

# TRADE & COMMERCE

## DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Steamers Date From To  
City of Chester, Dec. 23, New York, Liverpool  
City of Chester, Dec. 28, New York, Liverpool

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

New York, December 21.—Arrived—  
Surrey, from Amsterdam; Grecian Monarch, from London; Lake Huron, from Liverpool.

LARK, December 21.—Arrived—State of Alabama.

QUEBEC, December 21.—The Folger will leave for Murray Bay at 4 a.m. to-morrow.

Low Point, C.B., December 21.—Inward at 10 o'clock a.m.—SS. Valetta, of Montreal.

HALIFAX, December 21.—The steamer Comma arrived from St. John's, Nfld.

The brigantine Acadia, Capt. Terrio, from Waterford, Ireland, bound to New York, was spoken, short of provisions, yesterday off Sanby by a pilot boat, which supplied her. She reported, December 12th, during a heavy gale, a seaman named E. Bush, belonging to Quebec, fell overboard and was drowned.

A survey was held by the Portwarden to-day on the steamer Golden Horn, which put in here yesterday with her propeller out of order. He recommended the discharge of the after portion of the cargo in order to get at the propeller to repair it.

The steamer Baron Shelborne, which sailed from Annapolis to-day for London, took a cargo of 7,500 barrels of apples.

MONTREAL, December 21.

—Advices from Corry, Pa., state that it is said A. Harris, dry goods, who recently failed, lost \$40,000 by speculating in oil.

—The Beaver Line Steamship "Lake Huron," from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at New York this morning. All well.

A Dutch engineer is applying for a grant from the Prussian Government to draw up plans of a canal uniting Cologne and Antwerp. The Chamber of Commerce of Cologne is supporting his application.

—We observe that the United States Government are making great preparations for the proper representation of that country at the exhibit of food fish to be given in London, England.

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—The Inverness Courier states that a firm of shipbuilders on the Clyde have secured an order from the Pacific Coast Syndicate for four new steamers to be built of steel, and although of a construction to steam 13 knots regularly, yet to be capable of facing any gale on the Canadian lakes, for which they are required.

A curious feature in connection with their building is that after the vessels are constructed, they will be taken to pieces for transportation to Canada in sections.

—The Brenton, Montana, Record says:—"The North-West Territory is, without doubt, one of the finest wheat countries in America, for stock raising it is equally unsurpassed. It is also provided with practically unlimited coal mines, containing an article of fuel much superior to any yet discovered in Montana. It has abundant evidence of mineral wealth, which, with the advent of the Canadian Pacific next year, will alone bring a tide of immigration greater than that which flocked to California, Montana, or the Black Hills."

—The great trade in matches would require, perhaps, the intellect of a Babbage to wrestle with the statistics. That 60,000,000 are burned every day in Europe seems below the mark. Some firms, such as Messrs. Dixon, at Manchester, turn out 9,000,000 a day, and many in London 2,000,000 or 3,000,000. The consumption of phosphorus for the purpose in England and France shows that about 250,000,000 a year are turned out in these two countries alone.

In America, where, as in France, there is a tax on matches, by which great credit is thus brought to the mill, the stamps show an output of about 400,000,000,000, so at present match-making is not the specialty of America, though the tax yields about \$700,000 a year to the revenue. There is a great protest, however, against this tax in the United States, which amounts to 1½d per box, though not from the same absurdity of reasons that were here urged in 1870.

—A new and cheap process has been invented for the manufacture of hydrogen on a large scale. Peat, wood, lignite or other semi-vegetable substances capable of furnishing by destructive distillation a light carburetted hydrogen are heated in a retort, and the gas given off is transmitted through a layer of quick-lime, which withdraws the carbon from its union with the hydrogen, to leave the latter pure. Except for the fact that the uses of hydrogen are so few, this process would be of great importance, and it will at least be of service hereafter in promoting and facilitating experiments in aerial navigation, for which it has been generally necessary, on account of the great cost of hydrogen generated in the old-fashioned way, by decomposing acidulated water with zinc, to use ordinary illuminating gas, a substance more than ten times as heavy, and requiring the use of balloons of ten times the size, to obtain a given ascensive force, that would be acquired if the gas could be filled with pure hydrogen. It is possible also that the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, the most important materials for which can now be procured so cheaply on a large scale, may come into more extensive use.

FINANCIAL.

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# MONTREAL AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXIV.—No. 305.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

PRICE, THREE CENTS.

000. The deposits of the City Bank were probably \$300,000; a year or so ago they were about \$500,000. The officers of the American Exchange express the opinion that the liabilities of the City Bank to depositors will all be liquidated.

The Money Market here remains unchanged at 7 @ 7½ for prime mercantile paper and 6½ @ 7 for call and short dated loans on stocks and bonds and other collaterals. The market for Sterling Exchange is a fraction firmer to-day at 8½ @ 8½ for bankers 60-day bills and 9½ @ 9½ for demand. Currency on New York @ 100 @ 100 premium. The market for Foreign Exchange in New York was steady and rather dull in the forenoon. The supply of bills is only moderate, and the indications are in favor of a firmer market for the next few days. The posted rates were 4.81 @ 4.81½ and 4.85 @ 4.85½. Sixty-day bills were 4.80½ and 4.80½. Demand 4.84½ and 4.84½. Cables, 4.85½ and 4.85½. Commercial bills, were 4.79 and 4.79½. Continental exchange was firm and dull. Francs were 5.23½ @ 5.23½ and 5.20½ @ 5.20. Reichsmarks, were 94 5-16 @ 7-16 and 95½ @ 7½. Guilders, were 39½ and 39½ @ 40.

Consols in London are firmer at 100-9-16 for money, and 100-13-16 for account. United States bonds are lower; 4½, at 116 and 5, 105½, and American railway securities are weaker. Erie, 40½; Illinois Central, 149½; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates, 51½; New York Central, 135½; Reading, 28½.

The amount of bullion gone to the Bank of England on balance yesterday was \$50,000.

Notwithstanding the bank failures, the Money and Stock markets in New York showed very little disturbance. During the forenoon money was 5 per cent. on call on stock collaterals, and 3 per cent. on Governments. Time loans and prime mercantile paper were unchanged. The Stock market was stronger. The movement was without other features than those incidental to the brokers' or traders' market. "Wall street" gossip is to the effect that some of the shrewd traders in the market are afraid to do anything. They say to sell the market short in the face of a promise of easy money in the immediate future is rash, while to buy the market is dangerous when the movements of great operators are so uncertain. A well known and conservative broker said the market is strong, because stocks are in the hands of large operators, but no outside buying can be looked for at present, as merchants are short of money, but after the January disbursements they will come in when money will be more plentiful. There is a better feeling in Louisville and Nashville on information that the condition of the company is better than is generally supposed on the street. Rumors are current that a drive will be made at Western Union by "bears" and opponents of the company. There is a rumor of a guarantee of the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Western Railway by Missouri Pacific.

The "bearish" element in the "street" advances the idea that the Congressional investigations of Pacific and other subsidized roads may cause an uncertain feeling in regard to their stocks which would tend to depress the general market for a time. The "bulls" say indications are that the public already shows a disposition to enter into the market as investors and that prices will be advanced by the leaders within a few days sufficiently to introduce an outside speculative element.

The local stock market to-day was not quite so firm as yesterday. Bank of Montreal opened at 17½ and sold down to 197 @ 197½. Ontario were transacted at 110 @ 110½. Peoples were steady at 85 @ 86½. A round amount of Molsons sold at 124. Toronto were dealt in at 170, and Jacques Cartier were unchanged at 115 @ 120. Merchants were weaker, selling down from 119½ to 118½. Commerce opened at 130½ and closed at 130. Exchange were inquired for at 170, and Federal were offering at 151 @ 152, with 148½ @ 148½ bid. Hochelaga were in limited offer at 100 and Guarantees were unchanged at 90 @ 95. Montreal Telegraph were quiet at 123 @ 125 asked. Richelieu dropped from 71 at the opening to 70½ towards the close. City Passenger were active at 130½ in the early sales, falling down to 130½ in the afternoon. Gas were traded in for small amounts at 181½ @ 182. St. Paul & Minneapolis were fairly steady at 143½ @ 143½. About £800 sterling Canada Central Ry bonds changed hands at 108. A round amount of Dundas Cotton Company was placed at 116. North-West Land sold 46s. Royal Canadian Insurance Company were wanted at 55½. The rest of the securities are nominally as quoted.

