Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXI.---NO. 275 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879. Price 3 Cents

Steamship Notices.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS

1879. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. 1879.

This Company's Lines are composed of the undermentioned First-class, Full-powered Clyde-built, Double-Engine, Iron Steamships:—

	Tons.	
Peruvian	4100	Capt. J. E. Dutton
Hibernian	4100	Capt. E. Brown
Polynesian	4000	Capt. A. D. Aird
Sarmatian	3800	Capt. Jas. Wylie
Nestorian	3650	Capt. John Graham
Corinthian	3600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson
Canadian	3300	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Circassian	3200	Capt. M. Trocks
Prussian	3200	Capt. R. S. Watts.
Moravian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician	3000	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Caledonian	3150	Capt. C. McDougall.
Hibernian	2800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Caledonian	2800	Capt. James Scott
Carthaginian	2600	Capt. Legallais.
Circassian	2400	Capt. R. Barrett.
Corinthian	2800	Capt. Kerr.
Sarmatian	1500	Capt. Cabel.
Acadian	1350	Capt. Myling
Newfoundland	1350	Capt. Menzies.
Buenos Ayres	4200	Ca t. Mcnzies.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland), are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Circassian	Saturday, Oct. 25
Hibernian	Saturday, Nov. 1
Peruvian	Saturday, Nov. 8
Polynesian	Saturday, Nov. 15
Prussian	Saturday, Nov. 22

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St. John's, Nfld., and Liverpool, as follows:—

Nova Scotian	Oct. 28
Canadian	Nov. 11
Hibernian	Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin.....$20 00 | Steerage.....$6 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each steamer. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted to Liverpool, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to all points in the Western States.

Canada, and the Western States.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Quebec to ALLANS, RAE & Co.; in Glasgow to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans; in Paris to ALEXANDER HUNTER, Agency in Paris to ALEXANDER HUNTER, Rue Scribe; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS; in Hamburg to Boetherham & Co.; in Hamburg to C. HEGO; in Bordeaux to JAMES MOSS & Co.; in Brunen to HEIEN RUPPEL & SONS; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN, 15 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; in Chicago to ALLAN & Co., 10 La Salle Street.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets
October 20 14

NEW ROUTE.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS AND SHIPPERS.

THE

Great Western Steamship Line

Montreal to Bristol.

(AVONMOUTH DOCKS.)

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, composed of the following New and First-class Steamships:—

GOVINO	2 032	Tons Register.
SILVERDALE	2,009	" "
NERO	1,908	" "

The Steamship GOVINO is intended to be despatched for Bristol about the 18th NOVEMBER Next.

The Line of Steamers will open to the Grain Shippers the Midland, Southern and Western Counties of England and Wales, and other large markets hitherto monopolized by the Americans. The Importer will also find it a more economical and quicker route for London or Liverpool for many kinds of Goods, but especially Iron, Hardware, &c.

These steamers will have special facilities for the carriage of Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, and other perishable goods, and the greatest care in handling same, will be taken at both ends of the route. They have also first-class facilities for the carriage of a limited number of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

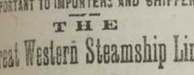
Intending Shippers should make immediate application, as considerable engagements having already been made.

Good accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal
Or to MARK WHITWELL & SON,
The Grove, Bristol,
England.
November 8 91

ROSS LONDON LINE OF STEAMERS.



CANADIAN SERVICE

VIKING	2,588 Tons Register
GERMAN KING	2,449 " "
ERLE KING	2,178 " "

The splendid new first-class full power Screw Steamer ERLE KING, A 100 (Highest Class at Lloyds), is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR LONDON,

ON OR ABOUT

The 14th November.

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

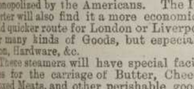
Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers every alternate week from Montreal and Glasgow thereafter during the season.

Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or WM. aOSS & CO.,
3 East India Ave., London.
November 8 81



CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the Steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing Meridian of 50 at 43 Lat., or nothing to the North of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the Meridian of 50 at 42 Lat., or nothing to the North of 42.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR

FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

ANTSONIA	Wednesday, Nov. 5
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Nov. 12
GALLIA	Wednesday, Nov. 19
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Nov. 19
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Nov. 26
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Dec. 3
BATHNIA	Wednesday, Dec. 10
GALLIA	Wednesday, Dec. 17
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Dec. 24
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Dec. 31
ANTONIA	Wednesday, Jan. 7

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$60, $80 and $100 Gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Office No. 4 Bowling Green or to

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
58 S. Francois Xavier Street
October 18 18

Steamship Notices.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland,

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

GERMANIC	Saturday, Oct. 18, at	7.00 a.m.
BALTIC	Thursday, Oct. 23, at	Noon.
CELTIC	Thursday, Oct. 30, at	3.00 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Nov. 8, at	Noon.
AERIATIC	Thursday, Nov. 13, at	2.30 p.m.
GERMANIC	Saturday, Nov. 22, at	Noon.
BALTIC	Thursday, Nov. 27, at	2.30 p.m.
CELTIC	Saturday, Dec. 6, at	11.30 a.m.
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Dec. 13, at	5.00 a.m.
ADRIATIC	Thursday, Dec. 18, at	9.00 a.m.
GERMANIC	Saturday, Dec. 27, at	2.00 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE.

Special Rate, $60, return $110, (for winter months) from New York to Liverpool.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $80 and $100 gold. Return Tickets, $145 and $170 gold. Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $20, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $50.

These Steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

Montreal to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $26.50. Prepaid $28.50.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9½ days from New York.

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage, apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 37 Broadway, New York. Or to

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT,
26 St. Sulpice street, Montreal.
October 15 155

DONALDSON'S CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN SERVICE

COLINA	2,000 Tons Register
EIRENE	2,000 " "
CYBELE	2,000 " "

The splendid new first-class full power Screw Steamer BARNARD CASTLE is intended to sail from

MONTREAL FOR GLASGOW,

ON, OR ABOUT

The 19th November,

Taking Goods at LOWEST THROUGH RATES from all parts of Canada and the Western States of America.

Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.

Will be followed by one of the above first-class Steamers every alternate week from Montreal and Glasgow thereafter during the season.

Splendid accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Or DONALDSON BRO.,
67 Great Clyde St., Glasgow.
November 17 81

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Tons		Tons.
Ontario	3,200	Quebec.....2,650
Missisippi	2,350	Borossia.....2,160
Teutons	3,700	Brooklyn.....3,500
St. Louis	2,000	Building—
Dominion	3,200	Montreal.....3,200
Texas	2,350	Toronto.....3,200

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:—

FROM QUEBEC.

MISSISSIPPI	29th Nov.
QUEBEC	13th Dec.
DOMINION	27th Dec.
BROOKLYN	1st Jan.

CABIN.—Quebec to Liverpool, $50; Return, $90.

No Steerage taken.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Bowring, Jamieson & Co., 17 East Indies Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.
August 23 89

1879. LONDON, 1879. Quebec and Montreal.

TEMPERLEY LINE.

Composed of the following First-class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	2,645 Tons.
MARK LANE	2,095 "
SOUTH TYNE	1,519 "
THAMES	1,687 "

The Steamers of this Line are intended to be despatched from

QUEBEC for LONDON

AS FOLLOWS:

Scotland...Tuesday, 18th November

Passage Certificates issued to persons desirous of bringing out their friends.

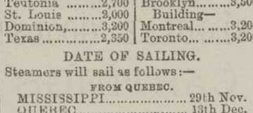
Through Bills of Lading issued on the Continent and in London, for all parts of Canada and the Western States.

For Freight or Passage, apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter street, London, E.C., ROSS & CO., Quebec.

DAVID SHAW,
Montreal.
October 28 95

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL



City of Brussels...Thurs., Nov. 6, 10.30 a.m
City of Berlin.....Sat., Nov. 15, 6.00 a.m
City of Montreal, Thurs., Nov. 20, 11.00 a.m
City of Richmond...Sat., Nov. 29, 5.30 a.m
City of New York, Thus., Dec. 4, 9.00 a.m
City of Brussels, Thurs., Dec. 11, 3.00 p.m

SALOON PASSAGES—$60, $80 and $100 Gold.

ROUND TRIP—$110, $125 and $160 Gold.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.

STEERAGE (including Railroad Fare between Montreal and New York) $26.50.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Offices, 131 and 33 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

In Montreal, to COX & GREEN,
13 and 15 Hospital street,

Where plans can be seen and Berths secured.

Or to Charles C. McFall, Ticket Agent 143 St. James street,
October 22 145

Steamship Notices.

BEAVER LINE.

CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY

Running in connection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Steamers Sailing for Liverpool as follows, from Montreal:—

		A.M.	P.M.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	1st Oct.		
LAKE WINNIPEG	7th Oct.		
LAKE NEPIGON	23rd Oct.		
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	6th Nov.		
LAKE WINNIPEG	13th Nov.		

This Company's Line of Iron Clipper Sailing Vessels, trading between Montreal, Liverpool and Glasgow, will be despatched at intervals during the season.

Rates of Passage, by steamer or sailing vessel, $50. Return Tickets, $90.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or other particulars, apply in Liverpool, to H. J. SELKIRK, Canada Shipping Company, 21 Water street; in Glasgow, to P. KINTOUL, SON & Co.; in London, to R. MONTGOMERIE & Co., 32 Mark Lane, E.C.; at all the Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, or to

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO.,
1 CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
Montreal
August 12 20N 191

Bermuda, West Indies & Porto Rico

QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP CO'Y

For ANTIGUA, GUADALOUPE, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, steamship FLAMBOROUGH, November 22.

For BERMUDA, steamship CANIMA, Nov. 20.

For ST. JOHN'S, ARECIBO, AGUADILLA, MAYAGUEZ and PONCE, PORTO RICO, and ST. THOMAS, steamship BE MUDA, Nov. 15.

Passage Rates greatly reduced.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to

A. E. GUTERBRIDGE & Co.,
29 Broadway, New York.
LEVE & ALDEN,
202 St. James Street, Montreal

Steamboat Notices.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO'Y.

Fall Arrangement.

After SATURDAY, 18th instant, the DAILY STEAMERS between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

Will be Withdrawn.

The Market Steamer PRINCESS will make (besides her regular market trips)

TWO EXTRA TRIPS

—ON—

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND CARILLON,

RETURNING SAME DAY.

The PRINCESS, upwards, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, will connect at Lachine with Train leaving Montreal at 7.15 a.m.

Freight for all points between Montreal and Ottawa received daily at 87 Common Street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.
October 17 248

Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co'y

THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

BETWEEN

Montreal and Quebec,

Run Regularly as under:

The MONTREAL on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the QUEBEC on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at SIX o'clock p.m., from Montreal.

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. J. Rankin, for Cornwall, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 Noon, from Canal Basin, and Lachine on arrival of the 3 o'clock train.

Steamer TROIS RIVIERES, Captain J. Duval, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.m., connecting at Sorel with steamer SOREL, for St. Francois and Yamaska.

Steamer BERTHIER, Capt. L. H. Roy, leaves for Berthier TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at one p.m., connecting at Lanoraie with railway for Joliette.

Steamer CHAMBLY, Captain Frs. Lamoureaux, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p.m., connecting every Friday at Lanoraie with the cars for Joliette.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. E. Laforce, leaves daily (Sundays excepted), for Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'Ile and L'Assomption at 2 p.m.

TICKET OFFICES, where State Rooms can be secured, from R. A. Dickson, 133 St. James street, and at the Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot Jacques Cartier Square, and at the Freight Office, Canal Basin.

J. B. LAMERE, ALEX. MILLOY,
Gen'l Manager. Traffic Manager

GENERAL OFFICES—228 St. Paul Street, Montreal, November 17th, 1879 107

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STEAM SERVICE

BETWEEN

LONGUEUIL AND MONTREAL,

FROM 6 o'clock A.M. to 7.30 P.M.

On and after MONDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, the Service between LONGUEUIL and MONTREAL, will be made, as near as possible, as follows:—

FROM LONGUEUIL TO THE FOOT OF THE CURRENT, (EVERY WEEK DAY).

From Longueuil—At 6, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., Noon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 o'clock P.M.

From the Foot of the Current—At 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 8.45, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 o'clock A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 5.45, 6.30 and 7.30 o'clock P.M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Longueuil—At 8.30 o'clock A.M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 o'clock P.M.

From the Foot of the Current—At 9 o'clock A.M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 o'clock P.M.

October 25 128

Brewers.

DAWES & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.
EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER
(IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.)
Families Supplied.

Office, 215 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.
April 10 85

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

Brewers & Maltsters.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:

Thos J. Howard.....173 St. Peter street
Jos. Virtue ..... 19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson .....283 St. Constant st
Wm. Bishop.....479 Lagauchetiere st
Thos. Kinsella.....144 Ottawa street
Cleophas Maisonneuve 585 St. Dominique s

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

286 St. Mary Street,

MONTREAL,

Have always on hand the various kinds

ALE AND PORTER,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

FAMILIES REGULARLY SUPPLIED.

October 16.

Railway Notices

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Western Division.

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST & MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

On and after WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1st, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.15 and	4.45
Arrive at Hull at	1.30 p.m. and	8.50
" Aylmer at	2.00 p.m. and	9.20
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15 &	3.35
" " Hull at	9.10 &	4.30

Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.20 p.m. and 8.40
Train for St. Jerome at..... 5.15 P.M.
Train from St. Jerome at.....7.00 A.M.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents,
Offices 202 St. James & 158 Notre Dame Sts.
C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division.
C. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.
July 15 225

Q. M. O. AND O. RAILWAY.

Eastern Division.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, Trains will be run on this Division, as follows:—

	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.		
LEAVE			
Montreal	12.29 p. m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Three Rivers	3 35. p. m.	7.40 p.m.	4.45 a.m.
ARRIVE			
Grande Piles	.....	.....	8.45 a.m.
Quebec	6.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	9.00 a.m.
RETURNING.			
	Express.	Mail.	Accom
	Mondays, Wednesdays.		
LEAVE	Fridays.		
Quebec	11.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Grande Piles	.....	1.30 p.m.	.....
Three Rivers	1.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.30 a.m.
ARRIVE			
Montreal	4.10 p.m.	9.35 p.m.	9.50 a.m.

Tri-weekly Express stops only at Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie, Berthier, River du Loup, Three Rivers, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Lachevrotiere, Pont Rouge.

Trains leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.

Tickets for sale at offices of STARNES LEVE & ALDEN, Agents, 202 St. James street and 158 Notre Dame street, and at Hochelaga and Mile-End Stations.

J. T. PRINCE, Genl. Pass. Agent.
September 17 222

Montreal and Boston Air Line AND South Eastern Railroads.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 10

Passengers by this Line of Railway go by Ferry from Jacques Cartier Wharf, adjoining the Richelieu Company's Wharf. Ferry leaves for Longueuil at 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Trains leave Longueuil for points in the Eastern Townships and New England at 8.20 a.m. and 5 05 p.m. Morning Train has Parlor Car, and Afternoon Train Wagner Sleeping Car attached.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG EXCURSION

Leave Montreal by Ferry as above, for Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 7.50 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. Returning, leave Newport at 3.55 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Tickets good to go Friday or Saturday p.m., and return Monday p.m. Price for round trip, $2.35, Montreal to Newport. Board at Memphremagog House for Canadians, $2, per day and $10 per week. Secure hotel tickets at S. E. R'y. Office, 202 St. James street, Montreal.

H. P. ALDEN, BRADLEY BARLOW,
Supt. Traffic. Prest. & Gen. Mangr.
G. LEVE,
Can. Agt. M. & B. Air Line and S. E. Ry.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Passage Tickets to all parts of Europe, by most reliable lines, sailing every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from New York and Boston, at lowest rates.

Choice Staterooms secured by telegraph, free of charge. Offices: 202 St. James street, Montreal, and 271 Broadway, New York. G. LEVE, General Agent.
September 8 158

BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE

Shortest Route via Central Vermont R.R. Line.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston.

Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield or Troy.

For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m.

3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York, via Troy, arrive New York 7.15 a.m. next morning.

6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield,

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.20 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal 8.55 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 6.00 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10. A.M.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

Boston Office, 322 Washington street.

A. W. CREMINES, J. W. HOBART,
Genl. Passenger Agent. General Supt.
St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 17, 1879 222

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's RAILROADS

—TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH

Trains Leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m.—Day Express with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 10.10 p m same day without change.

