.00; and (Evening) 7.00. Wednesday, 8.00 p. m. McMahon street, U T.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY (Church of England)—Right Rev Bishop Williams, D D, and Rev G V Housman, M A, Rector—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Garden street, U T.

CHALMERS' FREE CHURCH—Rev G D Mathews, D D—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Head of St Ursule street, U T.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev Joseph Allard—Service commences (Morning) 10.30, and (Evening) 7. St John street, without.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev J W Sparling, M A, B D—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Wednesday, 7.30 p m. Friday (Prayer Meeting) 7.30 p m. Corner St Stanislas and Dauphin streets, U T.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH (Church of Scotland)—Rev J Cook, D D—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. St Andrew street, U T.

ST MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev Charles Hamilton, M A, Rector—Service commences (Morning) 10.30 o'clock, (Afternoon) 4, and (Evening) 7. St John street, without.

ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev A A Von Iffland, Rector—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, and (Afternoon) 4. Sillery Heights, Cape Rouge Road.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH (Mariners' Church of England)—Rev Thos Richardson—Service commences (Morning) 10.30 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. Champlain street.

ST PETER'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev M M Fothergill, Rector—Service commences (Morning) 10 30 o'clock, and (Evening) 7. St Valier street, St Roch's.

TRINITY CHURCH (Church of England)—Rev Robert Ker—Service commences (Morning) 11 o'clock, (Afternoon) 7. Seats all free. St Stanislas street, U T.

Roman Catholic Churches.

CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATIONISTS—Rev D Gosselin—Service commences (Morning) 6.30 o'clock, and 9.30; (Afternoon) 2 o'clock and 4. Corner of St. Joseph and Caron streets, St Roch's.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—Rev Mr A A Blais—Service commences (Morning) 6.30; (Evening) 5. Lachevrotiere street.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES—Rev Mr Belanger——Service commences (Morning) 6.30. Notre Dame street.

CHURCH OF SISTERS OF CHARITY—Rev Mr Bonneau—Service commences (Morning) 6; (Evening) 4. Corner Richelieu and Glacis streets.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev Mr Sache—Service commences (Morning) 6.30; (Evening) 5. Corner d'Auteuil and Dauphin streets, U T.

GENERAL HOSPITAL—Rev L Hamelin—Service commences (Morning) 6; (Evening) 2.

HOTEL DIEU—Rev Mr Beaulieu—Service commences (Morning) 6; (Evening) 2.

NOTRE DAME—Rev Jos Auclair—Service commences (Morning) 9.30; (Afternoon) 2.30. Market Square, U T.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE—Rev P Piampondon—Service commences (Morning) 8.00 and 9.00; (Afternoon) 2 and 7. St John street, without.

ST. PATRICK'S—Rev W Lowekamp, C SS R—Service commences (Morning) 10; (Evening) 7.30. McMahon street, U T.

ST. ROCH'S—Rev F X Gosselin—Service commences (Morning) 9.30; (Afternoon) 2. St Joseph street.

ST. SAUVEUR—Rev Father Grenier—Service commences (Morning) 9.30; (Afternoon) 2. Boissecauville.

URSULINES—Rev G Lemoine—Service commences (Morning) 6.15; (Afternoon) 2.

SOMETHING LIKE A STRIKE.

To all serious subjects there is generally a humorous side. The recent strike among the telegraph operators and linemen offers no exception to the rule. The strike will be a serious matter for one side or the other, perhaps for both the companies and the men. The latter have a principle at stake, and if they are in the right of pressing for a solution they may win their point, and thus the victory will be both moral and practical. But what is to be said of the little messenger boys who carry out the despatches to the customers of the company? These young persons took it into their foolish heads to strike yesterday, just as if there was a dearth of boys in Quebec. Why, there is hardly a street where hundreds of them have not been spilled. Of course their places can be filled a dozen times over. With operators the case is different. Their strike will seriously inconvenience business for a time, because the places of skilled workmen cannot be filled in a day or a week. But the errand boys, who are not members of a powerful and financially strong "brotherhood," have succeeded only in stranding themselves. Their parents should send them back to their work, if the company will take them on again.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Professor GOLDWIN SMITH has become an oracle in Canada, and the Toronto journalists consult him on almost everything which turns up as a subject of discussion. Of course he is regularly interviewed, and even a boat race, or the choice of a librarian for the new free public library, is not allowed to pass without a few remarks from the professor. What with his quarterly *Bystander*, his contributions to the English magazines and his lectures and addresses the Doctor must be kept pretty busy, and to these defined duties may be added the burden of meeting and satisfying the inevitable press correspondent, at all times and on all occasions. It has got to be an amusing thing now-a-days to read the Toronto papers. At the end of an account of anything occupying public attention, the eye of the reader cannot fail to come upon "what Professor GOLDWIN SMITH thinks about." The reporter does well to go to the professor. He certainly has a happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right moment, somehow. It will be in order now for the *Globe* and *Mail* to tell us what Dr. SMITH thinks about the strike of the telegraphers. The golden opportunity of getting his views on that burning question should not be missed.

In the last *Bystander* Dr. SMITH comes out with a lengthy manifesto on the temperance question. It is good reading, as indeed is everything which comes from his pen. He propounds a liberal doctrine, and like the opinions of Dr. FARRER on the future state, the reader cannot help looking the article as comforting, to say the least. He does not think that liquor drinking has increased in Canada. He asks, "have extraordinary measures really become necessary in order to save our people from themselves?" "If," he adds, "such an emergy exists, private liberty must, of course, give way, and all right-minded men are willing that it should give way, as it does when extraordinary measures are adopted by the State to meet the exigencies of pestilence or war." Pursuing this line of argument, he says:

"Unless such an emergency exists private liberty claims respect in matters of diet and regimen as in all other personal affairs. Nobody proposes to forbid the use of tea, coffee, or tobacco, though lecturers or physiology denounce these stimulants not less vehemently than alcohol. Nobody proposes to forbid or restrict the use of meat, though the vegetarians condemn it altogether, and it is certain that many people eat too much of it. Nobody proposes to close the druggists' shops, though perhaps the number of people killed by patent medicines is as great as that of the people killed by drink. Unless the need of prohibition is urgent, and demonstrably urgent, the law will fail in operation for want of public sentiment to support it. It fails in the cities of the United States, and only adds the evils of contrabandism to the evils of alcohol. Men who have known Canada long and well declare that intemperance, instead of growing, has manifestly decreased; they say that they remember a time when toping was universally looked upon as good-fellowship, and when a Canadian farmer seldom went home sober from market. In England, certainly, there has been a vast improvement among those very classes which have had the most unlimited command of the richest and most tempting liquors. The old saying 'drunk as a lord' is a monument of by-gone times: for neither lord nor gentlemen can now get drunk in England without incurring deep disgrace."

This is true. Drunkenness is disgraceful and good society has long ago recognized that fact. No one now drinks two bottles of wine at a sitting, but in the "brave days of old," when heroes drank brandy, and men quaffed port, and the boys made merry over claret, this was no uncommon occurrence. Many valiant tipplers exceeded often, the proverbial two bottles, and thought nothing of it. We have changed all that, and moderation has taken the place of excess. People have learned to dispense their hospitality, and guests have learned to accept it, without having to have recourse to over-indulgence. GOLDWIN SMITH, who drinks very little himself, and whose potations consist usually of light wines, says that "there is no more harm in drinking a glass of wine or beer than there is in drinking a cup of tea or coffee; the evil lies only in the excess, nor is excess inevitable in either case. In the wine-growing countries of Europe the use of the national beverage at the meal is universal, yet intemperance is rare." This view, among thinking men, seems to be growing. Of course there are some men, who are so constituted that they cannot drink one glass of wine or beer without wanting more. Such men ought never to take any. The professor reports the statement that dipsomania is a species of insanity. "It often becomes," he says, "a propensity uncontrollable by the will of the patient, and may therefore be placed on the same footing as insanity for the purposes of medical police. Restraint is the only means of cure; and committal to an institution in which restraint can be exercised is the only mode of dealing with such cases. Ordinary charity is utterly at fault. An inebriate cannot be allowed to die on the street; and to give relief in any shape, while he remains at large, is to supply the means of purchasing poison."

Perhaps, the professor makes his best point in that part of his article which deals with the commercial and political phases of the question. "Once more, we must report," he says, "that there is but one way of preventing liquor from being sold and drunk is to prevent it from being made. So long as it is made or imported, it will, through one channel or another, be conveyed to the lips that thirst for it. What is it but folly, or rather hypocrisy, to be passing laws restricting the retail trade while, in public view, a great distillery is pouring forth day and night a welling stream of the alleged poison, and beside the fountain stands a Government officer, placed there for the purpose of securing to the State its share of the profit, under the name of revenue, and by his presence signifying in the plainest manner the public recognition of the trade." And again:—"Absolute prohibition of production or importation, then, is the only effective, the only straightforward, the only honest policy. To harrass the retail trade, to place property invested in it always at the mercy of some arbitrary commission, to put a brand on those who are engaged in it, is merely to throw it into lower hands, and to make it thereby more pernicious. Everybody knows that districts under restrictive laws swarm with unlicensed drinking shops, in which both the company and the liquor are worse than they are in decent taverns." There will be many found who can agree with Dr. SMITH in this view of the topic. This paper concludes thus:—

"That places of public entertainment should be placed under strict regulations is desired by all, and by none we believe more than the respectable tavern-keeper himself. Public drunkenness is already treated as a crime. Voluntary effort and association have done much; they have done far more, and we firmly believe, than any sumptuary laws; while they are what sumptuary laws are not—instruments of moral improvement in themselves as well as in the reform which they effect. If more is needed, if a plague is upon us, and the life of the community is in peril, let us have the honesty and the courage to

CLOSE THE DISTILLERY AND BREAK THE STILL.

There is no saying what measures might not be reasonable and lawful if it were true that the banishment of alcohol would be the extinction of crime. But in Maine, where prohibition is as operative as it is likely to be anywhere, crime, even violent crime, is by no means extinct. Many of us remember the time when it was proved to absolute demonstration that crime had its universal source in illiteracy, and would be annihiated by popular education. We find now that the source was deeper than illiteracy, perhaps it may be deeper than the use of alcohol.

After all, are they not in the right who say that whiskey, especially raw whiskey, is the real enemy? Is not this the liquor which, once taken in excess, acts as a poison on the coats of the stomach, engenders the deadly craving, and begets the congenital tendency? Do the same objections apply to the use of sound beer or of light wine? Are not these beverages, taken in moderation, as wholesome as anything can be, except pure water, to which the race does not seem disposed to confine itself, any more than it seems disposed to discard all the varieties of food which form the complex diet of civilized man and confine itself to Graham bread? At all events, the prohibitionist will admit that beer or light wine is a less evil than whiskey; and if substitution offends his sense of principle by its mildness, he must bear in mind that it does not, like the more heroic treatment, involve the danger of recourse to opium. Canada cannot be made a moral oasis. Canadians will continue to visit European countries, the people of which drink the fruit of the vine without the slightest suspicion that it is a sin. Will they not conform to the seductive custom, and find it difficult when they return to Canada to become rigorous water-drinkers again? Suppose we were to encourage the production of wholesome beer, inspecting it so as to preclude the introduction of noxious drugs, admit light wines free, and restrict the manufacture or importation of ardent spirits to the quantity required for medical or scientific purposes, our policy would be sound, at all events, so far as it went, and it would present less difficulty than

A GREAT AND ABRUPT CHANGE

in the diet of mankind. It would be also free from the injustice fatally inherent in all these licensing measures, which pass by the well-stored cellar of the rich to close the door of indulgence against the poor."

MESSRS. SEYBOLD & CO. ALL RIGHT.

In our impression of the 17th there appeared among our telegrams from Montreal the following paragraph:

"Seybold & Co., of this city, hardware merchants, have also failed; liabilities $20,000."

We have been informed that the item is completely false, and we take pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to that fact. The despatch came to us in the usual way, and we should like to know how the Associated Press compiler came to send over the wires so unjust an imputation against the fair fame of a solvent establishment.

ONTARIO CROP REPORTS.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—"As in former years our reporters have been instructed to denote the probable crop by figures, 100 being taken as an average, and the figures given representing the prospect as better or worse than that figure.