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
**STEEL PENS**  
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
- GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878 -  
November 30 286

## SCOLDING THE WHISPERERS.

"Whisperers, one word from the 29th verse of the first chapter of Romans, in my text," said Dr. Talmage, Sunday morning. "Paul puts in the middle of the long roll of the world's felons those persons known in all cities and in all communities as whisperers. They are so called because they generally speak under the voice and in a confidential way, with the hand at the side of the mouth acting as a kind of a funnel to keep the precious information from wandering into the wrong ear. Whisperers are always first-class liars, and are masculine in feeling, with a tendency to a majority on the masculine side. From the frequency with which Paul speaks of them under different titles it is evident that he suffered from them. His personal presence was very defective, which made him the subject of ridicule. He remained a bachelor until after 60, and some who had failed in conjugal life, upon him slandered him. He was cut to the raw."

## LACERATED WITH SCANDALS.

and he lays hold of these miscreants of the tongue, and he gives them a good setting down. He enumerates them among the scoundrels and liars of the masculine side, speaks of envy, murder, deceit, malignity and whispering. You might as well try to persuade a flock of crows to remain away from a cornfield as to restrain these whisperers by moral sentiment. Some morning a wife descends to the street, her eyes dimmed with tears. The whisperers see her and at once imagine her husband has been unkind to her. Then the whisperer runs and tells the story to the neighbours. The guess becomes a story. Another neighbour says: "That's just what I expected. I saw him the other evening very smiling and courteous to some one who was smiling back, and I wanted to tell him to go to his home where his poor wife was doubtless crying her eyes out."

Oh, Mrs. All Ears, do let your husband go and put a stop to this outrage!"

The general requisite for a female whisperer is that she should be a single woman. A woman with a large family makes a poor whisperer. Satan does not have to keep a very sharp look-out for his dominions in some neighbourhoods. He has let out the whole contract to the female whisperer. She gets husband and wife into quarrels; brothers and sisters into antagonisms; disunites pastors with flocks and flocks with pastors. Perhaps nine times out of ten a man's failure in business may be traced to the whisperer. You borrow money from a bank and a director whispers it outside. Suspicious is excited. One whisper after another is repeated, until all the people you owe want their money. Although your assets may be worth four times your liabilities, crash goes everything. As for these

GADABOUTS, TALK-REARERS, SCANDAL-MONGERS,

whisperers, and everlasting snoops, I hate them with increasing vehemence, and I ask God to give me increasing intensity with which to hate them. I think among the worst of the whisperers are those who gather up all the malicious things that have been said about you, and bring them to you without any of the extenuating circumstances. After they have made you feeling all-raw, they will make this brine and turpentine and aquafortis and rub it in with a coarse towel until it sinks to the bone. They make you a pin cushion into which to thrust all the sharp things they have heard about you, and you have spoken of your neighbors. Many a good woman as your wife or mother has been whispered out of all kindly association into the grave. Some people say there is no hell. If there is no hell for such despoilers of woman's reputation it is high time for some philanthropist to build one. There is no person even worse than the whisperer, and that is the man or woman who listens without protest. He holds the sack while the whisperer fills it.

## GERMAN POPULATION AND EMIGRATION.

Considerable attention is being drawn by statisticians to the great rate of increase both of the population and emigration throughout Germany. The population of Prussia increased between 1816 and 1884 from 10,358,000 to 19,260,000, while, up to 1875, inclusive, it had mounted to 21,500,000, or 105 per cent. in 60 years time. From 1875 to 1880 the population of all the German States has been increasing at about 525,000 per annum. At the last census, in December, 1880, the number of inhabitants was 45,250,000, which, if maintained at the same rate, would be 60,000,000 in 1900. The increase, as compared with that of France, is very remarkable, the French population during the last five years showing an increase of only 389,000; while the increase of the German population during the same period was 3,900,000, the fifth part of the latter country being 3.91 per 100, whereas in France it is only 2.47. There is also a great difference between the two; that in France the increase has been almost entirely in the large towns, whereas in Germany the increase is general throughout the country.

The numbers of emigrants that have left Germany during the last 60 years is over 3,500,000 of whom the greater part have taken their departure within the last 30 years, the United States having absorbed in 1881 less than 245,323. Dr. Friedrick Kapp estimates the amount taken away by each emigrant at not less than 450 marks, or \$221.108, so that the capital transferred to the United States during last year amounted directly to \$5,687,267. And this, it should be remembered, is not returnable to Germany in the ordinary way of trade, whereas, in point of fact, the German emigrants to the United States become Americans, and, consequently, competitors with Germany in agricultural and industrial pursuits. Dr. Engel considers that the cost of bringing up a young person of the lower or middle classes to the 15th year is about \$200, and he estimates that the loss to Germany during the emigration of the last 60 years, in cash and valuables taken by each emigrant, at over nine millions of marks, nearly twice the amount of the war indemnity paid by France in 1871.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—It is a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up, and strength restored to the system. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame. *EPPE'S COCOA*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (1lb. and 1lb.) by grocers, labelled—*"JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."*—Also makers of *EPPE'S CHOCOLATE* Essence.

## ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

**DIVIDEND No. 46.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after

**TUESDAY, the Second day of January next.**  
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
WM. FARWELL,  
General Manager.  
Sherbrooke, 5th Dec., 1882. 1151 D 297

**THE MONTREAL, PORTLAND & BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at No. 156 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of January next (1883), at the hour of TWELVE o'clock noon.

M. S. LONERGAN,  
Secretary.  
Montreal, Dec. 16, 1882. sw 173 300

## New Advertisements.

**ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE.**  
WHITBY, ONT.  
Will Re-open January 8th, 1883.

Every department of instruction is sustained by the best professional talent. The buildings are unrivalled in the Dominion for elegance and comfort. Good health and social culture, combined with a liberal education, have secured our marked and increasing success. Apply for catalogue to J. J. HARE, M.A., Principal.  
December 20. 1m DW 303

## Pay All Municipal Dues.

Current and Arrears, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th INSTANT, in order to secure a Vote at the coming Elections.

In connection with the above, all parties having accounts against the Corporation for elegance and comfort. Good health and social culture, combined with a liberal education, have secured our marked and increasing success. Apply for catalogue to J. J. HARE, M.A., Principal.  
Montreal, 20th December, 1882. b 303

## CITY OF MONTREAL.

**Consolidated Fund.**

The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the above FIVE PER CENT. STOCK will be due and paid to Shareholders on and after the SECOND JANUARY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the first of January.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,  
City Treasurer.  
CITY HALL,  
Montreal, 20th December, 1882. r 303

## Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of F. W. MYERS & CO., Custom House Brokers, at Rouses Point, N.Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, F. W. MYERS,  
G. T. MOREHOUSE.

Rouses Point, Dec. 6, 1882.

In connection with the above, we would inform our patrons that G. T. Morehouse will continue the business in connection with his son, F. P. Morehouse, at the same place, under the name of G. T. MOREHOUSE & SON, and hopes to retain the patronage of the customers of the late firm.

G. T. MOREHOUSE & SON,  
du 296

## I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I mean permanent cure. I have cured many cases of Epilepsy or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my cure, and if it fails I will give you a new one. Send me your name and address, and I will send you a copy of my book, "The Cure of Fits," free of charge. Give Express and Post Office. All costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

## MASON &amp; HAMLIN

**ORGANS**

World's Industrial Competition for Sixteen Years: no other American organ has been so successful. Also cheap, elegant, style 1878; octaves; sufficient compass and power, with best quality for popular, practical and secular music in schools and families, at only \$22. One hundred other styles from \$30 to \$75. The organs are wholly unrivalled by any other organs. Also for easy payments. New Illustrated Catalogue sent.

## CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in this remedy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, on condition that you will send me a testimonial of the cure, or a valuable treatise on the disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office. All costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Dr. T. A. JOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ADVERTISERS send for our Select List of Newspapers. Geo. A. Howell & Co., 150 Grace St., N. Y.

## Miscellaneous.

## Manitoba &amp; the North-West

The undersigned are prepared to furnish intending settlers and others desiring to invest in Manitoba and the North-West Territories with any information regarding these Provinces, and are also in a position to advise those wishing to secure employment in any capacity. Full particulars can be procured on application, accompanied with a fee of one dollar to cover preliminary expenses. Should the information given to Applicants not result in business, the fee will be made, and if further details are required as to any special locality, branch of trade or profession, they will be cheerfully given.

HOLLAND & MILLAR,  
Manitoba and North-West Agency,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
521 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
October 21. DW 252

## CAUTION!

Having learned that parties in this city are, by misrepresentation and otherwise, endeavouring to take orders for the

**Excelsior Combustion Plate,**  
Smoke Preventor and Fuel Economiser,  
Patented in Canada and United States, 1882, I hereby caution manufacturers and dealers against dealing with any one except myself for this apparatus, and I give notice that any one using or manufacturing same without my order will be prosecuted according to law.

**W. A. CAMPBELL,**  
PROPRIETOR AND PATENTEE.  
Montreal, November 28th, 1882. 286

## DOW'S BREWERY.

**CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.**

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:  
Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street  
Jos. Virtue, 19 Ashmun street  
Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st.  
Wm. Bishop, 556 Ontario st.  
Thos. Kinless, 105 Colborne street.  
257 ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

## WILLIAM DOW &amp; CO.

**Brewers and Maltsters.**  
August 19. 132

## JNO. H. R. MOLSON &amp; BROS.

**ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,**  
286 St. Mary Street,  
MONTREAL.

Have always on hand the various kinds of **ALE AND PORTER**, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. 257 ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. May 2. 24

## DOMINION BOLT CO.

**TORONTO.**

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

Norway Carriage Bolts,  
Carriage Bolts—Best, Do. Common,  
Fancy Head Bolts,  
Tire Bolts, Plough Bolts,  
Machine Bolts, Bolt Ends,  
Spring Bolts, S. B. Track Bolts,  
Sleigh-Shoe Bolts, Roof Bolts,  
Blank Bolts, Bridge Bolts,  
Elevator Bolts,  
Bright Rivets, Boiler Rivets,  
Bridge Rivets, Gasometer Rivet,  
Hot Pressed Nuts, Machine Forged Nuts,  
COACH SCREWS, &c.

**C. E. TORRANCE,**  
AGENT.

No. 17 St. John Street.  
November 30. 286

## THE "ALKATINE,"

**FOR**

**REMOVING STAINS FROM MARBLE**

**AND CLEANING THE SAME**

Extra Prize Awarded Montreal Exhibition, 1882.

**MAIN OFFICE:**  
41 RADEGONDE STREET.  
MONTREAL.

**Testimonial.**

WINDSON HOTEL,  
MONTREAL, Sept. 13th, 1882.

B. GREENFIELD, Esq.,  
Sir,—Your "ALKATINE" has been used on the carved mantels, statuary and marble work of this Hotel with the most satisfactory results.

Yours truly,  
G. W. SWETT, Manager.

Estimates for the Cleaning of Statuary, Marble Mantels, &c., Furnished on Application.

Our READY CLEANER, for all house-cleaning purposes, is for sale at first-class Groceries and House Furnishing Stores.

October 21. 6m 252

## DOMINION

**Salvage & Wrecking Co.**

**HEAD OFFICE.**  
No. 26 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

The powerful working steamer "Relief," with Wrecking Cables, Anchors, Steam Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Surt Boats, &c., fully equipped with a skilled crew of Wreckers and Divers, is stationed, with her Pontoon, at Murray Bay, ready DAY OR NIGHT, to proceed at once to any vessel that needs assistance, on receipt of a telegram from Head Office, Montreal.

This Company has also, on the Upper Lakes, the tug "Mixer" and "Folger," and steamer "Conqueror," with all Wrecking appliances for service on the Lakes or River above Victoria Bridge.

Apply to HEAD OFFICE, or to S. E. GREGORY, Assistant Manager, or Captain JOHN DONNELLY, Wrecking Master, Kingston.

For service on Lower River or Gulf apply to HEAD OFFICE, 26 Hospital Street, Montreal.

H. B. HERRIMAN,  
President.

JAS. G. ROSS,  
Vice-Pres., Quebec.

F. W. HENSHAW, Sec. Treas.

June 17. 1m DW 294

## Professional Cards.

**COCKBURN, MCINTYRE & LEWIS,**  
Barristers and Solicitors,  
PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS,  
Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured.  
Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal, OTTAWA.

Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C. | A. F. MCINTYRE  
J. TRAVERS LEWIS.  
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**RIDDELL & STEVENSON,**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,  
222 St. John Street.

Commissioners for the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.  
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**H. COTTE,**  
Accountant and Auditor.

Address P. O. Box No. 1,866,  
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**THOMAS DARLING,**  
Accountant and Auditor.

242 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL. 120

**COURT, MACINTOSH & HYDE,**  
Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agents,  
Western Chambers, St. John Street, Montreal.

Special attention given to the management of TRUST ESTATES.

Have always MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage, City Property, at current rates, in sums to suit borrowers.

JAMES COURT. | JOHN MACINTOSH.  
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**MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL**  
MARTINEAU,  
ADVOCATES,  
No. 55 St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

Hon. HONORABLE MEMBER,  
Lately Solicitor-General and M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe.

CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL,  
Lately Official Assessor,  
PAUL G. MARTINEAU, B.C.L.  
Montreal, January 10. 25

**JOHN F. WARREN,**  
Real Estate and General Financial Agent.

Specialties:  
Management of Estates.  
Negotiation of Loans on Mortgages or other good Securities.  
Commercial Paper Discounted.  
Insurances Effected.  
Houses and other Property Rented.  
Arbitration cases will receive careful attention.

Office: 246 St. James Street,  
OTTAWA BUILDINGS.  
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**ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL,**  
Auditor and Accountant,  
HAMILTON CHAMBERS,  
ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.  
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**BEATTY, CHADWICK,**  
THOMPSON & BLACKSTOCK,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,  
MR. W. A. REEVE, Counsel,  
Offices, - BANK OF TORONTO,  
Corner Wellington and Church Streets  
TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY. | E. M. CHADWICK.  
D. E. THOMPSON. | T. G. BLACKSTOCK.  
March 21.

## Miscellaneous.

**E. B. EDDY'S**  
Unmatchable Matches  
IN BOTH  
Brimstone and Parlours

BRIMSTONE MATCHES put up, viz.:  
Telegraph and Telephone Rubys in 100's,  
200's and 300's.

PARLOUR MATCHES, without Sulphur.  
LION PARLOURS also in 200's and 300's.

PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY CONSUMPTION.

Warranted the Finest Match in the World.

**Portland Cement,**  
Fire Bricks,  
Drain Pipes,  
Roman Cement,  
Water Lime.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**  
Grev Nun Street,  
May 6. 108

**YES! YOU CAN**  
GET SOME OF THE  
FINEST FINISHED  
Photos in Town  
AT  
MR. PARKS' STUDIO  
GO AND TRY.  
195 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.  
January 17. 14

**Hands all Round!**

**NATIONAL SONG.**  
By Alfred Tennyson.  
(POET LAUREATE).  
Sung by Santley, and destined to be popular all over the British Empire.

For sale at  
**H. PRINCE'S,**  
New York Piano Co.'s Warehouses,  
226 & 228 St. James Street.  
June 24. 80

**MONEY MAKING.**—A tabulated statement showing how \$200 realized \$472 in three days only—\$27,000 in one year at the same rate, by highly lucrative English System of Turf Speculation. Also particulars of how each reader can test the truth of the above. Systematic Investments conducted at the coming Savannah and New Orleans Races, Jockey Mounts, &c. Profits returned weekly, with charge of 10 per cent. from winnings. Betting on English Derby, the greatest 3-year-old race in the world. \$50 will realize \$1,000 with a win. Send stamp for our Reading Guide.

