Steamships.

Dampfschiff-Rhederei-Hansa,

(HANSA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
OF HAMBURG.

Direct and Regular Steamship Communication between

CANADA, ANTWERP and HAMBURG

SS. VORSETZEN from Hamburg 13th April, Antwerp 20th April, for Quebec and Montreal direct.

And after regularly every month at fixed dates. Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp to all parts of Canada and United States.

For Rates of Freight and other information, apply to F. LAEISZ and AUGT. BOLTEN, Hamburg; GUSTAV & MARSILY, Antwerp; or to

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,
Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street
Montreal, and also at Halifax, N.S.
February 5 31

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1884---Winter Arrangements---1884.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built on the water-tight compartments, are unusually classed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6100	Building.
Siberian	4600	"
Carthagenian	4600	"
Parisian	5400	Capt. Jas. Wylie,
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton
Polynesian	4100	Capt. P. Brown.
Sarmatian	3800	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian	4000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.
Peruvian	3480	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Norwegian	3531	Capt. Barclay.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3440	Capt. R. Carruthers.
Caspian	3200	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Austrian	2700	Capt. A. MacNicol.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Scandinavian	3900	Capt. John Parks.
Hanoverian	4000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Corean	4000	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Grecian	3800	Capt. G. Le Gallais.
Manitoban	3150	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Canadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian	2800	Capt. W. Dalziel.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. John Kerr.
Newfoundland	1600	Capt. M. Dunn.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, 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 HALIFAX.

Polynesian.....Saturday, Mar. 15
Peruvian.....Saturday, Mar. 22
Caspian.....Saturday, Mar. 29
Sarmatian.....Saturday, April 5
Sardinian.....Saturday, April 12
Parisian.....Saturday, April 19
Circassian.....Saturday, April 26
Polynesian.....Saturday, May 3

AT TWO o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

Polynesian.....Thursday, Mar. 13
Peruvian.....Thursday, Mar. 20
Caspian.....Thursday, Mar. 27
Sarmatian.....Thursday, April 3
Sardinian.....Thursday, April 10
Parisian.....Thursday, April 17
Circassian.....Thursday, April 24
Polynesian.....Thursday, May 1

AT ONE o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin.....$62.65, $78 and $88
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$45.00
Steerage.....At lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

Cabin.....$57.50, $77.50 and $87.50
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$45.00
Steerage.....At lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, N.F., as follows:—Connecting with Steamers leaving Liverpool for Halifax on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 14, 28; March 13, 27:

From Halifax—Tuesday, Jan. 29; Feb. 12, 26; March 11, 25; April 8.

From St. Johns—Monday, Feb. 4, 18; March 3, 17, 31; April 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin.....$20.00 | Intermediate.....$15.00
Steerage.....$6.00.

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM PORTLAND.

Hanoverian.....Saturday, Mar. 15
Prussian.....Saturday, Mar. 29
Waldensian.....Thursday, April 3
Grecian.....Saturday, April 5
Scandinavian.....Saturday, April 12

FROM PORTLAND.

Scandinavian.....Tuesday, March 11
Austrian.....Saturday, March 29

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,

Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & Co., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & Co., Rotterdam; C. HUGO, Hamburg; JAMES MOSS & Co., Bordeaux; FISCHER & BEHMER, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; CHARLEY & MALCOLM, Belfast; JAMES SCOTT & Co., Queenstown; MONTGOMERIE & WORKMAN 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 236 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
1 India Street, Portland,
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal.
March 10 60

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HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited),

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

VOL. LXXVI.—66. MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884. PRICE, ONE CENT

TRADE & COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamer.	Date.	From.	To.
Kansas	Mar 18	Boston	Liverpool
York City	Mar 18	Boston	London
Wyoming	Mar 18	New York	Liverpool
Gallia	Mar 19	New York	Liverpool
Werra	Mar 19	New York	Bremen
Peruvian	Mar 20	Portland	Liverpool
Ontario	Mar 20	Portland	Liverpool
Republic	Mar 20	New York	Liverpool
Hermann	Mar 20	Halifax	Antwerp
Hanoverian	Mar 22	Portland	Glasgow
C. of Chester	Mar 22	New York	Liverpool
Furnessia	Mar 22	New York	Glasgow
Marathon	Mar 22	Boston	Liverpool
Virginian	Mar 22	Boston	Liverpool
Durham City	Mar 22	Boston	London
Nevada	Mar 25	New York	Liverpool
Bothnia	Mar 26	New York	Liverpool
Caspian	Mar 27	Portland	Liverpool
Celtic	Mar 27	New York	Liverpool
Waldensian	Mar 29	Boston	Glasgow
Oregon	Mar 29	New York	Liverpool
Samaria	Mar 29	Boston	Liverpool
C of Chicago	Mar 29	New York	Liverpool
Bolivia	Mar 29	New York	Glasgow
Cephalonia	April 2	New York	Liverpool
C of Rich'nd	April 3	New York	Liverpool

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Montreal, March 15.

Montreal Stock Market.

The stock market to-day was again generally dull and inactive, with the exceptions of City Passenger and Gas, in which the bulk of the small business was transacted. Bank stocks were steady, while Gas was weak, but taken as a whole the market was an uninteresting one. Montreal was steady, selling at 192@192½, and Merchants was unchanged at 114. Federal sold 1 per cent. higher at 139. Ontario was offered at 105, with 104 bid; Peoples at 67½, with 63 bid; Toronto at 185, with 183½ bid; Jacques Cartier at 95, with 85 bid; Quebec at 110, and 120 was bid for Molsons. The miscellaneous list was irregular. Montreal Telegraph was weak and declined 1 per cent. to 123. City Passenger was moderately active and stronger. It opened at 122½, advanced to 123¾, and closed at 123 –an advance of ½ per cent. from yesterday. Gas was fairly active and weak. It declined 1⅜ per cent from yesterday, closing at 193½. Richelieu was offered at 64. Other stocks were neglected. Inter. Coal was offered at 50; Dominion Telegraph at 90, with 87 bid; Canada Shipping at 90, with 55 bid; Canada Paper at 115; Dundas Cotton at 70; Graphic at 10; do bonds at 40; Investment & Building at 80, with 70½ bid; North-West Land at 62s 6d, with 60s bid, and Land Grants at 98½, with 97½ bid. In railway securities there was no business. Canadian Pacific was offered at 55, with 54¼ bid; St. Paul & Minn. at 95½, with 94½ bid, and Champlain Junction bonds at 80. The following are the day's quotations:—

MORNING BOARD.

Montreal ..... 75 @ 192, 25 @ 192½
Merchants ..... 30 @ 114
Federal ..... 20 @ 139
Montreal Telegraph ..... 25 @ 123½, 30 @ 123
City Passenger ..... 50 @ 122½, 50 @ 123, 150 @ 123½, 25 @ 123
Gas ..... 50 @ 194½, 50 @ 194½, 50 @ 194, 75 @ 193¾, 200 @ 193½, 25 @ 193½, 50 @ 193½

The following are the quotations of the stock market as reported by Mr. D. Lorn MacDougall to-day:—

STOCKS.	Value Shares	Last Dividend	Sellers per ct	Buyers per ct.
Bank of Montreal	$200	5 p.c.	192½	192
Ontario Bank	100	3 p.c.	105	104
Bank B. N. A.	£5		.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	$ 50	2½ p.c.	67½	63
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	.....	118
Bank of Toronto	100	4 p.c.	185	185½
Bank Jacques Cartier	25	3½ p.c.	95	85
Merchant's Bank	100	3½ p.c.	114½	1.3½
Bank of Hochelaga	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
East'n Townsh'p B'k	50	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Quebec Bank	100	3½ p.c.	110	.....
Banque Nationale	50	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Union Bank	100	3 p.c.	.....	69
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	126½	126½
Dominion Bank	50	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Exchange Bank	100	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Ville Marie	100	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	5 p.c.	139	138½
Imperial Bank	100	4 p.c.	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	.....	50	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tel'gr'ph Co	40	4 p.c.	123½	122½
Dominion Tel'gr'ph Co	50	3 p.c.	90	87
Rich & Ont Nav. Co.	100	3 p.c.	64	63
City Passenger RR.	50	7 & 1	122½	123½
City Gas Co.	40	6 p.c.	193½	193½
Cornwall Ga Co	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cotton Co.	100	5 p.c.	70	.....
Canada Paper Co.	100	5 p.c.	115	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	100	3 p.c.	90	55
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	5 p.c.	70	.....
Graphic Printing Co.	100	.....	10	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	40	.....
Mont. Loan&Mort'eCo	50	3½ p.c.	89	.....
Mont. Invest&Bldg. Co	50	3 p.c.	.....	70½
Roya' Can. Ins. Co.	100	3 p.c.	.....	50
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	.....	70	50
Hudon Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Burland Lith. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	100	3½ p.c	.....	.....
Guarantee Co of N.A.	50	3 p.c.	95	90
Accident Ins.C. of N.A.	100	3 p.c.	.....	95
L. Ch'n&St. Law J'n	3	.....	80	70
Canada Cent'l R'y Bds	.....	.....	108	.....
St. Paul, M&M. R'y	100	3½ p.c.	95½	94½
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100	.....	55	54½
Mont. 5 p.c. Stock	100	.....	.....	.....
Canada N W Land Co	£108s	.....	62s6d	60s
Can. Pacific L.G.B.	.....	.....	98½	67½

*Ex-dividend

Loans and Discounts.

In the monetary situation there is no change. The tone of the market continues easy under the same conditions that have hitherto prevailed. Call loans on stock collaterals are at 4@4½ per cent, and the best mercantile paper is discounted at 7 per cent. Money in New York to-day was nominally at 2 per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

There was a dull and heavy tone to the foreign exchange market to-day, with no business doing. Rates, however, were substantially unaltered. Sixty-day bills were at 9⅜@9½ between banks, and 9½@9⅝ over the counter. Demand bills were at 9⅞@10 1-16 between banks, and 10⅛@10⅜ over the counter. Cables were at 10⅝. New York funds were dull at 1-16 discount to par between banks, and ⅛ @ ¼ premium over the counter. The New York market for sterling was quiet and firm. Posted rates were 487½ for sixties and 490 for demand. Actual rates were 486¼@486¾ for sixties, 489¼ for demand and 489¾ for cables.

The following foreign exchange quotations are reported specially for THE HERALD by W. L. S. Jackson, broker, 102 St. Francois Xavier street:—

In New York			In Montreal—	
Pstd	Actual.		Bet. banks.	Co'nter
487½	486½@¾	N. Y. F'ds	1-16 dis.	@pr
490	489¾	Stg. 60 d'ys.	9⅜ @ 9⅞	9½@9⅝
.....	489¾	Do. dem.	9⅝ @ 10 1-16	10⅛@10⅜
		Do. cables	.....	10⅜

London Financial Markets.

There was no change in consols, they remaining at 101 15-16 for money, and 102⅛ for the account. United States bonds were unchanged at 115¼ for 4½'s, and 104 for 5's. Railway securities were generally firmer. Canadian Pacific was unchanged at 55½, and Illinois Central at 134, while Erie advanced ¼ to 24½. Milwaukee and St. Paul advanced 1⅝ to 94½; Lake Shore ⅜ to 105¾; and New York Central ⅜ to 118¼.

New York Bank Statement.

The *Post* says:—The bank statement shows a moderate increase of loans which is presumably due partly to the increased accommodations to merchants incident to the spring trade, and partly to the increase of borrowers on time loans on stocks. The export movement of specie last week is reflected in the loss of specie and of the surplus reserve. The principal items were as follows:—

Loans	Inc.	$2,807,300
Specie	Dec.	6,151,200
Legal tenders	Dec.	957,100
Deposits	Dec.	3,809,800
Circulation	Inc.	56,700

These changes reduce the surplus reserve $6,165,850, and leave it now at $6,554,825, against $12,820,675 last week, a deficiency of $6,770,875 in the corresponding week of 1883, and a surplus of $3,153,300 in 1882.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:—

	Mar. 8,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 17, '83.
Loans	$348,279,900	$351,087,200	$319,672,900
Specie	71,893,100	65,746,900	48,551,900
Legal-tenders	29,693,900	28,726,800	17,081,100
Deposits	335,085,300	351,275,500	288,615,500
Circula'n	14,612,800	14,669,500	16,607,900

New York Stock Market.

The stock market exhibited more indication this forenoon of a disposition on the part of leading operators to not only sustain, but to advance prices, than at any time for a week or two. There were no special features in the general situation to cause an advance now more than at any other time in the last month, and on this view of the case the market opened weak and generally lower, and in view of the firmness of the foreign exchange market and the possible renewal of gold exports next week there was a decided disposition to sell and increase the outstanding short interest. But before 11 o'clock the market seemed to have received from some quarter a substantial support, which was not apparent in the first half hour, and the result was a general recovery and advance. In the afternoon, however, the market was very dull. Compared with yesterday's closing the following changes appear:—

Advanced—Canada South., ⅜; Cent. Pac., ½; Del., Lac. & West., ½; Kansas & Tex., 1⅜; Missouri Pac., ½; N. Y. Cent., ½; Pac. Mail, ⅜; Texas Pac., ¾; Wabash pfd., ½.

Declined—C., B. & Q., ½; C. C., C. & I., ½; Erie, ⅜; Lake Shore, ⅜; Lou. & Nash., ½; North. Pac. pfd., ⅜. North-West., 1½; do. pfd., ½; Reading, ⅜; St. Paul, ⅜; St. Paul & O., ½; do. pfd., ½; Union Pac., ½.

Unchanged—West. Union.

The following were the fluctuations in New York to-day:—

STOCKS.	Closing prev. day	Open'g.	1.40	Closing.	Sales.
Chic., B. & Q.	124	123⅞	....	123⅞	400
Canada South	54½	54½	....	54⅝	500
Canada Pac.	54⅜	....	....	....	....
Central Pac.	58½	59½	....	59½	4200
C., C., C. & I.	69½	68⅝	....	68⅝	800
C., C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton	....	136	....	....	....
Del., Lack. & West.	128½	128⅜	128⅝	128⅜	29000
Del. & Hudson	108⅜	108⅜	....	....	100
Denver & Rio G.	18⅜	18⅜	....	18⅜	1500
Erie	24	24	....	23½	1.500
Erie pref.	....	....	....	....	....
H. & Texas	....	....	....	....	....
Ill. Central	....	131½	....	131½	....
Kansas & Tex.	20⅞	20⅞	....	21⅛	4400
Erie & Western	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	103½	103⅝	....	102⅝	5200
Louisville & Nash.	48⅜	49⅛	....	48⅞	2700
Michigan Cent.	91½	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	3400
Mobile & Ohio.	....	89	....	89	....
Missouri Pac.	91⅛	119½	118⅜	116½	*11800
N. J. Central	88½	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Centr.	119½	....	....	....	....
Northern Pac.	....	46⅞	....	46⅞	1700
Northern Pac. pref.	46⅝	118½	....	117⅞	6200
North-West	118½	....	....	141½	....
North-West pref.	141½	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. & West.	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon Trans.	20½	21½	20½	....	20700
Ontario & West.	....	15½	....	15½	.....
Ohio South.	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio Central	....	....	2½	....	10
Pacific Mail	53	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	13800
Reading	58½	58⅝	....	58⅜	3000
Rock Island	....	122	....	122	....
St. Paul	92⅜	92⅜	92	91½	36700
St. Paul pref.	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, M. & M.	....	94½	95	95	100
St. Paul & Omaha	31½	30⅞	....	30⅞	200
St. Paul & Omaha pref.	93½	93⅛	....	93⅛	300
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....
Texas Pacific	19½	19⅝	....	20⅛	5900
Union Pacific	78⅛	78	77⅞	77⅞	13600
Wabash	....	15⅞	....	15⅞	400
Wabash pref.	26⅛	26⅛	....	26⅛	700
West. Union	75½	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	3900
Exchange	487½	487½	....	487½	....
Money	1½	1½	....	1½	....
Total sales					179,800
Total yesterday					203,100

*Ex-Dividend.

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest commercial news by telegraph will be found on our eighth page.

—Semonine & Co., operating the Pike Tobacco House at Louisville, Ky., have assigned. Liabilities $75,000.

—William R. Nesbitt, of Halifax, who was reported a few days ago in financial difficulties, to-day made an assignment to Wm. Roche, jr.

—The Ohio & Mississippi Railway will be taken out of the hands of the receiver next week, sufficient funds being on hand to meet the outstanding debts of the railway.

—J. W. Hassler, banker, at New York, has assigned, said to be due to the action of two clerks, who are said, for two years past, to have been using securities deposited with the firm for their own use. Several times securities wanted were missing, and the whereabouts not known. Liabilities about $100,000.

—The rumor that the Dominion Government has served the liquidators of the Bank of Prince Edward Island with documents demanding the balance of their deposit in full has almost caused a panic among depositors of the old bank, who will not now, it is said, get 30 cents on the dollar.

—There was a panicky feeling at the New York Coffee Exchange on Saturday. Futures declined 35 points. Wolff & Seligsburg and Risley, large speculators, have failed. A later despatch said the liabilities of the Risleys and Wolff & Seligsburg are reported at $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The coffee market is now 50 to 70 points lower.

—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island was held at Charlottetown on Saturday, the stockholders voted to continue the institution and increase the capital. The profit and loss account is as follows:—

To bad debts written off	$694,053
To balance to new account	12,398
Total	$706,451
By balance on hand from last year	$ 20,334
By profits for the year, after deducting current expenses	686,117
Total	$706,451

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The eastern Pennsylvania iron market is improving and the movement is more satisfactory than it was last week. Pig iron is quiet and prices are firm and steady at $20 50 for good average No. 1 foundry; $19 for No. 2; $18 for gray forge, with 50c. above and below, in each case, for quality. Steel rails are selling in small lots at $34 to $35, and prices show no signs of weakening. Mills are well supplied with orders for some months; large sales of ferro-manganese have been closed at $44 50 to $45 per cent.; 20 per cent. spiegeleisen is quoted at $29, with buyers offering considerably less. Manufactured iron is moving more freely, and demand will probably be active from this time on. The Western Nail Association has decided to continue the present card rate. The outlook for the spring nail trade is quite bright, all things considered. Jobbers are making inquiries for heavy supplies; prices are firm at $2 50 to $2 60. Old material is wanted in very large quantities, but supplies are large and buyers have withdrawn their higher offers, and sales, excepting for small lots, cannot be effected at more than $21 90 to $22, with holders asking 50c. to $1 more. Steel rail crop ends would sell at $19; asking price, $19 50 to $20. Two large contracts for bridge iron will be placed in a few days, and will call for several thousands tons.

BRITISH MARKETS BY CABLE.

Cotton.—LIVERPOOL, March 14.—5 p.m, —Cotton—Futures — Uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery, 5 57-64d.; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 1-64d.; Futures closed firm.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

	Bales.
Sales of the week	54,000
American	38,500
Speculators took	1,360
Exporters took	5,200
Forwarded direct to spinners	23,900
Actual Exports	5,500
Total Receipts	124,000
American	98,000
Total stock	1,016,530
American	768,000
Amount of cotton afloat	322,000
American	214,000

Yarns.—MANCHESTER, March 14.—The market for yarns and fabrics is firmer, but not quotably higher; 30 inch, 60 reed, gold end shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs. 4 ounces, 7s. 1½d.@7s. 4½d; 26 inch, 66 reed, printer, 29 yards, 4 lbs. 2 ounces, 3s. 7¾d. @ 3s. 9½d.; No. 40 mule-twist, fair second quality, 9d@9¾d.

MANCHESTER, March 14.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: There is more inquiry in the market and prices are firm.

Produce.—LONDON, March 14.—6 p.m.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, 45s.@45s. 3d per quarter. Linseed oil, £20 15s.@£21 per tun. Spirits of turpentine, 25s. 9d. @ 26s. per cwt. Sugar, 19s. 6d.@19s. 9d. per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96 degrees, and 16s. 9d.@17s. 6d. for Cuba muscovado fair refining afloat.

Groceries — LONDON, March 14.—In the Mincing Lane market tea, coffee and spices are firm. West Indian sugar is unchanged; Clyde sugar is easier.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—A leading weekly grain circular says: "The spot markets were quiet; the business was disappointing. The prices of English and foreign were about the same. Cargoes were more active. The arrivals off the coast were almost all disposed of; many went to the Continent. The prices were a shade better for the finest. At to-day's market wheat was in moderate demand at previous prices. In flour there was a fair trade at the late rates. Mixed corn declined ½d@1d.

LONDON, March 14.—The Indian budget shows that the exports of wheat to England rose from 8,477,479 cwts. in 1882 to 11,243,497 cwts. in 1883, and that 19,500,000 cwts. were exported in the first ten months of the current financial year.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKETS.

The *Shipping List* in giving the spirit of the markets says:—The condition and tendencies of the home trade have undergone no appreciable change during the week. The movement is comparatively slow for the middle of the first Spring month, and it will probably thus continue until we have settled weather and inland navigation shall be resumed. The ratification of the treaty with Mexico by the Senate is among the important events of the week. In the last fiscal year our imports from Mexico were to the value of $8,177,123, and our exports to that country $16,587,620. The action of the Senate, it should be added, however, it is not finality, as the House must pass laws to carry the treaty into effect before it can become valid. But while there is a question as to when the treaty will go into effect, its ratification may be considered as settled and accomplished. The treaty may be said to be mainly in our favor. The raw products of Mexico admitted duty free under the treaty are for the most part on the free list already, low-grade sugar, hemp and leaf tobacco being the principal exceptions. On the other hand a long list of articles manufactured in the United States is freed from the onerous national and State tariffs of Mexico. The treaty will doubtles "make business" for the new railroads, and there is a chance that our commerce with our Southern neighbor may be largely increased. The exports continue slow, but with the balance of trade in our favor, a decline in sterling exchange and lower rates for money abroad, gold shipments will probably soon cease. Hides and leather in good demand, and prices favor sellers. Tobacco, hops and India rubber quiet but firmer. Wool dull, and prices favor buyers. Cotton more active, both spot and futures higher. Drugs and dyes quiet and generally steady. Raw sugar dull and nominal; refined easier and barely steady at the decline. Molasses lower Coffee dull and weak. Tea quiet but firmly held. Rice continue to move slowly. Spices changed. Pig iron dull but steadily held. Tin easier. Lead active at firmer prices. Spelter steady. Copper dull and nominal.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 13.—At the wool sales yesterday Sydney, New South Wales and Queenstown lambs' fleece brought 1s. 4d. @ 1s. 4½d., and Tasmania lambs', greasy, 7d. @ 1s. 3½d. To-day 12,124 bale were sold, comprising Port Phillip and Sydney

LONDON, March 14.—At the wool sales yesterday New Zealand greasy brought 5½d. @ 1s. 8d. To-day 8,514 bales were sold, consisting of Port Phillip and Sydney.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, March 15.

FLOUR—The market for flour had all its former characteristics, with perhaps added dullness, being a Saturday. Transactions were therefore very light and values nominally unchanged. During the week stocks increased nearly 2,000 brls, being 47,102 brls, against 45,191 last week, and 52,173 on the same date last year. We quote:—

Superior Extra, per brl	$0.00 @ $5.55
Extra Superfine	5.30 @ 5.35
Fancy	0.00 @ 5.00
Spring Extra	4.90 @ 5.00
Superfine	0.00 @ 4.25
Strong Bakers' [Canadian]	5.25 @ 5.50
Strong Bakers' [American]	5.45 @ 5.55
Fine	3.60 @ 3.75
Middlings	3.40 @ 3.50
Pollards	3.25 @ 3.35
Ontario bags [medium]	b.l. 2.50 @ 2.60
" " [spring extra]	b.l. 2.25 @ 2.35
" " [superfine]	b.l. 2.10 @ 2.15
City bags [delivered]	0.00 @ 2.95

GRAIN—Much the same old dull tone prevails in the grain market, in which there is no noticeable change. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, $1.22; Canada white winter, $1.17 @ $1.19; Canada spring, $1.18 @ $1.20; peas, 90c; oats, 39c@40c; rye, 63c @ 65c; barley, 57c @ 70c as to quality; and corn, 65c in bond.

The following were the amounts of grain, flour and meal in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:—

	March 15, 1884.	March 8, 1884.	March 17, 1883.
Wheat, bush	242,802	239,110	215,202
Corn, bush	14,473	14,916	5,616
Peas, bush	72,806	69,779	64,5[illegible]
Oats, bush	1,526	3,633	92,816
Barley, bush	15,122	15,561	35,400
Rye, bush	31,948	31,948	24,497
Flour, brls	47,102	45,191	52,173
Oatmeal, brls	1,258	982	176
Cornmeal, brls	....	....	4

The Chicago grain markets were dull and rather easier. Wheat was very quiet. It opened firm, but the demand was small, and after a few orders were filled prices receded. Trading was exclusively of a scalping nature, and the heavy operators are not disposed to take either side. At noon the pit was deserted. The market closed ⅛c below yesterday at 91⅜c March-April, 96¾c May. Corn was dull, with scarcely any demand from outside. The tone was easy, and the market closed ¼c@⅜c lower at 52⅜c March, 52½c April, 57¼c May. Oats were dull and easy, closing at 35¾c May. Rye was steady at 58¼c March, 59c April. 63¾c May. The estimated receipts for Monday were 37 cars spring wheat, 7 winter, 274 corn, 85 oats, 33 barley, and 9 rye.

There was no decided change in the New York grain markets. Wheat closed at $1.09½ April, $1.11⅜ May; corn at 61¼c March, 62¼c April, 63½c May; and oats at 40¼c March, 40⅝c April, 41½c May. The sales on the last call were 1,000,000 bushels wheat, and 500,000 corn. Ocean grain freights were unchanged at 1d per bushel by steam to Liverpool.

The Toledo wheat market was about steady, No. 2 red closing at $1.01½ cash, $1.02¼ April, $1.04 May. Corn was steady, closing at 54⅜c cash, 55¼c April, 56⅜c May. Oats were unchanged at 36½c cash, 37½c May.

Wheat in Detroit was a shade easier, No. 1 white closing at $1.03⅜ cash, $1.04¾ April, $1.06⅝ May, and No. 2 at 94⅜c.

The Milwaukee wheat market closed a shade easier at 90½c March, 91¼c April, 96¼c May.

Beerbohm's cable advices of to-day's date report the British markets as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat, steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, very little enquiry. Liverpool wheat, spot, steadily held; do. corn, not much enquiry. Weather in England, spring-like. Liverpool, 3 p.m.—Bacon, S.R., 44s 6d; L.C., 45s; S.C., 46s; Beef, extra India mess, 110s.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that the Government estimate of 119,000,000 bushels of wheat in the "country" gives a total of 153,000,000 the first of this month if we add the visible supply. That is just 1,500,000 bushels per day from March 1 to August 1. The consumption of the United States averages just about 800,000 bushels per day, which would leave only 30,000,000 bushels of reserve at the beginning of next harvest, if the exports between now and then should be limited to the present stocks of flour. This does not look like a heavy load to carry after all. It may be well to bear these facts in mind in any future estimates of current valuations as determined by the relations of demand and supply.