"The reports will be read this year with more than usual interest owing to the extraordinary nature of the present season. The almost continuous rain of the past few weeks has excited the gravest apprehension concerning the crops, for upon them the prosperity of the country ultimately depends. The showing made by the full reports given will be a relief to many. In isolated localities the rain has not only done great harm in retarding the growth of some of the more important cereals, but it has in some cases actually washed the plants completely out of the ground. But the country at large has suffered no more by the rain than it suffers in any other season from a dozen causes of harm which we seem to have been spared this year. The most important of the cereals, fall wheat, suffered serious damage from the severity of last winter. The crop promises now only 78, or a little over-three quarters of an average crop. The bad reports regarding the fall grain come mainly from the West, particularly from the central counties of the southern peninsula, while in the East the crop seems to promise fully an average. A notable exception to this is in Halton county, one report from which promises a crop of fall wheat of 25 per cent above. Spring wheat is shown by the 105 reports concerning it to be within 10 per cent of an average crop. Concerning barley, there are 119 reports, which show a condition within 10 per cent of an average crop, as do also oats and peas. Rye, though apparently less sown than last year, to judge by the greater number of places that have omitted the report upon it, gives the very satisfactory showing of only 7 per cent less than an average crop. Corn shows the effect of the season, as it promises a condition of only 74. There is the possibility that with brighter and warmer days within the next four weeks it will improve and be almost an average crop. The heaviest rains have been in the locality where it is most grown, and if the law of compensation is worth anything the corn ought to have a fair chance for the remainder of the growing season. Fruit this year is bad enough, but we may at least congratulate ourselves upon its promising better than at this time last year.

The salvation of the farmer this season is in the hay crop. As we have pointed out on a previous occasion this season, and as the figures of the Government returns conclusively show, the hay crop is the most important to Canada. Instead of about ten per cent. below the average as last season, we are promised this season almost twenty-five per cent. over the average. In some places the farmers expect more than a crop and a-half as compared with an average year. This is a magnificent showing, and one upon which the country may well be congratulated. The only difficulty will be in the gathering and housing of this enormous yield. That is a matter that depends upon the weather for the next few days. The following is in table form the crop prospect of the year, as shown by the reports given:—

	Per cent. of an average crop.
Fall wheat	78
Spring wheat	90
Barley	90
Oats	90
Peas	89
Rye	93
Hay	122
Potatoes	95
Corn	74
Roots	93
Apples	54
Other ftuit	80

NOTES AND NEWS.

Murray Bay or Point a Pic, or Both.

The intelligence from these villages is to the effect that they are slow, and uncomfortably quiet; the girls say it is the dullest season so far they have ever experienced, but they are looking forward to the time when the young men will have their annual fortnight, then the fun will be fast, and furious to make up for lost time, but to those who have arrived in the district "to do nothing" it has been the most delightful time possible. During the past two weeks the weather has been perfect, the cottages in the neighbourhood are for the most part occupied with the usual well known families from Quebec, Montreal and New York, and the two or three hotels are tolerably well filled. Mine host, Duberger, of the Central House, is excellent himself this year; the house is well kept, servants attentive, and the meals all that can be desired and plenty of it, a state of things at all times to be desired, where there are large families to be fed and cared for. Among the distinguished visitors at this hotel this season is Doctor A. E. Macdonald, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, New York, and his bride, a very handsome lady, formerly of Portland, Me.; they are the guests of Doctor F. E. Roy, of the Beauport Asylum, Quebec. Lt.-Col. Reeves is in much better health than when he arrived from Europe, and as Miss Reeves receives her visitors on Thursday, a large number drive out to Mount Murray on that day. Judge and Madame Chauveau, Doctor and Mrs. J. A. Sewell, and the Hon. S. Blake are also here. The great excitement of the week is the arrivals of the steamers, and on the afternoon of each steamer day the bright and happy faces of Canada's fair daughters crowd the wharf, to welcome their friends or speed the parting guest.

Personal.

Lieut.-Colonel Oswald, of Montreal, is in town.

The Shoeburyness team, under command of Lt.-Col. Macdonald, sail for Liverpool, this morning, by Dominion Line steamer "Toronto."

Lt.-Colonel Turnbull, commandant of the Cavalry School, was entertained by a number of his old friends at the Garrison Club yesterday afternoon; the Colonel leaves for England this morning per steamer "Sarmatian."

Doctor Macdonald, of New York, who was recently in town with his bride, is a distinguished Canadian who has attained high positions in that city; he is the medical superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island, and is Professor of Psychologie in Bellevue University, New York.

Mr. J. Vincent Browne, who was lately associated with Messrs. Moore and Wright on the Quebec Harbour Improvements, is now in town for a few days.

Capt. Webb's Exhibitions at Niagara.

We have received the following notice from Mr. F. Kyle, of Boston, dated the 17th inst.:

"DEAR SIR,—On Tuesday next, the 24th inst., Capt. Webb will swim the Niagara Falls whirlpool rapids. If a representative from your paper will meet the Captain and myself at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, at one o'clock on the afternoon of the above-mentioned date, he shall be informed of the hour the swim will take place."

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

Inspection of the Public Works of Toronto—New Post Office and Custom House at Hamilton,

TORONTO, July 18.—Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, arrived in the city yesterday. At 2 p.m. the Minister, accompanied by a numerous party, went on board the steamboat "Flight" for a trip to the new harbor works. In addition to Sir Hector, there were on board Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, Mayor Boswell, the city members, the contractors and managers of the works, etc. The tug was first headed for the works on section A, on the eastern side of the gap. Out of a stretch of 4,300 feet, 2,800 feet has been completed, so far as regards main piling and sheet piling, and stone has been filled in for half the distance. There is a jog of 2,000 feet round Ward's Island which has not yet been entered upon. The boat next steamed over to the Wiman Baths, which the Minister inspected, and then proceeded to section F. This work will consist of a breakwater 6,500 feet in length and of a very substantial construction. Main piles have already been driven for a distance of 4,000 feet. These are ten feet apart and are fastened by stringers; sheet piles are driven between the main piles and the centre filled with brush and stone. After a run to the Toronto Yacht Club house the boat was headed for Lorne street, and the party landed. The Mayor and the City Members took advantage of the opportunity to draw Sir Hector's attention to the crowded state of the water front. It was pointed out that the railway companies' tracks interfered with the delivery of goods to and from warehouses, that the traffic had increased so enormously during the last few years that another street in the south had become necessary. Sir Hector drove out to the Queen street crossing, accompanied by Messrs. Beaty, Hay, and others, who explained the points of the contention between the parties.

HAMILTON, July 18—To-day was a public holiday, not generally observed till about noon. Sir Hector Langevin was given a reception at the Court House in the morning and laid the corner stone of the Post Office and the Custom House at noon. Copies of the local papers, coins of the realm, a list of the names of the Government, architect, contractor and builders of the Custom House, with the Mayor and Aldermen of the city and the Warden of the county, were placed in the stone. Sir Hector made a speech, as also did Messrs. Thos. Robertson, M. P., F. E. Kilvert, M. P., and J. M. Gibson, M. P. P. A procession formed, four blocks long, and marched to the Crystal Palace, where a banquet was held. The members of the benevolent societies who took part in the procession went on to Dundurn Park and held a demonstration. In the evening there were more speeches, Sir Hector Langevin saying a few words.

Danger in Books.

(*London Lancet.*)

An alarming piece of news comes from Paris. It is stated that an official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there has been attacked with yellow fever, communicated to him through a despatch from Brazil. This, if true, is a startling occurrence. We have repeatedly warned readers against the danger of disseminating disease by means of books and toys. We believe circulating libraries are common sources of peril, and that many grave and even fatal illnesses may be traced to their agency. Books, especially of the "entertaining" class, and read by sick persons, either in bed when recovering from fevers and communicable diseases generally, or during convalescence, when perhaps some chest affection with a cough, infects the atmosphere. It is, probably, impossible to guard against this, because the organic particles which carry the infection or contagion may lie for weeks, months, or perhaps years, between the pages of a bound book, to be dislodged at some unpropitious moment when the volume chances to be handled by a susceptible person. It would be difficult to imagine a more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book. Among the maladies most easily communicable by this agency may be mentioned measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, ordinary "sore" throat, whooping-cough, bronchitis, (perhaps phthsis), and other chest affections, in the course of which the lungs may be giving off poisonous breath and expectoration, and disorders in which the skin is the seat of abnormal changes, or may be throwing out infective material. In short, all that can be communicated is more likely to be communicated by a book than in almost any other way. It is obviously impracticable to desinfect books without injuring them, and the plain inference must be that circulating libraries are to be regarded as possible centres for the dissemination of disease, and that all books used by the sick should be destroyed immediately after use. Disease may be communicated by despatches, letters, or books. It is well that this should be more generally recognized.

Obituary.

CAPTAIN CARNEGIE, R. N.

The death is announced of retired Captain the Hon. John Carnegie, R N., which occurred at his lodgings at 13 Pall Mall, London. The deceased officer was the second son of Sir James Carnegie, sixth Baronet (who but for the attainder would have been eight Earl of Southesk), by Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, of Hampstead Court, Gloucester, and was brother of the Earl of Southesk and the Hon. Charles Carnegie, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. He was born the 14th of October, 1829, and entered the navy as a naval cadet in May, 1842, attained the rank of captain in September, 1870, and was placed on the retired list in October, 1873. He had seen in his early career plenty of active service, and was lieutenant of the "Sidon" in the Black Sea throughout the Crimean war.

An Old Preacher's Advice.

(*From the Boston Courier.*)

A clergyman who, when a student, read a sermon to the late Rev. George Putnam for criticism, says that when he had finished the doctor said, in substance, in his emphatic way: "Very well—very well; well reasoned and aptly illustrated. But you have spoiled everything by your qualifications. Bear this always in mind—whenever you are earnest to effect something which will bring you into conflict with public sentiment, or which has become habitual to custom, never qualify—never qualify! Set forth your point as boldly as it will bear, fortify it by argument and illustration, and there leave it. There will be enough who will qualify for you, rest assured of that. Don't help them to neutralize your effort by qualifying yourself." That was eminently characteristic of this noted and patriotic divine.

"How many donkeys have you in Austin, my little man?" asked a passenger on the south-bound train, protruding his head through the car window at the depot. "Oh we've got some few donkeys here in Austin, but most of them keep right on through to San Antonio." The stranger bumped the back of his head on the car window, and sank back in his seat.

About 10 years ago a rich London baronet made a love match with a maid of low degree. After a time the wife became so eccentric that he could not live with her. He accordingly made a bargain that he should pay her £50 a year for every mile of distance between them. It was a rash bargain, as she might by going to the antipodes have mulcted him £600,000 a year. Perhaps there was some limit. At any rate she contented herself with going upon the Continent and getting £15,000; then she returned as close to him as she could get, and annoyed him to the utmost of her capacity. When all her money was gone she went off for a year, to return again when her purse was filled. Moral (addressed to King Cophetuas about to marry), don't.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

Parasols all reduced!
Coloured Skirts all reduced!
Straw Hats all reduced!
Black Chenille and Silk } $2.50 for $1.25
Hand Netted Capes. } $4.50 for $2.25
$6.00 for $3.00
SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.

WHITE EMB. SKIRTS,
From 75cts. to $3.50.
SIMONS & FOULDS.

BATHING TOWELS!
Christy's Celebrated Rough Brown Turkish Towels, from 30cts. to $1 00.
SIMONS & FOULDS.

Bathing Drawers!
From 10cts. to 35cts.
SIMONS & FOULDS,
Fabrique Street.
July 9, 1883.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE FOLLOWING GOODS HAVE BEEN Greatly Reduced in Price, and are well worthy the attention of our Customers, viz.:
Childrens' Summer Dresses, from 50c.
Ladies' Summer Dresses, from $1.75.
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, from $3.50.
Ladies' White Morn'g Wrappers, from $4.50.
Ladies' White Dresses, from $4.50.
Summer Mantles.
Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Trimmed Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Silk, Satin, and Tassore Sunshades.
Black Satin Sunshades, from $1.50.
Special Line of Dress Materials, from 12c. upwards.
White Toilet Quilts, from $1.00.
Ladies' Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 80c. doz.
GLOVER, FRY & Co.
June 28, 1883.

S. J. SHAW & Co.,
St. John Street, Upper Town, and Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town,
SPECIAL TO SPORTSMEN

We have just opened our first shipment this season of London
FISHING TACKLE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOMETHING EXTRA IN
FLY RODS,
—AND—
Salmon and Trout Flies.
Please Call and Examine at the St. John Street Store.
Prices "ALL RIGHT."