3.15 p.m.—Night Express — Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change. ☞ This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.

Information given and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, and at the Company's Office,

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOSEPH ANGELL, CHAS. C. McFALL,
General Pass'r. Agent. Agent,
Albany, N.Y. Montreal
November 17 227

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills (without mercury) are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heart burn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by James Eorke, 47 Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Sept.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MAIL STEAMERS SAILED.

Algeria, Nov. 8, for New York, 10 days out.

Montreal, November 17.

—The Allan Mail S.S. "Moravian" arrived out on Sunday.

—The clipper ship "Ardmillan" left Quebec at 3 a.m to-day.

—The S.S. "Manitoban," for Glasgow, sailed from Quebec at 8 a.m.

—The exports from the Port of Annapolis last week amounted in value to $60,000.

—The creditors of the Bank of Liverpool have appointed the Bank of Nova Scotia, assignee, and J. S. MacLean and J. Norman Ritchie, inspectors.

—The Great Western Railway return of traffic for the week ending 7th November, 1879, shows an increase of $14,226 as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

	1879.	1878.
Passengers	$31,630	$31,175
Mails and Sundries	3 481	2,995
Freight and LiveStock.	66,899	53,614
	$102,010	$87,784

FINANCIAL.

There is not much doing in the Money market to-day and rates of discount and interest are unchanged; good lines of commercial paper are discounted at 7 per cent, and up to 8 per cent for less known names; on collateral security money is loaned at about 5 per cent on call and 6 @ 7 on time. Sterling Exchange continues dull at about 8 for round amounts of 60 day bills between banks, and 8¼ over the counter; in New York the posted rates are ½ higher at $4.81 for 60 days and $4.84 for demand. Currency Drafts on New York are quiet at about par. On the Stock Exchange, business was light, the transfer books of the leading banks being closed; Bank of Montreal sold early in the day at 143 ex dividend, but closed lower at 142½ @ 142¾; Ontario ex dividend is wanted at 71½, but holders ask 73; Peoples is inactive with buyers at 55 and sellers at 60, and Molsons is steady at 74½ bid, 78 wanted; Merchants was dealt in at 91 ex dividend; Commerce is ¼ @ ¾ lower, closing at 117¼ @ 117¾; Exchange was dealt in to a small extent at 49½; Montreal Telegraph opened very weak at 90, a decline of 3 since Saturday, but closed rather firmer at 91 @ 91¼; Royal Canadian Insurance Co is steady at 47, and City Gas weak at 122 bid, 125 wanted. The sales were as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

Bank of Montreal	10 ex-div @	143
Merchants	32, 10, 20, 35, 6 " @	91
Commerce	25 @	117½
	12 @	118
Montreal Telegraph	25, 25, @	90
Royal Canadian Ins. Co	15 @	47

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Bank of Montreal	75 ex-div @	142¾
Commerce	20 @	117½
Exchange	15, 10 @	49½
Montreal Telegraph	100 @	91

At New York the changes were generally in a downward direction. Advanced—Western Union 1½, Erie ½, Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, Nor'-West common ½, C. C. & I. C. 2⅞. Declined—Pacific Mail ¼, Michigan Central ⅜, Jersey Central 1¼, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 1⅜, Delaware & Hudson ½, Toledo & Wabash ½, and Union Pacific 1⅞. The fluctuations were as follows:—

	Cl'g. Prev. day.	Op'g.	1.30	Cl'g.
West. Union	105⅜	108	...	107½
Lake Shore	104½	104⅝	103⅝	104¼
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36½	35½	36⅜
Erie	48	48⅜	47	48¼
Ohio & Miss.	32	33⅜	32½	32¾
Nor-West	92⅜	92¼	91⅞	92¼
Do. pfd	...	...	...	104⅜
St. Paul	80½	81	79⅝	80½
Do. pfd	...	...	...	101
Mich. Central	97½	97⅝	66	96⅝
Jersey Central	89½	89⅝	88	88½
N. Y. Central	131½	131	...	131¼
Del. Lack & West	92⅝	92½	89½	90⅝
Del. & Hudson	88½	87⅞	86½	87⅜
St Joseph	40⅜	41	39⅜	40⅜
Rock Island	149	...	...	...
C. C. & I. C.	24⅝	25¼	26⅝	27¼
Tol. & Wabash	59½	59⅝	58⅜	59
Union Pacific	91⅞	92	...	90
A. & P Tel	...	48⅜	...	...
Exchange	480½	480½	...	481
Money	7	...	...	7

STREET RAILWAYS.

If the official reports are to be relied on, the Street Railway business of Boston is, as a whole, anything but excessively flourishing. We have the annual statements of all these corporations before us, and these are the results: The Taunton Street Road paid a dividend of 3 per cent., but earned about 5½ and has an accumulated surplus equal to about 12½ per cent. The Northampton Street Road paid no dividend and has an accumulated deficit of about 10¾ per cent. The Springfield Road account requires some explanation but its net earnings were a little over 9 per cent. It appears to have paid a dividend out of accumulated surplus of what on the accounts looks like 29 per cent, but is called 58 per cent, and it has a remaining surplus of about 18 per cent. The North Woburn Street Road earned $127, which made up its surplus, of course without paying any dividend, to $220, on a capital of $25,000. The Waltham and Newton Road paid no dividend and has an accumulated deficit of $1,289. The Stoneham Road earned 3½ per cent., paid a dividend apparent of 2 per cent., and has an accumulated surplus of about 16 per cent. The Lowell Street Road earned a little over 8 per cent., paid 7½ per cent. of dividend, and has an accumulated surplus of about 6½ per cent. The Worcester Street Road paid no dividend, though it seems to have earned about 14 per cent., which must have been devoted to clearing past deficits, of which there still remains $1,528. The Merrimac Valley Road earned about 9 per cent., paid dividends of 4 per cent., and has an accumulated surplus of about 9 per cent. There are two roads, however, which make a very splendid exhibit. The Lawrence earned net about 25 per cent. The dividend paid is not stated, but there is an accumulated surplus of about 18 per cent; and the Naumkeag Street Road, which made a net income of about 24 per cent., and has an accumulated surplus of some 40 per cent.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

The mild weather we are now experiencing causes a dull time to the Butter market, and shippers are not displaying the same anxiety to purchase that they did a few days ago; though the Liverpool market remains firm and stocks are not accumulating, most of the Butter arriving going at once into consumption, yet exporters look upon prices asked here as above their views, and business consequently is checked; 24c @ 25c is wanted for Townships and 22c @ 24c for Brockville and Morrisburg. The high figures which have been paid by speculators in the country are not likely to be repeated now that the excitement has toned down, and both New York and Boston markets are reported easier. There are no transactions in Cheese except to the local trade, all the stock here being in the hands of one firm for shipment to England, whence the advices are very strong, private cables quoting 64s@65s though the public cable remains at 62s. Hog products continue very firm and a good distributive trade is being done; Inspected Mess Pork sells at $15 @ $15.50 and Lard at 10c @ 10¼c for Canada tubs and pails, and 10¾c @ 11c for Fairbanks. A small business is going on in Hams at 11¼c @ 12c. for uncovered. Owing to the mild weather dressed hogs are arriving very slowly, a few sales are reported at about $6.50.

FLOUR INSPECTION.

Statement of Flour inspected for week ending 15th November, 1879:—

	Brls.
Superior Extra	4,849
Extra Superfine	354
Fancy Superfine	23
Spring Extra	1,138
Superfine	119
Fine	157
Middlings	65

NOTICE.

Mr. G. A McGREGOR is canvassing Vaudreuil County, Que. He is authorized to receive subscriptions to our Daily and Weekly Editions.

JAMES STEWART,
Managing Director.

Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Montreal Fox Hounds—Meet at Outremont at 11 a.m sharp.
Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY W. E. SHAW.

Rubber Overshoes—At his store, at 11 a.m.
Stoves, etc—At his store, at 2 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

—Miss M. L. Dodds, on Thursday, will establish ladies classes in cookery in Brantford.

—The Toronto and Ottawa Railway bonus By-law has been carried by a majority of 200 in the town of Perth.

—Calvin Church (Presbyterian), St. John, N.B., has been sold under for closure of mortgage to the mortgagee for $9,100.

—A test of steam fire engines took place at Dunnville yesterday between Ronald of Brussels and Silsby of Seneca Falls. Ronald took three tests out of four.

—There appears to be considerable activity in barley freights for American ports out of Toronto. There is a fair prospect of sailing for a couple of weeks longer.

—The cable steamer "Mina," being refused a berth at the Ordnance Wharf, Halifax, by the Imperial Government, will winter at Portland. A loss of $20,000 to Halifax.

—The English tenant farmers' delegates sailed for Liverpool by steamship "Peruvian," on Saturday morning. On their return to England a report of their visit to Canada will be published in the newspapers.

—The inquest on the body of Ann Clark, found dead in her house at Pokiok, N.B., has been resumed, but nothing was shown to clear up the mystery. It is surmised she had fallen in an epileptic fit when her clothes took fire.

—A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* speaks in encouraging terms of the splendid colonization field open on the vast plateau of unsurveyed lands watered by the Mistassini, Mistassibi, Ticouapee and Peribouca, the northern feeders of Lake St. John.

—About two o'clock on Sunday morning several large blocks of rock, from the cliff right above the spot, at Quebec, where Montgomery fell, loosened doubtless by the recent heavy rains, and fell into the street below, smashing the fence erected there.

—Rev. Father Dawson delivered a lecture in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, on the growth of the Catholic Church. In 1867 Canada east and west counted ten dioceses and 779 churches, including Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, and the vicariats apostolic of Northern Canada. There are now thirteen dioceses in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, while, during the seven years anterior to 1876, there was an increase of 173 churches, making in all 1,171. In the same period religious institutions had increased from 73 to 196 There are now 3,139 parochial schools for a population of 1,882,000 souls altogether, and 3,630 elementary schools.

UNITED STATES.

—A Washington special says Courtney is expected there on Wednesday.

The Longshoremen on East River have struck for an advance of 30 to 40 cents per hour.

—Peter Cooper will add a Polytechnic Department, at a cost of $30,000, to the Cooper Union.

—One hundred journeymen cutters, belonging to large Boston tailoring houses, strike to-morrow.

—The New York *Sun* says rumours are current of the discovery of extensive Custom House frauds.

—Superintendent Clark announces that navigation on the New York canals will be closed on December 6th at the latest.

—Gen. Grant has accepted an invitation from the Grand Army of the Republic to visit Harrisburg on the 15th December.

—The New York *Graphic* says there is a rumour coming from well-informed sources that Mayor Cooper is about to be suspended.

—A sailor states that while in Peru recently a dying sailor confessed he murdered Jonathan Weaver, sixteen years ago, in Newport, R. I.

—The boiler of an engine attached to a material train exploded to-day near Bilton, S.C. The engineer, fireman and another man were killed.

—The coloured people's first industrial exposition was opened at Raleigh, N.C. There were a large number of entries, and it will be a success.

—The United States Treasury building at Washington will be illuminated on Wednesday and Thursday nights in honour of the Army of the Cumberland.

—The U. S. Consul at Lyons reports the exports of France for the first nine months of 1879 had fallen off 41,000,000 francs, and the imports increased 26,000,000.

—It is reported that the New York lottery dealer arrested recently was really Alderman Webb, the well-known Methodist and temperance advocate, of Brooklyn.

—The bodies of five members of the Bouzie family, suffocated at the Cannon street fire, New York, were borne in four hearses to the cemetery on Sunday.

—On Saturday two mine cars ascending the plane at the Franklin Mine, Maryland, became detached near the top and started down the declivity. David Stowell was thrown from the car and killed.

—The New York *Tribune* says the total receipts from the sale of public land the last fiscal year are less than previously. The total expenses disclose that only about 9 and 3-10 cents profit per acre was realized.

—The rumour that General Sickles' daughter has eloped with a man named McCarthy in Paris is denied by Edward P. Field, who is associated with General Sickles in law, and is now the representative of the latter in New York.

—Under the provisions of the Federal Trade Mark Law, which the Supreme Court has pronounced unconstitutional, 8,000 trade marks were registered at the Patent Offices and 200 applications for registry are now pending.

—F. C. Beaman, the recently appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Zach Chandler, has declined on account of ill-health. Governor Cresswell has appointed ex-Governor Henry P. Baldwin to fill the vacancy.

—The New York *Telegram* says the reported elopement of the daughter of General Sickles from Paris is totally unfounded. General Sickles' father and others say Miss Sickles has been an invalid for two years, and is now on her way to this country.

—Telegrams from Maine confirm fully previous despatches of great excitement regarding the probable counting out of the Republican House and Senate and the election in January of a Democratic Governor and a fusion of Councillors and State officers.

—Employees in the New York Custom House have been removed on account of bribes received from merchants and the perpetration of frauds in the importation of clergymen's vestments. The loss to the Government for the past five years amounts to nearly $75,000.

—President Seely received last week, for Amherst College, a gift amounting to one hundred and six thousand dollars and fifty-five thousand in stock and bonds from the Hon. Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, an assurance of $50,000 from the Stone estate of Malden, and a thousand from another source, to establish scholarships.

—Mrs. Eliza Elmore, who died on the 1st inst., having committed suicide with Paris green, was the wife of H. S. Elmore, a wealthy gentleman, and formerly a trustee of Talmage's Church, Brooklyn. His wife obtained a divorce from him for alleged unlawful intimacy with his second wife, then Mrs. Hutchins. Elmore was expelled from the church in consequence.

—Max Berger, a New York lottery dealer doing business under the name of Wachman & Co., sues the Postmaster-General for alleged illegal detention of his letters, for which he claims $2,500 damages. The case will probably be transferred to the Federal Courts. It is claimed the law under which orders on detention are given is unconstitutional, as it makes the Postmaster-General exclusive Judge, Jury, and Sheriff, gives the party no opportunity to be heard, and deprives the plaintiff of his property without due process at law, and is in violation of the constitution.

—Colonel John Frederick Von Warder has died in the Aged Men's Home, Baltimore, aged 99 years and 10 months. He was one of the Old Guard, was with the first Napoleon in his retreat from Moscow, served under Blucher at Waterloo, and fought against Abd-el-Kader on the plains of Algeria. He left a manuscript stating that he joined the Prussian army, and at the battle of Jena was made prisoner by the French, afterwards joining the service. In 1807 and 1808 he fought in Spain, and in the latter year married the daughter of a Spanish grandee and was made aide-de-camp by Gen. Murat. In the spring of 1812 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Marshal Ney, and marched to Russia, entering Moscow with Napoleon. He was twice wounded. He afterwards joined the Prussian army. Between 1816 and 1827 he led an adventurous life in Greece and Turkey, and from 1827 to 1836 served in Africa. In 1849 he came to America with his wife and children.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—£150,000 bullion were shipped yesterday to New York from London.

—Lord Penzance, in the Court of Arches, on Saturday, ordered the enforcement of a writ of prohibition against the Rev. Alexander MacConochie for Ritualistic practices.

—The statement of a Paris correspondent who held an interview with Lord Dufferin, wherein the latter expressed some opinions as to the status of England and Russia in regard to Turkey, is now denied.

FOREIGN.

—Forty-nine Afghans have been hanged in all for complicity in the massacre of the Embassy.

—The Archduchess, Marie Christine, officially renounced her right to the Austrian succession on Saturday.

—A correspondent at Brussels announces that the Belgian Government has purchased the railway from Antwerp to Rotterdam.

—A Vienna despatch says Ristech, the Servian Premier, has contradicted the reports of the formation of a league by the Balkan Principalities.

—A Malta despatch says Admiral Hornby has countermanded the order to the Channel fleet to be in readiness to proceed eastward in five days.

—In consequence of the lack of suitable wintering ports in the Russian portion of the river Niemen, the German Government has agreed to permit Russian steamers to winter in Tilsit.

—A Roman correspondent reports that the resignation of the Minister of Public Instruction threatens to cause a Cabinet crisis before the opening of the Chamber. A Rome despatch says the Italian Ministry is divided against itself.

—A Paris despatch says the Prefect of Vendee having intimated to Deputy Beaudry Dassou that the proposed banquet in honour of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors who were superseded for attending the Legitimist demonstrations in October would be forbidden, Dassou replied that the prohibition would be disregarded and the banquet held.