PROVISIONS—There was no change in the local provision market. Demand was light, and sales small. We quote:—

Canada Short Cut, per brl	$00 00 @ $22 00
Western Mess (new)	21 50 @ 22 00
Lard, western, per lb	00 00 @ 00 13
Do. Canadian	00 12½ @ 00 12½
Hams, uncovered, per lb	00 14 @ 00 14½
Hams, canvassed, per lb	00 00 @ 00 00
Bacon, per lb	00 00 @ 00 00
Shoulders, per lb	00 10 @ 00 11
Tallow, per lb	00 00 @ 00 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	8 75 @ 9 00

Lard in Liverpool was stronger, and advanced 5d. The 5 p.m. cable quoted pork, 75s; lard, 47s 6d; bacon, 45s @45s 6d; and tallow, 39s 6d.

Provisions at Chicago were firmer. Pork advanced 15c@17½ on a covering demand from local shorts, and closed at $18.05 March, $18.25½ May. Lard was less active and firm, closing at $9 60 March, $9.72½ May. Ribs advanced 7½c@17½c closing at $9.52½ March, $9.65 May. The hog market was firm and unchanged. At the close light grades were at $5.50 @$6.70; mixed packing at $6.30@$6.75; and heavy shipping at $6.80

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Observance.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

As a good deal is being written about Sunday observance, I would like to be permitted to say something, having due respect to brevity. Of course, the subject is a large one, and cannot be treated very satisfactorily in the columns of a newspaper; but as this is the popular court before which all questions are brought to judgment in these days, and as larger bodies are reached through this than through any other channel, I desire to state a few thoughts, for which, however, I claim no originality or credit. What I desire to affirm are simply old principles, so old, in fact, that they are being forgotten.

And, I, let me say that I do not believe any loss can occur to the principle of Sunday observance by public discussion. It is a good principle, a righteous principle, and it will survive. Through the newspaper especially those can be reached who never go to church, and who never hear the voice of the clergyman. What gain to the Sabbath wanderer and amusement-seeker the sermon in the church which he never hears? But carry your case and the arguments supporting it into the newspaper which he reads and you stand some chance of reaching him, of awakening old memories in his breast, and recalling the advice and counsel perhaps of his good old mother, now gone to her rest, or of a father who almost worked himself to death to give his son a profession or start him in the world with a modest capital. I have known of good being done in this way.

2. As regards Sunday observance and the principles at issue. I think a good way of testing its value is to examine the condition of those countries in which the Sabbath is respected and those countries in which it is not. And I hold this, that in proportion as the day is respected—first by abstinence from servile labor and from pleasure, making it *truly* "a day of rest," and, second, by devoting it to the worship of the Almighty—do nations prosper and become great. If you want an instance of a country constantly threatened by ruin, look at France with her hundreds of thousands of people in all her cities ready at any moment to break out into revolution and bloodshed—people who fired their own magnificent public buildings from pure deviltry, who committed massacre and pillage of their own countrymen without the slighest excuse but from pure wantonness—France the home of the communist, of the *petroleuse*, the Jacobin, the Robespierres and Dantous—France whose capital and principal cities are given up to amusement, frivolity, immorality. Take Italy, take Mexico, take Spain, take the South American countries, take all those cities where the Sabbath is not respected and men live as if there was no Sabbath, no God—do they prosper? Do they hold their own in this world's affairs? We all know they do not. Take on the other hand, England—take the United States, Canada and the Colonies. Sabbath observance is not perfect in those countries. Reverence for the Sabbath is not what it should be. Yet the general impulse of the people is in that direction. They acknowledge their obligations pretty generally. The laws and customs are all of a character which recognizes the Sabbath and protects it. The great body of the people respect the Sabbath. And are not these countries the foremost in the world? Has there ever been an Empire such as the British Empire in greatness and prosperity? When in the history of the world had we such an example of a wonderful rise to greatness as the history of the United States affords? When did Colonial possessions ever become so rapidly great and prosperous as have British colonies? And the basis of all this greatness and worldly prosperity lies in their general reverence for the laws of God, of which reverence for the Sabbath is one of the corner stones.

3. The desire to improve the condition of our fellow man is a pretty good evidence of our progressive moral condition. Take those countries where the Sabbath is respected, where the principal of "resting" on the Sabbath is enforced, where the laborer's claim to the seventh day for himself is recognized and appreciated? Here we find that those who insist upon the suppression of servile labor on that day in the interests of the poorer classes have carried the same principle into operation in other fields. They have provided numberless charitable and benevolent institutions—for the relief of the poor, the halt, the blind, the deaf, the victims of disease in every form and of temporary injuries,—for those who cannot help themselves—for the inebriate and the insane—for all who are inflicted and in trouble. The same principle which leads them to obey God and study the personal interests of their fellow men—that is, love of God and love of man—call them to act for the good, the comfort, the happiness of their fellows everywhere. Hence, in Sabbath observing countries, those benevolent institutions, the outgrowth of Christian love and sympathy, which are the glory of our religion and our age, far exceed anything that is known or comprehended in countries which do not respect the Sabbath. I need not enumerate the countries. I leave to every man to apply the rule himself. Then as regards the missionary work of the world. What countries are doing it at the present moment? Let the reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society answer. Let the records of the Foreign Mission Committees of the great Protestant bodies answer. Let the reports of the missionaries themselves—in Africa, in Madagascar, in India, in China—answer. They come from those countries which respect the Lord's day.

4. I hear a good deal said about the poor man. Well, the Sabbath is the poor man's day. Why should the poor man work on canals or railways on the Sabbath, or in the horse cars, the livery stables, the private stables of the city, the steamboats, the breweries, the newspaper offices, the restaurants, the bar-rooms, the billiard halls, the country hotels, beyond what is absolutely needed in some of these places to preserve life and property? It is not at all difficult to distinguish between necessary and unnecessary labor; there can be no dispute about it. In most cases "the poor man," or perhaps the poor girl, the "working girl," has to choose between doing Sunday labor—against their conscience and their physical needs—and being discharged and thrown out of employment. Is this right? Is it fair to the poor who cannot help themselves? Is it doing as we would have others do to us? Is it a gain to the community? Are any interests really served by it? Who profits by it? Does any one except the thoroughly selfish man, who is bound to be served at the expense, the discomfort and the positive injury of other people? The fact is that by general Sunday observance the poor man and the poor girl or woman are the greatest gainers. They have their day of rest absolutely assured to them, and its value is incalculable in coin. What a blessing to body, mind and soul!

I might pursue my subject much further but I fear to trespass further on your space.

Yours,
A SUNDAY OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the THE HERALD:

Pray excuse my trespassing on your space again on this subject, but I desire to correct a statement of your correspondent, "Uncle Jim," who desires me to take notice that one never sees a Jew in a state of destitution, or, to quote his own words, "nor any hideous revelations of people of "their creed starving in the midst of "Christian plenty."

Well, perhaps, he may not, but I have seen dozens of Jews on the verge of starvation and almost frozen to death in Winnipeg during the winter of 1882-3.

They had arrived in the summer and found work in plenty, but, strange to say, and most aptly for the subject under discussion, owing to the strict observance by them of one of their annual Jewish festivals that continues for some weeks in the fall of the year, they lost the chance of winter employment.

An agent, who was paid a dollar a head to engage men to work in the bush at $40 a month and board, spent three whole days in the Jews' camp in Winnipeg trying to persuade some eighty to go, but without succeeding in getting one. Their religious observances were in full swing, and they would not go until the days expired; when that time came, the chance for steady winter's work had gone, and they helped to raise the cry of "hard times in Manitoba."

Yours,
A CHRISTIAN.

Applications for Liquor Licenses—Contrast Between East and West.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Since the publication of the list of applications for liquor licenses the *Witness* has been busy analysing it, taking the numbers in the different streets and, tells its readers that in Notre Dame street there are more application than there are lamp-posts; that in St. James street there are rather "more than for a place to sell "liquor at every forty or fifty steps." Following this it writes:—"St. Catherine "street, according to the liquor sellers, "needs to be supplied with the following —and with the names and addresses of the applicants gives totals—restaurants 22, retail liquor shops 24, hotels 6, total 52. It then moralizes how reasonably proud the citizens are of "this noble thoroughfare "with its many elegant buildings, being "as it is a wide boulevard connecting East and West"—and as though [naturally enough] to draw the division between the two points, it next says "the view of this street from near Bleury is a fine one," but mornfully adds, "but few of the thousands thronging it are aware that over fifty places for the sale of liquor exist." Now we must suppose that the *Witness* is chiefly circulated in the west, not the east of this street, and that in speaking of handsome buildings and of the thousands who throng this noble thoroughfare and wide boulevard the west is more in the editor's mind than the east, and yet it is a fact he shows himself that of the over fifty places for the sale of liquor that exist, only six are to the west of Bleury; and I take it that so far from the *Witness* overlooking this great fact, it would have been well for it to have taken it up to strengthen its arguments against an excess of such places. St. Catherine street is moving on "up town," out of town, westward, and spreading out north and south, and yet with this constant increase to its dwellings there is *no* addition to the number of places licensed to sell liquors! If we join those fine and handsome parallel roads (Sherbrooke and Dorchester) and all the cross streets thereto, we can only add two more places for the sale of liquors, making eight in all this great area of dwellings; and if we were even to add Cote St. Antoine and Cote des Neiges and the neighboring municipalities we could only add some two or three more! In the present very right agitation regarding liquor licenses ought not the Western district of this fair city to stand by itself in this important question, and upon its own good merits? Its state is one that it would be difficult to find an equal to in any other town, and is, I think, a matter more of congratulation than the regret likely to be conveyed to unthinking ones by the *Witness'* veiled remarks.

Yours respectfully,
CATHERINE WEST.

Montreal, March 13, 1884.

Railways.

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

"Green Mountain Route."

Two Express Trains daily to New York with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's Buffet Parlour and Sleeping Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.56 p.m., White River Junction 2.40 p.m., and Boston, via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 p.m., New London 9.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 11.10 p.m.

5.30 p.m.—Night Express—Arriving at St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., and New York 7.30 a.m. Also to Waterloo and Magog, Montpelier, White River Junction, Bellows Falls, Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, New York, via New Haven and Boston, via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—Boston Night Express—Arriving St. Albans 10.40 p.m., Burlington 12.10 a.m., Montpelier 1.00 a.m., White River Junction 2.55 a.m., Concord 5.35 a.m., Manchester 6.18 a.m., Lowell 7.38 a.m., and Boston 8.30 a.m. Close connection at White River Junction for all New England points.

GOING NORTH.

The Night Express via Troy leaves New York at 6.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m. Day express leaves Boston, via Fitchburg 8.00 a.m., via Lowell 8.30 a.m., arriving at Montreal 8.39 p.m.

Fast Train leaves Boston via Lowell at 1.00 p.m., New York via Springfield at 9.00 a.m., arriving Montreal 11.05 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal *without change*.

Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at 7.00 p.m., via Fitchburg, 6 p.m., and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 am.

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

A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Passenger Agent
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager.
February 5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastern Division.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

SHORT LINE.

Winter Arrangements,

In effect MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1883.

Trains run by Standard Time (6 minutes slower than Montreal Time).

TIME TABLE	Local Express.	Fast Express.	Local Express
Leave Montreal..	7.00 a.m	8.45 a.m	4.30 p.m
Arrive Ottawa....	11.30 a.m	12.15 p.m	9.00 p.m
Leave Ottawa.....	8.15 a.m	4.30 p.m	6.35 p.m
Arrive Montreal..	12.45 p.m	8.00 p.m	10.56 p.m

THE CELEBRATED

CALUMET, LACHINE and CARILLON,

Three of the Grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the Fast Express Trains between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from

BROCKVILLE, PERTH, SUDBURY NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNPRIOR,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

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

154 St. JAMES St.

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager.
ARCHER BAKER Gen. Supt.
February 5 31

Intercolonial Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 10th December, 1883

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levi	7.30 A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	12.05 P.M.
Trois Pistoles	1.15 "
Rimouski	3.00 "
Little Metis	4.11 "
Campbellton	7.50 "
Dalhousie	8.30 "
Bathurst	10.33 "
Newcastle	12.15 A.M
Moncton	3.40 "
St. John	7.00 "
Halifax	12.10 P.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 P.M. connect at Chaudiere Junction with these trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

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

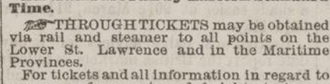
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall),
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 7th, 1883. 294



Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA LINE

—TO—

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

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

The only line running a fast express train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 6.10 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8.00 a.m—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany and New York, arriving in New York at 10.00 p.m.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 a.m. next morning. ☞ 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 Offices, and at the Company's Office:

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, General Pass'r Agent, Albany, N. Y.,
CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal
January 25 24

Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Company's Line of Steamers

BETWEEN

Montreal and Liverpool,

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde-built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:—

Tons.		Tons.
Lake Superior....5200 (Building.)		Lake Winnipeg...3300
Lake Huron.....4100		Lake Nepigon.....2300
Lake Manitoba...3800		Lake Champlain..2300

From April to November

the Steamers of this Line will sail WEEKLY from LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown or Belfast to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at these Ports by direct rail for all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

In the passenger departments the most perfect provission has been maze to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

Saloon passengers are embarked and landed at Montreal, thus saving the expense and annoyance of transfer at Quebec.

Prepaid Passage Certificates are issued to and from all points at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin—Montreal and Liverpool, $50; return $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water St.; in Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Quebec, to H. H. SEWELL, St. Peter Street, or to

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal
February 5 31

DOMINION LINE.

OF

STEAMSHIPS.

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Tons.		Tons.
Vancouver.....5,700		Brooklyn.....4,500
Sarnia.....3,850		Oregon.....3,850
Montreal.....3,284		Toronto.....3,284
Ontario.....3,176		Dominion.....3,176
Texas.....2,700		Quebec.....2,700
Mississippi.....2,680		

DATES OF SAILINGS.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

MONTREAL..... 6th March.
*OREGON..... 13th March.
TORONTO..... 27th March.
DOMINION..... 3rd April.
*SARNIA..... 10th April.
MONTREAL..... 17th April.

*These steamers carry neither Cattle nor Sheep.

Rates of Passage from Montreal—Cabin, $57.50, $67.50, $77.50; Return, $101.25, $121.25, $141.25, according to steamer and berth. All outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam. Intermediate, $45.00; Steerage, $29.50.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

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 Gracie & Hunter, 98 Leadenhall Street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

W. D. O'BRIEN,
143 St. James Street.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
February 5 31

THOMSON LINE.

SPRING 1884.

Mediterranean Service.

The SS. BARCELONA is intended to load at MARSEILLES about 15th MARCH, for MONTREAL, calling at Leghorn, Messina, Marsala, Tarragona, Valencia and Cadiz.

Charente Service.

The SS. AVLONA is intended to load at CHARENTE, about 12th APRIL, for MONTREAL direct.

Both vessels due to arrive in the St. Lawrence on first open water.

For Freight space apply early to

WILLIAM THOMSON & SONS,
Dundee, Scotland,
Or ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
February 9 15A 27

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

WISCONSIN	Feb. 24, 4.30 a.m
ARIZONA	Mar. 4, 10.30 a.m
ABYSSINIA	Mar. 11, 4.30 a.m
WYOMING	Mar. 18, 9.00 a.m
NEVADA	Mar. 25, 3.30 p.m
OREGON	Mar. 29, 6.30 a.m
ARIZONA	April 5, 1.00 p.m
ALASKA	April 12, 6.00 a.m
ABYSSINIA	April 19, 11.30 a.m
OREGON	April 26, 5.00 a.m
ARIZONA	May 3, 11.39 a.m
ALASKA	May 10, 4.30 p.m
ABYSSINIA	May 17, 10.00 a.m
OREGON	May 24, 4.30 p.m

These Steamers are built of iron, in water tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library; also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

Special Round Trip Tickets, good to 31st March, 1884, $120.

CABIN PASSAGE.

$60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.

INTERMEDIATE.

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, $40 single; $80 round trip.

Steerage—Montreal to Liverpool $31.00, Railway fare included; from Liverpool to Montreal, $28.00.

Apply to GUION & CO.,
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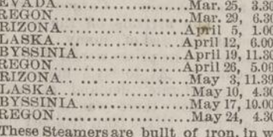
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.
February 19 43

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For BERMUDA, SS. ORINOCO, March 20.

For ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, SS. MURIEL, March 22.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

LEVE & ALDEN,
136 St. James street, Montreal.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec
February 5 31

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
ANTWERP.

DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

CANADA AND ANTWERP,

Under Contract with Dominion Government.

The steamers will sail as follows:—

ANTWERP TO HALIFAX DIRECT.

SS. HERMANN, on or about 23rd February.
SS. HELVETIA, on or about 19th March.

HALIFAX TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

SS. HELVETIA, on or about 29th February.
SS. HERMANN, on or about 20th March.
SS. HELVETIA, on or about 20th April.

First steamer from Antwerp direct, for

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

will sail on or about the 20th APRIL NEXT.

Arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways for moderate Through Rates and quick dispatch.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.

For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, in Antwerp.
CHIPMAN BROS. in Halifax, N.S.
F. O. CROOKSHANK, in St. John, N.B.
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
February 21 45

DOMINION LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

The new Iron Steamship OREGON, Williams, commander, is intended to sail from PORTLAND, on

THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH,
For Liverpool.

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

No Cattle or Sheep Carried.

Rates from Montreal—Cabin, $67.50 and $77.50; Intermediate, $45.00; Steerage, $29.50.

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DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents.
February 5 31

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MAURY'S lane routes at all seasons of the year.

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

*ADRIATIC	Saturday, Mar. 1, at 8.00 a.m.
BALTIC	Thursday, Mar. 6, at 1.00 p.m
BRITANNIC	Saturday, Mar. 15, at 7.30 a.m.
REPUBLIC	Thursday, Mar. 20, at 11.30 a.m.
CELTIC	Thursday, Mar. 27, at 4.00 p.m.
*ADRIATIC	Saturday, April 5, at 1.3 p.m,
BALTIC	Thursday, April 10, at 4.00 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Saturday, April 19, at 11.30 a.m.
REPUBLIC	Thursday, April 24, at 3.30 p.m.
CELTIC	Saturday, May 3, at Noon.
GERMANIC	Saturday, May 10, at 4.00 p.m.
*ADRIATIC	Thursday, May 15, at 9.00 a.m.
BRITANNIC	Saturday, May 24, at 4.00 p.m.

*This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of Intermediate passengers. Rate, $40.00.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown $60, $80 and $100.

Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $144 and $180. Special limited Excursion Tickets available from Liverpool, after November 6, 1883, until April 1, 1884, $120.

Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $26, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $50.

THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP OR PIGS.

STEERAGE RATES.

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Galway, $31.00, including Railway Fare to New York. Prepaid, $28.00.

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

For further information and passage apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York. Or to

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CUNARD LINE.

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The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR.

FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

GALLIA	Wednesday, Mar. 19
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Mar. 26
CEPHALONIA	Wednesday, Apl. 2
SERVIA	Wednesday, Apl. 9
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Apl. 16
GALLIA	Wednesday, Apl. 23
AURANIA	Wednesday, Apl. 30
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, May 7

And every following Wednesday from New York.

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

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets 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.

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February 5 31

INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail

City of Montreal	Mar. 13, 3.00 p.m
City of Chester	Mar. 22, 1.00 p.m
City of Chicago	Mar. 29, 3.00 p.m
City of Richmond	April 3, 11.00 a.m
City of Berlin	April 12, 3.00 p.m
City of Montreal	April 17, 9.30 a.m
City of Chester	April 26, 3.00 p.m
City of Chicago	May 1, 9.30 a.m
City of Richmond	May 8, 3.00 p.m
City of Berlin	May 17, 10.00 a.m

From Pier 36 North River, New York.

The INMAN LINE are now booking Steerage Passengers from Montreal to Liverpool for **$31.00.** This includes Railroad Fare from Montreal to New York. They are also booking Steerage Passengers FROM LIVERPOOL TO MONTREAL for **$28.00.**

Intermediate Passage, $40. Round Trip $75.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60 and $80, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children, between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets, good to 31st March, 1884, $110.

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

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

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Or J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.
February 22 146

Miscellaneous.

LIST OF MEDALS

Won as Prizes by the Undersigned.

Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867,

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876,

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

THE MEDAL AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1863

SILVER MEDAL IN 1868.

DIPLOMA for the best DOMESTIC HAVANA CIGARS

was awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

S. DAVIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABLE SENECAL EL PADRE

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

50, 52, 54 AND 56 COLLEGE STREET,

MONTREAL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the March Term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal Side.

Sittings on Saturdays to be Adjourned at One o'clock.

List of Cases Set Down for Hearing on Monday Next.

SATURDAY, 15th March, 1884.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Appeal Side.

Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Judges MONK, RAMSAY, CROSS and BABY.

The Chief Justice announced that country cases would be heard on Friday next, the 21st instant.

Petitions, Rules, &c.

A petition was presented on behalf of Lalonde, asking to be appointed Bailiff of the Court, and was granted,

Messrs. Geoffrion & Co. for petitioner.

In the case of Dame J. Kimber et vir. vs. F. T. Judah, pending in the Superior Court, a petition was presented on behalf of the defendant, to be allowed to appeal from an interlocutory judgment of the Superior Court dismissing defendant's demurrer to the action. The parties were heard on the merits and the matter was taken en delibere.

Mr. Branchaud for petitioner. Messrs Abbott & Co. with Mr. Pagnuelo as counsel, for the plaintiffs resisting the application.

In the case of Lawes vs. the Bank of British North America, in the Superior Court, a petition was presented for leave to appeal from an interlocutory judgment, and was taken en delibere.

Mr. Calder for petitioner Lawes. Messrs. Bethune & Co. for the bank.

In the case of Sweeney vs. the Bank of Montreal, His Honor Mr. Justice Ramsay, one of the judges before whom the case was argued, declared himself incompetent to sit.

It was thereupon moved on the part of the appellant that the delibere be discharged in order that proceedings may be had for the nomination of a judge ad hoc. The delibere was discharged.

A petition was thereupon presented for the nomination of a judge ad hoc.

Messrs Kerr & Co. for appellant. Messrs. Robertson & Co. for respondent.

In the case of Brown et al, appellants, and Allan et al, respondents, in which judgment was rendered last term, a petition was presented to be allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court, and was referred to a judge in Chambers.

Messrs. Kerr & Co. for appellants. Messrs. Abbott & Co. for respondents.

The case of Abbott et al, es qualite, appellants, and McGibbon, respondent, was then heard on the merits and taken en delibere.

Messrs. Abbott & Co. for appellants.

Mr. Geoffrion, Q. C., Batonnier, applied on behalf of the Bar to have the sittings of the Court adjourned on Saturday at one o'clock, which was complied with, and the Court adjourned accordingly.

Monday's Roll.

71. Henderson and Fournier.
7. Cooke and Senecal.
8. Wurtele and Richardson et vir.
10. Reburn and the Corporation of the Parish of St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle.
13. Collette et al. and Lanier.
18. Moisan and Comte.
19. Slater and Whitney et al.

SUPERIOR COURT.

First Division—Enquete and Merits.

Present—The Hon. Mr. Justice TORRANCE.

The case of John Cridiford vs. Thomas C. Bulmer adjourned from yesterday was resumed on the opening of the Court and was concluded and taken en delibere.

Messrs. Doutre & Co. for plaintiff. Messrs. Busteed & Co. for defendant.

The Court then adjourned.

Monday's Roll

will consist of the unfinished cases already inscribed and the following:—

The Trust and Loan Company vs Andegrave, and opposant.

Hogue vs Lussier.

Burgess vs Leveille.

Cannovan vs Bryson et al.

NOTES.

Among the actions issued from the Superior Court to-day were the following:—

Peter Kelley vs Michael C. Mullarkey for $756.50.

Messrs. Leblanc & Co. for plaintiff.

The Exchange Bank of Canada vs Nathan Kennedy for $1,000.

Messrs. Macmaster & Co. for plaintiff.

The same vs The Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Company for $502.01.

Messrs. Macmaster & Co. for plaintiff.

Mr. Nichols, hitherto of the law firm of Hatton & Nichols, has joined that of Church, Chapleau & Hall.

Another judicial sale of Bradley Barlow's railway shares was to have taken place to-day, but it was prevented by an opposition on the part of Mr. Bradley, in which it is alleged that he is not the owner of the shares seized.

POLICE NOTES.

The Two Courts—Another Rise in the Recorder's Thermometer—The Police Court.

When His Honor the Recorder entered the Court on Saturday morning he found that the sheet contained 16 cases awaiting his disposal, but, like the preceding day, they were mostly of a petty nature.

The first called was Alfred Marrier, carter, charged with loitering on St. James street; he was fined $1 or two days in gaol. Edward Orleans, drunk on Campeau street, first offence, $2 or eight days. Francis Xm. Chenneville, the same charge, $1 or four days. The next case was that of three men, Alphonse Marineau, Joseph Grinard and Alphonse Laberge, charged with being drunk on Bleury street and breaking windows; the first was fined $5 or fifteen days, the second $10 or one month and the third $2 or eight days, and to make good the damage. Lizzie O'Connell, who has been there before, was fined $5 or fifteen days for being drunk. Eugenie Savignad, for refusing to work, said that he had been sick and was unable to do so, but now that he had recovered, he was willing to go to work; under these circumstances His Honor suspended sentence. Octave Blanchard, for being drunk and resisting the police, was fined $5 or fifteen days. John Lappin, charged with being drunk on St. James street, was allowed to go, it being his first offence. Guillaume Hebert and his wife Delima Peltier had been arrested for keeping a disorderly house; their trial was postponed until Monday. James Cutler, found lying drunk on the street, was fined $2 or four days. Thomas Lander, arrested on a warrant for assault, was fined $5 and costs or one month. The case of Antoine Renaud, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace on St. Mary's street, concluded the labors of His Honor for the day, the accused being fined $5 or 15 days.

Police Court.

In the above Court, on Saturdry, Police Magistrate Desnoyers presided. James Hooper was the first named on the book, but he had settled his case and did not appear. Napoleon Legare, for misdemeanor, also settled. Joseph Lefebvre, for refusing to provide for his family, had his case was continued. Thomas Yeoman and Elward Carmody, the two accused of being connected with the pool box robbery, were again brought before the Magistrate and remanded until Monday, as the witnesses were not present. John E. Vincent, charged with presenting a note under false pretences and who was up for examination a few days ago, was discharged as the parties prosecuting settled it with him. George Smith, a youth, arrested at the instance of his parents for larceny, was found guilty, but as he promised to no more offend, and his parents agreeing to take him in charge, sentence was suspended. Thomas Ryan, the Custom House officer, arrested for stealing, whose case was referred to in Saturday's HERALD, was found guilty, but his sentence was suspended for eight days, he being sent back to gaol. The young man Edouard Lafreniere, who was arrested the day before on advice from Toronto for inducing the young girl Sirois to leave her home, was brought before the Magistrate for examination, but as Mrs. Sirois, who had arrived from Toronto, withdrew the prosecution, he was discharged, and business in police circles was concluded for the day and week.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE GRAND TRUNK BILL.