RICHARDSON & CO., 116 to 120 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
December 9. 1m DW 294

## Miscellaneous.

**"OLD RELIABLE," PIPER-HEIDSIECK,**  
For Sale Everywhere.

July 5. 159

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,**  
Amended Land Regulations.

The Company now offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at

**\$2.50 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS,**  
with or without conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions.

The Company also offers, without conditions of Settlement or Cultivation,

**2,500,000 ACRES OF LAND IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA**  
in the Pembina Mountain District, along the South Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the districts of the Souris, Pelican and White Water Lakes and Moose Mountains.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance of the land will be given to the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. Payments may be made in Land Grant Bonds which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and secured interests. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications for lands should be addressed.

By order of the Board,  
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.  
Montreal, 5th December, 1882. 6m rst 276

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

**Selling at Wholesale Prices.**

ENVELOPES..... From 75c. to \$3.00 per 1,000;  
NOTE PAPER..... " 75c. to \$3.50 per Ream.  
LETTER PAPER..... " \$1.50 to \$4.00 per " "  
FOOLSCAP PAPER..... " \$2.00 to \$6.00 per " "

**Copied Letter Books**  
Conv. & Letter Books!

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

250 Pages Letter Books..... 75c. Each.  
500 " " "..... \$1.00 "  
750 " " "..... \$1.25 "  
1,000 " " "..... \$1.50 "

Ledgers, Journals, Day-Books,  
Cash Books, Blotters,  
Bill-Books and Memo. Books,  
OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

NO BETTER VALUE TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

**GEO. HORNE & CO.**  
71 and 73 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.  
October 10. 242

## NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBE COMPANY,

**SEASON 1882-1883.**

Beg to notify the trade that their large and complete stock of Buffalo Robes, consisting of over

**20,000 ROBES, INDIAN DRESSED,**  
Are now ready for sale. This stock is the only complete lot of Buffalo Robes that will be offered this season. All are this year's Robes, and are strictly graded, properly cleaned, and will be delivered in perfect condition. We would also direct the attention of buyers to our large stock of **Grey, White and Black Japanese Wolf Robes**, which we import direct, and are unquestionably the finest collection in the market, we have a large stock of Lined and Trimmed Robes **Bear, Wolf, Buffalo** and **Fancy Sleigh Robes**, at all prices. We have also a large stock of

**BUFFALO, COON, BLACK RUSSIA AND WOLF COATS,**  
All made in our own premises, under our personal supervision, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We keep constantly in stock a complete assortment of Dressed and Raw Furs of all descriptions; also Raw and Dressed Elk and Bear Skins. We respectfully invite the Trade to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: **JOHN REIFLINGER,**  
No. 37 ST. JOSEPH ST., MONTREAL.  
September 8. 215

## THE

**ORIENTAL FRUIT LAXATIVE.**

A refreshing, agreeable and healthful fruit lo

# The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 22.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.  
Lecture Room American Presbyterian Church—Entertainment, at 7 p.m.  
M. A. Association—Concert, in the Club House, Mansfield street, at 8 p.m.

## AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.  
Parlour Sets—At their rooms, at 10 a.m.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE—Marine Intelligence; Commercial Items; Financial; Railway News; Produce, etc.; Provisions, etc.  
SECOND PAGE—Commercial continued, etc.  
THIRD PAGE—Scolding and Whispers, etc.  
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials, etc.  
FIFTH PAGE—The Montreal General Hospital, etc.  
SIXTH PAGE—The Fate of Madame La Tour, etc.  
SEVENTH PAGE—Local News, etc.  
EIGHTH PAGE—Telegraphic News, etc.

## THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

When those who have been inmates of benevolent institutions relate their experiences as such to the public, through the medium of the press, it is almost invariably as parties who have been sorely aggrieved. It is a rarity to find a beneficiary of such an institution not only mindful of what favours he has been the recipient of, but anxious that the public at large should think well of it. In fact so rarely is this the case that the letter which we publish to-day signed, "A Patient," is, within the range of our immediate recollection, unique. It is no surprise that kind words should be spoken of the Montreal General Hospital, the only wonder is that so untested a tribute should be volunteered by one who has been benefited by it. The institution of which our correspondent speaks in such unqualified terms of praise deserves, as our citizens well know, all the eulogy that he bestows upon it, and far more. He is only one of thousands who have enjoyed like shelter and care whom disease had laid low, and who in all probability would have perished without such succour. The edifice in which this good work has been done has but little to commend it to the eye of the connoisseur, but there are hundreds of hundreds of Montrealers who have reason to look on the grim inanimate entry to the place of healing as "the gate called Beautiful." What an array there would be if all who have passed down those front steps "cured" or "improved" were to appear on parade to-day. Such a gathering were it possible, would make such an appeal to the city's heart that it would never again be necessary to make another on behalf of an institution which had wrought such an immense amount of good for the community at an imperceptible cost. Our correspondent, so far as we can ascertain, is quite justified in taking the ward of which he was recently an inmate as a specimen, in point of comfort, good order, and judicious management of other departments. His lines did not fall in any especially pleasant places, for throughout the building the same discipline obtains, and the same excellent results are realized. It is not a patchwork management—here pleasing, there unsightly, here judicious, there haphazard—but throughout there is one control and perfect order as the result of it. What "A PATIENT" says in praise of the ward attendants is no more than an ascription of honour to those to whom honour is due. The duties devolving upon these officers of the institution are for the most part of an unpleasant nature, and such as are not are scarcely less exacting. It is a pleasing thing to see that young women who are likely to find in the care of the sick a congenial occupation are not wanting, and that there is such an institution as the General Hospital to furnish them with the necessary training to qualify them for the efficient discharge of the duties of the calling to which they purpose devoting themselves. What our correspondent has to say about the cleanliness, good order, and fare furnished is very satisfactory, and its value is diminished imperceptibly by the fact that there has never been a word said with which it conflicts. The theory of the internal management of the Hospital we have gathered from various sources to be simply this: the most important individual in this establishment is the patient, and on that theory is based the rule that everything that is done is to be done with a view to his speediest possible restoration to health. We need not share our correspondent's very seemingly reserve as to the medical staff of the institution, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing as efficient as any institution at all worthy to rank with it in other respects can boast of. There is a subject on which we will not venture now, but which it will be necessary ere long to consider seriously, the renovation or extension of the premises at present occupied, or the erection of a structure more commodious and more creditable as a building, to the reputation of the Dominion metropolis. Without lingering in the contemplation of such a desirable work being speedily accomplished, we may make one suggestion, compliance with which will help to soothe many a weary hour,—that is, that all who have readable books on their shelves with which they can part—not trash or odd or tattered volumes but books—would send them to the Hospital for the use of patients, who would give them a hearty welcome. Yet, again, we are on the threshold of Christmas. The joy-bearing beam of the Bethlehem star will penetrate the casements of the infirmary ward, it would be a pity that its brightness should be spoiled on blank or half decorated walls. Let those who are beauti-

tying their homes for Christmas send what they can for the adornment of the wards. The Flower Mission has again undertaken its kindly work, and on Christmas the occupant of each bed in the Hospital will on awakening find near him a floral reminder that he has friends who are not unkindful of him.

## THE "CARNIVAL."

According to the proceedings of the Executive Committee, the probability is that the idea of holding a "Carnival" on the river is to be abandoned; because of the excuse that an ice shove or the rise and fall of the water may render the carrying out of the proposed programme impossible. In our opinion the river is the only proper place for the affair, which is not got up for the sake of amusing and benefiting up town parties. It is a public enterprise, and should be got up on an extensive scale. Should, unfortunately, the river be in an improper condition, the next best thing to do would be to have the palace on the Island wharf, and this alternative being determined on, there is no necessity for coming to a hasty conclusion which would most certainly deprive the festival of some of its chief objects of interest and reduce its dimensions to exceedingly narrow limits. The subject wants much more consideration than as yet appears to have been given to it.