THE HON. PETER MITCHELL.

The Winnipeg *Times* follows the lead of the Montreal *Gazette*, and repeats, with respect to Mr. Peter Mitchell and his interesting letters published in this journal, that naughty epithet which the *Gazette*, though not very graciously or gracefully, felt constrained to withdraw. Whether for want of original powers of vituperation, or from any other cause, the Winnipeg paper adopts the speedily abandoned obloquy of our nearer contemporary, and calls Mr. Mitchell a "lobbyist." But it does still more than this, for while the *Gazette* seems merely to have said "lobbyist," because it was in a passion, as more vulgar people curse and swear, simply to work off bad humour, the Manitoban paper uses the word in something which implies a very definite accusation:—

"Mr. Mitchell has lost the confidence "of the party, unless it is in his ability "as a lobbyist."

Now why should the party, distrustful of Mr. Mitchell in every other respect, retain their confidence in him as a "lobbyist?" There is but one explanation. Confidence is the result of experience, and experience is gained only by trials. When did the party try the honourable gentleman's abilities in that line? It was certainly not under Mr. Mackenzie's Government; for Mr. Mitchell was not then a *grata persona* at headquarters. It must, therefore, either have been when Sir John Macdonald was in office before, or since he has been in office again. But the necessity for employing an able lobbyist supposes a job, since an honest transaction requires no secret wire-pulling, nor the application of sinister persuasives. We should be glad, then, as a piece of interesting history, to know from some of our contemporaries, whether Mr. Mitchell, as a Minister of the Crown, also occupied himself in putting through transactions, so bad in themselves, as to make it possible to carry them only by influence, with its usual accompaniment, money, or whether it is since the second advent of the heaven-born statesman that these jobs have been transacted through lobby agency? Let us know what desperately corrupt job it was by which Mr. Mitchell obtained this full measure of Conservative confidence in his power as a lobbyist?

NEW FORM OF TESTAMENTARY TROUBLE.

Our contemporary the *New York World* calls attention to a new device of a married testator to worry his successors. It seems one Schultz, being of a disposing mind and memory, but in contemplation of the possibility of death made his will. It has been not unfrequent for jealousy to embitter the mind even in the performance of this duty, and from hence have resulted those wills obnoxious to widows and their suitors, which make the enjoyment of the property of the deceased depend on the continued viduity of the lady. Schultz's ingenuity invented a new form of annoyance for his possible survivors. As the *World* says he prepared very effectually for making things lively after he was gone, for, instead of rendering the continued widowhood of his wife the sole possible condition of any enjoyment by her of his bequest, he blunted the sharpness of this condition in the case of the contingent wife and sharpened it in the case of the potential husband with what the former will regard as thoughtful affection and the latter as diabolical ingenuity. "Should "she," proceeds the careful Schultz, "at any time lose the support of her "second husband or consecutive husbands through death or separation "from such husband, * * * * * "I wish her to enjoy the above stipulated annuity, provided she either be "a widow or in no connection whatever with her husband." Our contemporary points out that the late relict, because once more a wife, will have every motive and encouragement to quarrel herself into the Divorce Court, or, as he put it, with a sublimity of language equal to the occasion: "In every domestic collision she will "be cheered on by an aerial voice and "sustained by a spectral bottle-holder "smiling from the skies, and can but "invoke blessings on the memory of "Schultz the while she is twisting the "hair of Schultz's misguided and miserable successor."

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The phases of the Eastern question change from day to day. But the sky in that direction does not seem to grow clearer. A late piece of intelligence is to the effect that the Turkish Government, by way of a snub to that of Great Britain, has invited other Governments to send their navies into Turkish waters. This follows within a day or two after the intelligence that the Porte had yielded to the exigencies of the British Minister, in the matters of the Ministry, and of internal reforms The statement about the navies, if true, has a very serious appearance; but it may be contradicted, or its significance countervailed by some fresh report to-morrow. Meanwhile there seems to be little doubt that the attitude of Austria and Germany in this matter has been completely changed within a few weeks in a sense hostile to Russian advance towards Constantinople, and, therefore, so far favourable to English views, whatever ulterior projects the two Emperors may have, or whatever new complications inimical to English policy and other English alliances may grow out of the Austro-German arrangement. An important reason for the action of Prince Bismarck is, no doubt, his desire to divert the present overflow of the German people by emigration to this continent towards the still sparsely populated lands of the Danubian Provinces. It is a statesman-like wish to augment the strength of the German race in Europe by retaining its surplus population there, rather than have this surplus scattered about the world and lost to the Fatherland. Several millions of Germans added to the race within half a century, and settled upon lands contiguous to some of the present German territory, is something more worth striving for than the addition of unwilling populations made by force of arms.

ECONOMY.

In ten years the so-called Conservatives of the Federal Government increased the expenditure by thirteen millions. The Liberals in four years did not increase it by so much as the money required to pay the interest on the new obligations contracted by their predecessors before they left office, but for which the charges had not, at the time they left office, appeared in the public accounts. In the Provincial Government these are the totals for eleven years of Conservative rule:—

1868	$ 1,183,238 44
1869	1,325,238.67
1870	1,584,145.05
1871	1,641,479.04
1872	1,738,883.48
1873	1,731,838.01
1874	1,963,685.69
1875	2,364,360.39
1876	2,355,050.00
1877	2,514,147.30
1878	2,229,165.51

Mr. Joly, for the first time, reduced the controllable expenditure—that is all that outlay which was not rendered necessary by the railway policy, which had become law before he took office. Now, Mr. Chapleau tells us that his Government is to be economical; but the only reduction of expenditure which he hints at is in the expenses of the the Legislative Council, not of the Councillors—a miserable saving in the salaries of a few clerks and a little stationery, if made at all, which is very problematic.

—Hon. Edward Blake has been returned by acclamation to the House of Commons for West Durham in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Burke. The presence of Mr. Blake in Parliament cannot fail to be a source of considerable strength to the Liberal party, his oratorical power, experience and influence being such, as, every one knows, are possessed by but few men. As a private member of the House, the member for West Durham will be relieved from those cares and continuous demands upon his time and health which rendered his position as a Cabinet Minister untenable, and he will also be free to work out and develop some of those problems which, upon repeated occasions, he has indicated as involved in the future of the Dominion. The willingness of the hon. gentleman again to place himself at the service of his country, and the speech which he delivered subsequent to his return, attest the earnestness with which he once more enters the political arena. On the other hand, the reflections cast upon him by his opponents show how truly they really recognize his merits as "a superior person," however little they may affect to acknowledge them in the true meaning of the term.

THAT PRINTING JOB.

The *Citizen* regards the action of Mr. Mackintosh in relation to the printing contract as a matter of private business, and snaps its finger at the *Globe* for meddling in a matter outside of its concern. Our contemporary, in effect, echoes the sentiments of the philosopher of Jaalam Point, who believed in "converting public trusts to very private uses," and whose opinions on the mission of the press were immortalized in the "Pious Editor's Creed:"—

I do believe with all my soul,
In the Great Press of freedom,
To print the people to the goal,
An' in the traces lead 'em.
Palsied tre arm that forges yokes,
At my fat contracts squintin',
An' withered be the nose that pokes
Inter the Gov'ment printin'!

But this is a view which will hardly find favour with the public, who are mainly interested. As matters stand, the question at issue is very simple. Mr. Mackintosh has secured a five years' pension for withdrawing his tender for government printing in favour of the present contractors, whose tender for the whole work was close on $35,000 more than his. The public will declare that Mr. Mackintosh should have been held to his tender; that the country is the loser by the difference between it and the tender of Maclean, Roger & Co., and that the pocketing of fifteen thousand dollars by Mr. Mackintosh in this connection, is neither more nor less than a corrupt transaction, which should invalidate the present contract, and lead to the calling for fresh tenders immediately after the meeting of Parliament.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of this date the scale question is noted, wherein you make the announcement that it is now ordered, from the Capital, that the counterpoises on all scales used for the weighing of coal shall be readjusted to the proper weight and sealed up, thus affording no opportunity of making allowances in favour of the coal dealer under any circumstances.

If such an order has been issued, I have simply to say that it is of the most absurd nature, and calculated to deceive and defraud the public and benefit the coal dealer. The counterpoise has no particular weight, and it would be more sensible to issue an order to readjust the platform to the counterpoise, as the latter is made of iron, while the former is generally made of wood. Consequently if there is any part of a coal scale that requires readjustment, it is the platform, that being the only part of a large scale that changes in weight.

The counterpoise is simply the counterbalance of the platform, and as the latter is continually changing in weight, it is absolutely necessary that the counterpoise should be changed also, if not, then either buyer or seller is being cheated.

I have made the statement that the order referred to is calculated to deceive and defraud the public, and it is my duty to define that statement. When a scale is newly set down the timber is generally well seasoned and dry. This is also the case when old scales are repaired. The adjusting is always done in dry weather, as all large scales are generally outside or not sufficiently sheltered to enable the work to be accurately done. That being the case it is quite evident that the platform is lightest when the practical man leaves the scale in a good weighing condition. Let us see what is likely to be the case in ninety-nine out of every hundred loads that is weighed, if such an order is carried out. Let us suppose that weighing commences at seven o'clock in the morning with dry weather, but by nine o'clock rain sets in, and if the scale is outside it is not unusual for one of an ordinary size to absorb from fifty to one hundred pounds of water in a few hours, and should the scale be under cover the difference is very little less, as the cart wheels carry in mud and water sufficient to throw it out of balance from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Such being the case, it must be quite clear to the ordinary mind that if the platform is loaded with one hundred pounds of water, and the counterpoise is sealed and cannot be regulated to counterbalance the platform, that the coal dealer is defrauding the public from fifty to one hundred pounds on each load, and who can blame him if the law says distinctly that he must not balance his scale?

If any coal dealer wishes to do justice to himself and the public he must keep his scale balanced, and that will necessitate a total disregard of the above order. Consequently, coal dealers that attempt to give justice to the public in wet weather must be prepared to have their scales confiscated by the Inspector at Montreal, as all that gentleman knows about the Weights and Measures Act is to obey orders, whether right or wrong.

You can thus see, Mr. Editor, that an order to seal up the counterpoise would be a great injustice to the public, and coal dealer alike, as the former would be defrauded in the weight received, while the latter would be subject to a penalty for having his scale in good weighing condition.

I take the liberty of replying to your article of this date for the purpose of showing the public what amount of security they may expect from the Weights and Measures Act, particularly as it is administered in this city, where every means that can be devised to give offence and throw a heavy burden of expense on the commercial community is resorted to, and unless Hon. Mr. Baby takes immediate steps to have this Act revised the Hon. Mr. Tilley will be forced to write "wiped out" on the words—scale industry.

The Corporation should look into the matter before the citizens are victimized by this legal method of robbery as inaugurated by the above order.

Later on I will take the liberty of making a suggestion to the Corporation for the better security of the public.

JAMES FYFE,
Scale Manufacturer.

Montreal, November 14, 1879.

BANK NOTE ISSUES.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Pro Bono Publico," in advocating the assumption of the whole of the note issue of Canada by the Government, makes a statement that all the bank notes in England are issued by one bank, viz., the Bank of England. This is entirely erroneous. There are, at this moment, one hundred and fifty-seven (157) banks in England which are authorized by law to issue notes, and which do issue them, making regular monthly returns thereof to the Government, as may be seen from the fyles of the *London Gazette*. All the Scotch banks issue notes, as is well known, and all the Irish banks issue notes also.

Let it be remembered that the English Government have never attempted the task of issuing notes for circulation. The Bank of England is a banking institution, with its stockholders, depositors, discount customers, and everything else that appertains to a bank. It is liable to losses and reverses exactly like any other institution, and it has, on several occasions, been in imminent danger of stopping payment like other banks are sometimes compelled to do. Its notes, as many now living can remember, were at a heavy discount for years, during the French Revolutionary wars, exactly like American greenbacks were during the war with the South. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that the Bank of England is only another name for the English Government.

With regard to notes issued by a Government itself, it is a delusion to imagine that, because they are so issued, they must of necessity be good. Experience during the last hundred years demonstrates that the notes of a Government may fall in value to any extent whatever, and may even become absolutely worthless. There has been a time when it would take a thousand dollars of Government notes to buy a bushel of wheat.

By inserting the above you will oblige one who desires to communicate

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT.

Montreal, November 15, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BANDMANN AS "HAMLET."

This great tragedian, with his fine Company of English actors and actresses, appeared at the above house last evening in Shakespeare's greatest and most difficult tragedy, that of "Hamlet." The Kembles, Keans, and Macreadys had each and all their own peculiar idea of the character of the Danish Prince, and coming down to later days we find Forrest, Booth, Barrett, the late Mr. Fechter, and Harry Irvine, all presenting *Hamlet* in dresses of their own conception. Last night we saw *Hamlet* in a more original dress. In many of the scenes Mr. Bandmann has introduced new characters and new business; especially was this the case in the "players scene" and in the burial of *Ophelia*. The innovations are correct according to the original text, and, what is more, they let the audience see more of the moral and beauty of the play. Exception may be taken by many old theatre-goers to the ommission of some of the household words that other actors introduced into the piece for stage effect, but no one reading the text can for a moment be led astray as to the wisdom of Mr. Bandmann's choice. *Yorick* was undoubtedly a "Jester" and a prominent court official, and on his demise, no doubt, his office was filled by another. The office of fool is also spoken of in the Devonshire version of 1603 and 1604. The burial of *Ophelia* with solemn funeral rites is also correct, for Shakespeare himself in his description says, "Eater priests, &c., in procession, the corpse of *Ophelia*, *Lartes* and mourners following; King, Queen, their trains, &c." The following words spoken by the priest is also proof—

But that great command o'ersways the order.
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allowed her virgin crants,
Her maiden strewments and the bringing home
Of bell and burial.

Mr. Knight has held that there was an earlier edition of young Shakespeare's "Hamlet," written in 1589, wherein the poet may simply have proposed to exhibit in the young men a desire for revenge combined with irresolution, perhaps even actual madness," and in which there was a total absence of the poetical and philosophical beauties of the perfect play. That such a work existed is generally admitted, but no copy is extant, and, therefore, the 1603 version is the nearest approach we can make to it. But, to suit the times, *Hamlet*, like everything else, has gone under the pruning knife, sometimes well pruned at others ill, just as it suited the fancy or whim of the pruner. Mr. Bandmann, we believe, reads more of the original text than any other tragedian living, and, for one not to the manor born, speaks the language of Shakespeare's countrymen excellently. His impersonation of *Hamlet* last night was a grand and artistic one. He showed therein deep study and thoughtful attention to the smallest detail. His impressiveness in many of the scenes was truly beyond description, especially was this the case in the soliloquy beginning "To be or not to be." On the conclusion of these lines the audience let forth its pent up enthusiasm in loud and prolonged applause. His scene with the "players" was excellent; the famous part of the play where he faints at the close of his interview with the *Ghost*, and his embracing of the repentant queen and mother in the closet scene were rendered with surpassing vigour and effect. One of the greatest and most marked features, and a pleasing one at that, is his originality all through the play, and the discarding of old stage tricks and "gagging" points, even though by so doing he may, for the moment, lose a little of the applause that follows upon them. He reminded us at times of the late Mr. Fechter in many ways; yet, taking the interpretation of both, and faithfully judging them, we must certainly give the palm to Mr. Bandmann. The audience, by their silence and deep attention, while he was on the stage, was ample testimony to his merits and artistic ability, in fact his impersonation of *Hamlet* has to be seen to be appreciated, for it is certainly masterly, instructive and impressive. Mr. Bandmann was called out after every act, and was loudly cheered, and well he deserved it. Of his support we have only words of praise. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make distinctions. Messrs. Barfoot, Eyre, Lyndal C. Eyre, Aveling, Odell, and Gofton the *Ghost* gave their parts in the most satisfactory manner, and read their lines correctly and with a good accent. Miss E. Aicken's *Queen* was artistic and dignified, and she gave *Hamlet* good support throughout. The *Ophelia* of Miss. M. Bannison was charmingly played, and she several times received the acknowledgments of the audience for her faithful and modest portrayal of so difficult a character. Miss N. Lisbon as the "Player Queen" gave her small part in an acceptable manner. The Company as a whole are first-class, and their equal has not played on the Academy stage since it has been opened. We advise all lovers of the works of the immortal Shakespeare to attend at the Academy to-night and see Mr. Bandmann in his great character of *Shylock*. The stage setting last night was excellent and in good taste, and reflects much credit on the stage management. To-night we expect to see a crowded house.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons read last night in Toronto to a most brilliant and well-filled house. All through Ontario evidences—substantial evidences—crowd upon her, that she is held in the highest esteem.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

—The investigation into the alleged misconduct of Sanitary Inspector Radford was not continued yesterday.—No quorum.