The following is a copy of the report of J. M. Courtney, Esq., Deputy Minister of Finance:—

Memorandum as to the Grand Trunk Railway Bill.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th February last, I was handed a copy of the bill now before Parliament entitled, "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," with directions to read it over and see how far it affected the Government lien, and also to examine into the financial proposals contained therein. I was told that the bill was to be brought up before the Railway Committee the next day, the 28th. The bill was so intricate and involved that the first step necessary was to collate all the acts relating to the company passed, not only by the Dominion Parliament but by the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, in order to see what powers were given the company. The time was so short that I was unable to report in time for the meeting of the Railway Committee, and after hearing Mr. Bell's remarks before the committee arrangements were made by which I was enabled to have a conference on the subject with Mr. Hickson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Schreiber, which conference took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th instant, and lasted about three hours. The bill was read through clause by clause, and Mr. Hickson afforded such information as he could, and some changes were made in the verbiage of the Bill, which necessitated its being reprinted. I have now the honor to report upon the reprinted bill:—

Section 2. "The expression 'company,' when used in this act, means the 'Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, as now consolidated and constructed.'" The question came up in the conference as to what powers the Grand Trunk Company had of amalgamation with the Great Western Railway Company, and in this connection I mentioned to Mr. Hickson the remarks that had been made before the committee. Mr. Hickson assured me that the Grand Trunk had power to carry out the arrangements they had made with the Great Western Railway Company under the act of 1862. I have looked at the clause, but I cannot say whether or not it is sufficient for the purpose. It is just possible that this act may, as has been said, be a sidewind to legally effect the amalgamation between the two companies.

THE NEW DEBENTURE STOCK—SECTIONS 3 TO 6.

In discussing section 3 I pointed out to Mr. Hickson that under the bill there was requested power to amalgamate the existing charges and the debenture stock of the company, the stock to be issued to be to such an extent that the total amount to be paid each year for interest shall not exceed £750,000 sterling: that it appeared by the schedules that the interest now payable on existing stock was £639,863 stg., and that apparently they wished to borrow a further sum upon which they would have to pay interest to the extent of £110,137 stg. per annum, which at 4 per cent. would represent an additional capital of some £2,750,000 stg., or rather over $13,500,000. In reply to this Mr. Hickson stated that although the schedules undoubtedly set forth the facts I have named, yet the company had at present under the Acts 37 Vic., c. 65, and 45 Vic., c. 66, borrowing powers—in the one case, the Grand Trunk to the extent not exceeding in the whole £8,000,000 stg., at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent., and in the case of the Great Western to the extent of interest payable of £266,279 stg. Putting these two sums together, it would appear that the two companies have power at present to borrow to a sum on which the yearly interest would amount to £666,279 stg., or they have borrowing powers now to a greater amount than they have borrowed by an amount on which the yearly interest would be the sum of £26,416 stg. It will be seen, therefore, that what the company now ask is that they should have borrowing powers in excess of those they now have to the extent of an amount on which the yearly interest they would have to pay would be £83,721 stg., or, capitalized at 4 per cent. about $10,250,000. On looking into this question and collating the previous acts, I found that although it is undoubtedly true that the Great Western Railway Company have borrowing powers on which no amount is fixed but only the amount of interest to be paid is regulated, in the whole history of the Grand Trunk up to the present time, so far as I have noticed, when any act has been passed either by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada or by the Parliament of the old Province of Canada, the amount to be borrowed has always been limited. This is a matter for the consideration of council which I only name, as it seems to me desirable that it should be stated. I think it also advisable to point out that this clause 3 defines that these arrangements shall be made by the *proprietors* of the company entitled to vote in general meeting assembled, and I asked Mr. Hickson in connection with this whether presuming the proprietors did vote in the terms of the act and for instance one of the holders of say the Atlantic and Saint Lawrence Railroad Company shares, on which the interest yielded to the investor is £0.4.11 per cent., as appears by the Investors' Manual, and which are perpetual and not redeemable at a due date, should prefer to hold his shares and not exchange them under this bill, his rights would be sacrificed and he be compelled to accept the debentures provided for by this bill. In reply Mr. Hickson said that such a holder was not bound to exchange unless he chose, and that under section 47, if he preferred to hold his old securities, his lien was preserved and there was nothing in the act to compel him to surrender his former securities.

Section 4.—With respect to this clause the bill as amended places the new charge created by section three on an equality with the four per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock mentioned in schedule 2, and practically places the existing charges and the five per cent. debenture stock of the Grand Trunk section and Great Western section (should the holders of these choose to come under the arrangement) on a par with the four per cent. stock mentioned in schedule two, and further places all the four per cent. stock on an equality, whether issued before or after the passing of the Acts.

With regard to the 5th section—sub-section (a) provides that the sum to be expended in redeeming and getting in the existing charges mentioned in schedule I shall not exceed £5,500,000, and the section (b) provides that the sum to be expended in the purchase of the existing perpetual 5 per cent. debenture stock is £2,806,000. These amounts are to be used for any other purpose until the whole of the existing charges and debenture stock have been redeemed, and there is thus set aside a sum of £14,306,000 sterling to take up existing charges and debenture stock to the extent of £11,309,274, leaving a difference of £2,996,726. But there must be taken into consideration with this clause the fact I have mentioned before that the two companies do not appear to have fully availed themselves of their present borrowing powers. I may mention that the amounts — £5,500,000 and £8,806,000 — have been determined upon the report of Mr. Augustus Hendricks, who is the actuary and resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, succeeding the late Mr. Newmarch in that position.

With regard to sub-section (c) of section 5, I pointed out to Mr. Hickson that although not a matter of finance, there appeared to be no obligation upon the directors to compel them to place a double track between Montreal and Toronto, but the directors had the matter entirely in their own hands, as to where and how much the double track should be placed, and in connection with this I pointed out that in the Act of 1873, whereby moneys were authorized to be raised to place steel rails on the track and for other purposes, certain returns had to be made to the Governor-in-Council. I thought better to draw the attention of Mr. Hickson to this, although it did not appertain to this department.

Section 6 calls for no remark.

THE SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

I now come to the second financial part of the bill, the part dealing with the share capital of the company. By section seven authority is requested for the creation and issue of new guaranteed stock, to be called "Grand Trunk four per cent. Guaranteed Stock," to an extent in the whole not exceeding £5,220,000 stg., entitling the holders thereof in priority to all other shareholders, other than the debenture stockholders, to an non-cumulative dividend at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum out of the net earnings of the company applicable to the payment of such dividend in each year.

To explain the figures—£5,220,000, I have to proceed to the next section eight. By this section [d] it will be found that the holders of the five per cent. [Great Western] preference stock are to receive the new guaranteed stock at the rate of £125 nominal for each £100 of the five per cent. preference stock. This had been explained to me by Mr. Hickson by the fact that the Great Western preference stockholders are entitled to a cumulative dividend of five per cent. and they would be giving up that cumulative dividend by admitting themselves to equal rank with the holders of ordinary stock. Sub-section [e] grants to holders of Great Western ordinary stock, new guaranteed stock at the rate of 75 per cent. of the ordinary shares so held by them respectively. The effect will be this:—Taking the five per cent. preference stock at £565,753 17s. 4d., as mentioned in schedule three, and adding thereto the 25 per cent. the total would come to £632,192 6s. 8d., and taking the ordinary shares of the Great Western Section as £6,116,801 16s. 10d., and taking therefrom 25 per cent. or £1,529,200 9s. 2d., the amount would be £4,587, 601 7s. 8d., and adding to that the guaranteed stock for the preference stock, or the figures before mentioned, £632,192 6s. 8d., the total would be £5,219,793 14s. 4d., or within a very small difference of the £5,220,000 asked by the company.

Section 9 proposes to increase the nominal value of the ordinary stock or shares to a sum not exceeding £21,000,000 sterling, the additional stock to be applied to the following purposes: A. To issue to the holders of the Great Western preference stock an amount which would be equal to £101,150 15s. 6d. (20 per cent. of the nominal amount named in schedule 3).

B. To issue to the holders of the Great Western ordinary shares an amount of the new ordinary stock of equal nominal value to their respective holdings of said ordinary shares, or £6,116,801 16s. 10d.

C. In order to cancel the extra dividend granted by "The Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1873," to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference stock, new ordinary stock is to be issued as follows: 12 per cent. of the nominal value of the first preference, or £386,117 17s. 9d.; 10 per cent. of the nominal value of the second preference, or £232,779 9s. 4d.; 7 per cent. of the nominal value of the third preference, or £501,763 17s. 3d.

Adding A., B. and C. together and adding the present ordinary stock issued, and we have an issue of £20,753,875 13s. 6d., leaving a balance of £246,124 17s. 6d. of new ordinary stock to be placed upon the market.

By sub-section (a) of section 9 the additional stock by this bill authorized and created shall have the same rights and rank in all respects *pari passu* with the present Consolidated Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock of the company.

Section 10 provides how the difference of the stock as exchanged and the £21,000,000 may be disposed of.

Section 11 prescribes that from and after the commencement of the half year following the date of the acceptance of this act, as provided for by section 16, the rights of the Great Western ordinary shareholders and the rights of the Grand Trunk first, second and third preference shareholders to extra dividends shall cease and be at an end.

Section 12 and 13 prescribes voting powers.

Section 14 is with reference to dividends on the new guaranteed stock.

Section 15 prescribes adjustment of dividends.

Section 16 prescribes how the act shall come into force, and in connection with this I directed the attention of Mr. Hickson to the objection which had been taken before the committee, and the words "two-thirds" were inserted in line 10. It will be seen also at the end of this clause that on the acceptance of the act it shall no longer be necessary to keep separate accounts for the Great Western Section.

Section 17 calls for no remark.

Section 18 is with respect to the construction of the double track, and that is a matter for the Railway Department.

Section 19 is a new clause introduced respecting the rights of the Dominion.

The effect of the whole bill, so far as I can see, that the debenture indebtedness of the company will be increased to an amount, the interest on which is not to exceed £750,000 each year, while the share capital of the company is increased from the sum of £32,851,756 10s. 11d. to £39,933,999 0s. 1d., an increase of £6,182,242 9s. 2d, I make the increased stock thus:

Guaranteed stock	£ 5,220,000	0s.	0d
Ordinary stock	21,000,000	0	0
First preferred stock	3,218,147	2	2
Second preferred stock	2,827,794	13	5
Third preferred stock	7,168,055	4	6
	£38,933,999	0s.	1d.

Practically at the quotations ruling the London market this increase would, taken at 20, add a corresponding number of dollars to the existing capital. I take it that by this Act as recast, and by the other acts heretofore passed, the order of payments would be as follows:—

1st. The £750,000 interest;

2nd. A dividend of four per cent. on the guaranteed stock authorised by section 7 of this Act;

3rd. A dividend of five per cent. on the first and second preference stocks (vide Act 36 Vic., cap. 18, sec. 13 and 15.)

4th. A dividend of four per cent. on the third preference stock (vide last cited Act, sec. 14 and 15.)

5th. By same Act, sec. 15, a dividend of five per cent. on the ordinary capital (as increased by this bill.)

6th. As all extra dividends are wiped out by this bill, there will come interest on the Government debentures at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (vide Grand Trunk Act of 1862.)

This is my opinion on this point, but as I said before, the time at my disposal has been very limited to examine into this matter.

I think, moreover, that as this bill is a very complicated one, and it is possible I may be in error in stating the effect of some of the clauses, that it would only be just to Mr. Hickson and Mr. Schreiber, before the matter was referred to the Railway Committee, that those gentlemen should be informed of the contents of this memorandum.

I also think it but right to state that I further informed Mr. Hickson that one of the points raised before the Railway Committee was that there was nothing to show either by the bill itself or from any reports then before the Committee that the attention of the shareholders had in any way been directed to the purport of this bill. Mr. Hickson stated that a meeting of the Company had been called some time since at which the matter had been broached, and he handed Mr. Schreiber a report of the proceedings at that meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, March 8th, 1884.

To the Honorable the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Ottawa.

Supplementary memo as to Grand Trunk Bill.

In my remarks in my former memo respecting section 4 of this bill, I should have mentioned that the securities under the first two schedules are by the bill proposed to be converted into Perpetual Consolidated Debenture Stock and also that all the securities created by the bill are irredeemable securities.

The former memo. dealt only with the capital of the companies affected by the bill, annexed hereto is a statement furnished me by the company with respect to the payments on account of the interest. From this it will be seen that in order to pay all the interest now upon the road which has to be paid before any interest can be paid on the Government claim the yearly net earnings of the road would have to be, in rough numbers, £2,584,285, under the bill now under consideration when the yearly net earnings reach that figure it would appear that there would be not only sufficient to pay all the charges for interest, but there would be in addition apparently some £11,000 or £12,000 each year to go towards the interest on the Government claim.

(Signed) J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, March 13th, 1884.

MEMORANDUM FOR J. M COURTNEY, ESQ.

If the Grand Trunk Company's earnings were now net £2,584,285 they would be divided as follows:—

To pay pre preference charges as per schedule to the proposed bill	£640,000	
To the Great Western section preference and the ordinary stockholders	583,285	
To the Grand Trunk preference stock	691,000	
To the Grand Trunk ordinary as now existing (say £13,400,000) at 5 per cent.	670,000	
		£2,584,285

Under the arrangements proposed to be carried out by the bill now before Parliament the distribution of the net revenue would be:—

Pre-preference charges as above	£640,000	
Guarantee stock, 4 per cent.	209,000	
Preference stocks	564,000	
Ordinary stock, £21,000,000 at 5 per cent.	1,050,000	
		£2,463,000
The surplus would, therefore, be		£ 121,285

If the whole of the debenture stock proposed by the bill to be created should be issued, the annual charge for interest upon it would not exceed £750,000, or an increase of £110,000 over the present pre-preference charges.

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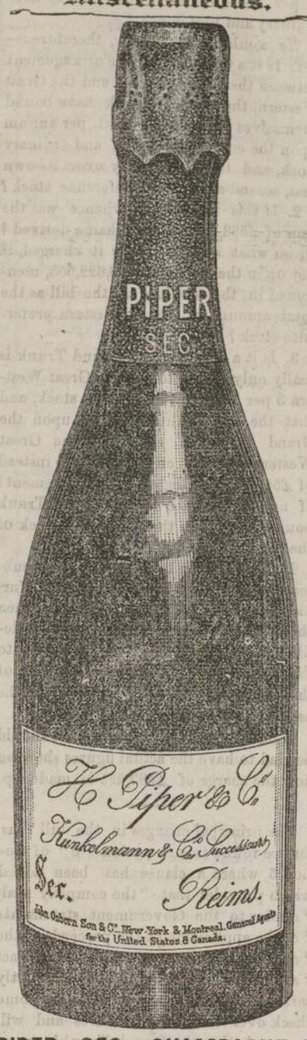

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☞The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West.—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
St. James St. Methodist Church—Salvation Meeting to-night.

THE GRAND TRUNK BILL.

In another column we print a copy of the report made by Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, on the Grand Trunk bill. It will repay perusal by all who are interested in our railways and by the public as well.

As our readers have already been informed the bill was referred by the Government to Mr. Courtney "with direction "to see how far it affected the Govern- "ment lien" (on the Grand Trunk for $26,000,000,) "and also to examine into "the financial proposals contained there- "in." The statements of that report are of a character to arrest public attention.

The report of Mr. Courtney, as well as his supplementary report brought before the Railway Committee on Thursday, exactly concur in the statement made in THE HERALD, that the Bill will allow the Grand Trunk to increase the capital standing before the shareholders and the Government to an amount of over $13,000,000, and the annual charge to an amount we stated as £111,000, but which Mr. Courtney makes £110,000, or abou $550,000. This is now all admitted though at first strenuously denied. And it also appears from Mr. Courtney's investigation that the total increase coming before the Government lien, will be over $49,000,000. The ventilation of the question, therefore, confirms the figures published in THE HERALD on the first introduction of the Bill; and the result is admitted to be, in those respects, just as we described it.

But a new and wonderful manipulation of the figures was exhibited at the committee, by which it was attempted to be shown that although the capital was to be increased by $49,440,000, the annual charge would be *diminished* by about $55,000 a year.

This statement was presented, annexed to a supplementary report by Mr. Courtney, who cautiously declares that it was handed to him by the company, and states the result as "appearing" by that statement, without himself vouching for it. And therefore this second report is based merely upon the figures furnished by the company, without verification by Mr. Courtney. This supplementary report and statement were quoted in the remarks of Sir Charles Tupper at the committee; in fact, they appeared to constitute in his mind the strongest argument for the bill.

The Grand Trunk figures stand thus:

PRESENT GRAND TRUNK ANNUAL CHARGES.

Pre-preference charges as per schedule	£ 640,000	
Great Western preference and ordinary stock	583,285	
Grand Trunk preference stock	691,000	
Existing Grand Trunk ordinary stock at 5 per cent.	670,000	
Total present annual charge		£2,584,285

Under the arrangement proposed to be carried out under the bill, it is stated that the annual charge would be:—

Pre-preference charges as above	£ 640,000	
$5,220,000 *guaranteed stock in exchange for Great Western stock*	209,000	
Grand Trunk preference stock	564,000	
Grand Trunk ordinary stock at 5 per cent	1,050,000	2,463,000
Surplus		£ 121,285
The annual charge for new capital authorized by the bill	£ 110,000	
Surplus applicable to Government debt under new bill	£ 11,285	

This statement is altogether deceptive and fallacious. The schedule shews the Great Western debenture and ordinary stock as follows:—

Five per cent. preference stock, £505,753, which at 5 p.c. is	£ 25,282
Great Western ordinary shares £6,116,801, which at 5 p.c. is	£305,840
Total annual charge on G. W. stock at 5 p.c. is	£331,122
The above statement puts it at	£583,285
Overcharge, taking the entire Great Western stock at 5 p.c.	£252,163

But though the particulars of the arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western are a mystery to the public, it is generally understood that the Grand Trunk only guarantees 3 per cent. upon the ordinary Great Western stock; and this is confirmed by the bill, which allots to that stock only £75 in the £100 of the 4 per cent. guarantee stock, the ordinary stock given to those shareholders being, of course, absolutely valueless.

The ordinary Great Western stock should therefore be taken at 3 per cent. instead of 5 per cent., making a difference of 2 per cent. on £6,118,801 say	£122,236
This, being added to the above overcharge, amounts to	£374,399

to be deducted from the annual charge inserted in the statement, as the existing annual charge of the Grand Trunk; the result is as follows:—

Existing annual charge, as in Mr. Courtney's supplementary statement	£2,584,285	
Deduct overcharge in respect to G. W. stock	374,399	
Actual existing annual charge		£2,209,886
The charges under the new Act, as in the statement	£2,463,000	
Increase authorized by the Act	110,000	
		£2,573,000
Actual increase of annual charge under the new act.		£363,114
Equal to, say		$1,815,570

Of course, it is impossible to penetrate into the sanctum of the Grand Trunk accountants and book-keepers; but one thing is certain, either the schedules printed as appendices to the bill are grossly false and deceptive, or the supplementary statement handed to Mr. Courtney assumes the annual charge in respect of Great Western stock at about 9 per cent. of the entire stock, both ordinary and preference.

We would like to know, therefore:—

1. Is it a fact that, in the arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western, the Grand Trunk have bound themselves to pay 9 per cent. per annum upon the entire preference and ordinary stock, and this by priority over its own first, second and third preference stock?

2. If this is not true, whence was the sum of £583,285 annual charge derived? Or on what capital sum is it charged, if not upon the capital of £6,622,555, mentioned in the schedule to the bill as the total amount of Great Western preference stock?

3. Is it a fact that the Grand Trunk is really only bound to pay the Great Western 3 per cent. on its ordinary stock, and that the total annual charge upon the Grand Trunk, in respect of the Great Western stock, is only £208,886, instead of £583,285, as alleged in the statement? If not, what rate is the Grand Trunk bound to pay on the ordinary stock of the Great Western?

If the criticism to which we now subject the supplementary statement furnished to the committee be accurate, then there would appear to have been a deliberate and very gross mis-statement to the committee of the financial position of the Grand Trunk before and after the passing of the bill.

If our criticism is incorrect, we should be glad to have the actual figures showing how the charge of £583,285 is made up.

The principal changes in the bill thus far are found in sub-section "c" of section 5, where a clause has been added which provides that "the company shall "render to the Government statements "of the application of the proceeds of the "additional debenture stock by this act "authorized." By this provision, honestly carried out, Parliament will have some check over those expenditures and will know whether the Grand Trunk's promises are being carried out honorably or not; but it will be noticed that like most Grand Trunk literature, the wording is very evasive. May we ask, *when* and *how often* these "statements" are to be furnished to the Government?

In section 16, where the original bill provided that a bare majority of those present at a general meeting could put the act in operation, the amended bill calls for "a majority of two-thirds." In this way the rights of investors in England are better protected than they were in the bill as originally drafted; but it does not go far enough to suit the views of many in England, and will, no doubt, be challenged on this account in that quarter. The opinion of the proprietors as to the acceptance of the bill; thereafter, as to the amount to be used for doubling the track, etc.; as to the substitution of 4 per cent. guaranteed stock for Great Western stock, and as to the increase of the ordinary stock, should be taken by the votes of a two-thirds majority present at special meetings called for the purpose. The whole of these matters should not be made to turn upon the acceptance of the bill generally, at an ordinary general meeting, as is the case in the bill.

A new section (19) has been added, defining the position of the Government claim and extending the security taken by the Government to the Great Western property as well as to the old Grand Trunk proper. This is something gained; but in addition to this we have the emphatic public statement of the Minister of Railways to the effect that the new stock issued does not take precedence of the Government claim, and, of course, the Minister of Railways was speaking for the Government. This being the view of the Government, there can be no reasonable objection to making this point clear in the bill itself.

The Minister of Railways has intimated to Mr. Mitchell that the Government will take care to provide that no portion of the monies to be raised under this bill shall be expended in buying up other railways or the stocks or bonds of other roads. This, we understand, will be done either in the bill itself, or in a general act; but the propriety of dealing with the Grand Trunk in a general act is doubtful. It may be claimed that Parliament has no right to withdraw by a general act what it appears to concede in a special act, and a certain amount of sympathy might be created for a corporation so treated. When Parliament is passing legislation granting a corporation great privileges in the way of money raising, it should at once take the necessary precautions in regard to the protection of the general interests; and if it is right to deal with the question referred to in a general act it is right to deal with it at once and in the same measure in which the extraordinary privileges are granted. The pernicious power which is possessed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company alone, of acquiring the stocks and bonds of other railway companies, should be abolished. It is an extraordinary position for this company to hold, that it may lawfully acquire railway stocks and bonds, when by the General Railway Act of last year, no other company in the Dominion can do so without committing a crime, and exposing itself and its directors to severe penalties.

Notwithstanding the changes which have been forced upon the Grand Trunk officials, and we dare say they were sufficiently humiliating, there still remain certain guarantees which should be exacted. These, then, include:

Specific compulsory provision for double tracking the line from Montreal to Toronto:

The placing beyond question the fact that the increased stock of the Company does not take precedence of the Government debt:

Provisionfor further protecting the interests of the English investors:

Provision for preventing the monies raised under the Act from being used to still further extend the Grand Trunk monopoly.

After the Grand Trunk mis-statements which have been made and exposed and confessed before the Railway Committee, it will not do to take the Grand Trunk's "word" for anything. There must be guarantees in the bill itself, and it is to be hoped these will be agreed upon without unnecessary delay or lengthened discussion in Parliament.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE "HERALD."

Mr. Courtney thinks "it is just possibie "that this [Grand Trunk] Act may, as "has been said, be a side wind to legally "effect the amalgamation between the "two companies"—the Grand Trunk and the Great Western. This is precisely what THE HERALD said. THE HERALD'S position is thus apparently endorsed by the authority to whom the Government referred the bill in the first instance. It appears that the Minister of Justice, or his Deputy, has given an opinion to the effect that the amalgamation arranged between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western is legal, but we understand that very able lawyers hold to the contrary, and will say so to Parliament.

THE HERALD pointed out that the effect of the bill would be to largely increase the company's liabilities which would have precedence of the Government's claim upon the Grand Trunk. Mr. Courtney's report alleges that this increase will amount in round numbers to fifty millions of dollars; so that as the matter stands now, unless the bill be changed, the Government will be making the company a present of over $26,000,000. It is true, the Minister of Railways stated to the Railway Committee that the increase in the new issue has not precedence of the Government debt, and if so justice to the people of Canada requires that all doubt on the point be removed in the bill itself. We notice, however, that Sir Charles did not quote the authority of the Minister of Justice on this point.

In the supplementary report which Mr. Courtney was required to draw up, he simply presents the figures submitted by the Grand Trunk people themselves, figures cooked for the occasion, expressly prepared as an offset to Mr. Courtney's damaging report on this matter of the Government lien.

The HERALD has repeatedly stated that there is nothing in the Grand Trunk's bill to compel the company to double track their road between Montreal and Toronto, or anywhere else. Our position is fully sustained by the Deputy Minister of Finance, who, in his report to the Government, says on this point:—

"With regard to sub-section 'c' of "section 5, I pointed out to Mr. Hickson "that although not a matter of finance, "there appeared to be no obligation upon "the Directors to compel them to place a "double track between Montreal and "Toronto, but the Directors had the "matter entirely in their own hands as "to where and how much the double "track should be placed." The portion of the sub-section relating to double tracking stands as it did when the Deputy Minister drew the Government's attention to its worthlessness; yet the bill is pressed through Parliament expressly on the strength of the sympathy with the alleged intention of the Grand Trunk to provide accommodation which should have been provided long ago. It is, in fact, being urged on false pretences entirely. It is to be hoped that there is manhood enough in Parliament to see that the plea under which this legislation is asked is given effect to in the bill itself before it becomes law.

There is one feature of these reports by the Deputy Minister of Finance which will not escape notice. There are scores of millions of dollars' worth of private property involved in this bill. There is also involved a debt of $26,000,000 due by the Grand Trunk Company to the Government. The Deputy Minister of Finance—acting for the Finance Department—is instructed by the Government to examine and report to them "how "far the bill affected the Government "lien, and also to examine into the "financial proposals contained therein." When such momentous matters are under consideration, who are the persons from information is sought? Whose statements are taken in connection with the effect of the "financial proposals" contained in the bill? Why, the oral and written statements of the general manager and the solicitor of the Grand Trunk! The Dominion's interests are committed to *their* care! It is upon their statements that legislation is based! Many surprising things have happened in connection with railway legislation, but we question greatly whether anything quite so unique and astounding as this proceeding has ever happened before.

JUSTICE TO THE NORTH SHORE.

Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the North Shore railway, sends the following to THE HERALD:—

Please give me information as to where I can find the authority of a telegram sent you concerning the North Shore accident referred in yours of the 13th. The information is false and wrong. No collision occurred on the North Shore. There was a slight pitch in on the 12th; three engines were damaged and a brakesman had a slight flesh wound on the snow plough special. The whole thing did not amount over a few hundred dollars. As to the report of the previous engines breaking, that is also incorrect. Also the information regarding the first through trains is false. The train leaving Montreal Monday afternoon, arrived here Tuesday; the train leaving Quebec Monday, arrived to Montreal Tuesday.

The statement, as Mr. Davis must have seen, was telegraphed from Quebec by our correspondent there. We are glad to know that the collision was not as serious as it was represented. As regards the detention a number of statements appeared in the papers, all agreeing in alleging that the North Shore, in common with other railways, had been blockaded for several days. To put matters straight as regards the North Shore we have to request that Mr. Davis will send us, for publication, his diary of the road's operations for the week ending on Monday last.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

By Sarepta.

There will not be many Irishmen in Montreal to-day who will not be wearing the shamrock in honor of the patron saint of their Emerald Isle, and this commemorative practice will be carried out by Irishmen all over the civilized world so long as shamrock is obtainable.