We find by an exchange that ladies who still remain unappropriated and in a condition of single blessedness will find a paradise in the Australian colonies, where some hundreds of thousands of women are wanted to equalize the sexes. In New South Wales 70,000 women are needed to balance the disproportion. In reference to equality of sexes the colonies stand in the following order:—South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, but one and all could absorb a considerable number of female immigrants. With the exception of Victoria, they are all offering special inducements to single women to emigrate to their shores; and New Zealand, with characteristic intrepidity, engages to receive 1,000 at the shortest notice. Matrimony is not so much the object of the settlers as a desire to introduce a better class of domestic servants. However, no decent well-conducted young woman need anticipate remaining in "service" very long.

It is stated that Russia is strengthening her western frontier in a most extraordinary manner; that seven railroads have been built there for military purposes, and that large bodies of troops have been concentrated near the Galician line. These things are said to indicate hostile intentions on the part of Russia against Austria and Germany. It is, however, said on the other hand that the mission of Mr. de Giers to Berlin is pacific, that the relations between the three emperors are very satisfactory, and that the movements of troops means nothing but the "ordinary annual changes." Prince Bismarck, through his paper, gives it to be understood that he has provided for any emergency by renewing the alliance between Germany and Austria, and the military power of Germany and Austria combined is such that no one will, single-handed, dare to challenge it, while a combination would have a very hard task on its hands in attacking them.

Dr. Wiggins, the astronomer of the Dominion Finance Department has addressed a communication to His Excellency the Governor General calling his attention to his storm of March next, and warning him not to allow H. R. H. the Princess Louise to cross to or from Bermuda about that date. The zeal exhibited by the learned professor is entitled to credits showing his deep anxiety to reduce to the minimum the effects of his apprehended disturbance of the elements.

The Toronto Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a resolution was passed endorsing the petition of the Corn Exchange to the Dominion Government, praying for the abolition of the tolls on the canals. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of the establishment of a railway commission with instructions to report at the next meeting.

By a telegraphic dispatch received at Washington from the American Minister at St. Petersburg, it appears that the governor of Irkutsk thinks the proposed removal of the bodies of DeLoirey and his men is impracticable just now, as it would endanger the safety of the dogs and the reindeer which if lost could not be replaced.

A Mr. MATLAND has instituted an action of damages for libel against the Globe for stating, some time ago, that, while ostensibly acting as agent for a commercial firm, he was engaged in distributing counterfeit coins. The despatch conveying the above information adds: Heavy damages are asked.

In the Ontario Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Pardee gave notice of a bill to protect the public interest in rivers and streams, which is evidently intended to be a re-enactment of the bill passed last session which was disallowed by the Dominion Government.

It is a somewhat significant circumstance that the French Government have enjoined the press of Paris to maintain a complete silence on the subject of the relations between Russia, Austria and Germany.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch received last night from Dublin contains the statement that a company is being formed there with a capital of £1,000,000 for developing Irish manufactures.

The militia of Nova Scotia, last night presented Major-General Laurie with an address and a sword and belt. He made a suitable reply.

The Ontario Legislature adopted, yesterday, a motion of adjournment to the 4th January next.

The Ottawa Trotting Club will fix the date for the winter meeting on Friday night. It is more than probable that care will be taken not to interfere with the Montreal Carnival dates.

## New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

# ST. JAMES FUR STORE!

WINTER OF 1882-83.

## FURS! FURS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

IN THE FOLLOWING:

Coats, Sacques, Circulars, &amp;c.

A splendid assortment of FUR CAPS in Otter, Seal, Persian Lamb, &amp;c.

BLACK ROBES at \$12, splendid Value. GAUNTLETS AND BOAS.

ROBERTSONS.

PRACTICAL AND MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

220 ST. JAMES STREET,

OPPOSITE NORDHELM'S HALL.

N.B.—Open Every Evening until 10 P.M.

1853 ESTABLISHED. ESTABLISHED 1853.

# W. S. WALKER,

IMPORTER OF

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES and JEWELLERY,

Silver and Silver-plated Ware of every description.

Cambridge and Westminster Chime Clocks,

IN MARBLE AND OAK.

FRENCH CARRIAGE CLOCKS, GILT, MARBLE AND BRONZE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

321 NOTRE DAME STREET,

OPPOSITE SEMINARY.

December 19 de 302

# GLENROSA

IS

## THE PERFECTION OF SCOTCH WHISKY.

It is absolutely Genuine, Pure, Wholesome, Very Old, and Warranted free from Fusil Oil.

No expense has been spared in its distillation, and ample time has been given for its maturity, under the supervision of

HER MAJESTY'S EXCISE OFFICERS.

As a guarantee to the public, it is Bottled and Capsuled in Bond

The Fusil Oil, together with all impurities, are removed during the process of Distillation, thus enabling the pure Spirit to be Bottled in a soft and mellow condition.

# JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

December 20 303

## GREAT ATTRACTIONS SPARKLING SAUMUR

# Champagnes.

The celebrated DR. DRUITT, writing to the London Times, says:—"So far as Messrs. Ackerman &amp; Lorraine are concerned, we can bear testimony to the excellent quality of their 'Royal' Brand of SPARKLING SAUMUR, and consider the Wines in question, whether it be 'Dry Royal,' for ordinary consumption, or 'Bent Royal,' for the use of Invalids, as PURE, WHOLESOME and INVIGORATING as the MOST EXPENSIVE CHAMPAGNES, while they can be obtained at ABOUT HALF THE COST of the latter."

The above-named brands can be had from

DAVID CRAWFORD,

173 St. James Street.

CRAWFORD &amp; GORDON,

1315 St. Catherine Street.

December 21 304

## LIGHT UP! LIGHT UP!

Make your Home Attractive, Elegant and Bright!

LAMP! LAMP!

THE BEST DISPLAY!

THE LARGEST DISPLAY!

THE MOST ELEGANT DISPLAY!

Best ever shown in Canada, and the largest stock of CHEAP LAMPS.

COLE'S OLD LAMP STORE,

418 NOTRE DAME STREET.

December 15 3m 292

## FOR SALE,

Cream of Tartar

Cod Liver Oil

Sublime Salad Oil

Old Tom Bottles

Pure Glycerine

Gibson's assorted

Confectionery

KENNETH CAMPBELL &amp; CO.,

603 Craig Street.

December 14 3m 293

## ST. JAMES GROCERY

36 &amp; 38 RABEGONDE STREET.

VICTORIA SQUARE.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

DEALER IN

Choice Groceries,

Fresh Eggs,

Teas,

Coffees,

Sugars,

Early Rose Potatoes,

Spices,

Pickles,

Peels and Fruits,

Nuts, &amp;c.,

Provisions,

And a full assortment of

CHRISTMAS &amp; NEW YEAR'S GOODS

ON HAND.

ALSO

PORTS, SHERRIES &amp; OTHER WINES,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

December 14 1m 298

## New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

## Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

## SPECIAL CHEAP SALE!

We are now holding a Special Cheap Sale of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

|                                |      |                                 |        |
|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 20c. French Cambrics for.....  | 15c. | \$1.50 Silk Ties for.....       | 50c.   |
| 20c. English Cambrics for..... | 15c. | \$1.25 Silk Ties for.....       | 50c.   |
| 20c. Satens for.....           | 15c. | \$1.00 Silk Ties for.....       | 50c.   |
| 17c. Prints for.....           | 10c. | 75c. Silk Ties for.....         | 25c.   |
| 15c. Prints for.....           | 10c. | 50c. Silk Ties for.....         | 25c.   |
| \$1.50 Lace Collars for.....   | 25c. | \$4.00 Chenille Fichus for..... | \$1.00 |
| \$1.25 Lace Collars for.....   | 25c. | \$3.00 Chenille Fichus for..... | \$1.00 |
| \$1.00 Lace Collars for.....   | 25c. | \$2.50 Chenille Fichus for..... | \$1.00 |
| 75c. Lace Collars for.....     | 25c. | \$2.00 Chenille Fichus for..... | \$1.00 |

These are some of the CHEAP LINES we now offer.

All other Goods sold as Low. All reduced Goods sold for Net Cash.

# JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

303 AND 305 NOTRE DAME STREET.

December 18 du 301

## M. COCHENTHALER

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS RECENT IMPORTATION OF

FINE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. HIS NEW GOODS COMPRISE:

|                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gold Rings                  | Ladies' Chatelaine Watches |
| Gold Sets                   | Bangle Bracelets           |
| Diamond Rings               | Gold Spectacles            |
| Diamond Sets                | Fine Gold Watches          |
| Gold Scarf Pins             | Fine Silver Watches        |
| Gold Bar Pins               | Levantine Opera Glasses    |
| Gold Studs and Cuff Buttons | Fine Electro-plated Ware   |
| Gold Bracelets              | Jet Sets and Neckties      |
| Gold Lockets                | Toboggan and Snowshoe Sets |

These Goods have been all reduced for the HOLIDAYS, to enable everyone to buy a present this year.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

157 St. James Street, near St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL. 300

## THOS. ALLAN & CO.



REGISTERED AT OTTAWA, 1881.

A FULL LINE OF

Gold and Silver Goods for the Holidays! Sets, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Studs, &amp;c., &amp;c.

OF OUR OWN MAKE AND IMPORTED—PRICES LOW!

THOS. ALLAN &amp; CO., 167 St. James St.

December 15 du 299

## WATCHES! WATCHES!

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

# HENRY BIRKS & CO.

Invite inspection of their Splendid Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES. LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES. LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

PRESENTATION CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES.

In Heavy Gold Cases.

LADIES' CHATELAIN WATCHES, set with Diamonds, &amp;c.

Each Watch is a Guaranteed Timekeeper.

Sole Agents for the WORLD-RENOUNDED WATCHES of ULYSSE NARDIN.

WALTHAM WATCHES, all styles, at PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

222 ST. JAMES STREET. 222

December 15 23D 299

# 1882. HOLIDAYS! 1883.

# SAVAGE & LYMAN,

219 St. James Street,

Have now their usual assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS on view,

to which they invite inspection.

## Gold and Silver Watches,

OF SWISS AND WALTHAM MANUFACTURE.

## GOLD, SILVER AND ONYX JEWELLERY!

A FEW VERY CHOICE

Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires,

To be Mounted to Order under their own Supervision.

Sterling Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &amp;c.,

IN CASES,

For Holiday, Wedding and Birthday Presents.

## Electro-Plated Ware!

IN NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS.

An Assortment of Electro Spoons, Knives, Forks, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## CLOCKS AND BRONZES, &c.

No. 219 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

December 13 297

## New Advertisements.

# THE RICH DISPLAY

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

AT

W. J. CLARKE'S,

Beaver Hall Square,

Is Attracting Large Numbers of Buyers. No variety has ever been seen like it in Canada!

Don't Fail to see this Beautiful Display.

December 14 298

# 1882.---XMAS---1883.

## NEW YEAR CARDS,

IMMENSE DISPLAY.

The Choicest Cards of the Best Makers, both English, American and Canadian.

ALSO

HAND-PAINTED ON IVORY, SATIN, IVORINE, &amp;c.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

The Cards are all arranged so that they be seen to advantage and speedily.

Our Stores are kept open on Saturday Evening till 9 P.M.

For the accommodation of our Customers.

W. DRYSDALE &amp; CO.,

232 St. James Street.

Branch Store—422 St. Catherine Street.

December 14 du 298

# P. N. Y. PIANO CO.

## HIGH CLASS

## PIANOS & ORGANS.

All Pianos and Organs Sold by this House are Fully Guaranteed.

Those requiring really good Pianos or organs for their own use, are specially invited to examine the stock of beautiful instruments now on sale at our rooms, 226 St. James Street, (THE LARGEST PIANO HOUSE IN THE DOMINION) These consist of

PIANOS.

WEBER, N.Y. VOSE &amp; SONS.

DECKERSON, N.Y. N.Y. PIANO CO.

DUNHAM, N.Y. WILLIAMS &amp; SON.

JOS. P. HALE, N.Y. HEINTZMAN &amp; CO.

ORGANS.

WM. BELL &amp; CO. GEO. WOOD &amp; CO.

STANDARD ORGAN CO.

Purchasers will be allowed a large discount on all instruments (except N.Y. Weber), and full value allowed for their old instruments. Having engaged first-class workmen, they are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and tuning in the most satisfactory manner. Pianos stored, removed, packed and shipped on reasonable terms. Also Second-hand Pianos in great variety, in first-rate order, some good as new.

A variety of good Pianos to Hire by the Quarter or year. Pianos Sold on the instalment plan, in monthly payments extending two years. A large variety of Piano Stools and Covers always on hand. Apply to

NEW YORK PIANO CO.,

226 St. James Street, Montreal.

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Catalogue.

Special Prices to Dealers.

December 19 392

## Holiday Attractions!

Our stock of every description of goods in our line is most complete, and marked down to prices that must insure sales by the 1st

## MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—I hope you will be able to afford space for a brief setting-forth of the experiences and impressions of one who has just completed a five week's sojourn in the above institution. In putting them on paper I shall endeavour to confine myself strictly to facts. Previous to my becoming an inmate of the hospital I had never sought relief in any institution of the kind, and it was with great reluctance I yielded to the advice of friends in this instance. I had not been more than a few hours "an in-door patient" before I found that I had been well advised, and found myself saying all sorts of flattering things of myself for acting so wisely. I found, in the first instance, that there was nothing about me to remind me of the fact that I was in a charitable institution. The patient is made to feel, from the moment of his admission that he has some sort of a right to the accommodation about to be extended to him and that feeling increases the longer he remains. Such I found to be the case with myself, and observation of the conduct of my companions in suffering leads me to think that it was also theirs with scarcely an exception.

I am not now in a position to say anything about the general management of the Hospital, as my observation was, as a patient, confined during nearly the whole of my stay to my bed and my own ward, and therefore what I have to say must be taken with the qualification that there may be many much better or much worse managed than that of which it was my fortune to be an inmate. As, however, we had occasional visits from convalescing strollers from other parts of the building, who never manifested any surprise at anything they saw, it may be fairly taken for granted that "our" ward was the counterpart of all the rest. And now I may just as well say plainly that I do not think, taking the one ward as fairly representing the management throughout, that I fail to see much room for improvement. Certainly not in the disciplinary requirements, which are strict without being inhuman, being so reasonable as to command compliance from all patients who have any reasonableness at all, and even such as have not are very soon brought in a gentle way, to know that they will do well to comply with the regulations laid down for their benefit. The whole machinery of the ward works on, day and night, smoothly and noiselessly. The arranging of beds, the service of meals, preparation for the daily visit of the attendant physician, everything comes in its order with a regularity which makes one forget that each detail is part of a whole, and that, on that whole, the successful conduct of the establishment depends. Enumerating, without regard to their relative importance, what my observations incline me to regard as among the best features of the institution, I would notice: first, cleanliness. At no time in the day would the ward present to the untrained eye an aspect of untidiness, while twice a day it has a "spic-and-span" air which would delight the most exacting of New England housewives. Dirt is held in abhorrence and things out of place are not very long in being removed. Next, the food supplied: Only a grumbler of the worst sort could complain of its quality, which, and as I have gone through the whole bill of fare I think I am entitled to speak with a measure of authority, is excellent. Then, as to attendance, and on this subject I would beg permission to enlarge somewhat. The nurses in charge of the wards during the day, supposing always that the ward of which I am able to speak to be typical, not exceptional, in this or in any other respect, are young persons who have found in the care of the sick their vocation. If so, they must find their vocation a trying one, calling for all the novice's endurance, the indifference to things unpleasant, the tenacity of patience, and the unfailing attention to details on the one hand, and the ability to soothe and soothe words to hush some uneasy patient to quiet, or on occasion essays the difficult task of keeping to their beds three half crazy people, twice as strong as herself, who are possessed with the idea that the proper thing to do is to roll out of them. Religious instruction is neglected, neither is it thrust on any. It is a patient's own fault if he fails to receive the spiritual nourishment palatable; and here I would, so far as "our ward," express the pleasure with which I have observed the quiet and tender ministrations of certain lay evangelists, whose visits are always welcomed. Of the medical staff, it would, perhaps, be unbecoming for me to speak, except in most general terms. I know what I owe to their skill, and I have a recollection which will not soon die away of their care and kindness to me, who thanks to them, am no longer, except in memory.