LIGHT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of this Committee yesterday, there were present Alds. Fairbairn, Dubuc, Watson and Thibault. The business consisted of the signing of two accounts, that of Mr. E. Chanteloup for $90, the cost of twelve street lamp posts at $7.50 each, remaining over from last contract; and the last quarter's bill of the City Gas Company for the supply of gas to street lamps—$8,277 10. On 1st June last the total number of street lamps in the city was 1,495 gas, and 345 coal oil. Fifty additional lamps are now in course of erection, forty-two of which are gas. The last statement of the affairs of the Committee for the quarter ending November 17th, shews a balance on hand of $1,730.27 to defray the expenses of coal oil lamps and lamps now in course of erection.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 17.

TEMPERATURE—In the shade by Standard Thermometer observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers, 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street:—

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
38°	44°	41°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
45°	38°	40°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
30.24	30.25	30.28

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, *Toronto, November 17, 10.00 a.m.*

Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lower Lake Region—Fresh to brisk westerly to northerly winds; cloudy to partly cloudy and colder weather, with snow flurries. St. Lawrence—Fresh to brisk westerly to northwesterly winds; partly cloudy and colder weather. Maritime Provinces—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to northwesterly winds; partly cloudy weather.

THE EMMA ABBOTT Opera Company used the New York Weber pianos for their orchestra at the Academy during their recent visit to Montreal.

WANTED.—Shermann & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an Agent in this County at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. DW 274

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 564 Dorchester street, Mrs. J. R. Parkin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 15th instant, Alexander Bryson, aged 70 years, late of H. M. Customs, Appraisement Department.

Funeral on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2 p.m., from his late residence, 39 Victoria Street, to the "Church of the Messiah," thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation. u

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Seven thousand five hundred dollars at SIX per cent. first mortgage on Real Estate; security, treble the amount. Address "Mortgage," HERALD office.
November 18 m 275

TO LET,

Until 1st May next, the Office and Store, 29 and 31 Hospital street, corner of St. John street, presently occupied by Leckie, Wemyss & Co. Immediate possession if required. Apply on the premises.
November 18. 275

WANTED

To purchase about 260 feet second-hand 2-inch Iron Pipe.
Apply by letter to "M.," Box 774 P. O.
October 24 254

WANTED,

A small Second-Hand Show Case; size, about 30 x 18 inches. Address, by letter, to C., HERALD Office.
July 26 177

NOTICE

The interest of the late JOHN LIGHTHALL CAINS, (who died on nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine), in the firm of S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO., ceased from the first of June last. 1879.

Montreal, 15th November, 1879. r 275

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of
MATHILDA CARLISLE, widow of the late James Wight, in his lifetime of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, and George Leach Wight, Druggist, both of the said City and District of Montreal, in their quality of Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said late James Wight,

Insolvent.

A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Office of Lajoie, Perrault & Seath, 60 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, WEDNESDAY, the Third day of DECEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock of the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee, if they see fit, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,
Assignee.

Montreal, 17th November, 1879. c 275

SALE BY AUCTION

OF THE

Balance of the Stock

ESTATE B. FURNISS & CO.

INSOLVENTS.

WILL BE SOLD AT

88 Grey Nun Street,

ON TUESDAY, THE 19th INST.

The balance of the Stock, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Necklets, Carbuncles, Rubber Coats and Overshoes, Corsets, Hose, Albums, Lamp Chimnies, Globes, Dolls, Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Woollen Stamped Slipper Patterns, Royal Cord Slipper Cloth, Meerschaum Pipes, Cuckoo, Regulator and Marble Clocks, Walking Canes, Playing Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Sale at TEN and TWO o'clock.

CHAS. HAGAR,
Assignee.

Montreal, 17th November, 1879 274

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS

Of the Eminent Tragedian,

MR. D. E. BANDMANN,

Supported by his English Company.

REPERTOIRE:

TUESDAY.....MERCHANT OF VENICE
WEDNESDAY.....NARCISSE
THURSDAY.....OTHELLO
FRIDAY.....MACBETH
SATURDAY.....RICHARD III.
SATURDAY MATINEE.....LADY OF LYONS

PRICES AS USUAL.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.
November 18 275

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS

The famous Elocutionist, will appear (for the last time in Montreal) in her celebrated

DRAMATIC READINGS,

(Shaksperian & Miscellaneous,)

ON

Thursday and Friday Evenings,
20th and 21st,

And, to meet a general demand, will also give a

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

Prices:—With Reserved Seat, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.
Tickets at C. C. DeZouche's Music Store.
November 17 e 274

New Advertisements

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS

MEET

Tuesday, Nov. 18th,

AT

OUTREMONT,

At Eleven o'clock sharp.

November 17 u 274

The Canada Shipping Company.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Custom House Square, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 26th INSTANT

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,

to sanction the re-opening of the Stock Subscription Book.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 13th November, 1879
13,15,18,20,22,25N 271

The Canada Shipping Company.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the past half year, and that the same will be payable at its office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MURRAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th November, 1879
13,15,18,20,22,25N 271

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Dividend No. 28.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Two-and one-half per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A DEMARTIGNY,
Cashier.

Montreal, 29th Oct., 1879 1m fmw 260

THE

CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

A FULL REVIEW

OF THE

History of the Bank

AND

Legal Proceedings

In Connection with its Insolvency.

Report of the Recent Trial,

Opinions of the Press, &c.

COMPILED BY

JOHN F. NORRIS.

Now in course of publication, to be issued in a few days, and for sale by all Booksellers

A few advertisements will be taken.

Orders received at

Box 310 Post Office.
October 24 254

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

Skating Rink, Coteau Barron Reservoir.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Skating Rink," will be received at the office of the City Clerk, until noon on Wednesday, 26th inst., for the lease of the Coteau Barron Reservoir to be used as a Skating Rink during the winter season.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For further particulars and conditions of the lease, apply to the undersigned.

(By order),

GEO. D. ANSLEY,
City Surveyor

Montreal, 17th November, 1879. u 275

TENDERS FOR REFRESHMENTS, &C.

THE Mount Royal Park Commissioners hereby invite tenders for the supplying of refreshments on the Mount Royal Park, and the conveyance of passengers to and from said Park for a term of five years, from 1st May, 1880, according to the specification to be seen in the City Clerk's office at the City Hall, where all necessary information will be given.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER next.

(By order).

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

Montreal, 14th November, 1879. m 273

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of
PATRICK J. QUINN,
Insolvent.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at my office, Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, until Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of November instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the stock-in-trade, consisting of Dry Goods, &c., belonging to the estate of the above named Insolvent.

The stock may be examined on application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must state whether the party tendering proposes to purchase for cash or on time, and must also state the times of payment and the security offered.

The Inspectors and Assignee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated this tenth day of November, A. D. 1879.

E. McLEOD, Assignee.

November 13 25N 271

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Full value will be allowed parties wishing to exchange their Second-hand pianos for the

NEW YORK WEBER.

Send for descriptive catalogue, or apply personally to No. 183 ST. JAMES STREET.

NEW YORK PIANO CO. 274

HAVING NOW A FIRST-CLASS efficient staff of Tuners and Regulators, we are prepared to attend to all orders, for removing, tuning, or repairing Pianos. Parties wishing to purchase good medium priced Pianos by well known makers, can have them at prices which defy competition on applying at;

183 ST. JAMES ST., N. Y. PIANO CO.
November 17 274

New Advertisements.

MUTUAL OIL REFINING CO., LONDON, ONT

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,
36 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal,
Sole Agents.
November 11 3m 269

CANADIAN IRON

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, IN LOTS OF NOT LESS THAN TEN TONS,

Siemen's Pig Iron
Do Bar Iron
Do Nail Plate

Made at the Works of the Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry, Nova Scotia.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.

AGENTS

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

QUEBEC

BEET-ROOT SUGAR-MAKING.

POLITICAL—MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.

QUEBEC, November 17.—Laval University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters on the Abbe Verreault, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

The prisoners convicted at the recent term of the Court of Queen's Bench left by the North Shore Railway this morning for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Reformatory.

Collections are being taken up here for the relief of victims of the recent inundations at Murcia, in Spain.

Most of the Montreal pilots have left for their homes for the winter, the season of navigation being almost over.

Notice is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Company, with a capital of $150,000, in $100 shares. The object is to manufacture beet-root sugar at Costicooke.

A five-year-old child named Eudore was run over and killed on the North Shore Railway, back of St. Paul street, this morning.

The Dufferin Terrace lift commenced running to-day, not many passengers so far offering.

The mails per steamship "Sarmatian," the first mail steamship at Halifax this season, were delivered here at three p.m. to-day.

Hon. Dr. Ross returned to town to-day, and Hon. Mr. Loranger has left for Montreal. Hon. Mr. Joly left to-night for Sherbrooke.

The Feast of Ste. Cecile will be observed by a solemn grand mass at St. Patrick's Church at nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

The steamer "Clyde" this morning left on her last trip this season. On her return to-morrow morning she brings up Dr. Montizambert and the Grosse Isle quarantine staff.

The police have received information to-day which inclines them to the belief that a carter named Giguac, who died in the Marine Hospital on Friday, came to his death from the result of a beating received in a notorious house.

OTTAWA

PHOSPHATE LANDS.

MORE ROOM FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, November 17.—At the Supreme Court at Aylmer, Judge Bourgeois is hearing the case of the Attorney-General *vs.* Edmund Murray *et al.* The case involves the title to lot 19 in the 20th Range of Buckingham, being one of the finest phosphate lots in the County of Ottawa. From the lot some $30,000 worth of phosphates have already been taken. The facts are that the lot in question was bought by one Merriman by letters patent from the Crown, but this purchase was in reality by the defendant, who was Merriman's brother-in-law, and Crown Lands Agent.

Rev. Father Hunt, O. M. I., of London, Eng., will commence a retreat for Irishmen on Wednesday next.

There is said to be a pressing necessity for new quarters being provided for the Supreme Court. It has been suggested the eastern block be extended for the purpose, and a law library established in connection therewith.

Hon. Mr. Letellier is still in the city. He has recovered his health to a considerable extent, but is not yet able to leave the house.

A large number of lots in the County of Carleton were sold to-day by the County Treasurer for arrears in taxes.

Vice-Chancellor Blake to-night lectured on temperance in the Dominion Methodist Church. Hon. Mr. Aikins presided.

The leaders for the British Columbian section of the Pacific Railway were opened to-day by the Minister of Railways. Some of them are said to be as low as $9,000,000.

The Lieut.-Governor, at the request of the President, Mr. McLeod Stewart, has consented to be present at the Ball to be given by the St. Andrew's Society in this city on the 1st December next.

Considerable phosphates are being shipped by rail from this section.

Mr. Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture, will shortly visit England on official business. It is understood that his mission is in connection with the expected tenant farmer emigration.

Mr. J. B. Robinson left for home to-day, after an interview with the Minister of Militia in relation to the new drill hall in Toronto.

TORONTO

APPOINTMENT.

TORONTO, November 17.—The total assessment of the city for the year, less $333,486 struck off by the Court of Revision, is $50,533,270. Of the taxes for the current year $789,593 have been paid, leaving a balance of $132,421 yet to be collected.

Mr. Charles Belford, formerly of the *Mail*, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Appraisers, with residence at Ottawa.

A football match played to-day between the Normal School and Collegiate Institute resulted in favour of the latter by one goal to nothing.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the appeal was argued from the Court of Queen's Bench in an award in the suit of the Credit Valley Railroad against the Great Western Railway. Judgment was reserved.

KINGSTON

CHANGING COUNTY LIMITS.

KINGSTON, November 17.—An agitation has been begun in the back townships for the formation of a new county, to take in several townships from the County of Frontenac and several from Addington. The proposal is to establish the county town at Verona.

A law library has been organized here, with Jas. A. Henderson, Q.C., as president.

It is understood the equalization of the assessment of the county passed at the recent session is to be appealed against, on the ground that it is illegal, not having been made before the 1st of July.

LONDON, ONT.

VISIT OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

LONDON, Ont., November 17.—It is understood that Dempster, the Ingersoll Bank defaulter, has been bailed in the sum of $8,000, himself in $4,000 and two sureties in $2,000 each.

Sir L. Tilley, who arrived on Saturday night and was the guest of Hon. John Carling, this morning visited the leading stores and factories. At each place he expressed himself ready to receive suggestions as to the working of the tariff. He expressed himself as pleased with the steam-heating project and congratulated the citizens upon being the first to introduce it into Canada.

BOWMANVILLE

MR. BLAKE RETURNED FOR WEST DURHAM.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., November 17.—The nomination closed at two o'clock. Hon. Edward Blake being the only candidate proposed was declared elected as the representative of West Durham in the House of Commons. A mass meeting of electors in the Town Hall was subsequently addressed, among others by Mr. Blake, Mr. H. W. Burke, ex-M.P., presiding.

BRANTFORD

SIR L. TILLEY ON A VISIT TO MANUFACTORIES.

BRANTFORD, November 17.—Sir L. Tilley arrived here by G.T.R. special at 8 p.m., he was met at the station by His Worship Mayor Henry and Aldermen George Watt, Harris, Heyd, Whitaker and Brophy, and escorted to the Kirby House, where a grand banquet is to be given him. The large dining-room of the Kirby House is gaily decorated with bunting, and presented a very animated appearance. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and Mr. R. C. Smith the vice-chair. About 300 sat down, among whom were many of the clergy. After the cloth had been removed the usual patriotic toasts, speeches, &c., were made. To-morrow Sir L. Tilley, accompanied by a City Committee and a Board of Trade Committee, will visit our manufactories, which are about 23 in number.

ST JOHN N B

CONNECTION WITH LAKE MEGANTIC RAILROAD.

THE DECK-LOAD LAW.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 17.—Hon. Henthorn Mungrave was ordained last week in Digby by Bishop Latane of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. Mungrave is an English gentleman of some fifty years of age. He will take charge for the present of the Reformed Episcopal Church in St. John.

The deck-load law, by which vessels bound to the West Indies are not permitted to carry a deck-load above six inches of the rail, comes into force to-day. The law remains in force until the 16th March.

William Bollerhouse, of Sackville, is undergoing examination at Moncton, for forgery. He endeavored to obtain $75 at the Bank of Montreal. The forgery was discovered in time to prevent payment of the note being made.

Arrangements are being made for the completion next year of the Grand Southern Railway from St. John to St. Stephen. A portion of the rails will arrive next month, and the remainder will come out in the Spring. It is intended to connect this road with the Lake Megantic Railway, and thus make the shortest route to Montreal.

WINNIPEG

POLITICAL.

WINNIPEG, Man., November 17.—Hon. Joseph Royal, Conservative, is already in the field as a candidate for the representation of the County of Provencher in the House of Commons to fill the place of the Hon. Joseph Dubuc.

Consul Taylor returned from St. Paul with enthusiastic accounts as to the prospect of an early realization of the Sault Ste. Marie route.

The river is still open opposite Winnipeg, and the steam ferry is plying.

The *Free Press* (Opposition) supports Mr. Royal's candidature, saying that he is sure of the united French vote, and it would be useless to oppose his election.

Midnight Despatches

GREAT BRITAIN

WHIRLS IN THE WIND.

INCENDIARISM SPREADING.

LONDON, November 17.—A Cabinet Council to-day was called by telegraph at very short notice. It sat over an hour. All the Ministers were present except Viscount Sandon and the Duke of Richmond.

A despatch from Dublin announces that cases of incendiaries are increasing throughout Ireland. The London Irish National Convention have adopted an amended programme, contemplating absolute autonomy for Ireland, with nominal franchise qualifications, and increasing the system of country borough representation.

SPAIN

A VIGOROUS CUBAN CAMPAIGN.

HENDAYE, November 17.—Intelligence has been received that the Government have telegraphed to the Captain Generals throughout Spain to hold themselves in readiness to start before the end of the year. Portions of the troops are now under their control which are destined to reinforce Cuba.