TOURISTS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO inspect the largest and best selected Stock of Marine, Field and Opera Glasses, Compasses, Eye-Glasses, Spectacles, Purses, Wallets, Card and Cigar Cases, Pencils, Fans, and Fancy Goods.
—ALSO—
Diamond, Gold, Sterling Silver, Onyx, and Whitby Jet Jewellery.
Gold, Silver and Nickle Stemwinding Watches.
Clocks running One Year with one winding.
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S
EUROPEAN BAZAAR,
12, Fabrique Street, 12.
July 7, 1883.

Received by S.S. "Sarmatian."

REGULATION LAWN TENNIS BATS and Balls.
Badminton, Croquet and Cricket Setts.
—ALSO—
VIENNA BRASS GOODS, in great variety and Style.
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S
EUROPEAN BAZAAR,
12, FABRIQUE STREET.
July 16, 1883.

ANDREWS BROS.
Succ. Late THOS. ANDREWS,
No. 1, ST. JOHN STREET.

Flies! Flies! Flies!
Call and Examine our Splendid Assortment of Trout Flies, which we have just received.
Our Salmon Flies are made by Forrest & Son, of Kelso.
We have also the Largest Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, from the best makers.
Our Assortment of Baits and Phantom Minnows, Spoons, Gaffs, Landing Nets, Marana Gut, Hooks, Casting Lines, etc.,
CAN'T BE BEATEN!
We have, without exception, the most complete stock of Fishing Tackle, etc., to be had in the City.
And a General Assortment of House-Furnishing and Cabinet Hardware.
—AT—
ANDREWS BROS.
Succ. late Thos. Andrews,
No. 1, St. John Street.
July 12, 1883.

HA! HA! BAY, SAGUENAY.
THE McLEAN HOUSE
IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Visitors and Tourists will find excellent accommodation and amusement, splendid fishing, yachts, boats, canoes, &c
Terms, $1.25 per day
PETER McLEAN,
Proprietor.
uly , 1883. Fw p

New Summer Hats!
Just received per "Peruvian":
Gentlemen's Drab Felts,
SEASIDE HATS,
ALL THE NEW COLORS!
Straws, Helmets of Pith, Fibre, and Linen at Lowest Prices.
G. R. RENFREW & CO.,
35, BUADE STREET.
July 4, 1883.

Notice to Tourists!
IN THE OLD STAND OF
FYFE & LEITCH
WILL BE FOUND A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Laces, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, Shawls, &c.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.
ALL AT LOW PRICES!
INSPECTION INVITED
July 13, 1883. n12-Lm

STRAW HATS
A LARGE STOCK,
WELL ASSORTED!
PRICES LOW.
Call and See them.
JAMES C. PATERSON,
27, BUADE STREET.
June 7 8

DAVIDSON & HORAN,
IMPORTERS,
172 John St. and 5 Ferry St., Levis
WE ARE NOW OFFERING CHEAP Lines of the following Goods, to which we invite attention:—
Ladies' Trimmed Straw Hats, from $1.50 to $4.00.
Ladies', Girls and Boy's Straw Hats, from 5 cents to $1.50.
Ladies' Corsets, a full assortment, from 50 cents to $2.75.
Ladies' Silk, Lace, and Fancy Scarfs, from 10 cents to $2.00.
Ladies' White and Colored Skirts, from 35 cents to $5 50.
Ladies' and Girl's Parasols, from 50 cents to $7.50.
Ladies' Alpaca, Regina and Silk Umbrellas, from 30 cent to $5.50.
India Muslin and Lisse Frillings, from 3 cents to 75 cents.
Sash Ribbons, a choice assortment, from 35 cents to $1.75.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, from 5 cents to $1.00
July 21, 1883.

Tailor to His Excellency the Governor-General.
D. MORGAN,
Place d'Armes, Facing Dufferin Terrace
REMOVED.
I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED AT THE above address a large assortment of Fancy Coatings, Suitings and Trowserings which I will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Rubber Coats, Read-Made Clothing, etc., etc.
Remember the place, PLACE D'ARMES, facing Dufferin Terrace.
July 14, 1883. feb12'81 Lm

C. BRANDAUER & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
CIRCULAR PENS are so rounded off as to make pluttering and catching in the paper impossible, and at the same time they will make fine or heavy strokes at the will of the writer, a result hither to deemed impossible to obtain. The peculiar feel in writing is very much the same as is noticed only in Gold Pens of the more expensive description. POINTED PENS.
—FOR SALE BY—
W. STANLEY,
82, St. Peter Street.
June 11, 1883. nov28- m

Gent's Furnishings!
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
White and Colored Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Silk H'dkfs, &c., &c.
DENT'S DRIVING GLOVES!
DENT'S KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLORS,
—AT—
J. DARLINGTON & SON,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
July 17, 1883. apl2-Lm

USE
MOLSON'S
XXX PORTER.
None genuine unless labelled
Watson Packing Co'y,
Home and Export Bottlers of
ALES, PORTER, LAGER, &C.,
2 Bath and 30 St. Charles Streets
QUEBEC.
May 4, 1883.

A BOON TO MEN
All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical Weekly* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON BOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, steady, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation free.
MARSTON REMEDY CO., 76 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
April 20, 1883. 1m-d&w

J. S. MAYO,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
OILS!
Of Every Description
9 COMMON STREET,
MONTREAL,
AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS A SPECIALTY.
As I carry the largest and best assorted stock of Oils in the Dominion, I am prepared to fill all orders promptly and at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
June 28, 1883. jan26-Lm

WALTHAM WATCHES DEPOT!

DUQUET & CO.,
67 & 69, Fabrique Street.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS 7 CASES of the best and finest style of Marble Clocks, with real Bronzes, Candelabres, Girandole's, with Mirrors, Statuettes, Coupes, etc.
FROM MERIDIEN:
8 Cases and 3 Casks of PLATED-WARE, newest designs, and fine articles for WEDDING PRESENTS. DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, RINGS, EARRINGS and SETS. Always on hand a good assortment of Wedding Rings.
WATCHMAN'S CLOCK (Duquet's Patent for Factories, Stations, Banks, Stores, &c.
ANTIQUE CLOCKS, Brass Dials, and the largest assortment of Silver Jewellery, etc., in the Dominion.
May 10, 1883. Lm

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
Farming, Grazing, Coal & Mineral LANDS FOR SALE,
In the Province of Manitoba, and the North-West Territories of Canada. The Company own 7,000,000 acres in the
GREAT FERTILE BELT!
Extending from the International Boundary northward five miles beyond the north branch of the Great Saskatchewan River, and from the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains.
All these lands are carefully examined by competent Inspectors, each quarter section being separately reported upon. Reports have also been received upon the Company's
COAL LANDS
—IN THE—
SOURIS RIVER DISTRICT.
And the Inspection of the Sections in the vast Coal Areas of the Saskatchewan Bow and Belly Rivers will be proceeded with in the course of the present year. The whole of these lands are now offered for sale on
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT!
—AND—
Without any Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation Duties.
TOWN LOTS are also for sale in the following Flourishing and Rising Centres of Trade:—
WINNIPEG, WEST LYNNE, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, RAT PORTAGE, ELPHINSTONE, FORT QU'APPELLE, COLVILLE, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT.
Maps and Plans, with full information in regard to these Lands can be obtained either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, in the City of Winnipeg.
C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.
March 20, 1883. Fm

Private Board,
IN A FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE.
Terms moderate.
10, STE. URSULE ST.
July 21, 1883. Fp

EXTENSIVE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE
Timber Limits!
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINing the partnership existing between the undersigned, they will offer for sale by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
—AT THE—
RUSSELL HOUSE,
—IN THE—
City of Ottawa,
—ON—
Wednesday, 12th day of September next,
At TWO o'clock in the Afternoon,
(unless sooner disposed of by private sale,) the following valuable Timber Limits or Licenses to cut timber in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario:—
PARCEL I.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
License. No. 85 of 1881-'82 River Maganicippi, 25 sq. miles.
" 86 " 1881-'82 " " 10 "
" 87 " 1881-'82 " " 50 "
" 88 " 1881-'82 " " 50 "
" 89 " 1881-'82 " " 30 "
" 90 " 1881-'82 " " 50 "
" 91 " 1881-'82 " " 17½ "
" 92 " 1881-'82 " " 26 "
" 93 " 1881-'82 Ottawa and Magnicippi " 50 "
Total area.....348½ sq. miles
PARCEL II.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
" 129 " 1882-'83 River Ottawa " 22½ sq. miles
" 130 " 1882-'83 " " " 57 "
Total area.....79½ sq. miles
Terms and conditions made known at time of sale.
Further information may be obtained on application to
JAMES ADAM, Esq., Manager St. Lawrence Docks, Quebec.
JOHN POUPORE, Esq., Crown Timber Office, Ottawa.
JOHN WALKER, Esq., Manager Quebec Bank, Toronto.
Or, at the Office of the undersigned in Pembroke,
A. & P. WHITE.
July 20, 1883. td-bo

NOTIC

THE GREAT CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM

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

IT IS A SURE CURE

From PERCY PERDON, the oldest Mail Clerk now running on the G. W. Railway between Suspension Bridge and Detroit.

About 18 months ago in conversation with you I mentioned that my son Arthur was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, being so bad that for months he had not been able to put on his boots or walk. At your suggestion I purchased from you four bottles of your Rheumatine. Three bottles, however, I am happy to say, effected a permanent cure, as my son has never suffered from rheumatism since, although the past winter has been a most trying one. I may add that the medicine had the effect of improving his health in every way.

Make what use you like of this testimonial. I can thoroughly recommend your Rheumatine to all suffering from rheumatic complaints.

I am, yours truly,

PERCY PERDON.

J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Agent G. W. R., St. Catharines.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co.,

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

July 19, 1883. apl19-Lm-d&w

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

☞ Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞ FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞ KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞ LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ (2)

November 30, 1882. Lm-co-d&w

TO TOURISTS!

VIEWS OF QUEBEC!

1698 THE SEASIDE LIBRARY! 1698

The only place in Quebec where you will find them all.

NEW GUIDE TO QUEBEC, Only 10 Cents!

New Plan of Quebec, With Dufferin, Harbor and other improvements.

☞ Don't pay 25cts. for an OLD one, when you can get the NEW one for 10 cents

— FROM —

C. E. HOLIWELL,

STATIONER,

☞ Opposite the Post Office. ☜

July 19, 1883. apl10-Lm

Quebec Harbour Commission.

Election of Two Members to Represent the Shipping Interest in the Quebec Harbour Commission.

.NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

Wednesday, the First day of the Month of August next, at Noon,

At the Office of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, Custom-House, there will be a meeting of the persons authorized to vote in conformity with the Act 36 Victoria, Chapter 62, in order to elect Two Members to represent the Shipping Interest, for the ensuing three years, in the Quebec Harbour Commission.

Each person presenting himself to vote will have to deposit previously with the undersigned a Certificate from the Quebec Custom Authorities showing his qualification to vote and the number of votes to which he is entitled.

A. H. VERRET, Secretary-Treasurer.

Harbour Commissioners' Office, Quebec, 19th July, 1883.

July 19, 1883. td

Dominion Line. | Passenger Service.

THE NEW IRON STEAMSHIP "SARNIA," 3850 tons, Lindall, Commander, is intended to sail from QUEBEC on SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

The Saloon, Music Room, Staterooms, and Smoking Room, are amidships, where but little motion is felt, and the Steamer is luxuriously fitted up.

NO CATTLE OR SHEEP CARRIED.

Rates from Quebec:—Cabin, $65 and $80. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $24.

WM. M. MACPHERSON, AGENT, 75, Dalhousie Street.

July 18 1883.

News of the City and District.

INVESTIGATION.—An investigation is being held into the charge against a defendant named Laroche of having stolen a relic from the sacristy of the Basilica.

METHODIST CHURCH, POINT LEVIS.—Rev. J. W. Sparling, B. D., of Quebec, will preach in this church on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock.

MUSICAL.—There is a great deal of talking around town about a grand musical affair which is going to take place early in October next, at the occasion of the visit in our midst of several foreign musical celebrities.

REQUIEM MASS.—There will be a service at the Convent of the Grey Nuns, at 8 o'clock this morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Geo. H. DeBlois, formerly employed at the Cullers' office.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.—Col. Vohl, Fire Commissioner, has just held an enquiry into the cause of thé fire at Levis last Sunday night. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly accidental.

POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.—(Before D. Murray, Esq., J. P.)—Patrick Kelly, convicted on a charge of larceny (stealing a pair of boots from D. Fleurie, St. Paul street), was sent to jail for one month.

RECORDER'S COURT, YESTERDAY.—Jos. Paradis, vagrant, begging, promised to leave the city at once; judgment suspended. Jane Rosse, an emigrant, drunk, discharged. A great many dog owners were fined and dismissed.