Montreal, December 21, 1882.

## THE CIVIC APPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—If you look into the facts in connection with the recent appointments in the City Surveyor's office, by the Road Committee, you will find something of interest to the public, which it would be well to have properly understood.

Yours, &amp;c., JUSTICE.

Montreal, 21st December, 1882.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—Your report of the meeting of the Road Committee yesterday may lead your readers to believe that the appointments of Accountant and Secretary made in the department were discussed by the French speaking members on the basis of representation by nationalities. It may be that Alderman Jeannotte spoke incidentally to this effect once it was raised; but the grounds taken by Aids. Jeannotte, Robert and Grenier, were, as I have learned, in favour of promotion in the Department, coupled with fitness for, and the general improvement of the service, without regard to nationality. I think, Mr. Editor, you ought, in justice to the public, to investigate this matter, as I do not consider that the question at issue has been fairly represented in the published reports of the discussion, which, I am told, lasted the whole afternoon. It should be interesting to the public to know fairly how these matters concerning our most important civic department are managed.

Yours, &amp;c., TAXPAYER.

Montreal, 21st December, 1882.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:

SIR,—I notice in your criticism to-day of Mr. Frederick Archer's lecture and performance last evening, the following paragraph:—"It is to be regretted that the audience was not larger," and "Montreal is difficult to understand when high art is in question." I can, no doubt, enlighten you as to the reason of there being so small an audience, viz.: High prices.

The price of admission, advertised to this concert was 50 cents. Do you not think it would have been better to have doubled the numbers at half the price? It seems to be the failing in Montreal, and I would suggest to our hall lessees to try the experiment of reduced prices, at least until they see how it works. There are many heads of families who would willingly pay their quarters for each member of their family to listen to such artists as Mr. Archer and others, but the present prices prove in cases of this kind quite prohibitive, especially where incomes are limited. I would remind you that most Britishers in Montreal have had the privilege of hearing the finest talent the world can produce for less money than is charged here for an ordinary performance. For instance, organ performances by W. T. Best (acknowledged to be the finest living organist), at 3d., 6 cents, 6d., 12 cents, Charles Halle's Monday popular concert, 12 tickets for a guinea—\$5.25, and I am confident these prices doubled they would not bring one quarter the audience. As a good audience elevates the performers and good performances are inspiring to the audience, therefore let us have cheaper rates and fuller houses.

A. LIVERPULIAN.

Montreal, December 21, 1882.

## OUR COMING CARNIVAL.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Winter Carnival was held at the Windsor Hotel last evening. Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. Angus Grant, Geo. Iles, C. E. Torrance, C. P. Davidson, Thos. White, M.P., Hugh Graham, R. D. McGibbon, G. R. Starke, R. Reid, G. W. Beers, J. B. Hutchinson, A. Simms, Norman, Alf. Perry, Jas. Shearer, H. Beauregard, and others.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.

After routine, Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., the Chairman, reported that he had seen the Mayor and several Aldermen relative to the invitation to the Governor-General and the Princess. As was known, the Council had voted to grant of \$2,000 to pay the expenses of entertainment and other incidentals. He and several other gentlemen, acting with the Mayor, had that day sent a telegram to His Excellency to Monterey, in Southern California, and an early answer was expected.

THE SNOW-SHOE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Angus Grant reported on behalf of the Snow-Shoe Committee that matters were progressing very satisfactorily. The arrangements for the Snow-Shoe Concert were in the hands of Le Canadian Club, who were rapidly bringing matters forward. The only point unsettled was for a place in which to hold the concert; the Queen's Hall had been suggested, and Le Canadian Club wished the Snow-shoe Committee to guarantee them the rent of the hall for the night.

After some discussion as to minor details, Mr. Geo. Iles suggested that the Finance Committee should be called together, and that it should appoint five or six gentlemen to supervise the arrangements.

A letter was read from Mr. B. J. Kimball on behalf of the Fuller Electric Light Company offering the Committee the use of electric lights and machine free of charge. The matter was referred to the Ice Palace Committee.

A communication was received from Mr. James Stevenson, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk, informing the committee that the different railways would take excursion during Carnival week, and that a detailed statement would be forwarded in a few days. Referred to the Excursion Committee.

A letter from the officers of the Caledonian Society was read. It stated that at its recent annual meeting the Society had resolved to offer three valuable trophies for competition to the curlers. They also suggested that a grand curler's dinner, on an extensive scale should be combined with their Burns' Anniversary dinner on January 25th. Referred to the Curling Committee.

A communication was read from the Curlers' Association, stating that they would hold their annual drive during Carnival week, and asking that it be put down on the official programme. The request was acceded to.

An envelope prepared by a city gentleman, specially as an advertisement of the Carnival was submitted, and the Committee sanctioned its use.

The resolution passed by the Historical Society at its last meeting, relative to the abandonment of the historical procession, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Chairman of that Committee stating the reasons for the abandonment of the idea.

THE ICE PALACE. The Ice Palace Committee reported that it was believed to be impossible to erect the palace on the river, by reason of the uncertainty of the state of the ice at the latter end of January, the probability of ice shoves, and the rise and fall of water. It recommended the scheme be reconsidered, and that the palace be erected on terra firma.

Mr. R. Reid supported the resolution of the Ice Palace Committee. He, with several other gentlemen, had spoken to Mr. Kennedy, the Harbour Engineer, on the subject, and that gentleman considered the likelihood of a good foundation for the Ice Palace very small.

A discussion ensued on the matter, and it was stated that if the Ice Palace was removed uptown, the other outdoor sports would also be held there.

Mr. Alfred Perry believed that it was perfectly possible to erect the palace on the river or on the river front if they were so inclined. In his opinion if they could not get the middle of the river, the Island wharf was a good site for the palace. He had so often stated his reasons for wanting the river to be utilized that it was needless to again bring them forward, but he would do so in his power to prevent their abandoning the idea of holding the sports on the river.

It was resolved to remit the question as to the site of the Ice Palace to the Chairman of the Snowshoeing Committee, with the instructions that they should utilize the river if possible.

VOTES OF THANKS. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to the Caledonian Society for the gift of their trophies, and it was agreed that the Burns' dinner should be placed on the official programme, in connection with the curlers, if possible.

Votes of thanks were also passed to Mr. Kimball for his offer of the electric light and appliances, and to Mr. Vennor for his special Carnival Bulletin.

Yours, &c., TAXPAYER.

Montreal, 21st December, 1882.

## New Advertisements.

Lieut.-Colonel Hutton and Mr. James Stevenson were added to the Executive Committee as representatives of the Ball and Excursion Committees.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Mr. Thomas White, M.P., reported on behalf of the Printing and Advertising Committee that a circular had been issued and forwarded to the principal newspapers all over the United States and Canada. The official programme was almost completed, and would be issued in a few days.

TROTTERING.

Mr. H. Beauregard reported on behalf of the Trotting Committee, and submitted a programme of trotting races to be held on the Wednesday and Thursday of Carnival week. It is proposed to give prizes to the value of \$1,500.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES.

The Ice Palace, Snowshoeing, Curling, and Trotting Committees held meetings last evening previous to the Executive meeting, to which they submitted their various reports as above.

Tonight the Invitation, Music and Printing Sub-Committees held meetings at the Windsor. The Snowshoeing Committee, at the Gymnasium, on Saturday, at eight p.m.

Vessels from Brazil are quarantined at Buenos Ayres, owing to the appearance of yellow fever.

DEATHS.

ROBERTSON.—On the 21st instant, Agnes Russell, youngest daughter of David Robertson, aged 1 year.

FUNERAL from her father's residence, 18 Lincoln Avenue, to Mount Royal Cemetery, on Saturday, 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m.

## New Advertisements.

Invitation to Medical Students Attending any of the Universities.