CUBA

A STATE OF SIEGE.

HAVANA, November 14.—The Mayor of Remedios has issued an order in consequence of the disturbances there on the 9th inst., when the railway warehouses were robbed, that all establishments must close at ten at night, with the exception of hotels, coffee houses, and apothecary shops, which are to close at eleven. From dusk until daylight no person will be permitted to leave the towns, and all meetings exceeding four persons are prohibited. Carrillo, the principal leader of the insurgents, in Remedios, was attacked on the Nulson Farm, whence he fled to the woods. The Mayor of Cairbairn telegraphs to the authorities that the insurgent Chiefs Alfredo, Perez, Pastor, Carrillo and Juan Casanora have surrendered in that town. Great public indignation is felt at the conduct of some ex-Chiefs, who after receiving employment and benefits from the Government, outraged the confidence reposed in them when they returned to the disturbed country by raising the insurrection. The Government has declared Villa Clara in a state of siege.

MEXICO

REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 10.—A local revolution occurred in Chihuahua against the State Government. The pronunciados occupied the capital and captured the Governor with all the State officials. Gen. Trevino, at the head of the necessary forces, has left Zacatecas and is marching on Chihuahua to put down the rebellion.

Congress has approved the contract for laying the telegraph cable across the Gulf of Mexico to the United States.

New difficulties have arisen in Yucatan. The Government has instructed Gen. Palomina to intervene in the elections in that State. Governer Ancona immediately organized 150 men to oppose the intervention, and occupied the heights of Mueda. Palomina asked for new instructions from the Federal Government and reinforcements, which left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. The local opponents of Ancona joined the Federal troops.

UNITED STATES

ANTHRACITE COAL DISLIKED IN FRANCE.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

WAR OF THE WIRES.

LAYING THE FRENCH CABLE.

A BANQUET TO T. B. POTTER, M. P.

THE UTES AND APACHES.

CHIEF OURAY'S AUTHORITY ON THE DECLINE.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The U. S. Consul at Marseilles reports that attempts to introduce Anthracite coal into France from the United States have been unsuccessful. American coal cannot be sold in France, after paying duties of $1.04 per ton, as cheaply as English and French coal. The Consul says the prejudices of the people of Europe are all in favour of bituminous coal.

A statement prepared for the Postmaster General exhibits a remarkably small percentage of loss to the Government in the amount of money received by Postmaster's throughout the country. During the two years ended June 30th, 1878, the receipts at all Post Offices amounted to $57,000,000. The aggregate paid into the hands of the Postmaster's for money orders was $158,000,000. The total loss to the Government during the two years will be less than a twentieth of one per cent.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—John Hitz, late President, and Charles Prentiss, late Cashier, of the German National Bank, were indicted to-day for the alleged embezzling of $60,000 cash and $5,000 in stock of the Bank in June, 1878.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The American Union Telegraph Company, of New Jersey, sues the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Continental Telegraph Company and the New Jersey and New England Telegraph Company, Amos E. Middleton, Edwin Middleton and Garrett S. Mott for $104,000 damages, caused, as alleged, by the defendants procuring to be torn down the telegraph poles and wires of the plaintiffs in New Jersey. An injunction pending the trial is also asked for.

At the banquet given this evening to Thos. Baby Potter, member of Parliament for Rochdale, Eng., by a number of prominent citizens, Secretary Evarts presided, and delivered an address of welcome.

NORTH EASTMAN, Me., November 17.—The first cablegram over the new French Cable to Brest from this station was sent by the President of the American Union Telegraph Company to the President of the French Cable Company congratulating the latter on the successful laying of the cable. The despatch says, both as regards construction and laying, as well as perfect insulation, there is no parallel to this enterprise in cable history, it being only seven months from this very day since the concession to the Cable Company was granted by the French Government. The steamer "Faraday" returned from making the final splice this afternoon. The party assembled on the beach left for Boston. Previous to starting Cable Director Brugiere and Engineer Von Chauvin wired thanks on behalf of the Cable Company to Secretary Evarts for the liberal action of the American Government, by which means the cable was landed under very favourable circumstances.

LOS PINOS, November 17.—The afternoon session of yesterday was occupied in taking the testimony of Sowamick, who proved himself either a greater ignorant or a greater liar than any Indians who have yet appeared before the Commission. He knew absolutely nothing about massacre or fight, and even denied the fact that General Adams had slept in his tent while at White River. It is evidently an agreed plan on the part of the Indians to furnish no information of any kind, and by this means to thwart the wishes of Ouray and the object of the Commission. The outlook is not favourable for a peaceful solution of affairs, and unless there is a decided change on the part of the Indians and a willingness to testify to the facts as they have occurred, the Commission will be compelled to close its labours and turn the whole subject over to the War Department. The influence of the hostiles seems to be in the ascendancy, and they are evidently controlling the action of the Uncompahgre Utes. Nightly pickets of Indians, under the order of Ouray, are guarding the mountain trails leading to the agency. Lieutenant Values, Recorder, says it is a mooted question in his mind whether it is for the purpose of keeping the Commission in or the hostiles out. Ouray informed General Adams that he will accomplish the purpose for which the Commission was convened, and bring the guilty parties to justice, if he dies in the attempt.

DENVER, November 17.—A Los Pinos despatch says Chief Ouray's power to-day is trembling in the balance. Within the next few days we shall probably witness the final act of the success on his part in establishing his absolute authority over the tribe, or his virtual dethronement, and the ascendancy of the war faction. It is pretty well established now that, in the Councils held by the Indians since the trouble at White River, Chief Ouray only succeeded in exacting from the hostiles a promise to appear before the Commission so as to give testimony and all further proceedings they were to decide for themselves. Sowawick, who treated General Adams so well during his presence in the hostile country, remembering his kindness on a former occasion, testified at length, but lied from beginning to end. Gen. Adams and his escort have already stated that Sowawick accompanied them from that point, when they secured the captives to the camp of the soldiers, and the first night out on the Grand River they held a Council at Sowawick's tent, at which he spoke. The Council lasted from 11 p.m. until 6 a.m.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—Brown, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, appeared before the Grand Jury to-day, but declined to produce the telegrams demanded by the jury. Brown was then taken before the Criminal Court, and, on again declining to produce the telegrams, Judge Laughlin ordered him to be committed to gaol for contempt. It was agreed, however, that the commitment should be constructive, and Brown will not be actually confined pending the appeal to the Supreme Court.

This afternoon, in the settlement of the Gas case, the city will have to pay the Gas Company $550,000 for gas consumed during several years prior to the commencement of the litigation, and interest. This amount, court costs and attorneys' fees, will increase the aggregate nearly a million of dollars. The Receiver of the Gas Company has almost a million dollars in his possession, in the way of profits, realized since his appointment three years ago, and this, with the amount due the Company by the city under this decision, will pay on the Company's stock one hundred and sixty per cent. This stock is in $50 shares, and sold last week at 98; to-day, after the decision of the Court, it was known that 350 was bid for it.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

WRESTLING.

ALBANY, N.Y., November 17.—The international wrestling match, between Champion Ross of Canada and Daly of New York, here to-night ended in a draw for want of time to complete it, and will be continued hereafter. Daly won the first fall in catch-as-you-can hold, and Ross won in the Scottish style of hold. There are three more contests to take place.

SPORTING NOTES.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

TORONTO, November 17.—Hanlan has gone to Barrie, but his friends declare they will not go back on Mr. Blaikie as referee, so the chances of a race are slim after all. Everybody in Canada is thoroughly disgusted with Courtney, and there was but one universal expression when the news of his latest declaration got abroad, and that was "I told you so," meaning that they never expected he would row, as he either cannot or will not row Hanlan. It is possible a comparatively green sculler here will challenge him next spring, and there are many in this country who think the latter would give a good account of himself.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 17.—Courtney arrived this morning and objected to rowing with Blaikie as referee, claiming he did not authorize another party to assent to the change of articles. He wants Eustis, of Buffalo.

Courtney here to-day, in a long interview with friends, expressed his decided disinclination to row a race with Hanlan according to the articles of agreement, signed November 13. He claims he never gave Sullivan authority to attach his name to the articles, and insists, as they now stand, they do not give him a fair chance, as the news of his position has gained publicity. Considerable excitement was occasioned, and a general expression of opinion strongly condemns the course he has taken. He returned to Union Springs this afternoon with the understanding that he would make his final decision in the morning. If he concludes to row his $500 forfeit money will be mailed at once, but in case he does not, of course the matter drops. It is not yet known what course the donors of the prize will adopt, but it seems probable if Courtney fails to come to time they will order the $6,000 to be paid to Hanlan.

FIRE REPORT.

Specially reported for the MONTREAL HERALD.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 17.—A school house was destroyed by fire at Bartibogue, near Point au-Car, recently, under circumstances that leave no room for doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., November 17.—A barn belonging to M. J. Moore and adjoining the Tannery destroyed by fire about about two weeks ago, was this evening completely gutted and is a total wreck. The contents were saved. No insurance. This is more incendiary work.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 17.—This evening a large brick building in Auburn Prison occupied by Hayden & Smith as a saddlery, hardware and hame factory, employing a hundred and ten convicts, was burned. The fire one time threatened the destruction of all the shops within the walls, but was confined to this one building by the energetic work or the Convict Company and the entire Fire Department of the city. Loss, $36,000.

F. FERRIO, director of music and conductor, *La Scala*, Milan, writing to Camparini says: "I have examined the superb grand piano you have purchased from Weber of New York, which for grandeur and *robustness* of tone is truly remarkable and must be classed as among the foremost pianos of our day. Please tell Mr. Weber I have found it superior even to my high expectations.

New York Tribune. F. FERRIO.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS

NAPANEE, November 17.—A man named Simon Snider, 70 years of age, was arrested on Saturday for drunkenness but released. During the night he found lodgings in a barn and received a kick from a horse from the effects of which he died.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 17.—To day a terrible fight took place at the rolling mill between four employees, about wages. On the one side were Young Harris and David Reid, foreman of the pattern department. On the other were two Sheats brothers. Reid fired several shots at Sheats without effect. Frank Sheats struck Reid on the head with a scantling, inflicting a painful wound. Harris struck Edward Sheats on the head fatally, crushing the skull. All the parties were arrested.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., November 17.—Early this morning John Knapp, employed in a Leavenworth coal shaft, was struck by a falling rock, and fell with it over 600 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

CINCINNATI, O., November 17.—At Delphos on Saturday night the safe of J. W. Lee was blown open and $15,000 in notes, money and bonds taken. The stable of Madison Lee at the same time was robbed of three fine horses.

CANTON, Miss., November 17.—Eliza Pinkston, of Returning Board fame, was arrested on Saturday charged with murdering her husband, who died suddenly, having been married only two years, had frequent quarrels, and separated two weeks ago, met and quarreled on Friday. He died on Saturday.

BOSTON, November 17.—John Ogle, who gives his residence as New York, went into a saloon here to-day and requested to be served with dinner quickly, as he had only ten minutes to live. After partaking of a meal he drew a revolver and shot himself. He is not expected to recover.

A STORY OF CRIME IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* thus details the latest horror of the gay metropolis. Prevost, the policeman who made away with the peddler Lenoble, has confessed that he was guilty of the murder of Adele Blondin, one of his mistresses, who disappeared some time ago. On Friday afternoon Prevost was taken to the office of the *judge d'instruction*, who, showing him Blondin's shawl, watch, jewellery, and other effects, adjured him to speak the truth; but the fellow repeated that she had given them to him, and that he had sold them. Later on M. Bresselles held a consultation with M. Mace, and it was determined to take the murderer to his different quarters, and question him on the spot. Accordingly, yesterday, Prevost was again brought out of prison and conducted to his last habitation. Diligent search was made, mattresses were opened, the flooring raised, but all in vain. Prevost looked about him with the utmost indifference. Thence the party proceeded to Prevost's first apartment—the first room which he furnished himself—and this a fortnight after Blondin was seen no more. Another search took place without result. The next visit was to the Rue de l'Evangile, where Prevost had lived with Adele. It was here that she came to him on that fatal Surove Sunday. Here, also, a few days afterward, he had remarked to the proprietor, "This poor Madame Blondin; it seems very strange that we see nothing of her. How sorry I am!" The investigation was more careful in this room than on the others. The floor was raised, and the magistrates detected blood stains which, although removed, had left an indelible trace along the sides of the planks. "You see, Prevost, that blood has been shed here," said M. Mace. Utterly bewildered, the man confessed his guilt. Pale and trembling, and supporting himself at a table, he proceeded to give an account of the crime. "She lay on my bed. I took a turn or two, telling her that I wished to see if my comrades were at the post opposite, and then I went up to her as if to embrace her; put my arms round her neck, and strangled her." "When she was dead I cut her to pieces as I did the other; but this time I was more successful. I threw the fragments in the drains, and buried the head at the Porte de la Chapelle." The magistrates here suspended the enquiry but a difficulty arose. A tremendous crowd had gathered, and, but for the protection of the police, those men who felt the disgrace of their late comrade's wickedness, would have executed dire vengeance. Prevost was offered food, but he had no appetite. At four o'clock they proceeded to the Porte de la Chapelle. During the drive Prevost suddenly exclaimed, "No, I am suffering too much—I must die." And tried to thrust his head through the window, but was held back. Arriving at the ill-fated spot they all got down, Prevost supported by two men, for he could hardly stand. Suddenly the murderer made a cross with his left foot and passed on. Three turns of the spade and a skull, separated into two pieces, and without one of the jaws, was taken up.

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY ENACTED IN A PEASANT VILLAGE.

In the city of Tikhvin, on October 25, seventeen peasants were put on trial upon the accusation of having burned alive Agraphena Ignatieff, 50 years old, as a witch. On the preliminary investigation it was discovered that Agraphena, from her girlhood, had been regarded as possessing the superhuman power of "spoiling" people, that is, of inflicting different diseases, and also of curing them at will. Marrying a soldier, she settled in St. Petersburg. Two years before her death she returned to her native place, a widow and penniless. The villagers were afraid that she would cause them great trouble. The boldest, or perhaps the most cowardly of them, wanted to shut up the witch and burn her. But the villagers did not dare to carry out this plan. Agraphena was poor and sickly, and lived chiefly upon charity. Some of the village families, out of fear, used to satisfy all her wishes, while others had to refuse her demands, and were wont to ascribe to her all the sickness and accidents that befell them. While living in St. Petersburg, Agraphena had become acquainted with many medicines, and after her return she often attended the sick, sometimes with wonderful success. This only confirmed the popular belief in her witchcraft. Unhappily she neither admitted nor denied that she was a witch; perhaps she preferred to leave things as they were, drawing a profit from the villagers' fears.

In January, 1879, a young woman suddenly died; then two other women were prostrated by nervous disease. They cried out that they were "spoiled" by the witch. Their parents tried to propitiate Agraphena with tears and presents. But she simply answered: "I did not injure them, nor can I help them." Then the men assembled and decided to shut up the witch in her house, to feed her there, but on no account to allow her to visit any other house. This plan was to be carried out immediately. On February 16th a dozen villagers went to the house. They took nails and planks. Arriving there, they searched the woman's trunk; except several phials of medicines, they found nothing suspicious; but to the peasants these seemed the most positive proof of witchcraft. Agraphena was shut up, the door and windows securely nailed, and though this had been no part of the original plan, the house was set on fire. The blaze attracted a crowd, many expressed their gratification, and nobody dared to interfere. Among the others came the brother of Agraphena. He rushed to the door and tried to break it in; but was not allowed to do so. "The Mir have decided, let her burn, cried the mob. Some of the more humane, however, approached the window, and shouted, "Confess thy crimes, and we will save thee." But she kept silent. To her despairing brother, she answered: "I am not guilty." One of the crowd said: "There is yet time to save the woman; let us do it or we shall suffer severely." "Don't touch her," said a septuagenarian, "I answer for this with my head." Soon the ceiling fell and the unnappy victim perished. The people stayed the whole night. The next day the constable found a few charred bones. On the trial the peasants confessed, but denied that they had committed a crime. The jury found only three ringleaders guilty.—*St. Petersburg Golos.*

—Adelina Patti's reappearance in Paris after ten years of absence took place the other day with tremendous success at a festival given on behalf of the Dramatic Artists' Association Fund. First of all, the receipts at the doors of the concert—70,000f., or about £2,800—were substantial evidence of the curiosity of the public. This was nothing, however, compared with the enthusiasm which the sight of the diva elicited from the audience, and the frantic applause and shower of bouquets with which she was greeted.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Chief Justice Sir A. A. DORION and Mr. Justice MONK, presiding.