TAKING THEIR HOLIDAYS.—In the absence of Judge Chauveau, on leave, the Police Court is presided over by Mr. Denis Murray, J. P. ——The Recorder is also absent for his vacation and his place on the Bench is daily taken by a couple of members of the City Council.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young boy named George Hunt, aged about thirteen years, whose parents reside in St. Valier street, was drowned near the Grand Trunk Railway Wharf yesterday afternoon while bathing.

MEDICAL.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons has obtained judgment against A. Tremblay, of Murray Bay, and J. E. P. Racicot, of St. Roch's, Quebec, for practising medicine without license.

THE TREASURY OF SONG.—This is the title of a magnificent book of musical gems, which takes like wild fire amongst musical people, wherever it is shown. To be properly appreciated it must be seen.—See advertisement elsewhere.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The Rev. K. McLennan, M. A., Minister of St. James's Church, Charlottetown, is at present on a visit to his friends in Quebec. He will conduct the services to-morrow in St. Andrew's Church.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The services both morning and evening to-morrow in Trinity church will be conducted by the Rev. E. McManus, Principal of the Berthier College. The Rev. Mr. Ker preaches at Berthier (*en haut*) on same date.

MONEY RECOVERED.—The boarding-house people, referred to yesterday in the CHRONICLE, who were accused of robbing a boarder, on finding that legal action was about to be taken in the matter, have since produced $80 of the amount lost, which they claim to have found under the bed of their boarder.

THE CANADIAN LACROSSE TEAM.—A letter was received in town yesterday from Dr. W Geo. Beers, Captain of the Canadian Lacrosse Team now playing in England. The team intends sailing for Canada on the 3rd August, and would like to play an exhibition lacrosse match in Quebec on their arrival here—Canadian team versus Indians.

Y. M. C. A. SUNDAY SERVICES, JULY 2ND.—Young men's prayer meeting at 9.30 a. m. in the rooms, to which all young men (residents or strangers) are cordially invited. Service will be held at 10.30 a. m. on board the ship "Astracana," Richard, master, lying at Commissioners' wharf. All ships' officers and crews in the vicinity are earnestly invited to be present.

LIBERATI.—The eminent cornet-virtuoso, Signor Alessandro Liberati, has been the recipient of a very flattering homage before his departure from New Orleans. Not less than ten thousand people listened to his last concert, at the end of which a committee of citizens presented the artist with a gilt cornet accompanied with an appropriate address. "This is a royal gift to imperial talent," said Mr. Jewell, the President of the committee.

SOUTH QUEBEC.—Arrivals at the Victoria Hotel.—Miss Ross, Montreal; R. M. Stevens and E. J. Trites, Moncton; James Yeo, River du Loup; J. Mitchell, Scotland; Miss Parry, St. John, N. B., Capt. Cann, W. Simms, ss. "Mississippi"; J. H. Higginbotham, Detroit, Mich.; H. Richard and Mrs. Richard, New York; J. Ritchie, Bay City, Mich.; R. C. Bradford, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Black, Mrs. Black and child, Toronto; Chas. Bradley, New York; N. S. Jones, Rochester; G. Barry, Montreal.

SATURDAY EXCURSION.—Excursion train leares the Palais station every Saturday at 1.15 p.m., for St. Raymond, stopping at all intermediate stations, and arriving there at 3.15 p.m.; returning leaves St. Raymond at 6.40, reaching Quebec at 8.40 p.m., punctually. Persons desiring to spend a few hours in the country or enjoy an afternoon fishing cannot do better than take this trip. Comfortable hotels at St. Ambroise, Lake St. Joseph, and St. Raymond. Return tickets to all stations good till Monday at single first-class fare.

BAND ON THE TERRACE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Cotton (Commandant) and officers of "A" Battery R.S.G., the band will play on Dufferin Terrace at 8 o'clock this evening, the 21st inst., the following programme:—

Quick March—The Pandora.....Millars.
Selection—Der Freischutz.....Weber.
Valse—Pluie d'Or.....Waldteufel.
Selection—Boccaccio.....Suppe
Valse—Ma Charmante.....Waldteufel.
Galop—The New Post Horn.....Audibert.
Vive La Canadienne.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE PARIS EXCURSION.—The Quebec and Ontario press have been invited by the Mayor and Corporation of Montmagny, to a reception on their way to or from the Saguenay. Unfortunately, it is feared the press will be unable to accept this kind invitation. All along the route of the excursionists, municipal receptions promise to be the order of the day. At River du Loup, (Fraserville), there will be a reception, with address, by the Mayor and Corporation, also a drive to the railway workshops, to Cacouna, and to the summer residence of Sir John A. Macdonald. There will also be a lunch in the open air, at which Sir John A. Macdonald by his own express desire will assist.

CANADA AT SHOEBURYNESS.—The Montreal *Gazette* says:—We have had the pleasure of seeing the Canadian prize at Shoeburyness this year. It is given, as formerly, by Lieut.-Col. Oswald, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and consists of five handsomely bound copies of "Picturesque Canada," each enclosed in a very tasty case, surmounted by the national emblem "The Beaver." The winners will be those obtaining the highest scores in five different competitions to be named by the Council of the National Artillery Association. These prizes will probably be distributed in different parts of the United Kingdom, and will be sure to do good, as tending to make Canada better known in the Mother Country.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—An anonymous correspondent, who writes as the wife of a pilot residing in St. Roch's, addresses us on the subject of another pilot whom she claims to have made himself the intermediary for conveying to her husband a letter from "a woman or a girl at Father Point." The letter addressed to us is of the hair-pulling, broomstick-brandishing order, and amongst other blood-thirsty threats indulged in, is one to the effect that the first letter in question, will be placed in the hand of the wife of the pilot who brought it up and delivered it. Our correspondent must not, however, expect the CHRONICLE to enter into the merits or demerits of a family row this hot weather. Nor can we undertake to be the intermediary for conveying her message or her threats to the pilot to whom she has reference. This kind of correspondence should be conducted firsthand. Besides, in not being more specific, our correspondent does an injustice alike to the pilots of Quebec and the ladies of Father Point.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal or relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

February 83 d&w

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them Sold by J. J. Veldon, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E Giroux & Bro., 37 and 39, St. Peter Street.

March 5, 1883. Fm-d&w

SHIPPING.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS

Date.	Steamship.	Arrived at	From.
July 20	Werra	New York	Bremen
"	Bolivia	Glasgow	N York

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, etc., etc.

TORONTO, July 21, 1 a.m.—St. Lawrence—Moderate winds, mostly southerly and fair warmer weather.

Gul—Moderate NW to SW winds and fine weather with not much change in temperature.

Mail Steamship Reported.

The Allan Royal Mail steamship "Sardinian," Capt. J. E. Dutton, from Liverpool, via Derry, for Quebec, passed Fox River at 2.20 p.m. yesterday. She will arrive in port this afternoon.

Struck the Rocks during a Dense Fog.

The steam-bark "Labrador" which left port on Saturday last, returned yesterday morning, leaking. The laborers are discharging cargo, and she will go into Davie's Dock, Levis, this morning. The following is the captain's report of the accident:—

The ss "Labrador" left Quebec at 3 p.m., 14th inst., 1883, with a general cargo for Labrador coast stations. At 10 a.m., 15th, discharged pilot off Bic, and passed Cape des Monts Light at 3 a.m., 16th instant, and shaped a course for West Point Anticosti, intending to take northern channel. Weather had been gloomy and overcast with occasional fog from pilot leaving. At 9 p.m., having run our distance by patent log—stopped ship and sounded 96 fathoms; shortly after 73, then directly after 35 fathoms, all mud. This agreeing with our position as being near Anticosti, put ship's head to westward sometimes, and then to opposite, dead slow, sounding often, and always getting shoaler soundings when standing east; dense fog all the while. Daylight still foggy; saw some boats fishing; believed them to be on the Cod Bank marked on chart—soundings on Labrador side—steered for one to ask him position, but dense fog set in and kept off to avoid running him down. From 5 to 7 a.m., took four casts, 65, 60, 39 and 40 fathoms. Kept ship half-speed about four knots—course SE by E, for mid-channel. While thus going, myself being on the bridge, which I had never left, and look-out on forecastle; 2.20 a.m., I saw something showing on edge of water close ahead, and immediately stopped and reversed the engine. While doing this the fog lifted and showed us rocks, close to which we found afterwards to be North Perroquet Island, near Mingan group, and ship's way was not quite stopped by the reversal of engines when she struck with forefoot, and coming off I anchored in 7 fathoms rocky bottom, and finding by the 3rd officer, Mr. Gilchrist's report, who dived to see damage that fore-foot was injured; had a topsail fastened and put under the bottom, and finding we could keep water under by steam appliances, returned to Quebec for repairs, arriving at 7 a.m., 20th instant.

NOTE—Off Matane, I stood in on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and signalized light-house station, ship's number and J H S, that I was returning for dry dockings, in order that my agents might be apprised of our misfortune and prepared for our arrival. These signals answered at Light-house signal staff by answering code pennant, have not been sent to Quebec, causing much inconvenience.

JAMES L. DUNN, Master, "Labrador."

DOMINION S.S. LINE.—The ss "Toronto," arrived from Montreal at 10.30 p.m. yesterday, and moored alongside the G. T. R. wharf. She sails for Liverpool, to-day. Her passenger list will be found under its usual heading.

The ss "Mississippi," of the Dominion Line, left port for Montreal, at 4 a.m. yesterday.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamer "Miramichi" arrived at Gaspe at 5 o'clock last Thursday morning, and sailed again at 7 a.m. same day.

The ss "Bermuda" arrived at New York from the West Indies, at 5 a.m. last Thursday.

Ship "Hiram," Capt. Jacobsen, from Liverpool, June 8, arrived in port at 5 p.m. yesterday, in tow of tug "Dauntless."

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.—Yesterday, in the action against the Norwegian bark "Monark," for seaman's wages, the Court decided to hear the case. At the hearing, the question was raised whether the Court has jurisdiction in a suit for the recovery of a foreign mariner's wages, under £50, seeing that it is taken away by the Merchant Shipping Act, as regards British seaman, and by the Seaman's Act as regards Canadian mariners. The Judge reserved his decision. In the case of the steamship "Palmerin," for salvage, the Marshal returned the warrant executed, and as no appearance was put in, a default was entered. In the case of the steamship "Carmona," for salvage, an order for pleadings was made. In the case of the steamship "Nettlesworth," pleadings were filed. The Court adjourned until Friday next.

ROSS LONDON S.S. LINE.—The ss "Ocean King," Capt. Scott, from London, July 7, arrived in port at 9.30 p m yesterday, with 10 cabin, 50 steerage passengers, 7 tons of cargo for Quebec, and 1400 tons for Montreal and the West.

The ss "Polino," Captain John Delisle, from Montreal and Quebec, arrived at St. John's, Nfld., on Thursday evening.

Bark "Spener" left for Montreal yesterday morning, in tow of steamer "Resolute."

Barks "Yuba" and "Piskataqua" arrived from Montreal, at 11 a m yesterday, in tow of steamer "Beaver."

The ss "Missisippi" proceeded for Montreal, at 4 a m yesterday.

The ss "Crane" proceeded for St. Thomas de Pierreville, at 3 p m yesterday.

By Telegraph to D. & J. Maguire:—North Sydney, C.B., July 20—Arrived, bark "Alice Roy," Capt. Cote, from Barbadoes,—19 days to load for Quebec.

Hamburg, July 20—Complaints have been made against the excesses of the crews of the steamer "Lancaster." The police have been obliged to arrest several sailors and officers.

Singapore, July 18—Bark "Victor," Paddock, for New York, which put back on the 9th damaged, having been ashore, was in charge of a pilot at the time. The damage is not extensive. Two planks and shoe require renewing. She must remetal.

SPOKEN—Bark "Jessie Douglass" (Br), Wilkinson, Quebec for West Hartlepool, July 14, lat 42 10, long 49 20.

The Shipping Trade of London.

The Oversea Shipping Trade of the Port of London for the month of June shows a considerable increase in the number and tonnage of vessels employed as compared with the corresponding months in 1882. The following are the particulars of vessels cleared outward with cargoes, distinguishing sailing vessels and steam:—

	June 1882. No. of Ships.	Tons.	June 1882. No. of Ships.	Tons.
British sails	112	71,150	100	64,065
Foreign sails	44	11,289	44	15,277
British steam	291	174,999	331	221,116
Foreign steam	84	48,178	79	46,719
	531	306,216	554	347,106

Increase in June, 1883, 23 ships, 40,892 tons.