St. Patrick was not an Irishman by birth, but no Irish-born man could ever supplant him in the affection of the people, whose forefathers he converted from dark heathendom to Christianity. The life of the Saint is curious, and if all that is reported of him is true, he was certainly one of the most eccentric and miraculous figures in the Early Catholic Church. The halo of fame that has rested around the head of St. Patrick is so old and so splendid that Wales and Scotland each claim the honor of being his native land; but the latter has more favorable evidence to offer than the former in support of the claim. It is generally supposed that he was born at the end of the fourth century at Kilpatrick, between Dumbarton and Glasgow, and at the early age of sixteen was carried off by robbers into Ireland and slavery. He escaped to France and visited Italy, becoming a priest and a learned one too. Pope Celestine gave him the grand mission of converting the people of Ireland to Christianity and St. Patrick began at the great work of his life, a work that has never yet been finished. When the Saint first landed in Wicklow, he was not kindly received by the people, and had considerable difficulty in explaining to them the doctrines of the Church, especially the mystery of the Holy Trinity. Simple facts, however, are more convincing to simple minds than erudite arguments or controversial skill, and St. Patrick recognized this truth when, after vainly seeking to prove the unity of the Trinity by all his oratorical art, he plucked from the ground a piece of seamroy, and asked if it were not as possible for three beings to exist in one divinity as for the three little leaves to grow from one stalk. This was certainly an "Argumentum ad hominem," and so powerful was its influence that ever afterwards the trefoil, or shamrock, remained the emblem of St. Patrick and the symbol of the Holy Trinity. Later, however, St. Patrick was received with great favor and listened to with eager attention and became the object of love and veneration to all the people of Ireland, over which country he travelled entirely, baptizing countless masses, ordaining priests, building churches and educating the children. He is said to have lived there for 40 years and to have died at DOWN, in Ulster, where he was buried.

Of the extraordinary miracles performed by the Saint many are credited whilst others are only legendary stories current amongst the people. The extirpation of all venemous beasts from Ireland was perhaps the most singular instance of his originality as a miraclist, and he so thoroughly performed this "chef-d'œuvre" of supernaturalism that it is said no spider will walk over wood that grew in Ireland. When a boy he was sent to fetch wood and returned with large blocks of ice, which became fire after he had prayed over them. He brought his dead foster-father to life again by prayer and wrought many miracles for the benefit of his nurse, whom he loved very much. On one occasion a poor leper wanted to go for a sea voyage but owing to his complaint the sailors refused to take him on board and were setting sail without him, when St. Patrick threw a stone into the sea and seated the leper thereon, and the stone followed the ship over the sea to the end of its journey and took the leper safely to the desired spot. Prodigies did not cease with his death, for we are told on good authority that there was no night for twelve days after the Saint's release from earth.

In Dublin and all Irish towns St. Patrick's Day is celebrated with sacred services and social enjoyment and a spirit of gay abandonment seems to take hold of our Hibernian brethren on this occasion. In the country towns it is still usual to hold fairs or "pattens," where dancing, drinking, singing, and shillelah-twisting are the chief sources of amusement; flags are flying, especially the green banner of Ireland, fiddles are screeching, bells are ringing, shamrock is seen in every hat, and the poteen flows freely, for every true Irishman says,

"The pride of the world and his enemies scorning,
I will drink to St. Patrick, the pride of the morning."

Of course St. Patrick is the subject of innumerable songs and toasts and these are duly sung and honored from "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" till "Sheelah's Day at Night" when the shamrock is drowned in the last noggin of poteen and the fun is over for the year. "Sheelah's Day" follows that of the Saint; but who Sheelah was is a moot point. Some say his mother and others his nurse, whilst a few, who are more inclined to fun than reverence, say she was his wife, and a good wife, too, though somewhat fond of "the crathur." Taking into account all the acts of St. Patrick's life, the missionary labors and miracles he performed and the profound impression he made upon the people he converted, there is no reasonable ground for any man, whatever may be his creed, class, or country, to object to the general assertion of Irishmen that "St. Patrick was a gentleman." I firmly believe he was a thorough gentleman; indeed he must have been so, or he could never have inspired such universal respect among the Irish people. Regarding the "Shamrock," which is the emblem of the Saint and the decoration of the day, it was used in the old Druidical religion as a cure for many diseases and as a charm against evils. It has been the subject of many poetical addresses; but perhaps "The Shamrock" of Tom Moore, the sweet lyrist of Erne, has not been excelled for humor and patriotic sentiment.

THE SHAMROCK.

Through Erin's Isle,
To sport awhile,
As love and valor wandered,
With wit the sprite,
Whose quiver bright,
A thousand arrows squandered;
Where'er they pass
A triple grass
Shoots up with dewdrop streaming
As softly green
As Emerald's seen,
Through purest crystal gleaming.

O! The Shamrock, the green immortal Shamrock,
Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock.

Says valor dee
They spring for me,
Those leafy gems of morning;
Says love, no, no!
For me they grow,
My fragrant path adorning.
But wit perceives
The triple leaves,
And cries "O, do not sever
A type that blends
Three god-like friends,
Love, valor, wit, forever.
Chorus.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

At Crawford's, 130 St. James Street West, two Girls to do general work.
March 17 u 66

WANTED,

By a young Englishman, recently an employe of the G. T. R., a situation as Clerk, but would not refuse anything; highest references European and last employers. Address Z., HERALD Office.
March 12 m wfm 62

SALVATION MEETING TO-NIGHT IN St. James Street Methodist Church.
March 11 61

The Paris KID GLOVE STORE

Is the ONLY PLACE in Canada where LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN CAN PROCURE PERFECT FITTING GLOVES.

Gloves Fitted to the Hand.

Fingers Shortened and Gloves Repaired

FREE OF CHARGE.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,
262 ST. JAMES STREET,
NEAR McGILL.
March 15 65

SPRING.---1884---SUMMER.

HATS.

Ex "CASPIAN."
"SARDINIAN."
"POLYNESIAN."
"PERUVIAN."

Stock now complete by the above recent arrivals of STAPLES and NOVELTIES, comprising

"Lincoln & Bennett & Co."
"Chusby's."
"Woodrow's."
"Canington's."
"Townsend's"

CELEBRATED

SILK AND FELT HATS

WM. SAMUEL,
367 NOTRE DAME CENTRE.
March 15 m 65

DOMECQ'S SHERRIES.

The Subscribers having been appointed

SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION

for the old and well-known House of

P. DOMECQ,
OF
Xerez de la Frontera,

Solicit Orders from the Trade for direct Direct Importation.

The superior and attractive quality and style have established for these Wines a high reputation.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.
Montreal, March 6, 1884. r mwf 60

WHITE BRONZE,
FOR MONUMENTS AND STATUARY.
Handsome, Durable and Cheap.
Inspection of Samples invited.
GEORGE W. REED,
783 and 785 CRAIG STREET.
March 1 str 53

For Sale or to Let.

TO LET.

Those desirable Offices in India Buildings, Hospital Street, opposite the Stock Exchange, recently occupied by Messrs. Trenholme & Co. Apply to
THOS. CRAMP,
8 Hospital Street.
March 15 m 65

FOR SALE,

The large and commodious residence of the undersigned, being
No. 916 SHERBROOKE ST.
The lot contains about 7,740 superficial feet, the house is 33x56, with addition 22x33, containing kitchen and storerooms, pantry, china closet and housekeeper's rooms. The stable was rebuilt in 1882 at a cost of above $3,000, with every modern improvement. The house is handsomely finished and decorated, has been lately fitted with expensive apparatus for heating with hot water throughout, and for comfort, convenience and accommodation is unequalled by any house of its class in Montreal. It may be seen every week day between 12 and 1 o'clock on presentation of visiting card.
J. J. C. ABBOTT.
March 4 du 55

TO LET.

The four storey Building, No. 26 St. George Street, Belding, Paul & Co.'s Silk Factory. The building is well lighted, fitted with double sashes and doors, iron sliding shutters on gable windows, heating pipes through the buildings, hoist, &c. Steam power from foundry if required. Possession 1st May next.
ROGERS & KING,
645 Craig Street.
February 16 1m 41

FOR SALE.

Estate MOISIC IRON COMPANY,
PROPERTY ON LACHINE CANAL.

This Property is the most desirable for manufacturing purposes on the Island of Montreal. It has a frontage of 1,000 feet on Lachine Canal, and same on St. Patrick Street, by 100 feet deep. On Canal side, vessels can load or unload immediately upon the property. On St. Patrick Street frontage goods received or shipped by railroad to or from wharves or all parts of the Dominion or United States without cartage, &c. Water hydrants on property, thus reducing fire risks. It is just outside City Limits, and taxes are very trifling.
To be sold at very low price to close estate. Perfect title guaranteed.
PORTEOUS & CO.,
41 St. Francois Xavier Street.
March 6 1M 57

TO LET.

Two large Flats, 60x40 feet, well lighted, in the centre of the city; well adapted for light manufacturing.
A. BRUNET,
34 St. James Street.
February 25 1m 48

BARRON BLOCK,
Corner ST. JAMES and ST. JOHN STREETS.

TO LET,

A few Offices, having double entrance on St. John and St. James Streets, provided with all modern improvements, first-class elevator, heating apparatus, speaking tubes, &c. A circular iron stair case, of the very best design, to be put up in a few weeks in the entrance hall, St. James Street. Rent cheap.
For particulars, apply to
PETER LYNAM, Janitor.
Or L. O. HETU, Notary,
16 St. James Street.
Montreal, 20th Feb., 1884. 1m 44

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The spacious Stone Manor House, with modern improvements and magnificent grounds, situate at Coteau du Lac, Province of Quebec, recently owned and occupied by the late W. B. Simpson, Esq. Perfect title. Apply to
WM. NORRIS,
257 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
February 19 1m 43

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street, 30x72 feet, about 15 rooms besides basement and sub-cellars; drawing room, library and dining room, *ensuite*, billiard room in rear; most complete carved wood work, modern style, beautiful finish.
Plan with
J. C. BEAUCHAMP, office
Estate Wilson, No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill, or E. BERNARD,
No. 600 Sherbrooke Street.
February 15 40

TO LET.

That splendid house No. 820 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College Grounds, newly decorated and in first-class order. Every convenience, drains inspected, perfect. Large stables and coach house. Possession 1st May next. Rent $1,000 and taxes. Apply on the premises between 2 and 5 p.m., or to
JOS. BEAUCHAMP,
No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill.

TO LET,

Building corner St. James and Cathedral Streets,
OPEN FLATS AND GOOD LIGHT.
SUITABLE FOR
MANUFACTURING, STORE or OFFICES.
Will be fitted up as required.
DAWES & CO.
February 14 39

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE!

I am instructed by the owners of
THE "ESDAILE PROPERTY,"
(Situated at the head of University Street,)
To offer it for sale
IN LOTS!
A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is
UNSURPASSED!
A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the Lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me.
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
131 St. James Street.
February 29 52

Valuable and Improving Property For Sale.

A valuable block of Land, containing about 65,000 feet on Dorchester Street West and Atwater Avenue, opposite Weredale Park, being part of Green Hythe, belonging to the Estate of the late Philip Durnford. It is situated just outside the city limits, close to the C. P. tramway, accessible to both water and gas, and has a frontage of about 700 feet. If not sold *en bloc* will be divided into villa lots. Title perfect; terms easy. Apply to the Heirs Durnford personally, or through P. O. Box 470, Montreal.
January 15 r D 6m MT 13

TAKE NOTICE.

In the matter of G. S. BONTER & CO., Treaton, County of Hastings, Ontario, Insolvent,
Having this day made an assignment to us before W. D. M. Marler, N.P., for the benefit of their Creditors generally, all Creditors are requested to fyle their claims with us without delay.
Meeting of Creditors later.
J. M. KIRK,
F. EDGAR,
Trustees.
Montreal, 13th March, 1884. m 65

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
One Week, commencing MONDAY, MARCH 17th—Matinee Saturday.—The Great Union Square Theatre, N.Y., success. The Eminent Actor, EDWIN THORNE and a carefully selected Dramatic Company, in the latest London and New York Sensation,
THE BLACK FLAG,
in 5 Acts, by Henry Pettitt, Esq.
Note.—When a Convict escapes from Portland Prison, England, they hoist a "Black Flag."
March 15 65

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.
SPARROW & JACOBS
Proprietors and Managers.
Every Afternoon and Evening during week commencing Monday, March 17.
THE MULDOON PICNIC!
Together with an olio of Grand Stars, including the GREAT SILVO. THE PINAUDS.
Admission, 10c; Lower floor, 20c.
Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.
March 15 65

Art Association of Montreal,

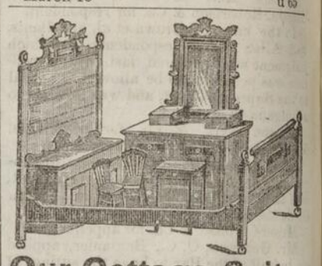
Gallery of Paintings and Statuary,
PHILLIPS' SQUARE.
Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Admission—Non-Members, 25 cts.
SATURDAYS FREE.
March 17 66

Dividends---Meetings.

COAL! COAL!

CHESTNUT, Screened	$7.00
STOVE, Screened	7.50
FURNACE, Screened	7.00
WELSH ANTHRACITE, Screened and Broken	6.50
CUMBERLAND SMITHS'	6.50

Also, CAPE BRETON COAL.
WM. MUIR & SON,
17 Common St.
March 15 u 65



Our Cottage Suites

IN ASH	$18.50
IN WALNUT	$28.50

The largest assortment of Furniture in the Dominion is to be found at our Warerooms.
724, 726, 728 CRAIG STREET,
Parlor Suites from $40 to $800.
H. J. SHAW & CO.
March 11 d 61

YES! YOU CAN
GET SOME OF THE
FINEST FINISHED
PHOTOS IN TOWN
AT
MR. PARKS' STUDIO.
GO AND TRY.
1951/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
March 15 65

CORONA CIGARS.
Corona Reina Maria.
Corona Conchas.
Corona Stanley's.
Corona Regalia de la Reina.
5,000 of the above Cigars Just Received at
PHILIP HENRY'S,
134 St. James St.
March 11 61

BANKRUPT STOCK
Of Waltham Watch Co.'s Celebrated Watches and Jewellery.
Purchased at 70 cents on the Dollar.

Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, in 2½ oz. Nickel cases, $9.50.
Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, 2½ oz. solid silver cases, $12.50.
Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, in 3 oz. gold joint, solid silver cases, $14.00.
Bankrupt Stock Waltham P. S. Bartlett, in 3 oz. solid silver cases, gold joints, $22.
Waltham P. S. Bartlett, in 3 oz. solid silver, gold joint cases, patent pinion, patent regulator, will act within ½ second a month, jewelled in 4 extra pair of holes, expansion balance and all the latest improvements. This watch will challenge time with any other made. Price, $28.00. Usual selling price, $37.50.
Bankrupt Stock Waltham Wm. Ellery, 11 jewels, patent pinion, expansion balance, in Nickel cases, $12.50.
Do. in solid silver, 3 oz., gold hinged cases, $16.00; in 4 oz. cases, $19.00; in 5 oz. cases, $22.50.
R. W. STODDART,
41 and 41½ Bleury Street.
March 8 59

HOUSE SCAVENGING
AND
Removing of Dead Animals.

Separate Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for House Scavenging or Removal of Dead Animals," will be received until noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, according to specification to be seen in the office of the Board of Health, City Hall.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(By order.)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 13th March, 1884. m 64

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Marvellous Effect of Fine Weather on our Legislators—A Desire to Rush Things Through—Probabilities of the Orange Bill Being Considered—Dr. Dawson Before the Geological Survey Committee—Extension of the Credit Valley Railway Wanted—Scheme for Damming the Ottawa—Some Broken Promises—Another Scare Around the Parliamentary Buildings.

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 16.

Spring may be fairly said to have dawned upon the Capital, and, under the revifying rays of old Sol, the member are losing that desire to spend all their time in the House, and evince a tendency to bask in the grateful sunshine. Such was the case yesterday, when, in the afternoon, the festive legislators could be seen in all directions, either driving about in hacks or "doing" the swell side of Sparks street. To-day being equally springlike a general movement was made towards church in the morning, many members, who had hitherto neglected their Sunday observances, suddenly becoming aware of their remissness. Yesterday there was no session of the House as usual, but grave doubts were expressed among the reporters as to whether that would not be the last Saturday they would have, double sessions every day and on Saturdays being the programme predicted for the balance of the term. It seems likely that the House will be prorogued by Easter, as Sir John expressed himself to that effect in the House twice last week. This in the minds of all here would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished." It seems that the attempt on the part of the Government to stave off the discussion on the Orange bill will prove a failure after all, that measure being fourth on the list for to-morrow afternoon and very little of importance coming before it. Being St. Patrick's Day no evening session will be held, so that the debate will have to be adjourned at six o'clock. In spite of all this, there is a lurking feeling that the Government may have some scheme for evading or postponing the discussion.

THE GEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

The above was the only committee held yesterday and Dr. Dawson the only witness examined. He gave a fluent account of the manner in which the survey was conducted in his section and tendered some valuable advice as to the best method of obtaining statistics from the various mining companies throughout the Dominion. He thought that all the Provinces should be asked to co-operate in this plan and officers appointed to obtain the necessary figures.

A DELEGATION TO MR. STEPHEN.

A delegation from Strathroy, Ontario, waited on Mr. Geo. Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, yesterday, with reference to the extension of the Credit Valley Railway from a point between St. Thomas and Ingersoll to Windsor to pass through Strathroy. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Stephen, while not giving any definite answer, promised to give the matter his most serious consideration.

DAMMING THE OTTAWA RIVER.

Next week the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley will memoralize the Government to adopt Father Paradis' plan for damming the Ottawa river at Lake Temiscamingue. A number of interested parties have been investigating this matter for five or six years, and now believe that the suggestion is the best one for regulating the height of water during the summer season. The trouble, hitherto, has been that in spring the water has always been too high, and in fall too low, and sometimes the conditions are reversed. Father Paradis' plan, it is claimed, will prevent all this incontinuence and secure an average level all the year round.

BROKEN PROMISES.

The futility of members making engagments elsewhere will be shown in three cases to-morrow. Sir John Macoonald promised to speak in Montreal, Mr. J. J. Curran at Hamilton and Mr. Costigan half accepted an invitation to Quebec. In every case excuses and regrets had to be sent. The St. Patrick's Literary Association here are, however, more fortunate as Hon. Mr. Blake will "positively appear" at their concert to-morrow evening and deliver an address.

A SCARE.

The appearance of a number of strange individuals about the various entrances and in the corridors of the House during the day at first did not attract much attention but when they began to stop strangers from entering the House and even questioning the reporters as to their business, then suspicions began to be aroused that all was not right. Enquiries elicited the facts that the Speaker of the House of Commons and his whole family had left their quarters about half-past ten the previous night and had not slept in the building at all. Even three servants had passed the night elsewhere. It was also reported that the Speaker of the Senate had left his apartments, and further that a guard of Dominion police were watching the buildings all night. This was enough. Dynamite began to be sniffed in the air, and vague talk about a plot to blow up the House began to be whispered about and listened to with grave countenances. The interest culminated when one of the Ministers stated that orders had been given not to admit any strangers for some time. The press men were in a jubilant state, fancying that they had struck a big thing, but alas! a damper was put on their hopes when it was declared, on seemingly good authority, that the men were only placed on guard to look after hat and coat thieves, a number of articles of wearing apparel having been stolen from the members' wardrobes. This explanation, plausible as it may seem, did not satisfy everybody, who chose rather to believe that the Government had been thrown into one of their periodical scares.

Prominent Persons.

—Mr. Blaine has completed the first volume of his book.

—The announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Frank Leslie to the Marquis de Leuville, of France. The Marquis has a European reputation as a poet and painter.

—U. S. Minister Sargent, at Berlin, has accepted from Prince Bismarck an invitation to a dinner to be given on the twenty-second in honor of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor William.

—Prince Bismarck walked to the Reichstag on Friday, for the first time in several years. Crowds filled the streets and followed him, and he was greeted everywhere with cheers. The Chancellor was highly gratified at his reception, and repeatedly expressed his thanks.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Two Prisoners Break Sandwich Gaol and Murder the Keepers.

One of the Ruffians Recaptured.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, the two prisoners confined in Sandwich Gaol for robbing the Harrow Post Office a short time ago, shot and killed Gaoler Leech, and probably fatally wounded turnkey Davis, and made their escape. They proceeded east from the gaol, until they reached the Catholic church between Windsor and Sandwich, where they appropriated a horse and buggy belonging to a man who was attending early mass. The Windsor police force and a number of citizens of Sandwich and Windsor are scouring the country armed to the teeth.

Kennedy of the Harrow burglars who took part in the gaol delivery at Sandwick this morning was captured on board the Walkerville ferry boat just about to cross to Detroit. He had procured a suit supposed to be an old one belonging to a railroad man or some of the men employed in the cattle sheds of Messrs. Walker & Sons. O'Callaghan, the man who shot Gaoler Leech, is still at large and is supposed to be hiding in or around the outskirts of Windsor or Walkerv lle. The country is being scoured by the whole Windsor police force and citizens of Sandwich, Windsor and Walkerville assisted with a large number of farmers. It is claimed by Kennedy that Gaolor Leech shot O'Callaghan and that O'Callaghan was shot by Gaoler Leech. When Kennedy and O'Callaghan parted between Windsor and Walker O'Callaghan was so weak from loss of blood that he could go no further and he crawled over a board fence into a yard. Although a thorough search has been made no trace has been found of him up to five p.m.

The manner of the delivery was as follows, as near as can be ascertained, The gaoler and turnkey were standing at the corridor door, while one of the prisoners was sweeping out the cells, and O'Callaghan suddenly rushed at the door and pushed it open so suddenly and with such force as to knock the gaoler and turnkey down. He then came out into the corridor and was shot by gaoler Leech, on whom he turned and fired two shots killing him instantly. He then got the keys and passed them into the other corridor to Kennedy, who unlocked the door, came out into the corridor and knocked the turnkey down and pounded him with a bottle which was sitting on the stove. The two then walked out into the passage way leading to the street, one carrying the revolver, the other the bottle. The matron gave the alarm, and parties saw them going away but could no capture them. The deputy turnkey followed them up to Windsor, where he went to the police station to get help. There is very little doubt but that the gaol delivery to-day was all planned in advance, as a round hole was cut in one of the window panes in a window of the outside wall, directly in front of O'Callaghan's cell, sometime last night, and a revolver placed there, which he took and secreted as soon as he was let out of the cell into the corridor this morning. It is supposed that some persons must have climbed over the wall surrounding the gaol yaring the night, cut the hole with a diamond, placed the revolver there, and climbed out again. About dusk this evening a report was circulated that O'Callaghan was in a place called Pelton's Bush, four miles east of Windsor, on the C. S. R., that the place was surrounded to prevent his escape, and that he said he would not be taken alive. Chief Baines proceeded at once to ascertain if the report was true, and if so, he would go out there with a posse of volunteers and Detroit officers to capture him.

MR. CARLISLE SPEAKS
On the Tariff Question Before New York Freetraders.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At the sixth annual dinner of the Freetrade Club here this evening a large number of prominent gentlemen were present. Everett P. Wheeler presided. When Speaker Carlisle was announced he was loudly applauded and when he arose every man in the room stood up and cheered again and again. He spoke to the toast of "Our Federal Union." He described the formation of the Union and alluded to the free trade established between the States, claiming that the wonderful transportation facilities of the country may be attributed more largely to that provision than to any other one influence. He contrasted the situation with what it would have been if the policy of restriction and protection prevailed among the States as it has between the United States and foreign nations. He said that the power delegated to Congress to collect duties to pay for the general welfare was simply a power to raise a revenue for public purposes. It is a monstrous abuse, he said, to use it not for the purpose of prohibiting commerce. It is a still greater abuse to employ it for private instead of public purposes. When primary taxation is fostering private interests it is in the ultimate used for the power of taxation as simple spoilation. It has always been my opinion, said Mr. Carlisle, that it was the duty of Congress to proceed carefully on this subject, having due record of every step. In other words, I am in favor of reformation, not revolution. The process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is used only for proper purposes. Taxation only for the purpose of raising a revenue for public use should be the established law. I will aid anybody in bringing about this grand result.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.
Programme for the Week.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the House to-morrow the committee on railways will ask immediate consideration for the bill providing for the improvement of the Erie Canal. In the Senate the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the suppression of foot and mouth disease among cattle is unfinished business at the morning hour on Monday. The question of States rights has entered to some extent into the discussion thus far. Bayard is expected to take the ground that Congress has no constitutional power to authorize or direct the slaughter of cattle belonging to citizens of the several States. The bill to establish a bureau of statistics and labor will probably be discussed to-morrow. It is likely to meet resistance in its present shape, though some provision for the collection of labor statistics will undoubtedly be made, probably imposing the duty upon the present statistical bureau of the treasury. The bill to aid establishment and temporary support of common schools, the pleuro-pneumonia bill, crowded out from last week, and the bankruptcy bill will occupy the attention of the Senate after two o'clock each day.

THE DEATH ROLL.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 15.—Ex-Senator N. P. Simons, struck by a train yesterday, died to-day of his injuries.

POPULAR PASTIMES.

Snowshoeing.

THE ST. CHARLES RACES.

Successful as have been past seasons of snowshoeing, it has remained for the winter of 1883-84 to show an unbroken record of success and marvellous growth. Last year there were at best but six clubs, but now it is not safe to enumerate them for fear of ignoring one or two. Whether this is due to the impetus given by the Carnival, or whether our young people are only awakening to the pleasures which lie at their door, or both combined, it is gratifying to the lover of sport to have such a record to look back on. It has become a popular saying that postponement means failure, but in the case of the St. Charles Club races on Saturday this was disproved. Notwithstanding that they had to contend against remarkably soft weather they had a large number of spectators and all the races were very successful. The two-mile open was a fine contest between Ross and Larkin, the former eventually winning, spurting in the last lap. The one-mile open was won by Moffat, in considering the track, very good time.

The judges were Messrs. F. L. Wanklyn, Hon. President St. Charles Club; F. C. Henshaw, President St. George's Club; J. McKenna, President Emerald; George R. Starke, President Montreal; Dr. T. A. Rodger, Hon. President of Argyle; I. A. Beauvais, President Le Canadien; J. Anthony, Hon. Vice-President St. Charles; A. J. Corriveau, President Le Trappeur; W. Wilson, Hon. President Emerald, and Dr. C. A. Wood. Mr. Joseph Laing was starter, Messrs. T. A. Adkins and G. Lavers, time keepers; and Messrs. T. Pike, W. Houston, W. Arnott, M. Fox and J. Clarke, track committee. The office bearers of the St. Charles, which has only been in existence about a year and which is already a credit to the city, are as follows:—Hon. President, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. J. Anthony; President, Mr. Joseph Ward; Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Stewart; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Law; Treasurer, Mr. W. Michael; Committee, Messrs. J. Cockfield, L. Jehu, T. Scott, G. Temple and W. Airlie.

The first event, the one mile, club, brought out six starters. J. McWood won in 7 1-5 seconds, with J. Anthony a close second, and J. Green third. The first prize was a silver medal, presented by Mr. A. Jones, and the second a silver medal, given by Messrs Galletly and Bale.