On Saturday Mr. J. DOUTRE, Q.C., presented a petition before their Honours, asking for a writ of injunction to restrain all executions against butchers convicted in the Recorder's Court, pending an appeal against the validity of the By-law. Yesterday morning judgment was rendered on the petition.

Mr. Justice MONK said that, in conjunction with the Hon. Chief Justice, he had examined the petition for an interim order in the nature of an injunction, also the record, and as many of the authorities cited as they had access to. The case was an important one there could be no doubt, and in the end might prove a very hard one for the butchers. The By-law imposed a license fee of $200—a very high one indeed — and also a fine of $40. The two questions to be decided were; first, had they jurisdiction, and, secondly, was this a case in which they were called upon to interfere to prevent an irreparable injury? No doubt it was a very great hardship, but they were not disposed to look upon it as irreparable. Their equitable jurisdiction might be strained somewhat in such a case, but they did not consider this to be one for the exercise of that jurisdiction. Under the common law, as a general principle, they had jurisdiction to restrain or prevent the exercise of any power likely to cause irreparable damage, but as the counsel were aware, both in France and England, this authority was exercised with very great care. It referred principally to questions of property, and had never been exercised in a case like the present. The Recorder's Court was one from which no appeal lied, or at least no appeal had yet been taken. There was not that direct and clear appreciation of the subject matter to the Recorder's Court which would justify them in exercising that jurisdiction. Now they were asked to restrain the Recorder from levying his judgments, pending the appeal in a totally different case. In regard to the presumption which might arise as to the validity of the By-law, if this presumption were that the By-law was irregular, informal, and that could not stand for a moment before the Court, they might exercise the jurisdiction but the presumption was the other way. On these grounds he felt that they would not be justified in issuing the interim order. He thought, however, that it would be better that the judgments should not be enforced until the validity of the By-law was decided.

The Hon. CHIEF-JUSTICE expressed his concurrence in this judgment, and, with the Hon. Justice Monk, suggested that the Superior Court having original jurisdiction, might be disposed to exercise it in this matter.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The London *Times*, of October 24, editorially says:—"It is unquestionable that the facility for acquiring land in the United States has been the main reason why our agriculturists have gone thither. The same reason will continue to be potential in the cases of any who may now think of improving their condition by a change of country and of nationality. Liberal though the provisions of the United States' Homestead Act are, yet they involve on the part of our countrymen who profit by them a renunciation of their birth-right as citizens of the British Empire. This is a sacrifice even more keenly felt by most of them than the severance from the place of their birth and beginning life anew in a strange land. This consideration has induced many emigrants to prefer the long voyage to New Zealand or one of the Australian Colonies to the far shorter trip across the Atlantic. The Dominion of Canada has always invited immigrants, but, till recently, that splendid country had nothing to offer which could rival the prairie States of the Far West. All this is changed, however, and the emigrant can now find in Canada as great inducements to settle there as Minnesota, or any other States in the Union, can offer. The Canadians, if more scrupulous, are less energetic in advertising their country than the citizens of the North American Republic. Conterminous with Minnesota is the Province of Manitoba. All that Mr. Andrews has said in praise of the former may be truthfully repeated with regard to the latter. The area of Manitoba is but small in comparison with that of some Western States; yet it is twice as large as Massachusetts, and it can support many millions of people and furnish a large surplus of grain for exportation. Yet Manitoba is but a single province in a territory which is open and ready for settlement—a territory covering 380,000 square miles, exceeding in extent France and Germany combined, and equal in fertility to any corresponding tract on the globe. In the Canadian North-West there is a Homestead Act under which the settler is treated still more generously than in the United States. He pays but $10 for his title to the 160 acres, which are granted to him on condition that he resides there three years, and he can obtain another piece of equal area on paying $1 an acre. At the period of obtaining the land absolutely, he must be a British subject by birth or naturalization; this provision is one which gives the immigrants from the old country no concern. We do not advocate any measure of wholesale emigration, because we entertain the confident expectation that brighter days are in store for the suffering agriculturists in this country. The present crisis will pass away, as other times of trial have done, and will leave behind it some profitable if bitter and trying lessons. Yet our fellow-countrymen who are discontented with their lot, who have a practical knowledge of farming, who possesses a little capital, and who are resolved to emigrate, will do well to inquire whether the prairie lands of Canada are not superior in some respects to those of the United States."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn has been advised to retire from the Bench on account of his health, but he declares that he will die in the harness, being already 77 years old.

—A new kind of crockery, designed to fill the place as earthenware to some extent, has been introduced. It consists of cotton pulp or felt, glazed with a composition into which dissolved glass largely enters.

—A ballot box which rings a bell when a vote enters the box, which counts all the ballots as they are received, stamps them with a number and files them neatly away beyond the reach of any hand, has been invented by a New Yorker.

—We see it stated in our exchanges that Mr. Gibbs, the well-known ex-Governor of the Bank of England, who was one of the delegates on behalf of the British Government at the last Monetary Conference in Paris, has changed his views on the subject of the single standard. He has just issued a pamphlet advocating the double standard of gold and silver.

—A writer in the *United Presbyterian* says that, while in San Francisco, General Grant, at a banquet where the finest of California's wines were on the table, refused to even taste, stating at the same time that two years and more ago he had formed a purpose not to taste wine or strong drink, and to that purpose he had strenuously adhered.

—Some speculative persons have formed a partnership with the object of recovering the remains of the French vessels of war sunk at the battle of the Nile. These, including the "Orient," which blew up in the engagement, consist, it is said, of five ships of different sizes. The be salvors estimate that at least eighty tons of copper will be obtainable from each of the ships.

—Three weeks ago a play entitled "Vera Zassulitch" was performed in the theatre at Lugano, Geneva, to a crowded audience. The heroine of the drama and the actors who represented Nihilists were frantically applauded, and the attack on General Trepoff, the speech of Vera Zassulitch's advocate and her acquittal by the jury provoked a very tempest of enthusiasm.

—An interesting account of the life of the Empress of Russia at Cannes appears in the *Gaulois*. When the weather is fine Her Majesty takes every advantage of it, going out several times a day, sometimes alone, at other times with her sons. The Empress lives in the utmost retirement and receives no one. This is an old habit, for when Her Majesty is abroad she wishes to obtain the rest which she seeks; but this is not the case with the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, and the Czarina has brought with her so many toilets from Paris that she will hardly disdain the social pleasures that Cannes will be proud to offer her.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelop to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City. Dyer W5

J. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor,
No. 146 ST JAMES STREET.

Auction Sales.
BY M. HICKS & CO
M. HICKS & CO.,
General Auctioneers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 430 & 432 Notre Dame Street,
Continue to give their personal attention to Sales of Household Furniture, Real Estate, Farm Stock, Groceries, and general Merchandise, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
Liberal advance made on consignments if required. Charges moderate and returns prompt.
August 25 202

Insurance Notices.
DOMINION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $1,000,000. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT $50,000
Head Office, Province of Quebec,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
Special Monthly Rates for All.
JOHN F. NOTT,
CHAS. D. HANSON,
Joint General Agents.
August 13 mwf 3m 192

THE EQUITABLE LIFE
This Society continues to advance. Its Assets, soundly invested, are now nearly $38,000,000, and its business for 1878 was over $21,000,000, with a surplus of nearly $7,000,000, after returning to their Policyholders and Representatives, in Dividends and Death Claims for 1878, over $6,000,000, in these times such results are astounding, but one recognizes the true reason when the Dividends paid on matured Tontine Policies in the Equitable are learned. As an illustration of the benefits arising to parties who have invested in this system of insurance, the result of a few policies are mentioned, viz.:—
The holder of Policy No. 48,734, will have a reduction by dividend this year of between 84 and 85 per cent. of his premium, with every prospect of larger annual reductions hereafter. Another Policy issued in 1869 will, on the basis of dividends of 1878, have its next annual premium reduced from $77.63 to $12.03—equivalent to 84 per cent. Another issued in April, 1869, age 58 years, gross premium $244.37, has this year demanded a premium of $126.84, or a little more than half the original premium and on the basis of present dividends, will next year be reduced to $55.50, a reduction of 77 per cent. Many Policyholders, after only eight or nine years' experience, are receiving profits of 80 and 85 per cent. on their premiums per annum, and with prospects of steady increase.
For further information, apply at the General Agency for the Dominion of Canada, 157 ST. JAMES STREET, HERALD Building, or any of the Agencies throughout Canada.
R. W. GALE,
General Manager.
WANTED—Two or three first-class Canvassing Agents for City and Eastern Townships.
June 12

British America
FIRE & MARINE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1833
ASSETS, - - - $1,186,678
All Descriptions of Property Insured Against Fire and Perils of Navigation at Current Rates.
OCEAN POLICIES MADE PAYABLE IN LONDON (Eng.) WHEN REQUIRED.
M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Agents for Province of Quebec.
February 1 40

THE
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Honorable HY. STARNES, *Chairman*
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.
Sir A. T. GALT, K.C.M.G.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq.
CAPITAL, - $10,000,000
AMOUNT INVESTED IN CANADA - 900,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS, - - - - 27,470,000
Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
CHIEF AGENT FOR THE DOMINION
July 24

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.
FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO'Y.
1.—*Funds as at 31st December, 1878.*
Paid-up Capital..... £350,000 Stg.
Fire Reserve Fund..... 704,577 "
Premium Reserve..... 305,965 "
Balance of Profit and Loss Account..... 57,048 "
Life Accumulation..... £2,352,567 "
Annuity Funds..... 300,080 "
2.—*Revenue for the Year, 1878.*
From Fire Department:
Fire Premiums & Interest £976,160 "
From Life Department:
Life Premiums and Interest..... £438,737
Interest &c., on An'uity F'nds.. 12,040
£450,777 "
Total Revenue..... £1,426,937 "
or, $6,944,426 73
WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.
Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal.
MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
May 24 123

THE
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.
OF CANADA.
Capital, - - $500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion.
All Classes of MARINE RISKS accepted at Current Rates.
J. K. OSWALD,
General Manager.
May 31 129

BOSTON MARINE
UNDERWRITERS.
THESE COMPANIES CONTINUE TO
INSURE
Ocean Marine Cargoes and Freights
AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM
Losses promptly paid in Boston, Montreal or London.
H. HERRIMAN,
MANAGER.
May 6 107

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - $10,000 000
Liability of Stockholders Unlimited.
FUNDS INVESTED, - - - $18,000,000
Fire Insurances accepted on the most favourable terms. Life business transacted in all its branches.
M. H. GAULT,
W. TATLEY, } Chief Agents
February

Auction Sales.
BY W. E. SHAW.
THIS MORNING.
TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.
RUBBER OVERSHOES, &c
The Subscriber will sell at his store, 195 St. James street, on
Tuesday Next, the 18th Instant,
a consignment from Boston of 279 cases Lad

THE IRON PEN,

Made from a Fetter of Bonnivard, the Prisoner of Chillon; the Handle of Wood from the Frigate "Constitution," and bound with a Circlet of Gold, inset with three Precious Stones from Siberia, Ceylon and Maine.

I thought this Pen would arise
From the casket where it lies—
Of itself would arise, and write
My thanks and my surprise.

When you gave it me under the pines,
I dreamed these gems from the mines
Of Siberia, Ceylon and Maine
Would glimmer as thoughts in the lines;

That this iron link from the chain
Of Bonnivard might retain
Some verse of the Poet who sang
Of the prisoner and his pain;

That this wood from the frigate's mast
Might write me a rhyme at last,
As it used to write on the sky
The song of the sea and the blast.

But motionless as I wait,
Like a Bishop lying in state
Lies the Pen, with its mitre of gold
And its jewels inviolate.

Then must I speak, and say
That the light of that summer day
In the garden under the pines
Shall not fade and pass away.

I shall see you standing there,
Caressed by the fragrant air,
With the shadow on your face,
And the sunshine on your hair.

I shall hear the sweet low tone
Of a voice before unknown,
Saying, "This is from me to you—
From me, and to you alone."

And in words not idle and vain
I shall answer, and thank you again
For the gift, and the grace of the gift,
O beautiful Helen of Maine.

And forever this gift will be
As a blessing from you to me,
As a drop of the dew of your youth
In the leaves of an aged tree.

—Henry W. Longfellow, in *Harper's Magazine for December.*

LOCAL NEWS

FIRST OF THE SEASON. — The Montreal S. S. Club tramp to-morrow evening to Prendergast's.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—Messrs. Benjamin Dawson and Alfred Brown are the Visiting Governors at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge this week.

MASONIC.—Last night District Grand Master Baynes, accompanied by his Grand Lodge, made his usual visitations of Argyle Lodge, 625 R. S., meeting at Point St. Charles.

PAYING THEIR DUES.— Between Saturday at 9 a.m. and midday yesterday $716.55 were paid in fines into the Recorder's Court by butchers who had neglected to take out licenses.

THE LATE MR. BRYSON.—We understand the wholesale houses will be closed between two and four p.m. to enable those connected with them to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Alexander Bryson.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Elzire Godin, an employe of the Harbour Board, was robbed of a silver watch and $12 in cash on Sunday night by seven ruffians, who attacked him as he was on his way to Dredge No. 11, lying at Hochelaga.

MORE SUITS.—The Pacific Montreal Insurance Company has taken suit in the Superior Court against William Gunn for $1,655.13. The Commercial Mutual Building Society has also entered suit against Josiah Withers for $2,370.

POLICE COURT.—Mary Towers, selling liquor without a license, case continued until to-day. Clara Gervais, selling liquor without a license, fined $95 and costs or three months. Laura Drapeau, for the same offence, $95 and costs or three months.

SPECIAL SESSIONS. — Octave Dansereau was up before P. M. Dugas, charged with refusing to provide for his wife. His Honour, after reading the prisoner a strong lecture on the enormity of his offence, sentenced him to three months with hard labour.

SUBURBAN NOTES.—The St. Henri Council have voted $300 for the erection of a comfortable railway station, &c., a little below the Tanneries Junction Station on the Grand Trunk Railway. The G. T. R. have given every assistance to the Municipal authorities in the matter.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Yesterday Detectives Arcand and Riche arrested Francois Lagassee and Adelard Morin on the charge of receiving stolen goods. They were in the act of pawning three rabbit skin jackets and one fur cloak at a broker's on Notre Dame street.

ANNIVERSARIES.—Advent Sunday will be the 113th anniversary of the formation of Christ Church Congregation in this city. Sunday was the 222nd anniversary of the foundation of the sisterhood of the Congregation de Notre Dame, organized in Montreal November 16th, 1657, by Sister Bourgeois.

"PLAGIARISM."—Yesterday morning the Pastors' Association of this city met in the American Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. S. Black read a paper on "Plagiarism," a subject of considerable interest in literary circles at the present time. The paper will, in all probability, be published in pamphlet form.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are requested to attend, as a body, the funeral of the late Mr. Alexander Bryson, First Vice-President of the Society, and one of its oldest members, from his late residence, Victoria street, to-day (Tuesday, 18th instant), at two o'clock.

STE. CUNEGONDE WATER-WORKS.—The contractors for these works have again succeeded in putting down the wooden feed pipe in its original bed. Great care has been taken that the pipe will remain in proper position, and every effort is being made to finish the work before the hard weather sets in. The contractors will, it is said, lose considerable on the work through the frequent breaks in the feed pipe.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.—Statement for week ending 15th November, 1879:—Number of permanent inmates—Males, 45; females, 26. Number of temporary inmates—Males, 34; females, 5; total, 110. Number of night lodgings given in the Night Refuge—Males, 122; females, 62; boys, 5; girls, 8; total, 197. Number of quarts of soup and extra meals distributed—Night Refuge poor, 572; Out-door poor, 105; total, 677.

ACCIDENTS.—Charles Miller, a seaman of the steamship "Brooklyn," had one of his fingers injured by the cogwheel of a donkey engine yesterday morning. Mr. Duncan McDougall, of the firm of Messrs. Cochrane, Cassils & Co. of this city, while attempting to gain the last car of a train at Vaudreuil on Saturday night last, fell into a culvert and received a slight fracture of the collar bone. He was conveyed to his residence in town and is doing well.