The total clearances for the six months just ended of vessels with cargoes for foreign ports have been 3,145 ships, of 1,890,214 tons, against 3,190 ships of 1,850,633 tons in 1882, or a decrease of 45 ships, but an increase of 39,581 tons in 1883.—*Shipping Gazette*, July 6.

SIGNAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Daily Weather and Shipping Report.

Signal Stations.

SOUTH SHORE—RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

L'Islet—3.00 p.m.—Clear and very warm; light W wind; bark Lady Russell in tow of str Conqueror inward at 2 p m; three other vessels bound down.

River du Loup—3.00 p.m.—Clear; light NW wind; one three-masted ss outward at 2 p m. 8 p m—ss Bathat, of Newcastle, inward. 6 p m—Clear and warm.

Matane—3.00 p.m.—Fair and warm; moderate W wind; 4 ships outward this p m.

Cape Chatte—3.00 p.m.—Clear and fine; light SW wind; ss Filey inward at 9.40 a m; 7 vessels outward and 5 inward; 1 ss inward in sight.

Martin River—3.00 p.m.—Clear; light W wind; ss Filey inward at 12.30 p m; ss North Britain inward at 12.40 p m; ss Thetford inward at 2.15 p m.

Cape Magdalen—3 p.m.—Clear; light NW wind; therm 59; ss Filey inward at 7 a m; 4 vessels outward to-day.

Fame Point—3 p.m.—Clear; light NW wind; bark Silistria outward at 10.25 a m; 15 ships and barks, two 2-masted ss, one 3-masted ss and 2 schrs outward this a m; Allan Mail Liner Sardinian inward at 3 p m.

Cape Rosier—3.00 p.m.—Clear; light NE wind; therm 60.

Gaspe Coast.

Cape Despair—3.00 p.m.—Clear and warm; light E breeze; schr Ideal left for Quebec at 10 a m yesterday.

Point Maquereau—3.00 p.m.—Clear and warm; light S wind; one bark outward at 1 p m.

Island of Anticosti.

WEST POINT—3.00 p.m.—Clear and fine; therm. 62; ss La Canadienne northward at 5 this a m going to English Bay, thence to North Shore.

SOUTH WEST POINT—3 p.m.—Fair; light NW wind; therm 65; one schooner outward at 8 a m; ss Lartington and one 3-masted Allan Line outward at 9 a m.

SOUTH POINT—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy; light E wind; one bark and one ship outward this a m; one Allan ss 3-masted inward at 8.20 a m; another Allan Liner 3-masted outward at 2.20 p m.

HEATH POINT—3.00 p.m.—Thick fog and calm; therm 58.

Fox Bay—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy and calm.

Magdalen Islands.

ETANG DU NORD—3.00 p.m.—Cloudy and rainy; light S wind.

Cape Breton.

LOW POINT, July 19, 3 p. m.—Fine and clear; moderate S wind. Outward, bgt Glenarchy at anchor Off, ships Everest and Vandyck. Passed South, ss Hemod. 20th, 3 p. m—Heavy rain; moderate SE wind. Inward, strs Newfoundland and Huntington, and bark Alice Roy.

Newfoundland.

CAPE RAY—3.00 p.m.—Foggy; fresh S E wind.

CAPE RACE—3.00 p.m.—Thick for; fresh W wind.

Magdalen Islands Cable.

The Government steamer "Newfield," after returning from England, where she had been with the exhibits for the Fisheries Exhibition, now being held in London, was ordered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to proceed to the neighborhood of Meat Cove, Cape Breton, the landing place of the shore end of this cable, and fish up the injured portion of it which was reported to have been fouled by a schooner's anchor about June 21, close on to 18 miles from shore. She succeeded in raising the cable and having repaired it, the electric current was again called into play, thereby placing the Islands folks in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. By telegram received by the Signal Service Office here, yesterday, from Grosse Isle, the "Newfield" was anchored off there awaiting calm weather to complete the circuit by repairing the cable extending from the Bird Rocks to Grosse Isle.

Per ss Scythia.

(From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of the 6th and 7th July.)

SAILED FOR QUEBEC.

Monarch, ——, Gravesend, July 5
Triton, Larsen, West Hartlepool, July 6
Eden, Gray, Ymuiden, July 6

SAILED FOR SOREL.

Condor, Mockler, Greenock, July 2, off Ailsa Craig

SAILED FOR THE SAGUENAY.

Inga, Corneilsen, Liverpool, July 7

ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC.

Velox, Christensen, Gravesend, July 6
Hugh Cann, Cain, Liverpool, July 5
Progress, Rafen, Barrow, July 5
Samarang, Goudie, Shields, July 6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at this port, from sea, in 1882 and 1883, up to 19th July, inclusive:—

1882—265 vessels.. 204,953 tons.
1883—329 " .. 269,694 "
More 64 " 64,741 " more this year

NUMBER of Ocean Steamers which arrived here up to date, and to the corresponding date last year:—

1882— 93 steamers..153,375 tons.
1883—118 " ..193,058 "
More 25 " 39,684 " more this year

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Provinces up to date, and to corresponding date last year:—

1882— 82 steam & sail..28,477 tons.
1883—120 " " . 50,159 "
[year.
More 38 vessels and 21,682 " more this

PORT OF QUEBEC---ARRIVED.

July 20—Bark Ironsides, Fortin, Turk's Island, June 14, D & J Maguire, salt.
SS Ocean King, Scott, London, July 7, John Ross & co, 60 pass, gen cargo, Quebec, Montreal, and West.
Hiram, Jacobsen, Liverpool, June 8

PASSENGERS.

List of passengers per Dominion Line ss "Toronto," Captain Gibson, from Quebec, 21st July, for Liverpool—Rev A Borel, Lt-Colonel Macdonald, Mrs Macdonald, Major C J Short, Cadet Sergt-Major Nantin, Cadet Sergt-Major Von Iffland, Staff-Sergt A Lyndon, Staff-Sergt W Kerley, Brigade Sergt-Major W Young, Sergt-Major R F Maltby, L M Sergt F M Williams, Sergt Jas Dunnett, Sergt A Huot, Corpl E T Wilmot, Sergt Russell, Sergts Alf Ward, Alex Scott, W Gibson, A Methot, G W Dawson, Corpl J A Offer, Corpl R H Hunter, Bomb A Gauthier, Gun F Chabrie, Bomb Drysdall, Mr R A Yelverton, Mrs Tidman.

TIDE TABLE.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC—CIVIL TIME—1883.

July.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday.....16	3 51	4 21
Tuesday.....17	4 31	4 51
Wednesday.....18	5 16	5 38
Thursday.....19	6 00	6 22
Friday.....20	6 42	7 2
Saturday.....21	7 22	7 42
Sunday.....22	8 2	8 22

N.B.—The stream of tide runs up forty-five minutes after high water.

MOON'S PHASES

Full Moon, Thursday, 19th July....10.11 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Quebec Custom House, on the 20th July, at the Port of Quebec—$2,803 35.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—Messrs. Linsy, Sons & Co., cotton brokers, have failed.

LIVERPOOL, July 20, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton weak. Uplands 5 7-16d. Orleans 5 9-16d.

☞ Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents. No exception will be made to this rule

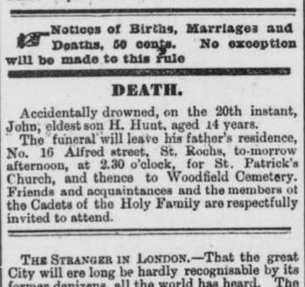
DEATH.

Accidentally drowned, on the 20th instant, John, eldest son H. Hunt, aged 14 years.

The funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 16 Alfred street, St. Roche, to-morrow afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, for St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Woodfield Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances and the members of the Cadets of the Holy Family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new *Times* office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. JAMES EPPS & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year, the number of copies of the *Times* issued is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of EPPS'S COCOA sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes.

September 26 1882 tues-4



ST. ALBANS, Jany 30, 1883.

MADAME F. BERTHIAUME,

It is well known both in your city of Montreal and here, that my case of Rheumatism was one of the worst known, as I had been a cripple for a long time and had been treated by the best medical skill, and had gone on their advice to different springs of note, but without receiving any benefit, but now I am only too pleased to tell you that your Rheumatic Balm has given me such relief that I am able to go about quite freely, without the aid of crutch or cane; in fact all who know me are surprised to see me so well. I have for a long time been engaged with Bradley Barlow, Esq., as a gardiner, and he as well as scores of others are astonished at my recovery. I am sure your Rheumatic Balm will effect a cure where all other remedies fail, as my case shows it.

I am, respectfully yours,

GEO. COOK.

I would wish to state here to the public that my Rheumatic Balm is not on sale in the United States, but claiming as I did that my Rheumatic Balm would cure the worst cronic cases of Rheumatism, some of the friends of Mr. Geo. Cook, who live here in Canada, pointed Mr. Cook's case as one my Rheumatic Balm would do no good, I then sent it to him at St. Alban's, Vermont, and the above letter is the result of the never-failing Rheumatic Balm.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

Wholesale Agents, Montreal,
H. HASWELL & Co

MADAME F. BERTHIAUME,
P. O. Box 1758 Montreal.

February 188 jan16tue&fri-Lm

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that barely a toilet is without them. In the boudoir of the lady of fashion, and the humble garret of the seamstress alike, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are invaluable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

July 21, 1883. Lmbo-d&w

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

It is a well attested fact confirmed by the experience of thousands that "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy" for horses is superior to anything of the kind now or ever known. We know that it has been used in many cases where the horse has been considered almost worthless, with the most satisfactory result, the horse having been restored to perfect soundness or so much benefitted that the complaint could scarcely be observed. Many such horses have afterwards been sold for from $50 to $100 more than they would have previously brought, and were well worth the difference; let all interested consider this.

Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietor for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July 21, 1883. Jm-d&w

☞ In this present age, when the life battle is so fiercely fought, and when upon even the strongest the tug and stress of it tell so heavily, how necessary it becomes for us to provide for the keeping up of our reserve stock of mental and physical stamina by the use of such a nervous tonic and vitalizing agent as "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime."

Its gently stimulating and nutritive tonic properties supply the materials, and assist nature in her efforts to keep up with the exhaustive demands upon her reserves.

Prepared only by HARRINGTON BROS., Chemists, St. John, N.B., and for sale by Druggists generally.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

July 19, 1883. apl12-Lm-d&w

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

[Concluded next week.]

July 20, 1883. nov16-Lm-co-d&w

NOT THE SLIGHTEST AFFINITY exists between the numberless cough mixtures with which the market is flooded and that successful preparation—Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It stands alone, distinct, is like itself, and nothing else. It embodies the best results of advanced pharmaceutical science. It accomplishes positive, decisive results, effectually relieving coughs (when the lungs are not tuberculous or hopelessly affected), colds, laryngitis and diseases of a scrofulous origin. While it does not *cure* Consumption, it is the most reliable means of defence against that dreadful scourge. The invigorating properties of the hypophosphites reimburse the system debilitated by the constant wear and tear of a cough, while the paroxysms rapidly diminish in violence, in consequence of the soothing emollient action of the cod liver oil upon the inflamed lung membrane. The phosphorous, lime and soda, in combination with it, are all natural components in the construction of the bodily edifice, which, in a state of decay, lacks a sufficiency of those elements. These the hypophosphite supply, increasing the nutritive properties of the blood, and building up and rehabilitating the tottering human structure with a degree of promptitude as astonishing as it is gratifying to the invalid. A perceptible gain in flesh as well as in strength is one of the consequences of using this standard preparation, which both time and experience have demonstrated to be fully worthy of the confidence reposed in it. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

October 18 1882, Jmd&w

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity All medicine dealers sell

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN Toronto, Ont.

October 17, 1882 eb3-Jm-d&w

A CARD.

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

October 11, 1882. m,w&fri Lm-d&w

Self-Sealing Fruit Jars,

PINTS,
QUARTS,
HALF-GALLONS.

The Cheapest and Best.

For sale at
THE ASTRAL OIL DEPOT,
56, Fabrique Street.

LIGHT!

NO MATTER HOW SMALL A QUANTITY of Oil you burn, see that you get the SAFEST AND BEST. It is false economy to buy Common Coal Oil when the ASTRAL can be procured for so small a difference in price.

July 7, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not pay any debts whatever contracted by the Crew of the German Bark "A. C. MEYER" while in the Port of Quebec.

HENRY KRAEFT, Master.

July 19, 1883. C

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the Crew of the Bark "M. & E.

Are You Consumptive ?