For the one hundred yards, open, E. Kennedy, W. R. Thompson, Emerald SS. Club; Joseph Ward, St. Charles SS. Club; T. Riddell, Maple Leaf SS. Club; T. Moffatt, C. McWood, Argyle SS. Club; W. Kerr, Montreal SS. Club, started. W. R. Thompson won in 12 minutes, with E. Kennedy, second, one minute later. The first prize was a gold medal, and the second a silver, presented by Mr. F. W. Lee.

There were six starters for the one hundred yards, club, J. Myers winning in 13¾ seconds, with G. Stark second. The gold medal presented by Mr. T. A. Adkins was the first prize, and a gold and silver medal by Mr. T. Pike second.

The next race was the event of the day—the two miles open. The starters were: J. G. Ross, W. McCaw, D. D. McTaggart, Montreal S. S. Club; R. Larkin, Emerald S. S. Club; A. E. McNaughton, A. W. Ross St. George S. S. Club; S. D. Jones, Athletic S. S. Club. Notwithstanding the terrible track the race was a good one throughout. Larkin took the lead at the start and kept it for three laps when Ross spurted and won in 13 mins. 22 secs., Larkin second seven seconds afterwards. The first prize was a gold medal, presented by Mr. W. Arnott, and the second a silver, by Dr. F. Barnes.

The half mile club brought out seven starters, viz.: G. Stark, J. McWood, J. Mooney, J. Myers, J. Green, J. Hessey, J. H. Anthony. G. Stark won in 3 mins. 17 secs., with J. Myers seven secs. behind him. The first prize was a gold medal, presented by Messrs. Fox & Lefebore, and the second a silver, by Mr. J. Monette.

The boys' race was next, for which there were seventeen starters. W. Mason won, J. Turnbull second and R. M. Rodden third.

Five men started for the two miles, club, and it proved a very close race. J. McWood won in 15 min. 45 secs., and J. Anthony second in 16 mins. The first prize was a gold medal, presented by Mr. R. Graham, and the second a silver medal.

The fat men's race, 100 yards, open, for men over 200 lbs., brought out five starters. It was won by J. Masterson, Emerald, in 15½ mins., M. J. O'Loughlin being second. The prizes were: 1st, writing desk, presented by Mr. Wm. Tees; 2nd, gold pin, presented by Mr. T. Lane.

Eight men started for the quarter mile, club, for which the prizes were: First, a gold medal, presented by friends of the St. C. S. S. C. in Nashville, Tenn.; 2nd, a gold and silver medal, presented by Mr. J. Clarke. Joseph Ward won in 1 min. 57½ secs., with J. Myers second.

The last event was the one mile, open, and it proved to be a good race. T. Moffatt of the Argyle, won in 6 mins. 24 secs., with W. McCaw, Montreal, second.

This ended a very successful meeting, the afternoon passing off without a dispute.

DRY GOODS STEEPLECHASE.

There were a number of entries for the steeplechase on Saturday, but Arch. Mc Naughton had the race practically to himself, and won easily in 19 min. 43 sec.

Weston Triumphant.

FIVE THOUSAND MILES IN ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

LONDON, March 15.—Weston finished his walk to-day, having done 5,000 miles in 100 days. He appeared to be in good condition. The last mile but one was the fastest recorded during the walk, the time being 9 min. 17 secs. Dr. Norman Kerr presided at a meeting which was held at the conclusion of the walk. Canon Duckworth and many other prominent temperance people were present.

The Turf.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

The latest London betting, by mail, is as follows: Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run March 26. Fulmen 100 to 8 taken, 109 to 9 offered; Tonams, 100 to 8 taken, 100 to 9 offered; Wild Arrb, 100 to 6 taken and 100 to 7 offered. City and Suburban run April 23. St. Blaise, 9 to 1 taken, 8 to 1 offered; Lowland Chief, 100 to 7 taken, 100 to 7 offered. Two Thousand Guineas, run April 30, Superba, 6 to 1 taken, 6 to 1 offered; Royal Fern, 6 to 1 taken, 6 to 1 taken, 6 to 1 offered. The Derby, run May 28, Hermit Adelaide, 10 to 1 offered; Harvester, 100 to 8 offered; Cambuscan, 20 to 1 taken and 20 to 1 offered.

NOMINATIONS FOR JEROME AND MONMOUTH PARKS.

The following are the number of nominations for the fixed events at the Monmouth Park and American Jockey Club meetings, affording a comparison of those of this year with last:—Jerome Park—Great Metropolitan Stakes, 39 this year, 29 last; Fordham Handicap, 46 this year, 42 last; Juvenile Stakes, 38 this year, 26 last; Westchester Handicap, (new race in place of Westchester Cup), 37; Jockey Club Handicap, 23 this year, 15 last. Monmouth Park—Long Branch Handicap, 57 this year, 57 last; Shrewsbury Handicap, 42 this year, 35 last; Ocean Stakes, 24 this year, 30 last; Monmouth Cup, 13 this year, (including Gebhard's Eole) 13 last; Atlantic Stakes, 77 this year, 57 last; Seabright Stakes, 64 this year, 52 last; Red Bank Stakes, 79 this year, 62 last; Camden Stakes, 80 this year, 57 last; Optional Stakes, 61 this year, 44 last: Eatontown Stakes, 39 this year, 26 last; Barnegat Stakes, 38 this year, 30 last; Raritan Stakes, 47 this year, 40 last; Elizabeth Stakes, 31 this year, 22 last; Palisade Stakes, 44 this year, 41 last; Newark Stakes, 49 this year, 42 last; Trenton Stakes, 37 this year, 29 last; Freehold Stakes, 35 this year, 27 last; Passaic Stakes, 40 this year, 36 last; Midsummer Handicap, 57 this year, 54 last; Harvest Handicap, 62 this year, 52 last; Navisink Handicap, 39 this year, 37 last; Champion Stakes, 33 this year, 26 last; Monmouth Handicap [new stakes], 48; Moet & Chandon Stakes, 48 this year, 45 last. The entries for the Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes, which closed the first day of the year, eclipse the above. In the autumn sweepstakes for two-year-olds alone there are 102 nominations, the Dwyers leading with 12, and P. Lorillard second with ten.

The Wheel.

THE C. W. A. GUIDE BOOK.

The compilation of the road guide book of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association is rapidly progressing, and it is expected the book will be out about the beginning of April. The compilers, Messrs. Donly and Eakins, have given a lot of time and labor to the work, and deserve the thanks of all knights of the wheel.

A NOTABLE WHEELMAN.

William Lee Howard, a bicyclist of many years standing, of London, has joined the Boston club. He is a correspondent of the London *Times*, and travelled several thousand miles on sledges to obtain information for his paper of the finding of DeLong's body and other news from the Jeannette.

THE ENGLISH TOURING CLUB.

The 'Cyclists' Touring Club of England has 11,000 members, 800 district consuls, who render local information to members, and 1,000 hotel headquarters and recommended inns. The National 'Cyclists' Union, which was founded in 1878, has nearly 7,000 members, and is the legislative body in all branches of 'cycling throughout the United Kingdom.

Sporting Sundries.

In the Harvard athletic games on Saturday the feather-weight wrestling, skill and agility of two men was unusual. Forty-five minutes were consumed in the first bout before the square fall was given. President Eliot was present, his first appearance at an exhibition of that nature.

Fine weather and good hares made the Waterloo Cup of 1884 a pronounced success. Mineral Water, the winner, is a white and black dog by Memento, out of Erzeroum, and he is owned by Mr. John Mayer, of Derby. He made his first public appearance at Plumpton in 1882, and of the thirty-nine courses run by him twenty-nine were placed to his credit. The blue ribbon of the leash is greatly coveted in England.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.
Dr. George M. Dawson before the Geological Committee.

OTTAWA, March 15, 1884.

Dr. George M. Dawson was heard before the Geological Committee this forenoon. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Hall, Mr. Dawson said that in his opinion the director of the survey should be, as far as possible, removed from political or other influence, and have such additional authority that he could carry on his work in the interests of the whole country independently of parties or persons. In his opinion the survey now holds as high a position as it did when under the direction of Sir William Logan; and its reports, etc., had received the highest commendations from scientific men in England and elsewhere. The results of the survey were not now, perhaps, so startling or attractive of public attention as they were earlier in the history of the country when the localities in which our mineral wealth was deposited were being discovered. But its operations extended over a vast area of territory. Its duty was not primarily to discover particular mines—persons who wished to make money out of a mine were usually ready enough to do that—and, indeed, the survey might be of almost as practical advantage in informing the public concerning localities in which mines could not be successfully worked as in pointing out the districts in which large deposits of minerals might be found. It ought to be remembered, too, that mere size was not the measure of the value of a report. A large book with fine covering and large margin on its pages was not the best indication that a geological survey was doing good work. The results of the survey in this country would, he thought, be additionally valuable if it obtained mining statistics. But a difficulty lies in the fact that some of the provinces exercised authority over their mines. These provinces should, he thought, take legislative action respecting the collection of statistics, and an arrangement might then be made under which they could be forwarded to Ottawa and there collated, tabulated and published annually for the whole Dominion. The statistics might be obtained by specialists, of whom there are some in every province, young men attending college, or otherwise engaged, who for a small sum would be glad to go the various mines, perhaps in the holidays, and obtain the statistics required. In Great Britain mining statistics were collected by the geological survey and duplicate plans of the various mines in operation were also obtained by it; but in the United States they were in this respect much as they were here. A geologist working in the survey should, of course, visit mines when in their neighborhood and examine the indications below as well as on the surface. Dr. Selwyn himself in 1878 thought he had made special explorations and borings for coal in the Souris district, for the purpose of finding out how far east the deposits extended and how they might most advantageously be obtained for the use of Manitoba, and especially of Winnipeg. The semi-anthracite coal found on the Rocky Mountains was in sand an excellent fuel. The deposit there he termed a geological accident. It lies in a comparatively narrow trough, the length of which was not known, between ridges of lines and rock—a position in which coal was rarely found. Dr. Selwyn had also furnished valuable information regarding the Chaudiere gold fields. As to petroleum deposits they are extremely irregular. They occupy lake-like areas, and it was as difficult to indicate their exact locality and size as it was to tell precisely where subterranean supplies of water may be found. In his opinion the practical value of the geological reports would be enhanced if they were issued for the various sections in which the survey is being carried on as soon as each was ready, instead of in large volumes embracing the whole of Canada, and necessarily issued at long intervals. These sectional reports should, of course, be supplemented by a condensed general report showing the work of the year, for the use of the country and parliament. As to the alleged disagreement of members of the staff, he thought that they would be ameliorated if the salaries were higher, and the positions of the staff in the civil service were more in accord with their position as educated gentlemen and members of an honorable profession; for when a man is harrassed by pecuniary difficulties, and finds himself slighted, he was the more apt to be unstable in other respects. In reply to Messrs. Baker, Dawson, Cameron and Mulock, Dr. Dawson gave some interesting information relating particularly to the increasing wealth of British Columbia, Cape Breton and Ontario.

Auction Sales.
BY THOS. J. POTTER.

EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING.

This valuable property, situate on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, will be offered for sale at the salesroom, No. 195 St. James Street,

On Friday, the 21st March,

At ELEVEN o'clock.

Also, eight desirable Building Lots on Seigneurs Street, above St. Bonaventure Street

By order of the Liquidators.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.

BY THOMPSON & GOWDEY.

AUCTION SALES
OF
REAL ESTATE
AND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

TRADE SALES
Of Every Description.

FARM STOCK SALES and GENERAL SALES at our Rooms will receive our personal attention.

Liberal advances on consignments, Fire Losses adjusted, and Valuations of all kinds will have our prompt attention.

THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Commission Merchants,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers,
No. 241 ST. JAMES STREET.
March 5 56

Miscellaneous.

CARPET FELT

Saves the Carpets, makes floor air-tight, pleasant to walk on; free from moths. Delivered to any part of city, 5c per yd. BENNET & CO., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
March 1 52

THE PARIS
KID GLOVE STORE

Have taken the Agency for Montreal of the NEW YORK

DOMESTIC
PAPER PATTERNS.

We are convinced they are the very best Patterns on sale, and intend to sell them in connection with our Glove business

We issue a paper every month. A paper containing Cuts of the very Late t Styles. We will send this paper FREE to any address.

We will also send to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, a

SPRING CATALOGUE,

o deliver the same to anyone calling at o ir store for them.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,
262 ST. JAMES STREET,
NEAR McGILL.
March 15 65

THE ONLY WAY TO SETTLE IT!

The way to SETTLE THE GAS QUESTION is to do without it for a time. Fit up with COLE'S GAS LAMPS for one quarter and you will save enough to pay all cost, have scarcely any trouble, no unpleasantness.

Several Thousand People

have already made the change and more are doing so daily. Get the right Lamps and the right Oil.

COLE'S LAMP STORE,
418 NOTRE DAME STREET.
February 19 43

PACE'S
PURE, UNADULTERATED
CUT PLUG,
ONLY $1.00 a lb.
Packed in 1 lb. Tins—Always Fresh.

A. ANSELL,
No. 122 ST. JAMES STREET
1341 St. Catherine Street.
March 3 54

OFFICE FURNISHINGS

Money, time and trouble saved by going direct to headquarters for what is wanted. An experience of 25 years, a practically unlimited selection, and a thoroughly competent staff of work people being placed at the purchaser's disposal. Carpets at prices to suit all, Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums of all grades, cut to fit; Mattings, cheap and good; Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings, Portiere Rods and Poles, Window Shades, Rugs and Mats, and in fact every essential to a comfortable office, all at the closest possible prices.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
459 and 461 Notre Dame Street.
The Carpet Warehouse. Established 1859.
March 11 61

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money To Loan at 6 per cent.
on First-class Mortgage.

TO LET—Shop and Dwelling, Bonsecours Street. Also Tenements, Champ de Mars Street.

H. M. PERRAULT,
99 St. Francois Xavier Street.
February 1 28

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT,
Barristers and Solicitors,
No. 34 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

SIMEON PAGNUELO, Q.C.
Hon. L. O. TAILLON, Q.C., Atty.-General.
HUSMER LANCTOT, B.C.L.
February 21 tst 45

WARREN SCALES. | OUR SIGN, Manufacturers of SCALES. 763 CRAIG STRFET.
February 28 6m

Auction Sales.
BY W. E. SHAW.

Estate Late JESSIE MACKAY CLARKE, of Ottawa.

I am instructed by the Executors to sell by public auction, to the last and highest bidder, for cash, at my rooms, 235 St. James Street, on

Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

the two Brick Houses, Nos. 33 and 35 Mackay Street. These Houses are three storey, splendidly built, in good repair, and rented to first-class tenants. The favorite street of the city. Perfect title. No reserve whatever.

W. E. SHAW,
60 Auctioneer.

SPRING AUCTION CARD.

I will give my personal attention to Sales of Household Furniture at the private residences, Farm Stock and General Merchandise during the approaching season.

REAL ESTATE.

City and Suburban Properties economically and properly advertised.

Sales at my well known salesrooms every Friday as usual.

FIRE LOSSES ADJUSTED.

Notarial and Judicial Valuations and Appraisals, Advances on Consignments.

I will be glad to consult with those who desire my services, and beg to thank my friends and the public for liberal patronag in the past. The old stand, 235 St. James street.

W E. SHAW
29 Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

Sandeman, Buck & Co.,
(PEMARTIN),
JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA
Sherries.

Sole Owners of the Brand "Pemartin," having purchased it with the fine old Stock of Wines accumulated for years in the "Pemartin" Bodegas.

SANDEMAN & CO.,
OPORTO.
PORTS.

Attention is called to the Style and Brand of Messrs. Sandeman & Co., Oporto, as advertisements frequently appear in Trade Journals, to confuse other houses with their own.

Orders solicited for direct shipments ONLY from the above well-known Houses.

E. LAMONTAGNE & SONS,
53, 55 & 57 Beaver Street.
New York.

Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Leopold Galarneau, 350 St. Paul Street, Montreal, will have the management for the Dominion of Canada of the above Agencies.
March 1 53

COAL! COAL!

We are now Booking Orders for

Caledonia Mines Coal.

This Coal is large, carefully screened and handled, and is well known in this market.

Highest Testimonials from City Consumers, Railways and Steamships.

J. & R. McLEA
AGENTS.
March 6 57

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

ANTHONY FORCE,
IMPORTER OF
Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Bells for Churches, &c., Lubricating and other Oils.

REPRESENTING IN CANADA:

Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited), **Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng.**
P. & W. MacLellan, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow.
George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow.
Manhattan Oil Company, New York.
James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlesbro', Swansea and Liverpool.
John Russell & Co. (Limited), **Alma Tube Works, Walsall.**

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.
Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.
March 5 56

CASTINGS.

HAVING REMOVED OUR
STOVE AND HARDWARE BUSINESS
TO LONGUEUIL,
We can now undertake to furnish
HEAVY CASTINGS
Of Every Description,
FOR
Rolling Mills and Machine Shops
ALSO,
GENERAL JOBBING WORK.

Casting regularly we can supply work promptly.

H. R. IVES & CO.,
QUEEN STREET, Montreal.
February 14 39

NEW MUSIC!

THE LYRA POLKA—Played with immense success at the CARNIVAL BALL.
CANZONET, "Fannie's Curls."—Words and Music charming.
TO GOD, OUR NEVER FAILING STRENGTH—Anthem for four voices Full.
TWELVE HYMNS, with original tunes.
For sale by

HENRY PRINCE,
228 St. James St.
February 18 42

Auction Sales.
BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS, &c.,
BY AUCTION.

The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, the 19th March,
And Following Days,

A Wholesale Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Woollen, Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods, a good stock, such as is usually kept in a first-class Wholesale Establishment, all of recent purchase, well assorted, suitable to the Spring and Summer Trade.

ALSO,

42 Cases Assorted Dry Goods
11 Bales of Grey Cottons
3 Cases White Shirtings
6 do Fancy Prints
3 do Black Lustres
3 do A. W. Black Cashmeres
6 do Ladies' Corsets
3 do Gents' Shirts
2 do Black Silks and Satins
1 do Colored Silks and Satins
3 do Colored Wool Damasks
4 do Serge Coatings
2 do 6-4 Italians, superior quality
3 do Beetle Twills
2 do Printed Sleeve Linings
2 do Persian Cords
1 do 8-4 Printed Tabling
2 do Grey Meltons
3 do Fancy Dress Goods
35 do Assorted Coatings and Tweeds
23 do Assorted Cotton Hosiery, Women's and Misses, plain and colored.
5 Bales Cotton Yarn
Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp Carpets
A complete assortment of Linen Goods

AND

(On account of whom it may concern to cover Advances.)

63 Cases SUPERIOR HATS, &c., consisting of, in part, Men's Soft and Hard Felt Hats, black and drab; Boys' Soft and Hard Felt Hats, black and drab; Women's superior Straw Hats, assorted.

All of superior quality, and amounling to about $15,000.

LIKEWISE,

A consignment of BOOTS AND SHOES to close a Bankrupt Estate.

TERMS LIBERAL.
The whole WITHOUT RESERVE.
Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
57 Auctioneers.

FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY,
&c., &c.,
BY AUCTION.

The Subscribers have received instructions to sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street,

On Thursday, the 20th inst.,
(On account of whom it may concern, to cover advances.)

15 Cases Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c

Consisting of, in part, Cigar Cabinets, Albums, P. M. Desks, Photo Frames, Ink Stands, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, assorted Purses, Satchels, Brass Picture Frames, Ladies' Belts, Blotters, Leather Writing Cases, Cigarette Cases, Stylograph Pens, Oriental Ink Pencils, Japanese Trays, Orchestunettes, Slates, Terra Cotta Plaques, assorted Writing Papers, &c.

The whole without reserve.
Terms liberal.
Sale at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
64 Auctioneers.

VERY CHOICE
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
By AUCTION.

The subscribers have been instructed by Messrs. H. Beaudry & Co., who are retiring from business, to sell at their stores, No. 278 Notre Dame Street,

On TUESDAY, the 1st APRIL NEXT,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Without reserve, the whole of their valuable and choice stock of dry goods, consisting in part of West of England Cloth and doeskins, Beavers, Tweeds, Coatings Flannels, Yarns, Scotch Lambs Wool, Cashmeres, Merino, Hosiery, Ladies and Gents Wool, Silk and Merino underwear, Spun silk, Lisle thread and Cotton Gloves. Shawls, Piano and Table covers. Ostrich Feathers and Wings, Ladies and Gents Trefousse and other Kid Gloves, first class Maltese, English and French Laces, Fancy Dress Goods, Morning Goods, Crapes, Black Silks, Plain and Colored Gros Grain Silks all leading colors, White Silks Colored Satins, Ribbons, Brocades, Grenadines. Hamburger Curtain Ripps, Damasks Cretonnes, Black and Colored Silk, Velvet and Velveteens, Curtains, Window and Stair Linens, and a large variety of other articles.

The whole will be sold in lots to suit the trade and without reserve.
Lunch will be provided.
Terms liberal.
Sale every day at TEN o'clock.

BENNING & BARSOLOU,
65 Auctioneers.

Miscellaneous

Safes! Safes! Safes

THE MOST IMPROVED
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Iron Vault Doors, Iron Shutters.
Also, all kinds of Bank Securities.

Combination, Bank and Safe locks.
Opening Safes and repairing done cheaply. Combination locks put on Second-hand Safes.

A. AHERN,
577 Craig Street.
January 9 8

THE PROFESSOR AND THE HARPY.

I.

Mother Church, who in bygone ages sheltered all the learning of the land beneath her broad wings, and who, even after this monopoly had passed away from herr continued to provide for learners and learned in a munificent fashion, has in these latter times been sadly shorn of wealth and patronage by the relentless march of progress and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Yet there is balm in Gilead. Here and there a sinecure has been suffered to remain for the benefit of those whose work is not altogether of the tangible kind so dear to the nineteenth century. Here and there a Reverend Jack Horner, putting his thumb into the diminished pie of Church preferment, can pull out a plum, and sitting down under the shadow of some gray cathedral tower, can draw soothing deductions after the manner of his juvenile prototype. A bishopric may no longer be a post of dignified ease, archdeacons may be men doomed to perpetual hurry and worry, wealthy pluralists may have become an extinct class, but a Canon of Lichbury Cathedral is still a personage whose comfortable dwelling and comfortable income are rather the acknowledgment of past distinction than the equivalent of any present labor. Not, of course, that the Dean and Chapter of Lichbury are a body of worn-out pensioners. It is by no means in that light that they are accustomed to regard themselves; nor, indeed, are they so regarded by any except the ignorant and irreverent. If repose and competence have been bestowed upon them, it is not only because they have already enriched the world with the results of literary research, but that they may have more leisure to continue doing so. Some of them have achieved renown as authors of theological treatises, others are are deeply versed in classical lore; which some, like Canon Stanwick, hold university professorships.

The latter divine was understood to owe his canonry (which had been conferred upon him at a comparatively early age) to that celebrated work, "The Life and Times of the Emperor Julian," in which an interesting character and an interesting period of history had been so exhaustively and impartially treated as to leave no room for further exploration of the same ground. Whether, as his admirers declared, the Professor had surpassed Gibbon as triumphantly in the handling of his subject as Gibbon surpassed Voltaire and other earlier writers, and whether in the course of his well-weighed observations he had made out as good a case for the Church which he represented as was possible and desirable, are questions which need not be discussed here. One consequence, at all events, of his accomplished task had been to place him in the front rank of living historians, and another had been his appointment to a vacant stall in Lichbury Cathedral.

This last reward of merit should have been especially grateful to him, for he was a bachelor of retired habits, whose life had been spent among his books, and to whom life had little left to offer in the way of attraction save increased opportunities for study; and, in fact, he was, as a general thing, very well satisfied with his lot. Nevertheless, as he paced up and down his smooth lawn one morning in August, he was in a less contented frame of mind than usual. The whispering of the summer breeze in the old elms, the cawing of the rooks, the occasional deliberate ding-dong of the cathedral clock far overhead, checking off the slumberous quarters and half hours—all these familiar sounds had failed to produce upon him that sense of calm which is so conductive to thought; he had been compelled to lay aside the opening chapter of his new work, 'The Rise of the Papacy,' and to take to walking to and fro in the garden, with his hands behind his back, and his gray head sunk beneath shoulders which were somewhat prematurely bowed.

The truth was that the Professor, like other professors, had once been young, and that the days of his youth had been vividly and unexpectedly brought back to him the night before. This is always a disturbing thing to happen to a man; and what made it particularly so in Canon Stanwick's case was that his youth had been marked by a trouble which he had taken terribly to heart at the time of its occurrence. To be jilted is no such rare experience, and to get over it with great rapidity is the ordinary lot of the jilted one; but some few strangely constituted mortals there are who never get over it, and of these Canon Stanwick happened to be one. Certainly, at the age of fifty-five he had long ceased to think with any bitterness of the shallow-hearted Julia to whom he had become engaged immediately after taking orders, and who had thrown him over in favor of a man of much greater wealth and higher position, he had, indeed, ceased to think about her at all. But not the less was it her conduct which had shaped the course of his life. By it he had been driven into deep study, into an Oxford professorship, and finally into a canonry; by it also he had been driven out of society, and especially out of female society, for which the treachery of one member of the sex had imbued him with a strong repugnance. At Oxford, where he had resided up to the time of his recent preferment, the ladies had quite given him up. It had been understood there that he did not care for the relaxation of dinner parties and tea parties, and it was a somewhat singular coincidence that, having from a sense of duty consented to break through his long standing rule and dine with the Dean of Lichbury, he should have found himself seated opposite to his old love, whom, by another odd coincidence, he had wooed, won, and lost in that very neighborhood so long before.

This chance meeting had upset the worthy man a good deal. In the gray-haired but vivacious Mrs. Annesley who had claimed acquaintance with him across the table, he had scarcely recognized the heroine of his buried romance, nor had he either the wish or the power to resuscitate the tender feelings with which he had once regarded her; but the sight of her had stirred up old memories within him, and these had haunted him through the night, had prevented the Papacy from rising satisfactorily in the morning, and finally, as aforesaid, had sent him out into the open air, a prey to vague regrets.

So that elderly lady was Julia Annesley! And she had grown-up sons and daughters about whom she talked a great deal; and her husband was dead—the husband for whom she had never cared, and whom she made little pretence of regretting. To all appearance, she regretted nothing. Why should she, when she had all that a woman could wish to have? Perhaps, thought the Professor, it might be a better thing to be the father of sons and daughters, when one was growing old, than to be the author of an unrivalled monograph on the merits and demerits of Julian the Apostate. To be sure there was no reason why one shouldn't be both. And then he fell to wondering whether that ambition which had been the chief cause of Julia's infidelity could have been satisfied with such fame and social standing as an historian, a professor, and a canon may lay claim to. Only, if he had married Julia, he would probably have begun and ended as a country parson. He smiled at himself for indulging in such nonsensical fancies at his time of life; but he went on dreaming all the same until he was startled by the opening of a gate which connected his with the Precincts.

Somebody strode with a brisk, ringing step up the brick pathway to the front door, singing loudly:

"I love her, *and* she might have been
The happiest *in* the land;
But she fancied a foreigner who played the clarinet
In the middle of a Ger-man band."