FOUR THOUSAND BUFFALO ROBES.—As agents for T. C. Power & Bro., and J. G. Baker & Co., T. James Claxton & Co. have still on hand for sale about four thousand buffalo robes, *all fresh this season, no old robes*, dark fur, soft pelts, thoroughly cleaned and repaired, at lowest market prices to the trade. Also some nice lined and trimmed buffalo, Japanese wolf and Hudson Bay wolf. Purchasers are invited to examine this collection before buying, at the Robe Warehouse, 37 St. Joseph street, next door to the Dry-Goods Warehouse of T. James Claxton & Co.

BURIAL RETURNS.—During the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst., at noon, 76 interments were made in the City Cemeteries. Catholics, 61.—Boys, 20; married men, 10; widowers, 2; bachelors, 3; girls, 12; married women, 8; widows, 2; spinsters, 4; French, 1; Irish, 5; English-speaking Canadians, 8; French-speaking do., 47. Died of contagious diseases: small-pox, 12; diptheria, 3; typhoid fever, 2. Protestants, 14.—Boys, 2; married men, 3; widowers, 1; girls, 1; married women, 3; widows, 1; spinsters, 3; England, 1; Ireland, 2; Scotland, 1; United States, 2; Canada, 8. Died of contagious diseases: scarlet fever, 1; small-pox, 2; typhoid fever, 1.

A STRANGE STATEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the father of Michael Hines, the young newsvendor, who died in an outhouse on Shannon street, some three weeks back, from the effects of liquor, called on the police authorities and stated that a young man, who was forthcoming at any moment, was prepared to state under oath that he was out drinking with the deceased the night preceding the Sunday morning that he was found dead, and assisted other companions to place the inanimate form of the deceased in the outhouse. The old man was referred to the Coroner. At the inquest the medical testimony was very clear as to the cause of death, and to the fact that no violence had been used towards the deceased. It remains for the Coroner to decide as to whether the enquiry should be re-opened in view of this statement of the father of the deceased.

THE CHARGE SHEET OF THE RECORDER'S COURT has improved in appearance within the past week, and affords the public more information regarding prisoners than at any period heretofore in the history of the city. In addition to giving the names, addresses, and occupation of the prisoners, and the amount of money found on them, it also gives the religion of the prisoner, his ability, or disability, to read or write, and whether married or single, and whether or not he is addicted to habitual intemperance. This additional information is afforded at the instance of the late Provincial Government, who found that the meagre information which had been so far given was not according to statute.

A "NORRIBLE" TALE—THREATENED TO MURDER HIS TWINS.—An amusing case (to the spectators) came up in the Recorder's Court yesterday. John Carrigan, a carter, and the father of twins, the defendant, was charged, at the instance of his landlord, a Mr. Foreman, supported by the testimony of his own mother, with threatening to murder his offspring. The policeman who made the arrest alone gave evidence. He stated that he was summoned by the landlord on Saturday evening in a great hurry to arrest the prisoner who, the landlord said, was drunk, and was about to commit "a horrible deed." Foreman was greatly excited, and insisted upon the immediate arrest of Carrigan to "prevent murder." He, at the same time, cautioned the constable respecting a knife the prisoner had concealed about his person, and held the constable responsible for all consequences if he declined to make the arrest. Prisoner was arrested, but had no knife in his possession. Prisoner's mother, the next witness, declined to be sworn, and said she was deaf, knew nothing, had a sore head, could not understand what was being said to her, &c., &c. She was eventually ordered to stand down. Mr. Foreman, being sworn, wished to withdraw the charge, failing which, he could scarcely remember what he had stated a short time previously in the Recorder's office, but knew prisoner to be a pretty decent man. His Honour very plainly expressed his opinion of the witnesses, and sentenced prisoner to gaol for 15 days, at the same time cautioning him to take care of the dear babies for the future, as what little evidence had leaked out might seriously affect his freedom should he be charged before a jury with the offence first imputed to him.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT YESTERDAY 25 prisoners answered to their names, and in the parlance of the Court were "disposed of." They were described as 8 persons of "no occupation," 5 labourers, 1 carter, 1 prostitute, 1 baker, 1 farmer, 1 butcher, 1 contractor, 1 driver, 1 steamfitter, 2 machinists, 1 tinsmith, 1 bricklayer, 1 hackman. The prisoners ranged between the ages of 18 and 50 years. 21 were Catholics and 4 were Protestants. 16 were natives of the Province of Quebec, 2 were English, 7 Irish. 10 were able to read and write, 1 could read only, and 14 could neither read or write. 18 were described as intemperate in habit, and 7 as temperate. 7 were married, 16 were single, and 2 widows. The total amount of capital represented by the 25 was $44.75. All were charged with some offence arising from drunkenness, with the exception of two carters charged with driving without numbers, 1 labourer for loitering, and 2 interfering with the police. Of the other prisoners, William Walsh was fined $2 50 for drunkenness, and kicking at the door of a crockery store in Young street. Prisoner pleaded that he was kicking at a savage dog, which appeared to be intent on biting him Walsh was uncertain which side of the door the savage dog was located, and the policeman was certain that Walsh was drunk. John Stephens, aged 60, was fined $2.50 for drunkenness. The constable who made the arrest, said that John threatened to "hammer" him but did not carry out his threat. Charles Larkin, a machinist, of Young street, paid $2.50 for insulting the police twice during Sunday evening. John McGregor was sent to gaol for a month. He was found helplessly drunk, moaning and shivering with cold, in a large pool of water on Murray street. A widow respectably connected, and an excellent dressmaker by calling, was sent to gaol for two months in the hope that enforced abstinence will effect her reclamation from drink. Alfred Zuell, a negro youth whose family pay a fair quota annually towards the expenses of the Court, was fined $5 00 for making his sister's nose bleed. Abraham Duplessis, 24, bricklayer, suffering from *delirium tremens*, and Eilen Sweeney, a harmless lunatic, were committed for safe keeping.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

We condense the following from the Rev. D. M. Gordon's (of Ottawa) account of his six months' trip in the North-West:—

Yesterday the Rev. D. M. Gordon, who left the Capital in May last, after having made the trip to British Columbia, returning by the "overland route," gives the following account of his travels: After reaching Victoria on the 3rd of June, he sailed up the coast to Port Simpson, 450 miles from Victoria. This port is admirably situated for vessels coming in or going out across the Pacific Ocean, and safely guarded against any gales from the north, north-east or south-east, the only quarters from which strong winds are experienced in that locality. From the mouth of the Skeena River, 50 miles south of Port Simpson, Mr. Gordon travelled in company with Messrs. Cambie and McLeod, of the Canada Pacific Railway, and Mr. G. M. Dawson, of the Geological Survey. The party went by canoes up the river to the village of Hazelton or Forks of the Skeena. Hazelton is an Indian village, with only three white families in it. From the village they went across the country to Lake Babine, up the lake in canoes and across the seven mile portage to Lake Stuart, down which they passed to Fort St. James, the central Hudson's Bay Post in Northern British Columbia. At Fort St. James the party were met by Mr. G. Major, with a mule train, and with whom they continued the journey to Fort McLeod, about 70 miles north-east of Lake Stewart. At Fort McLeod

THE PARTY SEPARATED,

some, under the direction of Mr. Dawson, going by the Pine River route, others going by boat from Fort McLeod down the Pack River, the Parsnip and the Peace Rivers, through the Rocky Mountains by Peace River Pass, both parties expecting to meet on the east side of the Mountains at Dunvegan, the central Hudson's Bay post of Peace River district. The Pack River is a small stream of 17 miles in length, and empties its waters of Lake McLeod in the Parsnip. The Parsnip River is the great southern branch of the Peace River, and joins the Finlay, which flows across Northern British Columbia, at the Finlay Rapids. At this point the united waters received the name of Peace River. The Sieames Indians call it the "Tsetsikah," that is "The-river-that goes-into-the-mountain." The Beaver Indians, who live on the east of the mountains, call it the "Unchagah," that is "The Peace," because near it was settled once and for all a feud of long standing between them and the Crees. Immediately below the Finlay Rapids the river bends eastward, and cuts its way through the Rocky Mountains, and formed what is known as the Peace River Pass. Through this pass the members of the party came in a boat, which they had procured at Fort McLeod, borne pleasantly onward by the strong, even current of the river—an almost endless variety of forms, and the windings of the river affording a constant succession of

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

The Pass from Mount Selwyn, at its western entrance to Mount Garnet Wolseley, near the eastern extremity, is about 22 miles in length, and the current and depth of the river throughout this portion, and indeed for many miles above and below this, are such as to admit of steam navigation. Eastward of the Pass the scenery becomes less rugged, and the general appearance that of a pastoral country. At the lower end of the Peace River Canyon, which is about 50 miles east of the Rocky Monetains proper, and which is the only interruption to navigation for several hundreds of miles, stands the little H. B. post of "Hudson's Hope," with which the readers of "Butler's Wild North Land" are familiar. At this point the Peace River country, so-called, may be said to begin, stretching eastward in long leagues of fertile soil. On the northern bank of the river there is a large extent of woodland, as well as of land lightly timbered with poplar, but also a large proportion of excellent prairie ready for the plough. On the southern bank from Hudson's Hope the country is wooded as far as the mouth of Pine River, 40 miles below the canyon. Thence eastward stretches a broad belt of fertile soil, which includes La Grande Prairie—one of the richest tracts of the North-West. Scattered throughout this district to the south of Peace River, are indications of

EXTENSIVE COAL-BEDS,

which may, on further examination, prove to be of commercial value. There is abundance of good timber throughout the country, and the foliage, the luxuriant herbage, the rich wild hay and pea vines, and the excellence of the soil, in addition to the coal and timber, warrant the expectation that this Peace River district will in the future be thickly settled. As yet, however, the wheat growing capacity of this district has not been adequately settled. Wheat is cultivated with great success on the alluvial flats near the river level, but the general level of the plateau, properly known as the Peace River country, is about 800 feet above the level of the river, and through the expanse of fertile territory the river cuts its way like a large winding canal. It is evident that the climatic conditions in this upper plateau might be different from those of the flats near the river level, and until actual experiment be made, the wheat growing capacity of the plateau cannot be fully assured. At the same time, although summer frosts occasionally occur, both on the plateau and at the river level, there is great probability that this Peace River country, particularly the portion of it lying south of Peace River will be found suited to the growth of grain. At one time it was thought that summer frosts would render the Edmonton district and the Valley of the Saskatchewan unfit for

THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT,

and even the Red River valley was supposed some years ago to be subject to the same objections, but now it is known that scarcely any country can compare with the valley of the Red River in the growth of wheat, and of recent years the wheat fields around Edmonton have yielded abundant harvests. Judging by the character of the soil and of the plants, the same may be reasonably expected regarding the Peace River, although it is possible that the harvests here may be less regularly good than those at Edmonton. At Dunvegan the members of the party separated, having spent several weeks in examining the country in different directions in this vicinity. Mr. Cambie returned to Victoria; Mr. McLeod and Mr. Dawson came by different directions to Edmonton, making some special examinations of the country by the way, and reaching Edmonton on the 21st of October. Mr. Gordon came by way of Lesser Slave Lake and across the Athabaska River to Edmonton, thence across the prairie by way of Battleford and Carleton to Winnipeg. Near Fort Carleton Mr. Gordon was

DELAYED BY A SNOW STORM,

which occurred on the 9th of October. From Fort Carlton to Winnipeg Mr. Gordon travelled in company with Col. Osborne Smith, who had been organizing companies of militia in and near Prince Albert, to prevent any disturbance from the Sioux, who have gone into this district in considerable numbers during the past season. Had the Indians, on their admission to Canadian territory, been disarmed, all risk of danger from them would have been avoided, and though this might have required considerable outlay of money and force, it would probably have been the best precaution against any possible future disturbance. As it is, the North-West Mounted Police would not be sufficient to cope with them if they should become unruly, and any trouble arising from this source would necessarily interrupt the course of immigration into the North-West. Col. Smith succeeded in raising several companies of militia in the district around Prince Albert, and although there may be serious destitution among the Indians, on account of the failure of the buffalo hunt, and heavy demands for their support upon the Government and upon settlers, yet there is little or no possibility of any disturbance arising, such as would imperil the life or property of the settlers. The Indians throughout Northern British Columbia are all peaceful and many excellent workmen. In the southern parts of the Province they are to be found in the

SALMON-CURING ESTABLISHMENTS,

as deck hands on steamers, and a fair proportion engaged in farming. The Indians near the coast are excellent canoe-men, and further inland they are largely employed in packing (carrying) supplies, stores, &c., for miners or other travellers. The Indians of the Peace River section are very peaceful, but are not much accustomed to any labour with the exception of that of hunting. The Indians east of Edmonton are in several cases taking to farming, and, although it may be some time before any large result is yielded by the new system of farm instruction given to the Indians, yet there is every probability that it will in many cases prove a success. No trouble whatever would be anticipated from any of the native Indians, except probably from some of the Sioux who crossed over from the States under Sitting Bull, some of whom, as already stated, have, during the past season, found their way northward as far as Prince Albert district, and the precautionary measures already taken will probably prevent any disturbance by them. The Edmonton district is regarded by Mr. Gordon as one of

THE VERY BEST IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

and it is of vital importance that the Canada Pacific Railway should pass through it as the Peace River country to the north, and the great grazing country around Bow River to the south, could easily be tapped by branch lines from Edmonton, whereas if the line ran northward of Edmonton, the Bow River country would necessarily be tapped by feeders of the American railways. The Yellowhead Pass would, therefore, be the most favourable one for the general interests of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. At the same time, a railway by this Pass would best serve the general interests of British Columbia, inasmuch as the resources of the Province are mainly confined to the southern portions of it.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Among the numerous tourists who have visited the North-West during the autumn the Hon. Peter Mitchell deserves special notice, as he has contributed several interesting letters to our daily contemporary, the MONTREAL HERALD, which we are glad to find are to be published in a collected form. We have deferred noticing these letters until the termination of a controversy between Mr. Mitchell and the *Gazette*, caused by the advocacy by the former of the leasing of the line between St. Vincent and Winnipeg to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Co., which the *Gazette* is of opinion would be highly inexpedient. This question, though far from unimportant, we shall leave for the present to the disputants, both of whom are much better qualified than we can pretend to be to form a correct judgment. Both are agreed that the St. Vincent and Winnipeg line is in a very unsatisfactory state, and that active measures should be taken to ensure its immediate completion. We observe, indeed, that already an announcement has been made that a much greater rate of speed has been attained than that which Mr. Mitchell found during his trip. What is chiefly interesting in Mr. Mitchell's narrative is his account of the Canadian territory. He does not appear to have extended his tour as far West as many of the other tourists, indeed Portage la Prairie seems to have been the most Western point that he reached. He assures us that, having had some experience as a practical agriculturist, and having had an opportunity of observing agricultural countries both in Europe and America, he can honestly say of the country through which he travelled to Portage la Prairie that it is the finest he was ever in. The drawback is the want of a market for the fine wheat that in the Chicago market would bring ten cents a bushel more than that grown in the Central and Southern States, and yet in Manitoba is a drug, selling at only 50 cents a bushel. Mr. Mitchell gives a graphic account of a visit to Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, one of the pioneers of the new settlements, and who emigrated from the vicinity of Galt, Ontario. This gentleman owns some 5,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which he rents on shares. The great complaint is the difficulty of getting to market, but even this difficulty is not as great as what many of our Ontario farmers in the Western Peninsula experienced before the construction of railroads. It seems absolutely necessary that energetic measures should be taken to construct our great line of railroad. Mr. Mitchell has called attention to the rapidity with which the St. Paul and Minneapolis Company constructed a line of 100 miles from Crookston to St. Vincent, thus giving access to the North-West; and he contrasts this with the want of energy exhibited in Canada. There is ground for the opinion that the money expended on surveys might have been more advantageously spent in pushing forward a colonization line, even if not the very best that could be selected. One letter of Mr. Mitchell's is devoted very much to a discussion of the merits of the various sites proposed for the railway bridge over the Red River, but this is a question which may safely be left to the engineers. Mr. Mitchell has not failed to read a severe lecture to the municipal authorities of Winnipeg for their disgraceful water system, which he finds as bad as that existing at Ottawa four or five years ago. He has given a solemn warning as to fire, predicting a great conflagration sooner or later. Conservative insurance companies have, he states, resolved not to establish agencies or to take risks. On his return Mr. Mitchell met Mr. Sanford Fleming on his way to Manitoba, and he avails himself of the occasion to state how, in his opinion, the chief engineer should go to work, which is, to take a waggon and team of horses and drive over the country from Winnipeg, near about as straight as the crow flies, and have a gang of men driving the guide pickets for the road, setting the contractor to work after the first mile was staked off. He tells Mr. Fleming that he has a good opportunity to distinguish himself by rapid railway building. We may take another opportunity of noticing the letters of Mr. Mitchell, but our chief object has been to recommend their perusal to all who take an interest in the North-West.—*Journal of Commerce.*

—The restoration of St. Mark's Church, Venice is about to be undertaken, and Mr. William Morris, the poet, writes to protest against this "threatened disaster to art and culture in general."