IF SO, USE EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE and if you are in the first or even second stages of the disease it will cure you, provided that your diet and general mode of life are good, and even in hopeless cases it will afford relief. This preparation is a scientific combination of pure Hypophosphites with the finest Norway Cod Liver Oil, a combination in which the ingredients are medicinally proportioned, according to the latest experience in the treatment of wasting diseases, the assimilation of oils and the necessity for such a combination in not only wasting diseases but dyspepsia.

The celebrated Dr. Millner Fothergill says "that a perfect Emulsion should resemble milk." Eagar's Emulsion or Phospholeine is the only preparation in the market that resembles milk, and is the only preparation of Oil that will mix with water. Try it for yourselves and be satisfied. DON'T WASTE YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND GET BEYOND RECOVERY by trying every greasy and much puffed compound which is offered to you ; get a trial bottle, at 25 cents, of Eagar's Phospholeine, and you will be benefitted from the first dose.

This preparation is also effecting cures in SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ASTHMA, LOSS OF FLESH and all wasting diseases.

For sale by R. McLEOD and all Druggists.

Depot at DR. ED. MORIN & CO., 314, St. John Street, Quebec.

June 1, 1883. Fm

Steam Yacht S.S. "DOLPHIN"

— FOR —

Pleasure Parties, Pic-Nics, &c.

THIS MAGNIFICENT YACHT IS NOW ready for Excursion Parties in and around the Harbour of Quebec, such as the Montmorency and Chaudiere Falls, the Graving Docks, &c., or around the Island of Orleans. Also, from L'Islet up to Platon, or to any other place that may be required.

Arrangements, at reasonable rates, can be made with CAPT. MORIN. Said Yacht and Captain can be seen at Custom House Wharf.

July 5, 1883. Am-p

Mineral Water.

NOW RECEIVING IN FIVE GALLON Glass Demijohns, drawn direct from the Spring into Glass Demijohns avoiding all contact with Wood, so deteriorating to its Color and Medical properties.

The Water under this treatment is Pure and Limpid.

For sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

June 25, 1883.

PENS,

Pens, Pens, Pens.

Just received an Assortment of

GILLOTS, MITCHELL'S and HEATH'S PENS, and of other Celebrated Makers.

SILVER-COATED J PENS, remarkable for their Smoothness and evenness of Point.

GILT J PENS from Heath, Woodward & Perry.

BARREL J PENS, designated by an admiring Editor as "a well behaved and right-minded Pen, which it is a real enjoyment to use."

OSTRICH QUILL PENS, medium and fine points, a Splendid Pen for Bankers' use—remarkably durable.

GILLOT'S STEEL CROW QUILL AND 303 PEN, for Civil Engineers and Draughtsmen.

Quill Nibs, Music Pens, Red Ink Pens.

JOSIAH MASON'S DOUBLE PATENT QUILL PENS.

—ALSO—

A further supply of the Dufferin, Stadacona, and Office Pen. Also MCNIVEN & CAMERON'S Pickwick, Waverley and Hindoo.

Legal and Notarial Pens, and a variety of School Pens.

Cork, Voltaic and Rubber Pen Handles. By the use of these the tired feeling in the fingers resulting from long continued writing is obviated.

For sale by

DAWSON & CO.

St. Peter Street.

June 22, 1883.

I Have Noticed

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY

EXPERIENCED IN OBTAINING REALLY GOOD

TEA & COFFEE

I have determined to solve the difficulty by supplying these articles DIRECT TO CONSUMERS at WHOLESALE PRICES.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST FREE.

A. WATTERS,

TEA & COFFEE DEPOT,

22, FABRIQUE STREET,

QUEBEC.

June 13, 1883.

SEA BATHING.

Central House and Cottages,

MURRAY BAY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, ACCOMmodating over Three Hundred people, is now open to visitors. The House and Cottages have been thoroughly repaired.

Being admirably situated, this Hotel commands an unsurpassed view of the St. Lawrence ; a splendid Music Hall, ornamented with a first-class Chickering, is opened daily, and extra Dances every Saturday.

Two fine Water Jets in front of the House, Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds.

☞ Bowling Alley and Telegraph Office.

Also, in connection with the House, Boats, Carriages, always on hand.

POST OFFICE CLOSE BY.

G. DUBERGER,

Proprietor.

June 9, 1883. Cm

1883 SEA-BATHING 1883

SAGUENAY.

The Tadousac Hotel

SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE far-famed Saguenay River, will be opened on TUESDAY, 19TH JUNE, for the reception of Families, Tourists, Rod and Gun, and Yachtsmen, &c., &c.

The Amusements comprise Ten Pins, Billiards, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Foot-Ball, Quoits, &c.

The Bathing facilities are superior to any on the St. Lawrence, being withing 200 yards of the Hotel, and possessing the prettiest and Safest Beach below Quebec.

Yachts, Chalops, and Row-Boats always to be had, on application to the Manager.

Terms as moderate as any other Watering Place in the Dominion.

Special Rates for Families and others remaining for the Season.

All communications addressed to the Manager will have strict attention.

JAMES FENNELL,

TADOUSAC HOTEL,

Tadousac,

Quebec.

June 1, 1883. taug15

Pianos & Organs.

A VERY FINE STOCK OF

SQUARE

—AND—

UPRIGHT COTTAGE PIANOS

— ARE ON VIEW AT —

A. LAVIGNE'S

MUSIC STORE

55, FABRIQUE STREET.

N. B.—A few Second-Hand Instruments, at Reduced Prices and Easy Terms of Payment, at the above address.

Ma 15 1883. ; pl26-Lm

COLUMN FOR THE LADIES

Lawn Tennis.

The soft shadow quiver athwart the green lawn,
The racket armed four stand prepared for the fray,
The net is stretched taut, and the courts are clean drawn—
"Play !"

The lad in white flannel, the maid in short skirt,
With watchful eyes eagerly wait the assault.
He ceases to flatter, she ceases to flirt—
"Fault ?"

The ball deftly served, clears the net in its course,
And is quickly returned, with victorious shouts :
Once more it flies back, with an unreserved force—
"Out ?"

"Fifteen," in loud triumph, the conqueror's cry,
Again the ball shoots the stretched netting above,
The lad and the maid exchange glances, and sigh—
"Love ?"

The players rush wildly, and dart to and fro,
One "volleys," and reaps for award abuse ;
The maiden cries "tush," and the youth mutters low—
"Deuce !"

The rackets are active, the "rally" is fast,
The ball is returned with an accurate aim,
The lad and the maiden are well matched at last—
"Game !"

'Neath the cedar's cool shade opposing sides meet,
The lawn is deserted, relaxed is the net,
"May I bring you an ice ! may I fetch you a seat ?
"Set !"

"'Tis pleasant to rest after such active strife."
"I played very badly that game, I confess,"
"Will you take me partner again—and for life ?"
"Yes."

Occupations of Women.

Forty-three or forty-four years ago Miss Harriet Martineau is reported to have said that in Massachusetts, one of the most highly civilized and advanced communities in the world, there were but seven industries open to women who wanted to work. They might keep boarders, or set type, or teach needlework, or tend looms in cotton mills, or fold and stitch in book-binderies. This statement was rather too definite, because there were other forms of labor open to them, especially those of the needle. But there is no doubt that the opportunities of self-support for women by honest industry in some other way than that of domestic service were very few and very limited. The tendency of society under the exclusive control of men has been to restrict unmarried women to the lowest kinds of drudgery or to the highest forms of luxurious idleness. There has been extreme impatience of all effort for the "emancipation of women." But the most resolutely contemptuous sneerer at strong-minded women, and the most doughty foe of the cry of woman's rights, as if it were the slogan of the destruction of the essential feminine charm—a kind of war upon nature itself, must admit that, whether the discussion be regarded as a cause or a mere unhandsome phenomenon of progress due to other causes, it is during this discussion that the opportunities of women have greatly enlarged, and the general view of the relation of women to society has greatly changed.

In the State of Massachusetts, which was the scene of Miss Martineau's reputed observation, it is now announced that there are 284 occupations open to women, instead of seven, and that 251,158 women are earning their own living in these occupations, receiving from $150 to $3,000 each every year. This computation does not include amateurs, or mothers and daughters in the household, and of course excludes domestic service. Such figures show the most insidious approaches of the sex toward that terrible equality which is the bugbear of some sensitive souls, who wring their hands with apprehension lest the resistless development of society should deprive it, to change Charles Lamb's word, of women that are women.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

For and About Women.

Affection is the broadest basis of a good wife.

Suffrage breezes are blowing vigorously over Iowa.

A flirt's heart is like an omnibus—always room for one more.

The woman's suffrage meetings in Ohio have been very successful thus far.

Curtains are now hung in one piece, thus doing away with the parting in the centre.

Mrs. L. May Wheeler has begun to organize Minnesota for woman suffrage work.

Matting is used for screen panels. It takes oil readily, and is an effective background for vines and flowers in outline.

Home is next to heaven ; and the home that is well ordered, comely, pure, and bright, is thus heavenly by the agency of woman's heart and made by woman's hand.

Mrs. Charles Stanley, of Winthrop, Me., has taken over $300 in premiums at pomological exhibitions, and this year started her flower garden by planting over 200 dahlia roots.

"I don't like to have my husband chew tobacco," remarked a young married lady," but I put up with it, for the tinfoil is just too handy for anything in doing up my frout crimps."

Some one says "no thoroughly occupied man was ever miserable," That man evidently don't know what it is to attempt the feat of keeping twin babies quite while their mother goes to church.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a father to give his daughter a cheque for $40,000 on her wedding day ; but it is the hardest thing in the world for the bride or any other person to get it cashed.

Teacher : "In the sentence, 'Mary loves John,' what does John agree with ?" Bright scholar : "With Mary." Teacher : "With Mary ? How do you make that out ?" Bright scholar : "'Cause Mary wouldn't love him if he didn't agree with her."

In North Brazil there are no professional dressmakers, the finest ladies usually making their own costumes. When a man buys his wife a $2 dress he doesn't have to give her $10 to get it made. There are some things in North Brazil worthy of imitation in this country.

"I have often noticed that gallant young men walking with their sweethearts offer the left arm, while devoted married men with their wives offer their right arm. Why is this ?" Edith : "The left arm is nearest the heart ; the right arm is nearest the pocket-book."

"So you want to obtain my consent to your marriage with my youngest daughter, Caroline ?" "Yes, sir, that is my intention," "Well, but I have got another daughter, an older one, Emily, and I have made it a rule that the man who don't want the oldest can't have Caroline either."

An American young lady singer went to Europe bearing the name of Mary Jane Boggs, and her cognomen is now Miss Nina Lafonti. It does twist some persons' name terribly out of shape to travel across the ocean with them. It must be in the saline qualities of the water.

The ecru mankeen, worn a generation ago, is seen again among the French dresses imported for summer at the seaside and mountain resorts. This thick cotton fabric of clear buff shade is made into very stylish dresses, trimmed with China silks of dark colour and white or ecru embroidery on muslin.

The newest linen collars are merely a straight band of doubled fine linen, with narrow scallops and embroidery along the upper edge. These are worn outside the dress collar, and there are two lengthwise button holes in front through which a narrow ribbon is passed and tied in a bow, and below this may be added two fan-plaited ends of mull and wide lace."

A handsome easel can be made at small expense. Have a frame of common white wood made. See that the proportions are good. then cover it entirely with velvet, plush, or satin, or even velveteen of good quality may be used. An easel five feet high will serve to hold quite a good sized picture, and will make it a much more prominent object than if it were hung on the wall.

Two young ladies of my acquaintance were in Paris last summer, and after the manner of most good Americans, they went to Worth to order some dresses. He looked them over critically, and then asked them to walk across the room. They did as they were bid ; but alas ! after thus putting them to their paces he shook his head and said : "Ladies, I can do nothing for you." He did not think them stylish enough to do justice to his dresses. I thought before they told me this anecdote that it was Worth's dresses that made the style, and not the style that made Worth's dresses. This is something to remember.

Miss Adah Parker is a girl of eighteen, who lives on a cotton plantation two miles from Monroe, La. For the last four years she has had exclusive charge of the place upon which her widowed mother, sister, and two younger brothers reside, supporting them by her industry. She is her own overseer, supervising all work in person, and no brawny son of Ceres knows better how to raise a crop or handle labour. The place consists of 200 acres, all in cotton, averaging from one-half to three-quarters of a bale to the acre. Miss Parker is said to be lovely, intelligent, and as modest as she is energetic.