Then came a vigorous pull at the bell followed by subdued whistling of the air of this apposite but vulgar ditty. It was not after so indecorous a fashion that the professor's visitors were wont to approach him, and he could not resist the temptation to steal softly across the turf past the library windows and see who might be the author of all this disturbance. His curiosity was rewarded by a full-length view of a handsome, merry looking young fellow in undress cavalry uniform who himself happened to be peeping round the corner at that moment, and who at once advanced saying: "Oh, how do you do? Canon Stanwick, isn't it? My mother asked me to leave this note for you as I passed—Mrs. Annesley, you know. She says you and she are old friends."

"I am much obliged to you, sir," said the Professor in his grave voice, taking the note. "Pray come in."

"Can't, thanks," answered the other; "I must be off to barracks. See you this afternoon on the cricket ground though, I hope. We've got a great match on—garrison against the county. We shall be awfully licked, of course; but everybody will be up there, and it's something to do. Very glad to see you if you'll come to our tent. You'll find my mother there; the note's to tell you all about it. Good-by for the present."

And with that this unceremonious young man clanked away, leaving the Professor, who had not looked on at a cricket match for a matter of thirty years, much amused. The note ran as follows:

Deanery, Lichbury: Thursday.

"DEAR CANON STANWICK: I hope, if you are disengaged this afternoon, you will join our party on the cricket-ground and give me the opportunity, which I sought in vain last night, of having a little talk with you. I am obliged to leave to-morrow morning, and I am so very anxious to have a few words with you before I go, *about my son*, who is quartered here. Do come. and

"Believe me most sincerely yours,"
"JULIA ANNESLEY."

"Oh, by all means," said the Professor, who had a solitary man's habit of thinking aloud. "I shall feel rather like a fish out of water among all those people; but never mind, I'll go. Only I can't think why you should want talk to me about your son."

Perhaps the Professor was still a little in the dark as to this point, even after a long interview with Mrs. Annesley; though he certainly could not complain of any want of candor upon the lady's part. The Lichbury cricket-ground is justly celebrated both for its extent and for the beauty of its situation, and the numerous matches of which it is the scene during the summer season are always well attended. The Professor made his way through a double line of carriages and drags, feeling and looking much like a man who had suddenly emerged from a dark room upon a crowded thoroughfare. The confused din raised by a large concourse of people, mingled with the strains of the military band which was in attendance, and the shouts of eager partisans of garrison or county, bewildered him; and it was only after repeated inquiries that he succeeded in reaching the entrance of the cavalry tent, were he stood for a minute blinkining in the sunshine, and trying with short-sighted eyes to distinguish among the assemblage of gayly dressed ladies seated there the one of whom he was in search. But if he did not see her, she very soon saw him, and came forward holding up a tiny pair of beautifully gloved hands.

"*How* good of you to come!" she exclaimed. "Suppose we take a turn round the ground; then we can talk quietly."

She was a bright, alert little woman, her gray hair, which was drawn straight up from her forehead, contrasting oddly with her still youthful complexion, and giving her somewhat of the appearance of an eighteenth-century marquise. The Professor was not quite sure whether to offer his arm or not, but finally deciding that this was unnecessary, made a grab at his shapeless felt hat, and muttered, "Delighted, I'm sure." He was a little embarrassed in the presence of his former love, whose first words showed that she, for her part, had no such foolish feeling.

"Is it not strange that we should meet again at Lichbury after all these years?" she began. "I have often thought of you, and often felt sorry." She paused and sighed. "One does not expect men to take things so seriously—generally, you know, it is the men who forget, and the woman who suffer; but I suppose you are different And I have spoilt your life?"

The Professor smiled. He was thinking that most people would hardly describe his life as having been a spoilt one; he was thinking, too, that the Julia who had caused him so much mental anguish in years gone by was quite another person from the complacent little lady who was trying to make apologies for her. He rather wished she would drop the subject; but he said nothing, and Mrs. Annesley resumed:

"You ought to hate me—I quite feel that; but doesn't some clever person say somewhere that we never hate those who have injured us, only those whom we have injured? I have injured you dreadfully, but, for all that, I want to make friends—and to ask favor of you in the bargain." She concluded her sentence with a little laugh and a side glance from eyes which had done much execution in their day.

"I am sure I shall be very glad if I can serve you in anyway," said the Professor simply; "and think we may very well agree to let bygones be bygones. It was something about your son, you said?"

"Ah, yes, poor fellow!" sighed Mrs. Annesley, "I can't tell you how anxious and distressed I am about him. He is quartered here with his regiment, the Twenty-seventh Lancers, and he absolutely refuses to leave the service; though, as of course you know, he succeeded to a very large property when he came of age."

"He is still very young," remarked the Professor. "I should think another year or two of soldiering would do him no harm."

"But it is absurd for a man with three large country houses to live in barracks. I want him to marry and settle down. I want him—only this is strictly between ourselves—to marry Violet Cecil. She is such a charming girl, and so pretty—don't you think so?"

"Is she?" asked the Professor. "I scarcely know her."

"But you and Mr. Cecil were always such great friends, I thought."

"We had not met for many years until I came down here, and I have only seen Miss Cecil once. I did not notice her particularly."

"How funny of you! But I remember that you were never very observant. Well I was going to tell you about poor Bob—oh! there he is. I should like so much to introduce him to you."

To be continued.

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Parties desiring to sell their property are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will charge no Commission, or for Advertising if a sale is not effected.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE

SPLENDID NEW SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, No. 166 Dummond street, first house below Sherbrooke street, west side, which contains over 20 apartments, comprising elegant drawing-room, full depth of the house with bow windows, handsome dining room, spacious hall, containing grate and mantel, wide and handsome stairway lighted by beautiful stained glass windows with plate glass in vestibule doors, Large extension in rear, with kitchen, pantry, etc., and servants' stairway leading to upper and lower portions of the house. On the two upper flats there are about 12 bedrooms, besides bath and W. C., and numerous wardrobes. In addition to Spence's splendid hot water apparatus, there are seven grates and mantels in the principal rooms. Wide veranda in front and side. The beautiful architecture is of the Queen Anne style, so much admired and sought after by the aristocracy and other persons of wealth and refinement in the old world, and which from its attractiveness, cannot fail in future to be in great demand here. Lot 47x130 and lane in rear. Excellent stabling. Upon examination it will be very apparent to any expert that this house was not built to sell, but for the express purpose of a home for the present owner, but who is willing to dispose of it, being too large for his present requirements. Immediate possession. Plans on view at my office, and premises can be examined at any hour.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau street. Price very moderate.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS of L. A. Boyer, Esq, on river side Long Point road.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1709 St. Catherine Street.—The house is two stories and basement, 35 feet front and 40 feet deep, built throughout in the most substantial manner, and containing 12 apartments with both upper and lower kitchens, etc., heated by furnace with hot water pipes, which connect with a nice little Conservatory. The interior woodwork consists chiefly of rosewood, bird's-eye maple and black walnut, the choice and selection of which was the work of years of experience. The Mantles are composed of hand-painted tiles, each of different designs, and are beautiful works of art. The whole is fitted up with an elegance and good taste unsurpassed, if equalled, by any residence of double the price in this city. Lot 50x100.

CORNER RESIDENCE, Cut-stone front, three stories, painted and decorated in a manner to please the most fastidious purchaser.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 886 St. Denis Street, first house above Sherbrooke Street. The construction of this really fine residence can be depended upon, having been built with great care for the use of the present proprietor, Julius Kruse, Esq. In addition to the handsome drawing and dining rooms on the first flat, there is a convenient extension kitchen with servants' room. On the second storey four fine bedrooms and W. C., and above large attic. Also, good basement, stone bow windows, &c. Lot 25x135. The access to the houses built on this beautiful plateau is very convenient, being on the line of the city cars.

DUROCHER STREET, No. 82.—This charming new Gothic Villa was built with great care for the use of the present owner, but who is now selling to reside in Europe. The commodious apartments are handsome y decorated and the general arrangements are much admired. The house is thoroughly heated by Spence's Patent, and nothing is wanting to render it a cosy and cheerful home. The lot, 30x120, is situated on the corner of a private street, with a wide lane in the rear, affording additional light and easy access. First-class drainage.

WEREDALE PARK, Dorchester Street.—A beautiful Stone Villa, 40 feet square, two storey, stone front, fine cellerage, with washroom, laundry, etc. The two upper stories contain 8 exquisite modern apartments, and pretty little conservatory; also extension kitchen in rear. Heated throughout by Spence's hot water apparatus. The house was expressly built for the occupation of present owner, and is in every respect a perfect gem. The lot measures about 80x100, and is situated in the midst of the charming park, formerly the property of the Hon. George Moffatt.

SIX ARPENTS OF LAND under a high state of cultivation, with an excellent residence, conservatory, etc., situated on the river side, Long Point road, owned and occupied by F. Prefontaine, Esq.

DRUMMOND STREET, Nos. ——. Two neat Brick Cottages, near Osborn Street. These nice little houses are very centrally situated, and whether for personal occupation or for renting purposes, they are the class of investments that can be thoroughly relied upon. This presents a good opportunity to any two friends desiring to purchase adjoining houses.

MATTHEW STREET, No. 40 a comfortable family residence, convenient and healthy locality, price very moderate and easy terms of payment.

COSEY COTTAGES, Nos. 86, 143 and 189 Cadieux street, just the class of houses for persons of moderate means.

GOTHIC VILLA—That greatly admired Gothic Villa, situated on Dorchester Avenue, first house West of Metcalf Avenue. The villa is two stories, basement, and about thirty-five feet square, handsome turret roof and verandas, and contains ten apartments, newly painted and papered. Well cultivated garden measuring 113 feet front and 280 feet deep; good water supply. Less than five minutes' walk from St. Catherine Street Cars. Just the place for a business man who enjoys a rural home.

THE EXCELLENT TERRACE of Solid Brick Houses, Nos. 56 to 70, corner Colborne Avenue and Dorchester Street, belonging to Mr. W. Anderson. This is a good paying investment.

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, No. 2000—Three storey Stone House, 26 feet front, lot 26x110 and lane, thoroughly finished for use of present owner, on the immediate line of City Cars; gas and water; assessments merely nominal. The home for comfort and economy.

METCALF STREET, No. 121.—The spacious, first-class residence occupied by George Reaves, Esq. Three stories. Cut-stone front. Bay window. 28x44. Contains, besides the handsome drawing and dining rooms, about twelve other fine apartments, fitted up in the most modern style, Combination Furnace, &c. Fuel sheds and yard, with lane in rear. Fine open view in front.

THAT EXCELLENT DOUBLE CUT-STONE RESIDENCE, with bay window, No. 396 St. Denis street, a little above Sherbrooke street.—This house was built expressly for the use of present owner, C. T. Bernier, Esq. First flat contains a handsome drawing room, full depth of the house, fine dining room and pretty reception room. Fine hall, with convenient extension kitchen in rear. On upper flats, several nice bedrooms, B. and W. C., &c. Large fuel cellar, and lot 26x115.

THAT MOST SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT DETACHED VILLA belonging to J. D. Adams, Esq., 284 Upper University street.—The house is over forty feet square, and contains a large number of spacious and elegant apartments. Nice little garden front and rear. The situation is most salubrious, and possesses a most commanding and clearing view.

CENTRAL RESIDENCE, No. 569 Lagauchetierre Street, close to Bleury Street. Solid brick, stone foundation. Very convenient and in nice order. Exceedingly easy terms of payment. Perfect title.

ELEGANT COTTAGES, Nos. 41 and 43 Shuter Street. Two exceedingly handsome, most substantially built Stone Cottages; high bright basements, mansard roofs, stone bay windows, ten exquisitely finished apartments, heated by Spence's Patent, concreted and rat-proof, and all the floors deafened and division walls of solid brick, Coal Cellars in front, with slides, and many other improvements, constituting them probably in every respect the most charming little houses ever offered for sale in this city. If purchased before the first of February, possession can be obtained on the first of May next.

LORNE CRESCENT.—For sale, several of those handsome Cottages, heated by furnace, and having all modern improvements. This is one of the most healthy and pleasant positions in the city, and only one mile from the Post Office. Perfect titles and easy terms of payment. Also, an elegant Corner Residence, with double lot, on University street.

CENTRAL TENEMENT PROPERTY—For Sale, the block of neat Tenement Houses, Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25 Alexander Street, close to Craig Street and Victoria Square All rented to good tenants, and being convenient to so many large factories and general business, will rent at any time of the year, and is, consequently, a safe investment. The property is in perfect order. Terms—$1,500 cash, and balance at 6 per cent.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS—That prominent corner property fronting on Wellington, Murray and Young streets, containing about 33,000 superficial feet. Unsurpassed as a site for manufacturing purposes or warehouses. Is situated in the immediate vicinity of our great shipping and railroad interests, with G. T. R. track running along its Wellington street front. Will be sold *en bloc* or in convenient sized lots, according to a plan to be seen at my office.

FINE INVESTMENT—That excellent block of Solid Brick Tenement Houses, formerly owned by Mr. M. Farmer, Nos. 81, 81½, 83, 83½, 85, 85½ Chatham Street, close to St. Joseph Street. These are, without exception, the finest tenements in the locality, and if purchased by an energetic resident proprietor, the income would in a few years pay for the property. Sheriff's title and easy terms of payment. Also, the Wooden House No. 79.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 281 Upper University Street, Corner Prince Arthur Street—This very Superior Stone residence was built expressly for private occupation, is three stories, lofty bright basement, three handsome stone bay windows, and contains over sixteen elegant apartments, plate glass in all the principal doors and windows, marble wash basins, heated throughout by hot water, with fine marble tops and all other most modern improvements. The house is 30 feet front and 42 feet deep exclusive of the bay windows. The lot measures 55 feet in front and 135 feet deep, with wide lane in rear. Also excellent Brick Stables, Coach House, &c. A most beautiful and commanding view of the Mountain, River and City is obtained from this property.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITE—That highly desirable Building Site measuring about 392 feet on Oxenden Avenue and 175 feet on Pine Avenue. This charming site is situated between Durocher and University Streets, and is one of the most salubrious positions in the city, and is especially adapted for detached residences. The distance is one mile from the Post Office, and by the new arrangements the City Cars will run close to this spot. If desired, will be sold in separate lots, and at price that will defy competition.

THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, containing 174 feet on Dorchester Street and 90 feet on Mountain Street, with the buildings thereon erected. This is one of the most prominent corner properties in the West-End, and as practical builders will observe, can be utilized to great advantage.

ELEGANT STONE TENEMENT HOUSES,
To be Sold en bloc or Separately.

In order to meet the wishes of intending purchasers (who are not in a position to purchase the whole Terrace), the owner has decided to receive applications for one or more of those five beautiful Stone Houses, known as "LORNE TERRACE," Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 McKay street, near Dorchester street. Each house is adapted for two families, and have all modern improvements, with separate yards and sheds for each tenant. Were built five years ago, and can be confidently submitted to the inspection of any expert, or the most experienced purchaser. Are all leased to highly respectable and prompt paying tenants, and presents, probably without exception, the best and safest investment that can be offered in this city. Rent at $2,600.

BEAVER HALL SQUARE.—The Cut-stone front Residence, No. 8 Beaver Hall Square. The property has an excellent frontage, with convenient rear entrance from Union Avenue, etc. The strip of land at the side of the house is well adapted for the erection of an extension, or offices suitable for a Physician or other Professional men.

ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, No. 164 Drummond Street, close to Sherbrooke Street. One of the finest houses that has been offered in this city for many years. Three stories, handsome stone front, 28 feet wide and 75 feet deep; elegant drawing and dining-room, with extension kitchen, 10 fine bedrooms and extensive cellerage, with all modern improvements throughout; stone steps and handsome fencing. Any person requiring a really first-class residence should examine this property. Lot 28x132, with lane in rear.

THE TWO PRETTY CUT STONE HOUSES, Nos. 23 and 25 Windsor Street, each containing about twelve apartments with all modern improvements; the opening up of this street has greatly enhanced the value of these houses, and being situated in the immediate vicinity of the several Churches, Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, and so convenient to the business centre, renders them desirable for private occupation or as an investment.

Also, THE HANDSOME STONE COTTAGE, No. 49 St. Mark Street. This house was most carefully built by one of our leading architects for his private investment, and can be confidently recommended. If desired, a large portion of the price can remain on the property at six per cent. A fine Building Lot, 40x116, with lane in rear, close to the above, is offered at a very moderate price.

SHERBROOKE STREET, Nos. 732, 734, 736, corner of City Councillor Street. These three 3-story Cut-stone houses are most desirably situated and are all occupied by first-class tenants. The Lot contains 7,418 superficial feet. An excellent position for investment.

DORVAL—A most desirable Residence, with excellent Outbuildings, situated on a beautiful point, possessing a most commanding view. Fine Boating, Fishing and Bathing, and is, undoubtedly, one of the most delightful and convenient Summer Resorts on the Island of Montreal.

THREE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES, No. 38 on Shuter Street and Nos. 13 and 15 on Tupper Street. The Cottages rent from $320 to $340 per annum, and whether as an investment or as an attractive home, they cannot be surpassed.

THE LOT OF LAND, about 300 feet front by 70 feet deep, with lane in rear, forming the corner of German and Lagauchetiere Street, adjoining the handsome Terrace, Jamaica Place. No better site in the city to build for paying tenements or manufacturing purposes.

SHERBROOKE STREET, No. 911—This handsome and very comfortable first-class Residence is 3½ stories, over 40 feet square and contains sixteen apartments replete with all the conveniences necessary to constitute a really first-class Residence. The house was built by order of Andrew Allan, Esq., and adjoins the elegant mansion of the Hon. John Hamilton, and is, undoubtedly, the finest situation on Sherbrooke Street. Lot is about 40x170, fine Outbuildings and Lane in rear.

THE COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, with good Outbuildings and lot 32x122, No. 458 Guy Street, near St. Catherine.

HOUSE AND GARDEN—The fine brown stone front residence, No. 64 Durocher street, with nice garden of 111 feet front and 120 feet deep. If desired, the house and stabling, with the Lot of 37x120, can be sold separately. The drainage is new and perfect.

THAT COMMODIOUS DOUBLE BRICK COTTAGE, with large outbuildings and beautiful garden, No. 507 Guy street, close to herbrooke street. If desired the land can be advantageously devided into building lots, each house possessing a nice little garden.

MACKAY STREET, Nos. 89 to 99, Five superior first-class houses, very spacious, and containing all modern improvements. Mackay street is one of our most favorite locations; as an evidence of the fact, many of the houses are owned by leading architects and practical builders, and occupied by some of our first citizens, and the above houses will be found to compare favorably with any on the street.

SPLENDID CORNER VILLA LOT.—That delightfully situated Building Lot, 54 feet on Sherbrooke street and 119 feet on Elm Avenue, beautifully shaded with Trees. Free from City taxation, yet inside of the toll-gate, being only a little over one mile from the Post-Office. The many advantages of the position, and the very moderate price required, renders it well worthy the special attention of intending purchasers.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.—Those two exceedingly well built solid brick houses of four tenements, Nos. 116, 116½, 118, 120 St. George street, and the two fine brick houses of four tenements, Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55 on Anderson street. The whole forming one block and occupied by eight excellent tenants.

Nos. 18 and 20 DRUMMOND STREET—These two very substantially built three-story houses were erected by the late Wm. Stuart, Esq., for his private investment, and are so advantageously constructed that each house can, if desired, be occupied by one or two families, and are consequently adapted for good or bad times, and is one of the best positions in the city for renting purposes. Each lot 25 x 106, with lane in rear.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—Nos 595 to 601 on Craig Street, opposite St. Francois Xavier Street. Two commodious stores with dwellings. This property is situated in the very midst of general commerce and on one of the leading thoroughfares, and is well adapted for most any kind of mercantile business or manufacturing purposes. Size of Lot, 48x110, 5,280 sup. feet, with lane in rear.

The two Stone residences, with bay windows 88 and 90 St. Famille Street; only $1,000 cash required down.

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debiliated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON,

And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

March 15 65

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Will Cure Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste In the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this *without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels*, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

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May 10 W&D tts 111

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May 21 120

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ARCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.
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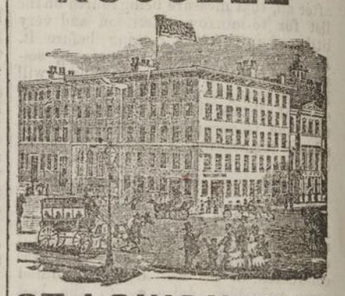

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The Palace Hotel of Canada.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russel contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russel, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger.

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April 10 85

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DR. DYE'S

(BEFORE.)

(AFTER.)

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ENGLISH MAILS.

The following are the hours for closing the English mails at the Montreal post office during the current month :—

Tuesday, 18th.....Cunard.....5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 19th.....White Star.....5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 20th.....Allan .....7.00 p.m.
Friday, 21st.....Inman .....5.00 p.m.
Monday, 24th.....Gulon .....5.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 25th.....Cunard.....5.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 26th.....White Star.....5.00 p.m.
Thursday, 27th.....Allan .....7.00 p.m.
Friday, 28th.....Inman .....5.00 p.m.

Registered letters and newspapers always close half an hour earlier.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE largest, the freshest, and the best selected stock of imported Havana cigars in the city at S. Hyman's, 308 Notre Dame street.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The visiting governors to this institution for the week commencing Monday, March 17th, will be Messrs. Albert D. Nelson and Henry E. Murray.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.—On Saturday afternoon Detective Robinson arrested a youth who has been wanted for some time on a charge of robbery, the details of which cannot as yet be given to the public.

LOST KEYS.—The finder of two keys and a medal attached to a ring, which were lost by a member of the Salvage Corps in the early part of last week, will confer a favor by returning the same to No. 2 Fire Station, where they will be liberally rewarded.

"WOULD it be wrong to cheat a lawyer," asked a pious man of a shrewd old deacon. "Yes," answered the deacon, "it would be wrong, but it is impossible." Boys' and youths' suits in great variety, and a large assortment of Scotch tweeds just to hand at the Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges with thanks from Frothingham & Workman $50....The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $50, a contribution from the Knox Presbyterian Church Sunday School Missionary Assoiciation for the support of a cot in the children's ward; $5 from Shuter street friends and $1 from a friend.

STORAGE.—Parties wishing to have their household furniture, pianos, books, pictures, etc., stored will find our warerooms, which are dry and airy, the best place in the city. Sufficient insurance kept to cover all goods on storage. Terms low, which can be obtained at our office. H. J. Shaw & Co., 726 Craig street.

THAT ELOPMENT.—Mrs. Sirois, who arrived from Toronto on Friday night, as already stated in THE HERALD, appeared before Mr. Desnoyers, P.M., on Saturday, and stated that if her daughter would consent to spend a day and night with her she would allow her to remain with her husband. To this Jennie consented and departed with her mother who withdrew the charge against her son-in-law, as stated in the police notes.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The above society held a special meeting in their hall yesterday afternoon to make final arrangements for taking part in the procession to-day. It was decided to secure the services of the Young Hibernian band for the day. A number of members of the society constituting the Montreal Choral Union leave for Richmond, Que., this afternoon to take part in the St. Patrick's concert at that place this evening.

WHO DID IT?—At an early hour yesterday morning the police of No. 6 Station found a man nearly insensible lying on Victoria square, and on picking him up they found that he was very severely wounded and bleeding from several cuts about the head. They took him to the station and Dr. Leprohon was summoned to dress his wounds, after which the doctor directed that he should be taken to the General Hospital. The man was unable to state who inflicted the wounds, and so far no arrests have been made.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday, a man named Mc Lunier, while proceeding to his home in Hochelaga, was brutally assaulted by three roughs. They first knocked him down and then proceeded to kick him in a most shameful manner. The police putting in an appearance, two of the roughs made off, but the third, named Tansey, was arrested. The man was taken to No. 2 Station and medical attendance summoned to attend to his wounds, which were very severe.

A CRUSHED HAND.—On Saturday night the crowd was so great at the Royal that the entrance doors had to be closed at an early hour and the policemen who attempted to do this, unaware that a little girl was holding one of the doors, forced them shut, thus crushing the hand of the child, who screamed loudly with the pain; the noise was so great he did not hear her cries and her hand was not liberated until the crowd smashed the glass in the doors, and thus called the attention of the officer to what he was doing.

DON'T FORGET IT.—We want your trade and solicit it on strictly business principles, viz.: Good goods, plenty of them, low prices and full value. If you approve of these principles we can serve you satisfactorily. Give our stock and prices an inspection. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west.

A FIGHT AND ITS CAUSE.—On Saturday evening a gentleman near the Bonaventure station called for a carter. Two carters heard the call and both started at full gallop to secure the fare. So eager were they in their haste that they succeeded in colliding with each other. Mutual recrimination followed and the jehus engaged in a fistic encounter, regardless of the errand on which they started from their stand. The gentleman seeing them thus engaged walked off to get a sleigh elsewhere, and a policeman appearing on the scene stopped the fight, the carters departing with bloody noses and neither securing the much-wanted fare.

MONTREAL TANDEM CLUB. There was an excellent muster at the meet on Saturday, and those who took part were richly rewarded, as the drive round the Mountain Park and on to the kennels of the Hunt Club was certainly one of the pleasantest of the season, the view from the summit being most imposing and the weather perfect. The drive was led by Mr. R. B. Hart with a unicorn, most of the following driving tandem: Messrs. Hugh Paton, Hugh A. Allan, Capt. Milburne, Messrs. Alex. Stevenson, H. Montague Allan, Galarneau, Holland, R. B. Angus, McEachran, H. Bouthillier, Whitehead, Hutchins, Lapthorn Smith, &c., and we observe among the occupants Mrs. Holland, Miss A. Abbott, the Misses Angus, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss M. Allan, Miss Robertson, Misses Scott, Miss Rae, of Quebec, Miss Allen, of New York, Mrs. McEachran, and Miss Storer and others.

A REPORTORIAL BATH.—About 8.30 last evening a reporter of an evening contemporary was wending his gay and festive way across the Place d'Armes Square, and just about to perpetrate one of his ancient jokes, when he found his wit nipped in the bud by taking an impromptu bath in a puddle situated in the middle of the path. The pool, which is certainly a dangerous one, is about four feet square and a foot or so deep, and ought to be looked after by the authorities. Did he swear? Oh, no, reporters never do that; he simply stood there, in water up to his knees, and recited a touching poem about the Road Committee, in which lamb or some such similar word was of frequent occurrence. After he had eased his feelings by doing the subject ample justice, he was induced by a friend to again seek *terra firma*, when he at once proceeded to the central station and reported the puddle to the police and then home to dry his chilled extrimeties.