1880.

ZADKIEL'S FORECAST.

As usual with all great wizards—and our own Vennor is not proof against that weakness—even Zadkiel himself, who, from that upper chamber in London, surveys the universal situation and descants upon the what shall be, congratulates himself upon the triumphant realization of some of his predictions as to the occurrences of the year just about to close. Before considering what he promises for the new year it may not be out of place to glance at what is offered for the remaining six weeks of 1879. During the present month of November the seer has made arrangements for earthquakes in the Archipelago, bloodshed in Asia Minor, epidemic fevers in Dublin, Birmingham, and Leicester, and an attack of fever or diphtheria for

A POPULAR ENGLISH PRINCE,

unless due caution be exercised. Next month there will be very great perturbation in the atmosphere and turbulence in the political world; "and more than one dynasty in Europe will tremble for its existence." There will be floods and storms, the Socialists will become a terror to society, and the uprising of the Sclav and Greek races will shake the Orient to its foundations. The sun enters Capricornus on the 22nd of December at 4.16 a.m., when Venus is exactly rising, in close opposition to and in mutual reception with Mars; Uranus is southing and in close opposition to Jupiter; Mercury is on the cusp of the second house and in square aspect with Saturn; the moon is in the fifth house and separating from the conjunction with Saturn, the ingress taking place in the second house and the ruling planet being Mars, who is angular and also in the sign Taurus. This position bodes for England very stormy weather; anxiety concerning foreign politics; agrarian outrages and famine in Ireland; strife, violence and bloodshed in Asia Minor, where the presence of British troops may be required to overawe the Porte's lawless subjects; obstructionism and Irish debates in the Commons; misfortunes for bankers and clergymen; ample occupation for lawyers, especially in the police courts; numerous cases of cruelty to women; excessive infant mortality.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMICS IN IRELAND,

which will puzzle the pro-vaccinators, and poor houses at the theatres. "The Cabinet will do wisely not to dissolve Parliament before the vernal ingress or the elections will be almost certain to go against them. On this side of the Atlantic, the President and his Cabinet will have many perplexities and troubles; there will be much snow, a turbulent air and scarcity of the fruits of the earth; gardens will be spoiled and great men will be made low and degraded; travelling will be dangerous; there will be much internal dissension and squabbling among the "denizens" of the States; liver diseases and dropsy will prevail, and there will be many suicides and frauds on the revenues. At St. Petersburg the planets indicate waste of public revenue; "the reigning family shall live sneakingly and poor;" there will be another attempt on the life of the Czar and the common people will have many "tribulations, crosses, losses, vexations and imprisonments." The stellar situation in India promises well for

PEACE AND THE MARRIAGE RATE,

though the revenue returns will be unfavourable, and there will be a heavy death rate from privation. For Pekin are assigned violent and sudden deaths, cruel wars and "a perfect labyrinth of troubles," with earthquakes "felt chiefly three or four degrees east of Pekin, about December 31st and 4th of January." A partial eclipse of the moon on the 28th of December makes the seer tremble for the British potato crop, and counsels care on the part of colliery viewers between the 25th and 28th of February. With the solar eclipse of January 11, the "denizens" of San Francisco may expect dear provisions, a high death rate, epidemics fatal to goats and inundations, with wanton sacrifices of human life about the 19th of March and 17th of May, and miscellaneous disastrous events towards April 27 and December 25, 1880. Salt Lake is similarly threatened, with the addition of subterranean troubles and bitter disputes anent religious views. The vernal ingress at 5.13 in the morning of March 20 is bad for London, Mars being in a sign of the airy triplicity and configurated with Mercury. Great conflagrations are to be expected about the 31st of March and 7th of June, with colliery accidents in the West of England. But Venus, Jupiter and Neptune happily being in the ascendant, trade and commerce will revive, though the fact that Jupiter is combust and Mars angularly posited points strongly to further troubles in Turkey, necessitating British interference. If there should be a general election, which seems likely, violent scenes will result in London and the West of England.

WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS,

low receipts at the box offices and deaths in child-birth may also be looked for. We have all have a good deal of wind and rain, "the air shall be wholesome, clear and good," and altogether there is promised a plentiful year, with "seasonable showers, success to all who navigate and negotiate by sea and abundance of fish." "Some man or public official will be degraded"—and there will be "bitter disputes anent religious affairs." Further, there will be suicides and fatal accidents by water and war within ten weeks of the first day of this ingress. "I hope it will be nothing more serious than a quarrel with the Indians," says Zadkiel. In Russia, where all the evils already predicted will continue, there will be a cholera epidemic, and "the state prisons shall be full of political offenders and reeking with hideous cruelty." In India the people will continue fickle, the revenue will be deficient, the enemies of British rule will give trouble, and some bloodshed and railroad accidents may be looked for. In China things will go badly for merchants and writers, while Cape Town is in for heavy rains. On June 21, at 1.31.03 a.m., the sun enters Cancer, indicating for England variable and stormy weather, an improved revenue, serious difficulties on the Government, danger to women in child-birth and the burning of a theatre. At Washington are indicated stormy weather, disputes about the marriage laws and a great

INCREASE OF CRIME AND IMMORALITY,

a good deal of sickness, spells of intense heat and dryness, shipwrecks, and (in Guatemala, and possibly near St. Louis), earthquakes about July 19.23. For Berlin the prophet anticipates an increased army budget, a misunderstanding with France, poor harvests and earthquakes, while drought, excitements and ruptures may be looked for at Rome and Vienna. On the 22nd of September, at 4.06.18 p.m., the sun enters Libra, foretelling cold and unsettled weather, a very trying period for the Government, a high death-rate, many deaths by violence and a very unsettled condition of foreign politics. Austria will engage in a hard-fought foreign war and probably be thrashed about the middle of October; Turkey will have a bitter quarrel with Austria and the Sultan may lose his throne or life, or possibly both; Russia's efforts to kindle a general conflagration in Europe will probably be successful; while for China are in store a war with the Japanese, an earthquake—of course—and damage to the tea gardens. The United States may expect dry and mild weather; "serious differences between the people and the army, which are only too likely to result in bloodshed;" very little merry-making, and epidemics of throat diseases. Such are the general predictions of Zadkiel for the bissextile year before us. Let us briefly summarize some of the special utterances of

THE "VOICES OF THE STARS."

January—Martial epidemics in Persia, Asia Minor, Cyprus and the Archipelago. Unfortunate birthday anniversary for Prince Frederick William of Germany. 11th—Let an English prince beware of accidents and over-exertions.

February—On the 10th there will be a determined onslaught on the Government, but it will weather the storm. The King of Holland's position will be very insecure. Changes in the French Cabinet. Mars affects a certain German prince. A certain princess, also a great personage, should pay strict attention to their health and exercise care in travelling.

March—Fires in London. President Hayes will find ample scope for the exercise of all his wisdom, moderation and patience, for politics will be very lively and embittered in America, and United States soldiers will have to take to the war path. Panics on the London Stock Exchange about the 20th and 31st. Martial excitement at Paris about the 24th.

April—People born about the 8th of April in any year will suffer in health or finances.

May—About the 22nd New York will be at fever heat and the marshalling of troops will rouse the martial instincts of the American people. The French army will be actively employed. A metropolitan theatre is threatened with fire.

June—A sudden and startling series of events will startle the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor of Germany will suffer from religious and socialistic disputes. The King of Spain will be martially affected. 24th—A certain naval officer is warned against running unnecessarily into danger.

July—Troubles fall on France. Bad news from Rome. Great excitement in Austria. Jupiter benefits the King of the Belgians.

August—The Emperor of Germany suffers. So does Prince Victor Napoleon. Paris destroyed by a great conflagration and possible bloodshedding. Great railroad accident in England. A popular English prince will receive public honours and an increase of dignity.

September—Startling events in England about the 19th. Probable outbreaks between China and England, and Austria and Turkey. Fall in Egyptian securities at the close of the month.

October—A certain German personage is threatened, but the evil is more likely to fall on a member of his family. The Princess Louise is under favourable influences and will gain additional popularity and advancement.

November — Let a popular English prince upon the 15th beware of accidents and over-exertion. About the 13th the King of Spain may look for family losses, domestic troubles and seditions.

December—Great expenditures on armaments and munitions of war.

ROXY.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON,

AUTHOR OF THE "HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER."

Roxy lit a candle and set it upon the round centre-table of cherry-wood which stood in the middle of the floor, which was covered with bright new rag-carpet; and then, while Whittaker sat in the red, gilt-striped, rocking arm-chair, she sat upon a straight back, split bottomed rocker, swaying herself to and fro as she knitted and talked. A malediction on the evil genius who invented knitting-machines! There never was any accompaniment to talk like the click of knitting-needles. The employment of the fingers gives relief from all nervousness, gives excuse for all silence, gives occasion for droopings of the eyes, while it does not in fact preoccupy the mind at all. And then, I will forever maintain, with sweet Charles Lamb, that there is no light like candle-light; it gives the mixed light and shadow so much prized by the old painters. Indeed, Roxy looked like a figure out of an ancient picture, as she sat there with the high lights brought out by the soft illumination of the candle, and with her background of visible obscurity. Hers was not what you would call a handsome face, in the physical sense. There was no sensuous beauty of red lips and softly rounded cheeks. But it was indeed a very extraordinary face, full of passionate ideality, and with high enthusiasms shining through it. I have seen an emblematic face in an illuminated title to the Gospel of Matthew that was full of a quiet, heavenly joy, as though there were good tidings within, ever waiting to be told. This pure gladness there was in Roxy as she looked up now and then from her knitting. It was such a face as a master would have loved to paint, and would have worshipped after he had painted it. So it seemed to Whittaker, as he sat on one side of the table trying to guess which it was of all the saints he had seen in old prints that she was like. His eye took in the mantle-piece and the old clock in the corner, almost lost in the shadow, and, though he was not an artist, the sentiment of the picture moved him deeply.

Like most men who have lived bookish lives, Whittaker thought it needful to adapt his speech to the feminine understanding. He began talking to Roxy of her father, her garden, her chickens, her friends; but to all of his remarks or inquiries upon these subjects Roxy answered half absently. The minister was puzzled by this, and while he debated what course was best, the conversation flagged and an awkward silence ensued, which was presently broken by Roxy asking him what he thought of the experiences of President Edwards' wife.

Mr. Whittaker started a little. What did a village girl, and a Methodist at that, know of the experience of Jonathan Edwards' wife? This then was the ground on which she was to meet him—not chickens, or garden, or girls, or beaus! From the experiences of Mrs. Edwards, Roxy passed to the saints of the Methodist calendar—to Mrs. Fletcher, the lady preacher; to Mrs. Hester Ann Rogers, who accepted banishment to her mother's kitchen as a penalty for her piety; and thence to Lady Huntingdon, who was better known to Whittaker. The minister listened with wonder as her face glowed with sympathetic enthusiasm, and thought he detected the latent ambition to be such a saint as these. He was a New Englander, and the training of a quieter school of religion had its place with him, but all the more did he wonder at finding in the heart of this imaginative girl an altar on which was burning a flame of mystical devotion. He noticed then that in that face illuminated from within, there was something about the set of the lip that indicated a great endurance of purpose. This mysticism might come to be more than a sentiment.

Mr. Adams came back again after a while and started a discussion on the merits of Napoleon Bonaparte, in which Mr. Whittaker ought to have been much interested. But somehow he did not now care anything about the justice or injustice of the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, and all the rasping paradoxes which the contradictory shoemaker could put forth failed to arouse in him any spirit of contradiction. For Roxy had by this time put down her knitting and was passing in and out of the room attending to her household duties, and the preacher had come to feel that somehow the red-and-yellow striped rag-carpet, and the old clock and split-bottomed chairs, were made lovely by her presence. He watched her as she came in and went out, and wondered as he had often wondered before at that look of gladness in her face. He heard Mr. Adams say something about Bonaparte's being the one man in modern times who understood that the people needed to be governed. But what did he care for Bonaparte or for modern times? Here was a saint—a very flesh and blood saint. A plague on all Bonapartes and garrulous shoemakers!

And so the conversation lagged. The preacher was dull. He fell to agreeing in an imbecile fashion with everything Adams said. The latter, in sheer despair, vehemently asserted that Napoleon did right to divorce Josephine, to which Mr. Whittaker agreed, not awaking from his absent mood until he saw the look of surprise in Roxy's face. Then he stammered:

"Oh, I didn't know; what was I saying? What was your remark? I'm afraid I did not understand it. I thought you said Bonaparte did right to marry Josephine."

"No: to divorce her," said Adams. "You are not well to-night?"

"No, not very,—pretty well though for me; but excuse me, I didn't mean to agree with you about divorce. I think Bonapatte showed himself an atrocious scoundrel in that whole affair."

"Oh, you do, do you?" cried the other, pleased that he had at last started the game from cover. But when he ended a new eulogy upon Bonaparte and divorce, and waited for another reply, Mr. Whittaker was engaged in comparing a silhouette portrait of Roxy's mother which hung near the clock, with the profile of Roxy, who stood at the window looking under the half-raised curtain at the crescent moon bravely sailing its little boat through a blue sea beset with great white cloud bergs, against which it seemed ever about to go to wreck. When Mr. Adams found that his companion was not in the least interested in that "splendid prodigy" which had "towered among us wrapped in the solitude of his originality," he gave up in despair and waited in the vain hope that the other would start something which might offer a better chance for contradiction. The minister, feeling embarrassed by his own inattentiveness, soon excused himself and bade Roxy and her father good-night. Once out of the house he strolled absently through the common, then back into the town, under the shadows of the trees, to his home in the house of Townuet Lefaure's father.

The Swiss in that day held rigidly to Presbyterianism—that is to say, the few who were religious at all attended the Presbyterian church. While they held it to be deep and eternal disgrace for a Swiss to be anything but a Presbyterian, most of them, like Twonnet's father, did not much like a Presbyterianism which forbade them to hunt and fish on Sunday or to drink good wine. It was not so in the old country, they declared.

But Twonnet's mother was a Presbyterian, truly devout, and the minister had sought board in a Swiss family that he might improve his French pronunciation. Mrs. Lafaure let him in on this evening with a cordial "*Bon soir*," and a volley of inquiries beginning with "*Pourquoi*," and relating to his reasons for not telling them that he was going out to tea. But when she saw by the minister's puzzled look that he only half understood her rapidly spoken French, she broke into a good natured-laugh and began to talk in English with real Swiss volubility and vivacity. Whittaker answered as best he could in his absent frame of mind, and soon managed to evade the hail storm of the good woman's loquacity by bidding the family good-night and ascending to his room. He essayed, like a faithful and regular man that he was, to read a chapter in the Bible before going to bed, but he sat near the west window and kept looking of the book, at the moon now swimming low through the cloudbreakers near the western horizon. And he wondered what Roxy could have been thinking of when she was looking at the sky. He gave up the book presently and knit his brow. It was not love but finance that engaged his thoughts. How might an honourable man marry while his salary consisted chiefly of a pittance of two hundred dollars a year which the Home Missionary Society allowed him as a stipend for founding a feeble Presbyterian church in a village already blessed with a Baptist church and a Methodist—and that when the young man owed a debt of five hundred dollars incurred in getting his education, toward the liquidation of which he could manage now to put by just twenty-five dollars a year? This question puzzled him and render'd him abstracted while he was at his prayers; it kept him awake until long, long after the moon's shallop had made safe harbour behind the hills.

Roxy was not kept awake; she only delayed long enough to read her Bible and pray and to enter in her diary:

"Had a very refre