Leaves from Noble Lives.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

"A devout man, and one that prayed to God always." Such is the character handed down to us of a Roman soldier of old, and the words most aptly describe another soldier,—a British soldier, a man of our own day,—Sir Henry Havelock.

"Every inch a soldier, and every inch a Christian," said Lord Hardinge of this good man. Do you wonder how this can be ? Do you think the Christian must needs be a man of peace ? Does it not rather come into your mind, that when the soldiers asked of the Baptist, in the first eagerness of repentance, "What shall we do ?" he did not answer, "Lay down your arms," but simply urged them to behave justly in the profession they had adopted, and to be content with their wages.

Young Henry Havelock was intended for the law ; but those were the days of Napoleon's greatness, and the boy's ardor was fired by the numerous stories of "how fields were won." He got his brother, already a distinguished young officer, to procure for him a commission.

A month after the battle of Waterloo, in which William Havelock had taken part, Henry Havelock joined the Rifle Brigade.

Does any one wish to know what sort of a boy the young soldier had been ?

Well, a brave boy—that is certain ; a boy who, falling from a high tree in quest of a bird's nest, answered the father who anxiously asked him. Was he not frightened ? "No ; I had too much to do to think of being frightened. I was thinking of the bird's eggs." A brave boy in another way, too, since he dared to fear God at a public school, dared to be known there as one of a set who read the bible and held religion to be a real thing, meant for active schoolboys as well as for dying men.

In 1823 Havelock joined the 12th Light Infantry, embarking for India shortly after. His first experience of active service was in the Burmese war. The march, the camp, and the battlefield, might well have entirely engrossed the young officer, but his mind was still set, first, on living his own life well, then on guiding his men into the narrow way of Christian life. He made a practice of constantly assembling the latter for religious instruction and worship ; strange places were hallowed by those prayers and praises at times. Once it was a heathen temple lined with false gods where the soldiers of the tue God gathered. It was evening. Round the chamber squatted the weird figures of the gods of wood and stone, their legs crossed, their hands resting in their laps after the usual fashion of sculptured images. In those hands the soldiers placed lamps, each idol thus contributing like to the Christian worship.

A strange scene truly !

And what sort of soldiers did these men make, think you, who clustered round their officer in these far-away scenes, ready for praise or prayer as he led them ?

Were they cowards in battle, more ready with the book than the sword perhaps ? Ask the general. Listen to his story of the calling out in a moment of danger of a particular corps—not Havelock's, and the finding of that corps in a helpless state of intoxication after the taking of the city of Rangoon, of the momentary alarm and perplexity what next should be done, and then of the sudden cry, "Call out Havelock's saints ! They are never drunk !, they are always ready !" And Havelock's saints *were* ready, and sallying forth repulsed the approaching enemy.

Devout men, you see, make good soldiers. Havelock was always renewing his spiritual strench. He was not desirous of being always the leader or the teacher. He would himself be the learner, and so grow in grace. How to gain time for this was a puzzle. Then the young man solved it in true self-denying fashion. Two of the morning hours he must have for study of the Scriptures and prayer, so he took them from sleep. If the march began at six he rose at four, it at four he rose at two.

Of his substance, too, he gave willingly to God, and the substance of a young subaltern is but slender, we know. How much to give he gathered from Scripture. One-tenth of all he possessed went straight into God's treasury for the poor, or for the spread of His Gospel.

Such was the man who lived and died in the service of God and his country.

An anecdote of his bravery during the Persian expedition comes to mind here. Passing a fort bristling with canon, Havelock foresaw that his men on board the steamer must be exposed to heavy fire. He therefore ordered them all to lie flat on deck while he took his own station at the paddle-box. The balls flew around him, but he escaped unhurt.

It is not, however, with Burmah, or with Cabool, or with Persia, that the name of Henry Havelock is chiefly connected in the minds of Englishmen. He was in all these places and did good work there, but the scenes of the great Indian Mutiny are those which closely associate themselves with our hero.

Not young at the time, threescore years of hard service had left their mark on him. With a wife and children anxiously longing for his return to Europe, he yet threw himself with all the ardor of a young man into the desperate business of subduing a mutinous race, and conveying assistance in times of greatest need to his beleagured countrymen.

We cannot even attempt an outline of his career at this time. We will go straight to what he would regard, perhaps, as the most eventful moment of his life. This is his acount of it to his wife :

"Futtehpore, July 13, 1877.—One of the prayers oft repeated throughout my life since my school-days has been answered, and I have lived to command in a successful action." Then he goes on to tell the tale, winding up with, "I now march to retake Cawnpore, where, alas ! our troops has been treacherously destroyed, and to succor Lawrence at Lucknow. . . . Norris would have rejoiced, and so would dear old Julius Hare, if he had survived to see the day."

These two names were those of schoolfriends—lads who, when at Charterhouse with Havelock, had crept with him into a quiet chamber to read and study God's word, and His will as regarded their future lives.

The story of the great campaign is known to all of us. Our hearts have all bled over the massacre at Cawnpore, and swelled at the thought of the heroic defence of Lucknow.

The last act of our hero's life is connected with this latter place. He is advancing thither when he writes to his wife one August Sunday : "I have fought seven severe fights. . . . . I must now write as one whom you may see no more, for the chances of war are heavy at this crisis. Thank God for my hope in the Saviour. We shall meet in heaven."

To tell the story of the relief of Lucknow would need a book to itself. For three months soldiers and civilians, men, women and children, had been shut up in the besieged city, subject to every misery that war brings with it. Imagine, then, the joy of these poor creatures when the sharp regular crack of rifles announced the long-desired approach of the band of deliverers. Havelock at their head.

He had now fought twelve battles. He had pushed on to the very limits of human endurance to succor, and he gained the day. But the struggle had been too severe. Before the triumph of the great "Relief" was past, Havelock was known to be ailing ; a week more and he was said to be dying ; a few days yet and he was dead.

"For more than forty years," he said, calmly, to a friend by his bedside, "I have so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear."!

Havelock lies far away from wife and children, in the Alum Begh at Lucknow, a Christian soldier waiting for the call of the last trumpet.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

New Cunarders.

LONDON, July 17—The Cunard steamship line have entered into contracts for the construction of two new steamships for their line between New York and Liverpool. The new vessels will be of 4,000 tons burden and 13,000-horse power each.

If You are Ruined

in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

Prof. Roujon, in a lecture which has elicited a good deal of criticism and not a little sarcasm from the Parisian press, has advanced the theory that by means of selection it would be possible to develop among certain species of animals the faculty of speech. "Choose," says the Professor, "for the first experiments, very intelligent animals, born of intelligent parents. Then take very young ones born from these, look them straight in the eyes, and speak to them in a kind, affectionate tone. If they are attentive to your look and voice, and seem to make efforts to understand and answer, there is some hope, and you may undertake their education ; if not, give them up and look for better gifted specimens. The first syllables you must try to teach animals are those very simple ones which children of all races catch most quickly, such as ma, pa, lo, to. A speaking animal once obtained, selection would soon produce marvellous results."

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

FUR, FIN, AND FEATHER.

The Robin's Funeral.

A Maying the little ones, Jessie and Phil—
Her hair like the moonlight on torrent and rill,
His eyes the dark waters where hazels droop low,
Her cheek pink arbutus half hidden in snow,
His lips red as berries in mosses that lie,
And Philip her king in his armor of green,
Trails all his brightest banners to Jessie his queen

Lo, out on the lawn a red robin asleep !
Their laughter has fled as the singer they weep,
And all the rich spoil they had found in the wood
Lies here at the feet of their lost Robin Hood,
"And we were so happy," moaned Jessie ; "behold
His beautiful breast-plate of crimson and gold,
The soft little throat where music was born,
Yet his soul is alive—it was well in the morn."

"But he must be buried, (his body, you know),
Bring the white Christmas box, and do, Philip, move slow,
Here's moss for his pillow ; anemones sweet
Shall circle his wings and smile up from his feet ;
This tiny white star in his bright little bill—
He shall lie here 'in state' for an hour, brother Phil,
And mamma will be the chief mourner—she knew
This very same robin before she saw you."

White ribbon, white flowers for thee, "Robin Adair,"
Small dimpled white fingers played funeral air ;
A grave by the arbor, a snowy card said
In a child's tender text, that a singer was dead.
O, trusting your hearts, if cold reason denies
The hope that lights up your great, innocent eyes—
God grant our dead robins may sing to us yet
In the faith of a love that can never forget.

Bird-Songs.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

It is an indiscretion ever to say of a bird that he has only such and such notes. You may have been his friend for years, but the next time you go into the woods he will likely enough put you to shame by singing some thing not even hinted at in your description. I thought I knew the song of the yellow-rumped warbler, having listened to it many times—a slight, characterless thing, sharp and unmusical. But coming down Mount Willard one day in June, I heard a warbler's song which brought me to a sudden halt. It was new and beautiful—more beautiful, it seamed at the moment, than any warbler's song I had ever heard. What could it be ? A little patient waiting (while the black-flies and mosquitoes "came upon me to cut up my flesh"), and the singer appeared to full view—my old acquaintance, the yellow-rumped warbler.

With all this strong tendency on the part of birds to vary their music, how is that there is still such a degree of uniformity, so that, as we have said, every species may be recognized by its notes ? Why does every red-eyed vireo sing in one way and every white-eyed vireo in another ? Who teaches the young chipper to trill and the young linnet to warble ? In short, how do birds come by their music ? Is it all a matter of instinct, inherited habit, or do they learn it ? The answer seems to be that birds sing as children talk, by simple imitation. Nobody imagines that the infant is born with a language printed upon his brain. The father and mother may never have known a word of any tongue except the English, but if the child is brought up to hear only Chinese, he will infallibly speak that and nothing else. And careful experiments have shown that the same is true of birds. Taken from the nest just after they leave the shell, they invariably sing, not their own so-called natural song, but the song of their foster parents ; provided, of course, that this is not anything beyond their physical capacity. The notorious house sparrow (our "English" sparrow,) in his wild and semi-domesticated state, never makes a musical sound ; but if he is taken in hand early enough, he may be taught to sing, so it is said, nearly as well as the canary. Bechstein relates that a Paris clergyman had two of these sparrows whom he had trained to speak, and, among other things, to recite several of the shorter commandments, and the narrative goes on to say that it was sometimes very comical, when the pair were disputing over their food, to hear one gravely admonish the other, "Thou shalt not steal !" It would be interesting to know why creatures thus gifted do not sing of their motion. With their amiability and sweet peaceableness they ought to be carolingr the world year round.

This question of the transmission of songs from one generation to another is, of course, a part of the general subject of animal intelligence, a subject much discussed in these days on account of its bearing upon the modern doctrines concerning the relation of man to the inferior order.

We have nothing to do with such a theme, but it may not be out of place to suggest to preachers and moralists that here is a striking and unhackneyed illustration of the force of early training. Birds sing by imitation, it is true, but, as a rule, they imitate the notes which they hear during the first few weeks after they are hatched. One of Mr. Barrington's linnets, for example, after being educated under a titlark, was put into a room with two birds of his own species, where he heard them sing freely every day for three months. He made no attempt to learn anything from them, however, but kept on singing what the titlark had taught him, quite unconscious of anything singular or unpatriotic in such a course. This law, that impressions received during the immaturity of the powers become the unalterable habit of the after life, is perhaps the most momentous of all the laws in whose power we find ourselves. Sometimes we are tempted to call it cruel. But, if it were annulled, this would be a strange world. What a hurly-burly we should have among the birds ! There would be no more telling them by their notes. Thrushes and jays, wrens and chickadees, finches and warblers, all would be singing one grand medley.

Between these two opposing tendencies, one urging to variation, the other to permanence (for Nature herself is half radical, half conservative), the language of birds has grown from rude beginnings to its present beautiful diversity ; and whoever lives a century of milleniums hence will listen to music such as we in this day can only dream of. Inappreciably but ceaselessly the work goes on. Here and there is born a master-singer, a feathered genius, and every generation makes its own addition to the glorious inheritance.