CONCERTS.—A free reading-room and public lending library were opened some time since at 123 Chatham street. The leading journals of the day, American and European, may be found on its files, and the nucleus of a good collection of books on its shelves. Strenuous efforts are now being made to raise funds to meet the expenses incurred. For this purpose two soirees are being organised, one, chiefly French, at which Moliere's celebrated piece, "Les Fourberies de Scapin" will be played, and a large number of the most popular French Canadian songs sung; the other, chiefly English, for which the best talent has been secured. We would, therefore, invite our friends and sympathisers in this movement to extend to us their liberal support, by purchasing tickets from our agents, who will be sent around in a few days. The very modest sum of twenty-five cents has been fixed upon as the admission fee to both concerts. The Committee of Organization also beg to acknowledge, with thankfulness, the receipt of the leading journals of the city gratis.—*Com.*

"LAY off your overcoat or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I did not feel it when I went out, and I have not felt it since." A large assortment of new suitings just arrived. The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, old St. Joseph street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening, shortly before the time for the commencement of the services in the various Catholic churches, a dreadfully sudden death occurred at the very door of St. Patrick's Church. It appears that Mrs. Joseph Farmer, residing at No. 43 St. David's lane, left her home shortly after seven, apparently in the best of health, for the purpose of attending the service in St. Patrick's. On going up the steps to the church she turned to a friend who accompanied her and observed that she did not feel well and that she was very weak. The friend assisted her to the door of the church, but upon reaching it she suddenly fainted. Efforts were at once made to bring her to, but as they were not successful, a carter was called and she was placed in the sleigh and driven to Dr. Guerin's. The doctor, who was at supper, came out to the sleigh to see the women, and found, to the surprise of all, that she was dead. The doctor then entered the sleigh and had the deceased driven to her late residence, where he examined her, but could give no opinion as to the cause of death. By his directions the coroner was notified and will likely hold an inquest to-day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To-Day's Procession — Its Order and Route — The Decorations.

To-day, the world over, Irishmen will, for once, forget their differences and join in accord to honor the Patron Saint of Ireland. At home or abroad, wherever there flows a drop of Irish blood, their hearts will turn back with feelings of tenderness to the old land; the pulse will beat the quicker at the sound of Erin's music; the "shamrock native emblem" will be sported by fair women and brave men, and Irish Protestant and Catholic will unite to celebrate the natal day of him who did so much for Erin and for Erin's children.

THE DAY IN MONTREAL.

The celebration in this city to-day is expected to be somewhat out of the ordinary. In the morning there will be the usual procession, and in the evening several concerts under the auspices of the various societies, the principal one of which will be held in Nordheimer's Hall by the St. Patrick's Society.

Another grand attraction will be the concert by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, to be held in the Queen's Hall, a principal feature of which will be an address on "Ireland" by the Hon. W. W. Lynch.

THE PROCESSION.

The various societies will assemble at nine o'clock on Craig street, near St. Alexander street, and proceed to St. Patrick's Church where Grand Mass will be celebrated and a sermon preached on the life and labors of St. Patrick. After Mass the procession will reform on St. Radegonde street and Victoria Square, and march over the following route:—

St. James street, Place d'Armes Square, Notre Dame, DeSalaberry, Craig, Victoria Square and St. James street to St. Prtrick's Hall, where it is expected several speeches will be made, the order of the procession being as follows:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Mr. Patrick Kennedy, Marshal-in-Chief.
Band. Banner.
The Montreal Hackmen's Union and Benefit Society—Mounted.
Congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri (not members of any society).
Band. Flag.
St. Gabriel's Temperance and Benefit Society.
Congregation of St. Mary (not members of any society).
Boys of St. Bridget's Christian Brothers Schools.
Band. O'Connell Banner.
St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' Schools.
Congregation of St. Ann's (not members of any society).
Band. Flag.
Shamrock Lacrosse Club.
Band.
The McMahon Guards.
Band. Flag.
The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association and band.
St. Ann's Banner.
St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Boys of St. Lawrence Christian Brothers' School.
St. Patrick's Congregation (not members of any society), band and flag.
St. Patrick's National Association, band and flag.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society. Band.
The Father Matthew Banner.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
The "St. Bridget's Banner" and Band. Banner.
The St. Patrick's Society.
The Mayor and Invited Guests.
The Clergy.

The decorations along the proposed route of the procession are very handsome and in keeping with former years. A beautiful arch has been erected at the corner of Panet and Craig streets, and another at the corner of Campeau and St. Mary streets. Nearly all the houses along the route have been decorated with evergreens, some of them very tastefully, the national green and golden harp being prominent features in the display. The interior of St. Patrick's Church has also been very handsomely decorated for the occasion.

MODERN CRITICISM OF THE BIBLE.

Yesterday Captain Robert C. Adams lectured on this subject before the Pioneer Freethought Club. Capt. Adams appeared to have prepared his lecture carefully. The following is the substance of his paper:—

Criticism is the art of pointing out the merits or defects of a production; but the term has almost come to mean fault finding, so much is keenness of analysis prized. This is especially true in literature, but with one marked exception. Concerning the Bible only adulatory criticism is tolerated. In the past, the dungeon, axe and faggot, and in later times obloquy, and social ostracism have been reserved for the daring investigator who presumed to see ought but perfection in "the word of God."

The demand for evidence, that proof shall precede belief, is now reaching even to the claims the church makes for the Bible, for, as Matthew Arnold says, we must accept what is verified not what is assumed.

The spirit of modern criticism of the Bible is marked by reverence, fairness, and judicial calmness, and is in strong contrast to the antagonism shown by such writers as Paine, Voltaire, and their modern disciple Ingersoll. It holds that the Bible can be studied like all other books, yet treated reverently, and those who write most destructively lavish praise whenever it is possible.

The method of modern criticism consists in scholarly research, in contrast with Paine's method of appealing to reason, and common sense to show the absurdity of Bible statements. It studies the comparison of religions. It compares the sacred books of all nations. It studies folk lore and traces the growth of similar fables in various climes. It makes minute examination of the text and history of the Bible and analyzes its contents with the closeness and impartiality that pertain to the chemist's laboratory.

The results of modern criticism of the Bible establish the fact that this book contains a collection of Hebrew literature, fragmentary and of mixed and uncertain authorship, extending over a period of a thousand years. These writings, when compared with other sacred books and the histories of other people, show that the Hebrews claim descent from Terah, on the same principle that led the Greeks to trace descent from Hellen and the Romans from Romulus. Their religion was first fetishism, then the worship of various gods, and finally of the chief God Yahveh. Their history was preserved by oral tradition till about the end of the ninth century B.C., 500 years after the time of Moses, 1300 B.C. Then books began to be written, and were edited and re-edited, each editor altering or adding as he felt desirable. The writing was in consonants, without vowels or punctuation, and different words could be made from the same letters. The manuscripts had to be copied by pen, and the writers were liable to mistakes. The oldest manuscripts of the Old Testament now extant were written in the 9th century A.D., but they probably do not differ much from those of the first century, when it is thought one standard reading was adopted, and the many varying copies were suppressed, just as Caliph Othman destroyed all copies of the Koran which diverged from the standard text that he had adopted.

Most of the books of the Bible are anonymous, and names of authors have been supplied. The Pentateuch, called the books of Moses, probably contains nothing written by Moses except the basis of the ten commandments. Samuel, David and Elijah showed no knowledge of the laws of Leviticus, and no writer before the Babylonish Captivity, 588 B.C., mentions Adam, Eden, the Fall or the Flood. Robertson Smith says, "It is impossible that God laid down rules in the wilderness that had no part in Israel's history for 1,000 years." Two different stories of creation are given in the first and second chapters of Genesis. Beautiful Sarah who bewitched kings and caused Abraham to lie was 90 years old; baby Ishmael was 16 to 20 years old, and little Benjamin was the father of ten children. Conflicting stories of the flood are given and many discrepancies and contradictions are noted. An explanation is found in the discovery that different documents have been interwoven; two of these are known as the Elohistic and Yahvistic, from the fact that one always speaks of God as Elohim and the other as Yaveh. These two writings are traced to the end of Joshua.

Geographical names are mentioned which were not given till long after Moses' death, and events are referred to not known for hundreds of years later. There is good evidence that the Pentateuch was written in three parts, 1st, about 750 B.C., the Yahvist narrative beginning with Gen. 2:4; 2nd, about 620 B. C., a priest wrote Deuteronomy and Josiah introduced it; 3rd, at the end of the captivity, 444 B. C., Ezra re-arranged the books and introduced Leviticus drawn up by priests in Babylon. Judges refers to the captivity, and that part of it certainly could not have been written earlier. Samson is from a Hebrew word meaning sun, and his story is a solar myth. The historical books show the writings of different periods. Samuel says Yahaeh tempted David, but Chronicles says Satan tempted him. The latter was written after the captivity when Satan had been remodelled after the Persian Ahriman. Most of the 35 first chapters of Isaiah were written about 757 B. C., but from the 40th chapter we have writings later than the captivity. Zechariah contains three different writings. The Psalms are a collection of poems extending over 500 years; few, if any, are by David. Proverbs is a similar collection. The last written book of the Old Testament is Daniel, 165 B. C., which contains past events recorded under the guise of prophecy.

The oldest books are thought to be Song of Solomon, Amos, Hosea, Zechariah chap. 9-11, Isaiah 1-27, and Micah.

The scribes collected all the approved writings into three books, the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms or sacred writings, but additions were occasionally made and 16 books referred to in the Old Testament are lost.

The Persian captivity changed the Hebrew religious ideas greatly, driving out all pagan notions and affecting beliefs in angels, devils, future life, judgment and resurrection. Then Greek influence became ascendant for 200 years. Many Jews were taken to Alexandria and Egyptian ideas were gained. Then came Rome's control and out of these varying religions Christianity was born.

The books of the New Testament grew as did those of the Old. The earliest writings are Paul's epistles. After his death some one wrote Hebrews to exalt faith, and another writer produced James to uphold works. Revelation was probably written just before the fall of Jerusalem, to comfort Christians with the assurance of the speedy triumphant return of the crucified Messiah. As Jesus failed to return, traditions of his life were gathered and four "Gospels" have been preserved. Some 50 Gospels, 35 books of Acts and 100 Epistles have been rejected, and more than 50 works of the second century, that would have thrown great light upon the New Testament, have mysteriously disappeared, probably destroyed by the sectarian zeal of the Christian Fathers. The first clear mention of any of our Gospels was by Theophilus of Antioch, 180 A.D., who mentions John's Gospel. Irenaeus, about 200 A.D., first mentions the four Gospels. The author of Supernatural Religion examines every supposed quotation before 150 A.D., and shows that none agree exactly with our Gospels. It, therefore, is probable that they were not written in their present form till after that date.

It is found that Matthew, Mark and Luke have evidently copied from some earlier record, and by writing out this triple tradition in which they all agree, a story is given of Jesus as a purely human person, an enthusiastic prophet who hoped to bring about the establishment of a kingdom of righteousness on earth. This story omits the genealogies, miraculous incarnation, the details of infancy, the greatest miracles, the resurrection and ascension. To this narrative, tradition gradually added more marvellous incidents, and writers in the second century compiled the existing materials.

John's Gospel is supposed to be written by some one who had imbibed the Alexandrine doctrines of Philo, who taught that matter and God were eternal, and God worked on matter by powers the highest of which was the *Logos*. This author borrowed the idea and made Jesus the *Logos* or Word.

A controversy between Peter and Paul was continued and extended by factions after the death of the apostles, and each selected the writings supporting their views. Majorities in councils finally chose out a few writings to form the New Testament, and by degrees they came to be considered inspired. Some books were long in dispute. The present Catholic Bible was only settled by the Council of Trent in the 16th century, and the Protestant canon was settled by the Westminster Assembly in the 17th century. We have no manuscript earlier than the 4th century, and only five earlier than the 10th century, A.D.

The comparison of religions, the study of folklore and of sacred books reveal the fact that the miracles and dogmas of the Bible correspond to the beliefs of all other people, and the Hebrew religion and its writings take their place in the record of the orderly evolution of human ideas.

The results obtained completely overthrow the theory of verbal inspiration, for it would have been of no use unless the copyists had been inspired. Griesbach has noted 150,000 different readings in the manuscripts of the New Testament. Modern authors always read proof, and are we to suppose that God is less intelligent than man?" If he gave an inspired message, would he not have revised the copies? He even neglected to keep his own name correct, for Yahveh was written Jehovah by the ignorant blunder of a transcriber into Greek.

The theory of inspiration held by modern critics is this:—That, as in the process of evolution, the Greeks produced the best art and the Romans the best laws, so the Hebrews developed the best religious ideas, and we accept Greek statues, Roman laws and Hebrew books upon their merits as the best of their kind, but differing from the works of other people only in degree, not in the nature of their origin. Renan says:—"The Bible is more beautiful when we have learned to see therein, ranged in order on a canvass of a thousand years, each aspiration, each sigh, each prayer of the most exalted religious consciousness that ever existed, than when we force ourselves to view it as a book unlike any other, composed, preserved, interpreted in direct opposition to all the ordinary rules of the human intellect."

Many of the greatest scholars in the world now hold the opinions referred to, but it is asked: if these things are true, why do we not hear them from our pulpits? Let an eminent orthodox minister answer. He writes to a friend, "I do, without any concealment, declare that I do not believe the whole Bible to be true, that there are human additions and interpolations, that, in fact, Robertson Smith is right in the view he takes. Must I say all I think to the weak and stupid public—for such it is? Consideration for the feeble minds of "the weak and stupid public" leads many ministers to withhold these results till the people, in their opinion" are able to bear it.'

We would not destroy the Bible, but we would destroy Bibliolatry. We would rescue this valuable book from the bad use men have made of it, dishonoring to God and degrading to man. "We won't give up the Bible;" but on the shelf, where we place our choicest books, with Homer, Shakespeare, Macaulay, Emerson, Longfellow, there will we place this noble collection of Hebrew literature.

Captain Adams' Lecture.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

Listening to-day to Captain Adams' lecture in the Freethought Club's Hall, and pleased as I was with a somewhat manly tone which pervaded his remarks when criticizing the authenticity of the Bible, and knowing as I did that the son of the late Rev. Dr. Adams, an eminent Presbyterian divine of New York, ought not to be otherwise than candid and have the courage of his convictions, I still could not help asking myself, "Of what good is such criticism, supposing it to be all true?" Captain Adams seems to be willing to condemn one form of infallibility only to set up another form. He scouts the pretensions of the scholars of the past only to adopt the pretensions of a few scholars of the present. We have had the most eminent Christian scholars of Europe and America lately engaged in Bible revision by the aid of the most valuable manuscripts, and with all the aids to be supplied by hostile criticism and all forms of modern learning and thought. Captain Adams throws aside the labors and researches and learning of those eminent men—eminent in letters, in theology, and in all the highest intellectual qualities and gifts—and adopts the views of Robertson Smith and a few others! These are his infallibles; all others are fallible and unworthy. These are *his* gods, and while he scouts the idea of Bibliolatry, he calls upon us to fall down and worship the images he himself sets up. And he will not be satisfied with destroying one "superstition;" he calls upon us to bow before another "superstition," known as modern free thought.

Captain Adams would have all men dissociate themselves from their creeds and churches,—would have them believe nothing, and act up to their belief. He would destroy our faith in all forms of religious belief, but he offers nothing in return. Suppose he succeeded in destroying some person's faith in the Christian doctrines—what then? Does he offer him anything in place of it? Do his principles help anybody to live a better life? Do they strengthen men in trouble? Do they tend to bind men together? How can they? Where is the common standard to live up to? Where is the arbiter between right and wrong? Does he say the law? Our laws are founded on the Christian code? Take Captain Adams himself. I admit his love of justice. From what fount drew he this? From his early Christian education. Can he lay down any law of justice or equity or fair play that is not found in the Christian code and the Christian teaching, to which he was at one time subject?

It must have struck every unprejudiced person present that Captain Adams was committing the evil against which he would have his auditory warned. He, of course, opposes people receiving as accurate and reliable the statements handed down, by means of the Bible, from writer to writer and generation to generation, as accurate historical records or as being what they profess to be. Yet he is offering us at second hand conclusions which others have arrived at, and asks us to believe as if we had seen with our own eyes and heard with our own ears, and had investigated for ourselves generally. And he asks our acceptance of this hostile criticism simply because it is hostile and because it is in accord with his own wishes, not his own investigations. Captain Adams adopts a theory and then he looks in every direction for something to bolster it up. Whatever evidence he finds that is agreeable to his theory he accepts; whatever is opposed to it he would attempt to destroy. This is simply the course of the partisan all through life. Captain Adams adopts it in common with the ward canvasser in elections, with the party newspaper editors or the party politician in Parliament, the speculators in gas stocks or the promoter of a railway or the introducer of a new piano on the market. He may have deceived himself into believing that he personally stands as the arbiter in religious affairs, as outside of the current of ordinary religious thought, as in a position to weigh all religious, non-religious and ecceasiastical systems and strike the mighty balance which shall uplift one or extinguish the other. He may imagine perhaps that he and a few others of the so-called free-thought school hold the key to right and wrong, to the mystery of mysteries, to the knowledge that makes wise, although he can not tell by what agency it is that his pen re-produces on paper the thought which his mind casts forth—or where he came from, how long he will stay or whither he is going—or what he will do from one moment to another, or how long he will remain of the one opinion. It is, I believe, self sufficiency which makes Captain Adams and his co-laborers suppose that in ventilating ideas which are neither new nor conclusive they are extinguishing all faith in the Christian's Bible and the Christian's God.

Yours,
RICARDO.

SUNDAY EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

SOTHERN.

Mr. Sothern concluded a very successful week's engagement at the Academy on Saturday evening, and goes to Ottawa today. He should receive a warm welcome at the Capital.

THE BLACK FLAG.

This highly popular piece will be presented at the Academy of Music this evening by Mr. Thorne and an excellent company. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of this piece:—The Black Flag possesses the elements of a popular play. It has an interesting story, well told, distinct and well-drawn characters, dialogue that is never dull and often apt and pungent, and a stirring movement which always leads up to something. It will not be compared with the great legitimate plays, but for a popular actor seeking to please an average audience, it is good enough. Tom Taylor told the story of an escaped convict in The Ticket-of-Leave Man, but he could not patent so much material as that story presents in one play. The Black Flag deals with a similar story, but has not followed the older production either in its types of character or succession of incidents. The first act presents two or three situations which catch the attention of the audience. There are telling lines here and there which indicate a strong and experienced hand at the work. The interest thus awakened is never lost. The brisk action, the touches of character and the bits of sentiment are so interwoven that the audience passes from one mood to another, but never relapses into weariness. The character of Harry Glyndon, assumed by Mr. Thorne, calls for pathos, force and manly fortitude. There is a tendency in the action to make him appear as a saviour of innocence in the nick of time, after the fashion of a lower order of drama, but this action is not repeated often enough to become monotonous. Thorne has improved in his methods of acting since he played some years ago in the Grand Opera House.

Madame Modjeska, the far-famed actress, will shortly appear at the Academy of Music.

Royal Theatre Museum.

Montreal theatre-goers should remember that to-night an entire change of programme takes place at the Royal, and the management promise that the bill for the week will outdo any of their previous efforts. The names of the new performers have already appeared in THE HERALD, and if they are only as good as their predecessors the management can not fail to have equally as crowded houses during the present week as the past. Those who wish to attend should make it a point to go early, as hundreds are turned away nightly.

M. A. A. Gymnasium.

A MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

What promises to be a most successful entertainment will be given in the large hall of the M. A. A. Gymnasium, Mansfield street, to-morrow evening, by Messrs. Fraser and Baker. In addition to these gentlemen, who are an entertainment in themselves, Mrs. Page-Thrower, Miss Mary Maltby, Miss McGarry, and a host of amateurs will take part. The mere announcement should be sufficient to draw a "full house," as, in addition to the prestige which Messrs. Baker and Fraser enjoy with the general public, they have heavy claims on the members of the Montreal Snowshoe Club for their hearty work at Lumkins for the amusement of all. If merit has its own reward there should not be standing room to-morrow night.

Queen's Hall.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT.

The grand concert to be given by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association at the above hall this evening is sure to prove a grand success if one may judge from the list of talented names and the programme. The concert will be a strictly Irish one, selections being made from nearly all the best Irish composers, among whom appears the name of Lady Dufferin. During the evening an address will be delivered by the Hon. W. W. Lynch, and Mr. Neil Warner will give two recitations. Among the lady singers on the programme may be mentioned Mrs. Thurston, Miss Maltby, Mrs. Otis Rockwood and Miss Talley.

Nordheimer's Hall.

All those lovers of Erin's music, who wish to enjoy a rich musical treat, should attend the grand concert under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society to be held this evening in the above hall. The programme is a choice and varied one, and those who attend will see again in song the land of St. Patrick, as shown by her poets and bards, and all may feel assured that a most enjoyable evening is in store for all who attend.

Notes.

In the rush for Patti tickets at the San Francisco Opera House, on Friday, the crowd burst in the doors, smashed all the plants and pictures and the window of the box office. A boy was hurled through the door and badly hurt. Men's coats and women's dresses were torn from their backs, and several women were seriously injured, and many fainted.

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January 24 3m 21

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March 23 70

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May 20 120

ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL,
Auditor and Accountant,
HAMILTON CHAMBERS,
ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
April 4 80

JOHN FULTON,
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November 15 273

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December 29 313

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146

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Extension of the Credit Valley Railway—"Canada Gazette" Notes—The Levis and Kennebec Railway Bonds Before the Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, March 15.—The case of the Corporation of the City of Quebec, appellants, vs. The Quebec Central Railway Company, respondents, was taken up in the Supreme Court yesterday. This appeal is for the purpose of determining the question as to whether an issue of $300,000 worth of bonds of the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company, belonging to and held by the appellants, was legal, and whether the appellants ought to be concurrently collated with the respondents (who are holders of $100,000 worth of bonds previously issued by the said company) on the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the said Levis and Kennebec Railway at the suit of the Mason Manufacturing Company. Mr. Pelletier, Q. C., appeared for the defendants and Hon. Geo. Irvine, Q.C., for the respondents. Judgment was reserved.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the appointment of J. A. Bernier, St. Boniface, 3rd commissioner for the district of Provencher, vice J. F. Tennant.

Tenders have been called for by the Department of Inland Revenue for the running of a ferry across the Ottawa at Montebello for a period of five years.

The Bell Electric Light Company give notice of a by-law removing the head office from London to Toronto and a by-law for the purpose of changing the number of directors to three.

The following statement of the circulation and specie on the 29th February appears in the *Canada Gazette*:—

Fractional notes	$ 173,670
Provincial	48,735
Dominion 4's	488,180
Montreal issue	6,866,159
Toronto issue	5,877,024
Halifax issue	2,420,000
St. John issue	719,548
Victoria	48,443
Total	$16,641,709

The specie held by the several assistant receivers on the 29th February, 1884, was $2,052,866; additional at Montreal, $452,000.

QUEBEC.

Summary of News from the Provincial Capital.

Special to THE HERALD.

QUEBEC, March 15.—The students of Morrin College have issued invitations for a dinner at the college on Thursday next.

A new vinegar establishment has just been started on the Little River road here, and has just commenced manufacturing.

The contest in Gaspe will, it is said, be a pretty close one. A pretty extensive fund has been raised for the Opposition candidate, and he is reported to have a fair chance of coming in a winner.

The religious establishments here are being supplied with several new fire escapes.

Everything points to a very successful celebration here on Monday of St. Patrick's Day. The out-door procession will be very large and imposing.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh, for nearly 40 years pastor of the Baptist church here, has retired and is to be replaced by Rev. Mr. Stobo.

Over 18 miles of wooden sidewalks were laid down in city streets by the corporation last year, and 15 miles of water courses built.

ONTARIO.

A Costly Smash Up—Daring Outrage—Death of a Prominent Bellevillite—Suicide by a Farmer—A Heavy Fine—Runaways Caught—Bringing a Street Railway to Time.

TORONTO, March 15.—The loss to rolling stock from the accident at High Park last night is roughly estimated at $25,000. One engine was completely smashed up as well as a caboose and two or three cars of freight. The express from Hamilton did not reach here until after three this morning.

Mary Kelly, a domestic servant, complained to the police last night that she had been induced to enter a hack by a hotel keeper on Yonge street, and while there was outraged. A warrant will be taken out to-day for the arrest of the hotel keeper, but for fear he might clear out in the meantime the police decline to give his name.

In the Local House the bill giving widows and spinsters who have the necessary property qualifications the right to vote at municipal elections. was passed.

Hallett Bros., indicted for having a nuisance in their fat rendering establishment, were to-day fined $100 or two months imprisonment.

Lydia Peckham and Rose Lernabe, two girls who escaped from the Mercer reformatory last night, were captured at Mimico this morning and taken back to the institution,

BELLEVILLE, March 15.—Mr. Marshal B. Roblin, owner of the street railway, and a prominent official of the Methodist Church dled this morning from congestion of the lungs. Deceased was 60 years of age and a native of Prince Edward Island.

Richard Badgely, of Plainfield, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a beam in his barn. Deceased was about 60 years of age.

HAMILTON, March 15.—The Mayor has signed an order to issue a writ against the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Co. to prevent them running their motors in the city limits, as the council claims that the company has forfeited its right to do so by non-compliance with the terms of the by-law.

Prof. Aldous, organist of St. Thomas Church, has accepted an appointment as organist of the Church of the Ascension where they have a new organ.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

An Important Suit—Nova Scotia Represented at the Defeat of Osman—Alleged Bribery in the York, N.B., Contest—The Mirimichi Valley Railway.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 15.—Captain Dowling and two seamen, who were part of the crew of the brig Emma, which was run down and sunk off this port two years ago by the steamer Howards, which also sunk, left to-day on the Polynesian to give evidence in a suit brought by Halifax underwriters against the owners of the steamer, and which is to be tried at Liverpool this month. H. McD. Henry, Q.C., also left last week for Liverpool *via* New York, to watch the case in the interests of the underwriters.

It was reported here on receipt of the news of the last battle in Egypt that a Nova Scotia officer in the engagement, a son of Colonel Stewart of this city, was among the killed. The Colonel and his friends were naturally very anxious until definte particulars could be ascertained, but the fact that there were several officers of the name of Stewart gave them grounds for hope, and this morning a cablegram was received stating that the gentleman in question had passed through the battle in safety.

Considerable anxiety is being felt here for the safety of R. J. Hart & Co.'s brig Brazil, Captain Peake, from Pernambuco January 24 for this port, which was reported off Sambro on Friday last and took a pilot on board. Since then nothing has been heard of her. It was at first thought that she might have been blown off coast, but the wind has been fair for her since. Her non-arrival cannot be accounted for except that some accident has befallen her. Her crew when she left here about Oct. 10, 1883, included the following, who probably remained with her for the return voyage:—Peter Anderson, mate, Haligonian, married; John Williams, second mate, Haligonian, single; Henry Thornhill, cook, Barbadoes; seaman Antoni Jemmey, Italian; A. P. Teitersen, Gibraltar; James Stewart, Chatham, N.B., and Edward Cosgrove, married, Halifax.

FREDERICTON, March 15.—A petition was filed this morning by James Pickard against Thomas Temp, M.P. for York County, on the grounds of bribing and corruption. The petition contains nineteen counts and charges of personal bribery and bribery by agents. This afternoon a counter petition was filed by William McKay against George F. Gregory, the defeated candidate. The grounds are personal bribery and bribery through agents, and asking for his disqualification.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fredericton last night a committee was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to press upon the representatives and Dominion Government the claims of the Miramichi Valley Railroad to a subsidy.

SINFUL SIFTINGS.

Selections From Satan's Diary for Two Days.

TORONTO, Ont., March 15.—A prominent member of Dr. Wild's congregation has created a scandal. Every Wednesday evening, at the prayer meeting held in Heath's house, one of the regular attendants was the wife of another prominent member. On Tuesday Heath and the latter were caught in *finagrante delicto* by her husband, who gave Heath three days to leave the city. Heath and his own wife accordingly cleared out yesterday for the States, and their property will be sold next week.

Jno. Churley, blacksmith, has been arrested on a *capias*, charged by Maria Buck with seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The damages claimed are $2,000.

WAYNESBORO, Va., March 15. — A. M. Finch, depot agent here, has been arrested for embezzlement in Ohio, several years ago, of a number of thousand dollars. He has been sought for, heretofore, without success. It is believed that the money embezzled he secreted somewhere near the scene of the transaction and that for fear of detection and capture he never returned.

EASTON, Pa., March 15.—Sabato Allesandro, under sentence of death for murder, cut an artery in his arm yesterday but he was discovered before bleeding to death. The knife made of brass was taken from him.

GREENVILLE, S.C., March 15.—Wm. T. Barrett, agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance of New York, committed suicide last night, taking morphine. His last words were "It takes more courage to live than to die." Pecuniary embarrassments was the cause. He was at one time possessed of an ample fortune which he squandered in fast living.

TORONTO, March 16.—About seven this morning the body of a well dressed man, about forty years of age, was found in a coach house in rear of 427 Yonge street. The man had suicided by cutting his jugular vein with a pocket knife. There were no papers to identify him, the only thing found being a watch and gold chain and two plugs of tobacco. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification, but up to eleven to-night no one had called to claim it.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16.—About 11 p.m. on Saturday George Ross, colored, went to his house, on McDougall street, and found another colored man named Scott with his (Ross') mistress. Ross threw a lamp at Scott, striking him on the head and breaking the lamp. The oil took fire, and burned Scott in a horrible manner, and the physicians say he cannot live. Ross was arrested after a desperate struggle by Chief Baines and officer Wells, he defending himself with an axe. He was, however, overpowered without injuring the officers.

FAIR TRADE FOLLY.

Attempt to Exclude Foreign Cattle from England.

WASHINGTON, March 15. — Secretary Frelinghuysen has received a letter from Minister Lowell, setting forth that the cattle plague in England is likely to become an important political question there in agricultural localities and give anxiety to the Government. The wish and hope of the farming interest is the absolute exclusion of foreign cattle. The question has grown to such dimensions, the letter says, that a person most competent to give an opinion thought it to be politically the most important thing which would confront the Ministry in any election that might occur in an agricultural constituency.

Bigotry in New Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 15.—In the Methodist Conference here, to-day, there was an application for membership on trial of John Dewitt Miller, of Trenton. Bishop Harris objected, claiming that Miller was an advocate of unholy doctrines, that while he was pastor of a Trenton church he upheld the theatre as a means of diffusing moral and intellectual instruction. He had attended the "Passion Play" in New York, and subsequently wrote a favorable criticism of it. On a vote being taken, but one delegate favored his admission.

Daring Attempt to Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Tiller, the express robber, made a desperate attempt to escape this afternoon. He passed out of the window of a room on the fifth story of the Lindell House, where he has been confined, helping the express company to straighten out the accounts, descended by means of a fire escape to a balcony over the main entrance, and rushed through an open window of a lady's bedroom into the hall, but being unacquainted with the building, was caught by an officer and delivered to the police authorities.

A Factory Act for Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 15.—A bill will be drafted prohibiting the employment of a minor under 14, except during the vacation of public schools, and all minors over 14 residing one year where there are evening schools unless they are able to read and write the English language correctly. It sets forth that Massachusetts has ninety-three thousand persons who cannot read and write. The bill will reduce illiteracy, and is the first compulsory statute of the kind in the United States.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

The Mahdi's Troops as Determined as Ever.

Khartoum Reported in Danger.

A Price Offered for the Capture of Osman.

Where Has El Mahdi Gone?

Osman Prays for Success.

SUAKIM, March 15.—The immense volumes of black smoke, which rose from the burning camp and villages made a greater impression upon the fugitives than the British proclamations. Before the battle Osman Digma went twenty miles to a holy spot to pray for success.

Zobehr Accepts the Government of Khartoum.

LONDON, March 15.—Zobehr Pasha is willing to take the place of Gordon as Governor-General of the Soudan. He advises that it be subdued by pacific means, and says slavery will be got rid of gradually when the Soudanese appreciate the benefits of civilization. He doubts that the Mahdi is considered a prophet in the Soudan. Zobehr says there is no feud between himself and Gordon.

Pathetic Scenes on the Battle Field.

SUAKIM, March 15.—Parties of Arab wandered over the battle field in the moonlight and uttered heartrending cries of grief wherever they found the dead bodies of friends, in many places piled in heaps. The Black Watch regiment was almost denuded of its sub-officers in the battle. The friendly Sheikhs are of opinion that Osman Digma will go to El Mahdi, report the recent disaster, and ask for orders. They doubt if he will succeed in mustering a fresh force.

Caring for the Wounded.

SUAKIM, March 15.—The physicians attached to the French, Russian and Italian war vessels in harbor have offered to assist in caring for the English wounded.

German and French Opinions.

BERLIN, March 15.—In commenting upon the victory of Gen. Graham, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and *Tageblatt* praise the conduct of the English troops. The North German *Gazette* attributes the victory solely to the skilful use of arms of precision.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Liberte*, the *National* and the *Temps* especially praise the plucky conduct of the Arabs in the recent fight with Gen. Graham.

Rebel Movements.

CAIRO, March 15.—There is increasing activity on the part of the rebels near the Nile. Beyond Berber, telegraphic communication is cut and a steamer has been fired upon.

Panic Among Baker's Forces.

SUAKIM, March 15.—A panic occurred last night among the Egyptians under Baker Pasha, who is still in camp at Zareiba. They got the notion the rebels were approaching and took to their heels. Two men who were mistaken for rebels were killed.

Marvels of Heroism.

Adam Frazer, the largest man of the Black Watch Regiment, killed 12 Arabs with his bayonet in the recent battle. Drummond, of the same regiment, bayonetted Osman Digma's nephew.

In Favor of the Mahdi.

LONDON, March 16.—Many partisans of El Mahdi have been arrested in Hedjaz, Arabia. A leading Sheikh between Shendy and Khartoum has declared in favor of El Mahdi. Gordon telegraphs that there is no immediate danger at Khartoum.

A Price on Osman's Head.

SUAKIM, March 16.—At a meeting here to-day between Admiral Hewett, General Graham and the chief inhabitants of the city, it was decided to issue a proclamation offering a reward of one thousand pounds for the capture of Osman Digna. The general opinion was expressed that the friendly tribes would co-operate with the British troops in opening the road to Berber and releasing the garrisons.

The Rebels as Defiant as Ever.

LONDON, March 16.—Advices from Berber make no mention of any uprising of Arabs in that region. The country is reported quiet as far as Shandy. Despatches from Cairo, however, state that the Government is suppressing bad news from Khartoum. A number of Arab rebels have reappeared at Tamani-Eb, and attack all stragglers that approach them. There are no signs that the defeat of Osman Digma has crushed the spirit of the rebel tribes. The Haddendowas, who suffered the greatest loss of life, still adhere to Osman.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A Colliery Strike Ended.

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The miners at Rendville and Corning resumed work yesterday, the president of the union having decided that they could not be justified because of the grievance of the haulers. Work is now fully resumed in Hocking and Sunday Creed valleys.

A Strike Averted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—The efforts of the miners committee appointed by the convention this week to induce the men working the third pool reduction to strike are again unsuccessful. The third pool master says the men will not come out unless the association raises $10,000 to support them during the strike.

He Didn't Know it was Loaded.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Denis Reilley, aged 30, visiting to day John Cassidy's family in Brooklyn, drew a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at Mary Cassidy, saying that he would mesmerize her. She exhibited fear, he laughed, and turning the levelled weapon at the head of Celia Renny, aged 17, also visiting at Cassidy's, and pulled the trigger. A loud report followed. Miss Renny, without uttering a word, fell forward upon the floor dead, a bullet, having pierced her brain. Reilley made no effort to escape, and when arrested was overcome with horror at the occurrence. He said he thought the revolver was empty. He found all the chambers had been unloaded excepting the one from which the fatal shot was fired.

Archbishop Gibbons' Return.

BALTIMORE, March 16. — Archbishop Gibbons occupied the pulpit of the cathedral this morning for the first time since his return from Europe. He spoke with deep gratitude of the warm and hearty reception given brother bishops and himself by the prelates in the various countries visited, by the cardinals and the Pope himself. Leo XIII., he said, treated the American bishops more as a father or a brother than a superior. The Archbishop contrasted the situation of America and Europe in favor of the former, and said that he was glad his journey was ended and that he was home again.

Nihilists at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—Two foreigners, supposed to be Nihilists, have arrived at Galata.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Another Attack on the Government's Egyptian Policy.

An All Night Sitting.

Determined Obstruction to the Supply Bill.

Debate in the Imperial Commons.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, the War Secretary announced that telegraphic communication with Khartoum had been broken and a steamer passing down the Nile had been subjected to a continuous fusilade for three days. He believed that the tribes in that region had risen. A battalion of troops have been despatched to Assouan. Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Henry Labouchere attacked the Government. The Under Foreign Secretary denied that Gordon was in extremities. He asserted that the withdrawal of the garrison from Kassala will be perfectly easy so soon as the differences are settled. Abyssinia was friendly. It was necessary that a civilized Power should control the Red Sea ports, insure the suppression of the slave trade and maintain communication with India. Instructions had been sent to General Graham not to proceed to Berber.

Mr. Labouchere offered a motion that the loss of British and Arabs in the Soudan was unnecessary, which was rejected by a vote of 111 to 94.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach (Conservative) stated that he overheard Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, say after the vote had been taken "So this dirty trick did not succeed." Sir William Harcourt express regret at having made use of the words complained of, and said he had no intention of giving pain to any one.

An All-Night Session.

LONDON, March 16.—The House of Commons continued in session all night debating the supply bill. Early in the morning Mr. Healy observed that the Leaguers, who had no birds to shoot, were prepared to oppose the appropriation bill. Mr. Stanley (Liberal) was overheard to exclaim, "They have landlords." Mr. Healey appealed to the Chairman against this language. Mr. Stanley withdrew the expression. The House adjourned at 5.45 this morning.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Another Spanish Revolt Frustrated.

MADRID, March 16.—Gen. Velardes, a cavalry ensign, three sergeants and two civilians were arrested at Gen. Velarde's house on Saturday. Several other persons were arrested at other places, including Brigadier Fillacampa. The Government has for some time been aware that a conspiracy had been hatched for a military uprising similar to that which took place in August last. Many more persons were arrested to-day, including Moran, Secretary for Zorilla, a priest, fourteen sergeants and three other officers. The Government has forbidden the proposed Communistic banquet and public serenade in honor of Portuondo, the Democratic deputy. The Government believes that the plot is widespread, but the arrest of the leaders and the precautions taken in every garrison will prevent a rising.

LONDON, March 16.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says that Zorilla is working with French and Spanish speculators to raise another revolt in Spain.

THE POCAHONTAS DISASTER.

Great Force of the Shock.

POCAHONTAS, March 15.—The victims of the mine disaster leave 27 widows and orphans. There were five different explosions and their force so great that the mountain was cracked. There were no expert gas men employed in the mine, and no safety lamps used. The officers say that the explosion was not caused by a lamp, but probably by a blast which opened up a large quantity of gas.

Another Explosion Expected.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 15.—Experts express the fear that there may be another exploston in Pocahontas mine, and precautions have been taken to prevent further loss of human life. It is thought that the Governor will recommend the immediate appropriation of $2,500 to meet the pressing necessities of the sufferers. Work in the mine, where the explosion took place, will not be resumed for two months.

RUSSIAN GRIEVANCES.

A Bold Nihilist Pronunciamento.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The first number of a paper called *Swobodnoje Slowa* (or Free Speech) has appeared. It summons the youth of Russia to oppose the despotic form of government, and says the Russian State machine is rapidly decaying, discontent is increasing among all classes, revolutionary ideas are spreading everywhere, even in the army, and a day of victory is approaching. The paper strongly depreciates terrorism, and favors the union of all branches of Socialists, who, it says, should pursue their desired end by moral energy, not by brute force.

FIRE REPORT.

COLBORNE, March 15. — About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Victoria Rink, owned by Scripture Brothers, and was completely consumed, together with its contents; loss about $2,000. The building was insured in the Phœnix for one thousand.

A Murderess's Confession.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 16.—On January 11th, 1867, Christina Kett, a pretty girl, aged 18, was murdered in her home. No clue was ever discovered to the murderers until yesterday, when her brother told the death-bed confession that his own mother made three weeks ago. The murdered girl returned home an hour late from a visit to a lady friend. The mother in a fit of passion struck her with an axe handle crushing her skull. Appalled at the crime she smeared the dead girl's face with gunpowder, and deported herself in such a manner as to entirely elude detection. Mental torture drove her from the scene of the crime, and she roamed through western cities, finally returning here several years ago. She was sixty-four years old at her death. All of her family are dead, but the son who relates her dying confession.

Oleomargarine Poison.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Before the Senate Committee on Public Health, today, Charles Moses, an oleomargarine packer, testified that his hands and feet became sore and his nails dropped out through handling oleomargarine. His system became so impregnated with the poison that he had to go to hospital, where the doctors said that if he went to work there it would be his death. Jas. Gardiner said that he had a friend who worked a month in an oleomargarine factory. His hands were poisoned by oleomargarine and he died a year afterwards.

RUMORED DISSOLUTION

Of the English Parliament by Mr. Gladstone.

His Policy to be Tested.

LONDON, March 16.—It is rumored that the Government, desiring to test the opinion of the country in regard to its Egyptian policy, and fearing that obstruction in the present Parliament will thwart the Franchise bill, has decided to dissolve Parliament, and informed the Queen of this decision through Mr. Chamberlain, who dined at Windsor Castle last evening.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Another Scientific Frontier.

PARIS, March 15.—*Le Temps* says that the French will occupy Thainguey and Langson, and establish a scientific frontier.

An Indemnity Lost.

The French newspapers generally express chagrin at the escape from Bac-Ninh of the Chinese garrison, the capture of which would have enabled France to claim an indemnity from China.

Counting the Cost.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* says the occupation of Bac-Ninh ends in nothing. The rainy season begins in a fortnight, which will postpone operations for six months. The delta of the Red River is handed over to pillage and anarchy. The French Government will shortly be compelled to ask for a credit of twenty-five million francs, and eventually for one hundred million francs, which the Chamber will certainly refuse. The expedition will require 63 ships, 400,000 men, and the end to be gained is out of all proportion to the outlay.

Mediation Asked For.

LONDON, March 15.—The Chinese Ambassador has asked Lord Granville to mediate between China and France.

Opposed to War.

PARIS, March 15.—The Left intend to oppose the continuance of warlike operations in Tonquin.

The Battle at Bac-Ninh.

Gen. Negrier in his advance upon Bac-Ninh met the enemy at Xarioy. A severe battle ensued. The enemy were at last forced to retreat, and the French pursued them into Bac-Ninh. The enemy evacuated the town in great disorder,

The Spoil of Bac-Ninh.

PARIS, March 15.—Gen. Millot telegraphs to the Minister of Marine that the French captured at Bac-Ninh one hundred pieces of artillery, including several Krupp guns, a large number of rifles, a quantity of gunpowder, and flags of the Chinese generals.

The Senate to-day adopted resolutions congratulating the army in Tonquin on its success.

Rapid Advance of the French.

PARIS, March 16.—The French advance from Bac-Ninh has begun. General Delisle is marching upon Thalnguyen and Gen. Negrier upon Langson.

Negotiations Again Commenced.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Ferry has reopened direct negotiations with the Marquis Tseng for a treaty based upon the condition that the French shall be allowod to retain possession of Bac-Ninh.

A Panama Horror.

PANAMA, March 15.—The *Star and Herald* under the heading of "How we breed pestilence," says that there are two native cemeteries. One is quadrangular in shape, the walls being pierced with tierces of niches in which the coffins are thrust and bricked up. Many of the fronts of the niches are in a dilapidated condition, the coffins are visible and through them an effluvia flows which must be and undoubtedly is death dealing. In the corners openings are formed by an abutment of thin interment walls, and into those are thrown in a confused mass bodies and coffins without semblance of respect for the dead. The half decomposed remains, which have been withdrawn from the niches to make room for others behind this quadrangle, are 60 or 70 coffins, some yet tenanted. From others the occupants have been heedlessly thrown and form a frame work for rapidly growing vegetation. In the second cemetery, Potter's Field, the sights are equally repulsive. Here people are indiscriminately interred, in the majority of instances, without coffins.

Honoring An Italian Statesman.

ROME, March 15.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has shown many marks of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman, Quintina Sella, whose death was announced yesterday. They adjourned for four days, appointed two weeks as a period for mourning, ordered a copper crown for the tomb, and propose to vote 100,000 lire for the erection of a statue.

Preparing for St. Patrick's Day.

LONDON, March 17.— Precautions have been taken to protect the post-office at Bristol in consequence of threats to destroy the building with dynamite on St. Patrick's Day. The county and town of Londonderry and the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Louth and Armagh have been proclaimed under the Crimes Act in view of possible riots on St. Patrick's Day.

The French in the Gulf of Aden.

CAIRO, March 15.—The French have decided to exercise sovereignty over the port of Obok on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden. The commander of the French man-of-war Infernel has been instructed to assist in carrying out this intention.

Bismarck's Insurance Bill.

BERLIN, March 15.—In the Reichstag to-day Bismarck spoke in advocacy of his workingmen's accident insurance bill, and urged its benevolent and Christian character. He said it was intended to help the poor, and consolidate peace between employers and workingmen.

Just Sentences on Murderers.

VIENNA, March 15.—Hugo Schenck, who confessed of having murdered four women whom he had married for the purpose of plundering, and Karl Schenck and Karl Schlossarek, his accomplices, have been sentenced to death.

A Theatrical Squabble.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The deputy sheriff took possession of the box office of Hoodley's Theatre to-night on a claim of $1,200 Anna Dickinson makes against Fanny Davenport.

Honoring Henry George.

GLASGOW, March 15.—The Scottish Land Restoring League gave a banquet this evening in honor of Henry George. No loyal or patriotic toasts were offered.

AT 13 Philips Square, this city, since the return of M. Souvielle, ex-aide Surgeon of the French Army, from Europe, crowds of physicians and sufferers are daily visiting him and using his invention, the "Spirometer." He has brought with him from Europe some of the most scientific instruments which are in use in the hospitals of France and England, for Throat and Lung Diseases.

THE WEEK ABROAD.

Latest News and Talk of Foreign Capitals.

The Soudan Victory—Latest Estimate of Losses—London Opinion—The Soudan Question in Parliament—The "Times" on the Situation—Effect on the Government—Mr. Gladstone's Health—French Politics—Austrian Action Against Anarchists—American Taste in Paris—Literary and Art Notes—Personal Topics.

Special Despatch to the New York Evening Post.

PALL MALL, LONDON, March 15.

The latest accounts of the losses at Tamani-Eb on Thursday give one hundred and twenty killed and ninety-eight wounded. The Highland Regiment, known as the Black Watch, suffered the most severely.

In the House of Commons last night the Government was interrogated as to its policy in the Soudan, and especially as to the further orders given to General Graham. Lord Hartington refused any information, as prejudicial to the interests of the campaign. I learned, however, confidentially, from a source I cannot name, but very near the Cabinet, that General Graham's orders are not to operate beyond a certain distance of the Red Sea littoral until he can make a push for Berber and Khartoum.

The *Times* in its leading editorial this morning comments on the recent events in the Soudan. It points out that the operations which have already taken place are but the mere fringe of the work to be done; that until the road to Berber is opened Graham's task is still unfinished. It also points out that other nations are as alive to the necessity of keeping this great channel of trade free and open as we are, and that some other nation [evidently meaning France], recognizing the value of the Eastern Soudan, may step in as we step out.

Popular opinion is somewhat pacified by General Graham's victory at Tamani-Eb. The British instinct for fighting has been gratified, and now every one is asking, What is the Government going to do next? On the one side, it is argued that the possession of the littoral towns and ports on the Red Sea will be the most effectual check to the slave trade, which will otherwise have to be perpetually watched by British gunboats. The Anti-Slavery Society and other humanitarians keep up an incessant cackle with regard to General Gordon's slavery proclamation, invoking the vials of wrath both of Providence and public opinion, against this reversal of the previous policy. To this the General's friends reply that either the Soudan is to be retained or abandoned; and that if the latter, the people must be allowed to follow their own customs, and that "the bondman" has been a part of the economy of the patriarchal household ever since the time of Job.

Mr. Edgar Vincent, the financial adviser of the present Khedive, arrived from Cairo yesterday. He has full authority from the Prince to raise a new Egyptian loan of large amount. It is thought that now that England guarantees the sovereignty of the Khedive, a new loan can be easily floated.

The subject of cremation came up in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Cremation Bill. Mr. Labouchere supported the measure, but Sir William Harcourt, on behalf of the Government, opposed it—among other reasons, because it might sometimes prevent the detection of murders.

Lord John Manners proposes to resist the extension of the franchise in England. He will have the support of a few discontented Whigs, but the rank and file of the party will undoubtedly continue loyal to Mr. Gladstone.

The recent victory in the Soudan has materially strengthened the hands of the Government, and the chances of the Ministry are pretty secure for the rest of the season.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a severe cold. Some of the Tory papers got up the story that he was taking advantage of a slight indisposition to remain at home in consequence of dissensions with his colleagues. There is not a word of truth in it. I called at his official residence, and learned that the Premier had been seriously under the weather, but is now much better.

There was a discussion in the Commons last night apropos of Aberystwith College, which is languishing for want of funds. The Welsh members strongly urged the necessity of state support in the cause of education. Mr. Mundella promised an inquiry into the subject.

A large gathering of Welshmen will be held in London early next month to support the cause of disestablishing the Church of England. Cambria has always been a hot-bed of non-conformity, and the feeling against a State Church is very strong. Mr. Richards, M.P., and most of the borough members will attend. The county members chiefly hold aloof.

There is considerable jealousy arising on the part of Anglo-Indians as to the Russian occupation of Merv. Efforts are being made to goad the Government into some sort of protest.

On Monday last I crossed over to Paris and visited the Chamber of Deputies, where I had the opportunity of a brief conversation with MM. Revillon, Reuvier and Bert. These eminent men are all hopeful of the future of France, and believe that under the republican form of government she will ride safely through all the dangers than at present beset her path. I observed that M. Brisson, the President, appears to have great difficulty in maintaining order, and that there is no comparison between the decorum observed in the English House of Commons and the manners of the French Chamber.

Prince Victor Napoleon visited the Empress at Farnborough, in Kent, yesterday. He expressed his anticipation that the present *regime* in France will shortly break up, and royalty *in some form* be restored.

There was a splendid ball at the Hotel Continental, Paris, last Tuesday night. The large room was brilliantly decorated. The dresses were most beautiful. I noticed several American ladies, whose toilets were remarkable more for their costliness than taste. The contrast suggested the idea that the French style was taste without extravagance, and the American style was extravagance without taste. Nothing but valses were on the programme.

There was a grand discussion on Thursday night at the Ladies' Debating Society at University College, London. The subject selected by the fair disputants was "The Colonies—Separation *versus* Federation." A lively and impassioned debate followed. Miss Swanrick spoke up for federation, and Miss Dickenson led the discussion in favor of separation.

Thirty-six Anarchists were arrested at Pesth yesterday, and seven hundred persons were expelled from the city.

Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General, gave a friendly dinner party this week to reconcile the Prince of Wales and Lord Randolph Churchill, who have been estranged for years.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, dines with the Queen to-day.

There was a drawing room on Thursday. A number of debutantes were presented. The Queen was represented by the Princess of Wales.

Nearly all the literati of London attended Blanchard Jerrold's funeral. His son Evelyn succeeds him as editor of *Lloyd's News*, one of the most successful weekly papers in this country. This arrangement will retain the editorship in one family for three generations.

A letter to the *Standard* signed "A Peer's Daughter," complains of the low moral tone of English ladies in the present day. The vilest publications of the French press are extensively read by them; the more *decollete* a book is the more extensively it circulates. Their conversation when alone is such that a well-bred gentleman would blush to hear it. Altogether, so severe an attack has not been made on the female sex for years.

There is a marked increase in the study of the higher branches of physical sciences here. There are sixty-eight candidates for admission to the Royal Society this season.

Doctor Lintgraff has been making some experiments of extraordinary interest with the phonograph, especially with the sounds and songs of Central African tribes. His idea is, that by fixing the speech and melodies on metallic rolls, it will enable the scientific men of Germany to reproduce the sounds by unrolling the plates, and by thus reproducing the sounds as they are uttered in the heart of Africa, to study the different dialects, and so many interesting ethnological discoveries may be made by comparing the sounds.

A number of water-color studies in the open air by Leech will shortly be sold at Christie & Manson's, St. James street. The style is broad and forcible. A lively competition is anticipated.

The celebrated picture by Mrs. Butler "Quatre Bras," has been purchased by a wealthy Australian collector, and goes out to Melbourne.

Mme. Schumann and Mlles. Janotha and Krebs are attracting crowds at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. It is very difficult to get a seat, and still more to get to it.

An adaptation of the well-known French play "Le Docteur Noir," has been brought out at Sadlers Wells Theatre. It is an effective melodrama.

The library of Valentine Korsch, at Heidelberg, has been sold by his creditors for only forty-five florins.

Captain Fondacaro, of the Italian navy, is preparing a polar expedition. It is several centuries since Italy has taken part in such an expedition.

On Thursday, the lobby of the Bank parlor was again besieged by an eager group of bankers and brokers, to learn the result of the weekly meeting. The general opinion was that the Bank must either reduce the rate, or consent to lose the bulk of its current discount business, as it is being underbidden in the outside market. As the banks, both of England and France, have replenished their coffers, there was no reason to keep up the rate which was again reduced three per cent. The Stock Exchange at once felt the effect of the change, and consols, English railway and American bonds were quoted higher all round.

The money market since the reduction of the rate has been very easy, and large sums are going begging. The stock market has hardened all round, and the bulls look for a rise.

The cotton market is inactive.

You are so accustomed to bright, clear weather in New York that it will hardly interest you to learn that we have had a week of beautiful, clear, warm weather in London, as if we were to have a very early spring.

WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office,
TORONTO, Ont., March 17, 1 a.m.

There is a slight depression this morning over the Upper Lakes, with an area of increasing pressure over the North-West and the Western States. The pressure is increasing in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and falling in Ontario. Cloudy weather prevails in Ontario, elsewhere the weather is fine. The temperature is from 9 to 21 above zero in the North-West, near the freezing point in Ontario and from 16 to 27 above in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Probabilities.

For the Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Winds veering to west to north-west; fair to cloudy weather, with local showers; decidedly higher temperatures during the day; cooler again by night.

For the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—South to south-west winds; fair to cloudy milder weather, with light local falls of snow or rain.

For the Maritime Provinces—Winds veering to south and south-west; fair to cloudy milder weather, with local rain.

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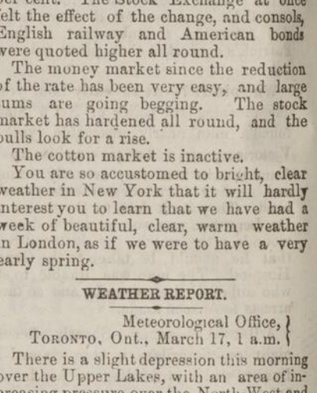

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