The King Bird,

He is not a large bird—this king of the winged tribes—for let him stretch his pinions so far as he may, from tip to tip they will not cover more than fifteen inches, while between the extreme points of beak and tail his inches are but eight. Neither is there anything particularly attractive in his form, which lacks beauty, nor in his movements, which lack grace, nor in his plumage, which lacks the gorgeousness that is associated with one's ideas of royalty. Indeed his colors are particularly plain and uninteresting ; above he shows dark ashy-gray contour feathers, which grow almost black on the head and tail—the latter ending in a band of white—and his breast is a dull white. But he is a true King for all that, and a crowned King too, for underneath his crest he wears a flaming coronet of vermilion and orange which he can expose at will, and which is always visible when his regal power is enforced. As has been said of him, "he is literally crowned with fire kindled in the alembic of an ardent heart." Aye ! ardent heart—for it is the brave, loyal heart of the bird which has won for him the right of kingship and from which he draws the power to maintain his regal supremacy. He is known to the bookmen as the Tyrant Flycatcher, and among other local titles gets Field Martin in the Southern States and Bee Martin in New England. The name *tyrannus* was originally bestowed upon the species by Linnæus. Cuvier applied the same name to the genus and it becoming the type-genus of the family, this group is universally known as the *Tyrannidæ*. The scientific name which the King-bird receives in the latest system of nomenclature (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*) was given it by Timminck, but was, I think, first introduced to American readers by Professor Baird, in the work known familiarly as "The Report of '59." But modern observers think that the name of *Tyrannus* is mis-applied—that the birds are, in no sense of the word, the tyrants which the older naturalists wrote them down. They are not especially pugnacious, nor do they quarrel with their neighbors without just cause. A careful study of the King-bird's habits and actions discloses the fact that the fierce battles for which he is notorious are fought solely for the protection of his nest and family. Excepting during the mating season, when he appears to be always ready to enter the lists with a rival, he does not quarrel with his fellows, nor does he ever disturb the inoffensive bird who may be his neighbor. It is true he does not wait for his home to be threatened, he is ever on the alert, and let any of the hungry pack of egg-stealers or chicken-snatchers but come within the domain over which he claims supreme sovereignty and woe betide such offender—for be he lordly Falcon, or stealthy Owl, or sneaking Jay, or audacious Crow—be he ever so large, or strong, or ferocious the King-bird will fling his tiny form upon him with a courage which yields to no danger, a persistent energy which yields to no opposition and with a skill which baffles all defence. These battles, fought always in mid-air, are interesting as exhibitions of the art and power of flight and are often rather ludicrous. Some huge hawk soaring in easy graceful curves suddenly finds himself made the subject of an unprovoked attack. A feathered mite, in hot rage, with a half-screamed twittering cry pounces upon his back and again raising upon its wings fiercely pelts at him with claw and bead. Turn as he may the assailed finds that with neither talon nor wing can be reach his foe and sudden dart and dexterous stoop alike prove useless to relieve him of the pest.

The unceasing cry brings other assailants and finding himself surrounded by enemies which he can neither destroy nor elude he owns his defeat by retreating as rapidly as his powerful wings will carry him, not getting rid of his tormentors, however, until he has been pursued a half-a-mile or more from the outskirts of their territory.

A few instances have been related of the King-bird attacking others than his natural enemies, but they are not many. Audubon relates of seeing a King-bird killed by a Purple Martin, and Wilson tells an amusing story of a Woodpecker dodging around a fence-rail to escape from one of this species. My friend Mr. Robert Pitchie was a spectator of a fight between a Blue Heron and a King-bird with the usual result, and I have seen one chase a King-fisher away from his favorite bathing resort ; but such cases are unusual.

After the brood have gone from under the parental care the old birds settle down to a quiet matter of fact sort of life, at peace with the rest of the feathered world, and paying particular attention to their own part in the struggle for existence.

The food of the species is entirely insectivorous and is usually taken on the wing, for he is a true fly-catcher. Keepers of bees think him partial to these honey-makers, hence the name of Bee Martin.

His usual mode of capturing his prey is to watch from some chosen look-out station until chance brings the watched-for tit-bit : his flight with an audible snap of his beak, and wheeling on to his perch again, awaits the next comer.

He is fond of a bath, which he takes by a plunge when on the wing, and then retires to an adjacent perch to dry and arrange his feathers.

The nest is not carefully concealed like that of more timid birds. It is most frequently located in an orchard, placed on the notch of a horizontal limb, and is a rather firmly-made structure of twigs and grass, lined with fine grass or moss neatly laid. In this they lay five or six eggs of a white ground color, but bearing a slightly pinkish tinge and spotted with purple and brown.

The species have a wide distribution. Richardson found it as far North as 57°, and several observers have reported it from Central and South America, while in the middle regions of North America it is common from the Atlantic to the Rockies, and is not unknown on the Pacific slope.

MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN.

St. John, N.B.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Please let me rectify two errors which took place in my article on "The Gulf Sharks." Thus in paragraph six, line second, instead of sublinirious, read subdivisions. In paragraph seven, after osteopterzgu, add : while in the chondropterygu, it is in a.

C. E. D.

Quebec, July 20th, 1883.

Round about Gaspe.

A LEAF FROM THE DIARY,

And so—with Malbaie at our backs, the afternoon's sun burning over Perce rock in the distance, and lifting it out of the Ocean into the semblance of a giant man-of-war's man, dismasted, and anchored down by the Eternities,—so we sailed in our little fishing boat from Point St Peters ; our jib, mainsail, and sheets catching the wind, and carrying us merrily over towards Gaspe Point.

"Better stay over till to-morrow," our friends had said at the Point, "there is thunder in the air, and you may catch heavy squalls between this and Gaspe Basin"—but we ventured out spite of the warning, and as too often happens, repented our rashness when too late.

For a couple of hours all went well ; the July afternoon melted into evening ; we raced before a moderate Nor'. Eastern and made seven or eight miles ; fell over and caught a flutter of Sou'. Western and doubled the run ; already we were beginning to anticipate supper and a warm welcome at the Basin, when suddenly the sails flapped idly against the masts, more fickle than a woman's mind—the wind dropped dead, and we lay as motionless as a painted boat on canvas ;—two hours at least thus ! the sea below, the heavens above, and nothing to do but let the fancy run loose on the configuration of the clouds, and truly they were a study that evening ! but one we would have preferred, following the strangeness of on *terra firma*.

Great wave masses of vapour—black as Indian ink—kept rolling towards us from the mountain ranges over by the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; they looked gloomy as death, save when now and again a lightning streak darted through them, and for a moment spread up a background of purplish, leaden sky ; no thunder crash had yet disturbed the stillness which reigned everywhere in the air, in the sky, in the sea, the latter being as smoth and as slimily sluggish as oil, no phosphorescence whatever streaking its surface ; and we could feel, even taste, a strange, strong smell of sulpher heat—it seemed as though it were being puffed in our faces by invisible bellows ; the vault-like silence was for a short time awful, but yet more awful *still* nor the awakening to sound, for suddenly the thunder seemed to burst with a rage and a roar from the murky clouds and tear up the hills, and roll over the sea, only rumbling away in echo down the Bay des Chaleur to leap again in longer, more deafening and terrorizing peals to the mountain ranges of the Gulf. And the sea began to boil now as though it were churned by the storm fiends, and we could see through the lightning rifts a heavy squall rushing down on us from the north-east. Our sails were tied up—all except the jib—yet when the squall struck us, as it did with a stunning clap (as if dealt by a giant's hand), we were literally lifted for a second in the boat out of the water ; it was a terrible second, and we can never forget ; but the boat righted itself and flew on before the gale, we hardly knew to where, but anyway always on, and always into, as it seemed, deeper, denser darkness ; a three mile mad race, our boatman called it,—it seemed to *us*—so perilous was the situation—thirty ; when the wild rush was over, we were within fifty feet of a perpendicular rock, with ledges to the water's edge as jagged as shark's teeth ; we ran out instantly every inch of rope over our stern, and never came through mortal lips a deeper breath "thank God" than when we felt the anchor gripping the rocky mountain, and jerking us to a level perpendicular..... We rode out the storm *there* through the long night, the rain falling in torrents, drenched to the skin, shivering with cold, but intensely thankful that we were safely harbored.

* * * *

If the pleasure-seeker holidaying round Gaspe Basin wants a new sensation—a tonic in fact—let him do as we did, "make a run over for a couple of days to the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence" ; and happy the tourist who can make the run over under the same pleasant circumstances as attended us.

Crossing in Lambert's yacht (every body knows Lambert down Gaspe way) to the East shore of the Basin (it is only a three miles sail from Gaspe), we were met on landing by the driver of a wagon which had been sent for us, and were soon clambering up through the woods into fairy lands.

Our objective point was Griffin's Cove (nine miles away !) where we were to enjoy the genial hospitality of Mr. Charles Le Boutillier. What a crowding of beauty into that nine miles drive over the wooded peninsula to the Gulf side ! "word painting is inadequate to do it justice ! the artist might spend a whole summer's days and find in that wooded road side a new point of beauty every hour for his pencil and brush. The botanist could scarcely ever exhaust its wealth of exquisite flora, it is literally true that we drove for miles between banks of ferns and wild roses six to seven feet high ; the sportsman every half mile or so will come across a delicious stream, into which he can drop his fly with a pretty certainty of a lively rise, and the road is always up, up towards the clouds until we begin to wonder if the platform will also be reached ; but reached it is at last, and with it at a short distance on the level, a gorge is spanneed by a bridge we cross over. Looking down from the bridge on this fearful earth rent, we are inclined to speculate on the early world period when nature in her agony produced this phenomenon, but in these practical days side by side with romance is always a compensation, and so it is here, for on the ledge of rock on the left side of this gorge Mr. LeBontillier (who owns large tracts of land along here) proposes erecting a Spool Factory ; the water power is for everlasting, the material for manufacture all around, and nothing is wanted but man's "let it be" to set going in these silent roads the busy hum of labor ; the Factory when built on the site proposed will look like a livid cage hung over the side of a clift, but it will be a great source of good to the families of the fishermen down on the Gulf shore, and will bring many a needed comfort in its *wage-paying* into their too often impoverished homes. We wish Mr. LeBontillier in his speculative enterprise a well-deserved success.

We lingered on the platform of the hills to rest our tired horse, while we took in the full enjoyments of the situation ; then we descended—still rough the woods—rapidly to the Gulf shore and soon came in sight of the cluster of fishermen's cottages which constitute the village of "Griffin's Cove."

There is quite an extensive establishment (or room, as it is called down the shore,) here for the fisheries, belonging to Mr. Le Boutillier, who, we learned later, has other rooms along the shore, one at Fox River, (six miles away,) and others at points along the North shore of the Gulf. We regretted to hear that up to the time of our visit the fishing—both on the North and South shore of the Gulf—had been very poor, the boats not averaging more than three or four draughts (240 lbs of fish to a draught) per day ; the pay for a draught of fish is two dollars, there being two men in charge of each boat to divide this. When it is borne in mind that nine months of the year is almost a barren time to the fishermen, it will be understood what a precarious living is that of the *travailleur de la mer* ; ten or twelve draughts to a boat in the season mean happiness and plenty, three or four draughts only mean the next remove from starvation through the dreary winter ; and equally the one or the other means to the merchant a repayment of his advances and a margin, or a further scoring on his books of almost hopelessly uncollectable debts. When one regards the remarkable movement which is going on in England at the present time in respect to the fishing industry, a movement which has been characterised by the delivery of an hour and a half's address on the subject in question, by the Prince of Wales, before an illustrious assemblage, the address in the main leading up to the enquiry, "How to improve the condition of the fisherman, who takes his life in his hands every time he goes out on the treacherous sea, to earn bread for himself and family ?" we are disposed to wonder whether on this side the Atlantic a Government which professes to be so deeply interested in the toiling masses, can do no more for the poor fisherman than dole him out a miserable bounty, about sufficient when hardly earned to pay for a month's supply of tobacco, the only luxury he dare allow himself. Perhaps when the eyes of the Government are turned from the Western prairies for a time, the Eastern seaboard may get a chance of more favorable regard from them ; let us hope so ! There is sore need of it.

So we entered on two days of the keenest, the heartiest enjoyment it is possible to imagine, in charge of our generous host, Mr. Charles Le Boutillier ; in the first place we were splendidly domiciled ! we were in a roomy, airy, cheerful house, the polished floors of which seemed to say "welcome to Liberty Hall," and what the floors did not utter our host did, and in thorough sincerity too ; so the hours flew along on golden wings. We roamed about on the splendid beach drawing in life at every breath, the air was a perfect tonic driving us every two or three hours into the house with the keenest of appetites, and in the most exuberant spirits ; why, fancy what the breeze must be, caught as we caught it, standing on those rocky heights above the cove over towards Cape Rosier ! It had come careering straight across the Ocean from the Orkney Isles, it was blowing in our teeth direct from Labrador, it was ladened with the brine of the unconfined Atlantic—whose billows were tossing past us to break themselves on Anticosti ; and we recommend the unfortunates who suffer from insomnia to go breathe that air, ef they don't sleep without rocking after the last pipe has been smoked at night