DR. WANLESS, 88 Union Avenue,

pleasurably invites Medical Students to his House on THURSDAY EVENINGS,

after date, at eight o'clock, to have a talk about Homoeopathy.

December 20. r 304

## MOLINO DEL REY.

A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry.

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

FRED. KINGSTON,

25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.

November 25. 282

## Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.—J. B. Sparrow,

Theatre.—Every Evening this week, and Saturday Matinee; The Refined Favorite King Pin Makers of All Times. The Jolly Pathfinders. In their imitable musical Comedy Oddity of S. C. R. H. P. S. 1,429 nights a guarantee.

The Company is composed of artists of the very highest dramatic and vocal excellence. The entertainment is full of bubbling fun and delicious vocal effects. Popular prices. Seats at Princes' Music Store.

November 15. 299

## CHRISTMAS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MONTREAL:

December 24th, 28th and 29th, 1882.

First Day.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Sunday, December 24th. By the kind permission of the Very Rev. the Dean, a Special Christmas Festival Service will be held in Christ Church Cathedral, at 4 o'clock, when all the Protestant Sunday and Public Schools are invited to join in the singing of Christmas Hymns and Carols. ADDRESS.

Second Day.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Thursday, December 25th. With the approval of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, 600 pupils, selected from the various Protestant Public Schools, will perform the Cantata of "Red Riding Hood" and a selection of National Melodies.



## APPENDIX (Continued)

## METHODISM IN UTAH.

The missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utah was begun by Rev. G. M. Pierce, who under appointment of Bishop Ames, commenced religious services in Salt Lake in 1870, and opened a school in the same year, known as the Rocky Mountain Seminary.

At the present time the Salt Lake Methodistists have a church building worth about \$55,000. This building also contains the school-rooms and classrooms of the Rocky Mountain Seminary, which for several years had attendance of nearly two hundred pupils under the care of an efficient corps of teachers. In 1879 this school was temporarily closed, but it has since been reopened.

The total number of Methodist day-schools in Utah is five. These schools have an attendance of five hundred and eighteen pupils, and employ ten teachers. There are six church buildings owned by the Utah Methodists outside of Salt Lake. The aggregate value of these buildings is \$25,000. They own also three parsonages valued at \$5500. There are seven Methodist preachers in the Territory, and two hundred and ten church members. There are twelve Methodist Sunday-schools in Utah, with an aggregate attendance of nine hundred and thirty-four scholars, eighty-two officers and teachers. The Methodists also sustain a monthly paper, the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*.

The Methodists, being among the pioneers of religious and educational work in Utah, met with much opposition, and had many difficulties to encounter. They have expended much money and more labor in their efforts to benefit the people of the Territory, but they begin already to reap the fruit of their toil, and they believe that much of the good seed sown, like "bread that grows in the winter night," will spring up in after years, making spots that now seem barren as the rocky peaks that wall in our valleys.

## THE FAITH OF THE GARDEN OF THE LORD.

THE PRESIDENT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UTAH. In April, 1877, Rev. Bishop Tuttle, being in charge of a diocese which included Utah, sent two clergymen, Rev. T. W. Haskins and Rev. G. W. Foote, to Salt Lake to establish a mission there. They arrived the following May, and opened services at once. Independence Hall was secured for their use, and within two years and a half they baptized one hundred persons and admitted ninety communicants many of whom were of Mormon antecedents.

St. Mark's Grammar school, the first Gentile school in Utah, was opened in July 1867, with only sixteen pupils, but the number soon increased to one hundred and forty. In 1871 they erected a substantial church edifice, at a cost of about \$45,000. Churches were built at Logan, Ogden, and schools established at these places, and also at Plain City.

In Salt Lake a school building was erected capable of accommodating over four hundred scholars.

Eight Rev. D. Tuttle bishop of the diocese, resides in Salt Lake. There are besides, five clergymen employed in the Territory.

The statistics of the Church in Utah for the present year are as follows:

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Communicants in the Territory | 300 |
| Salt Lake Sunday-school       |     |
| Scholars                      | 415 |
| Teachers                      | 29  |
| Ogden Sunday-school           |     |
| Scholars                      | 140 |
| Teachers                      | 7   |
| Logan Sunday-school           |     |
| Scholars                      | 65  |
| Teachers                      | 6   |
| Plain City Sunday-school      |     |
| Scholars                      | 35  |
| Teachers                      | 4   |
| St. Mark's Sunday-school      |     |
| Scholars                      | 460 |
| Teachers                      | 23  |
| Ogden Day-school              |     |
| Scholars                      | 125 |
| Teachers                      | 2   |
| Logan Day-school              |     |
| Scholars                      | 65  |
| Teacher                       | 1   |
| Plain City Day-school         |     |
| Scholars                      | 52  |
| Teacher                       | 1   |

In all the above schools pupils unable to pay the required rates receive free tuition.

St. Mark's Grammar School was the first school in Utah to offer the benefits of education without money and without price.

## ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, SALT LAKE.

This hospital, established in 1872 under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the first hospital ever opened in Utah. During the eight years of its existence it has been the means of an incalculable amount of good. Aged and infirm persons are cared for, and the medical and surgical services of superior qualifications attend the patients.

By mutual agreement, all miners in the Territory who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of St. Mark's Hospital in case of sickness or accident subscribe and pay into the hands of the treasurer a sum of one month. This monthly payment entitles them to board, care, medical attendance, and surgical treatment when needed.

When we take into consideration the fact that Utah Mormonism has always been hostile to education, and that the Territory makes no provision for the poor, we are helped by neighbors who often had little enough to give; but now, in addition to every other form of good works the various non-Mormon religious bodies in Utah sustain benevolent societies whose work is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and visit and help the sick.

It is to these agencies mainly that Utah must owe her regeneration. The Gentile residents have "besieged with unvarying prayers" the law-makers of the nation for these many years. They have exhausted every form of appeal to the Government and people of the great country whose citizens they are, but help does not come from without.

The Mormon problem is still unsolved. The Mormon priesthood still rules.

A former historian of the Territory, writing in 1871, said:

"The opportune death of Brigham Young would simplify matters somewhat."

In 1877 Brigham Young died in his bed, thereby cheating the gallows as many of his associates in crime have done; but his successor yet rules the people with a rod of iron. Every year witnesses a large Mormon immigration, chiefly from Europe, and each immigration is an accession to the mass of ignorance and fanaticism which is so dangerous a power in the hands of unsuspicious men, such as the present Mormon leaders.

## UTAH TO-DAY.

The gravest problem presented to the American statesman of to-day is that which is found in the attitude of Mormon Theocracy towards our Government. There are perhaps two hundred thousand Mormons in Utah and the adjoining States and Territories—that is to say, two hundred thousand of the inhabitants of our common country who are bound by oaths which make them at once the slaves of their spiritual leaders, and the sworn enemies of the nation within whose borders they dwell.

Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, is the centre from which emanates the power that controls the one hundred and thirty thousand Mormons in this Territory, and the seventy thousand Mormons in Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada.

When the President of the Church speaks, he is obeyed as implicitly by his subjects outside of Utah as by those who dwell in sight of the Temple. The present head of the Mormon Church is John Taylor, an Englishman, who on October 6, 1879, was elevated to that position by the foreign-born Saints, who greatly outnumber the Americans. Taylor has a profound contempt for republican institutions, but, like his predecessor, he knows how to make them subservient to the interests of the Church. This he has done by the value placed by the advent of the Gentiles in the Prophet's dominions, is now prized as the bulwark of priestly power in Utah, and as a means by which the adjoining Territories are to be brought under Mormon rule.

In Utah the law confers the right of suffrage on men above twenty-one years of age who are either native born or naturalized, and who are also taxpayers. Women enjoy the right of suffrage without these qualifications. Alien women who have been less than a month in the Territory may vote, if married (polygamy, monogamy or otherwise) to a citizen; and while the law requires that a single woman shall be over twenty-one years of age in order to be a legal voter, practically this qualification is not insisted upon when she votes for the Church. As the population of Utah is constituted, at least one of the Mormons, who vote as one man under the direction of the authorities of the Church, can return a majority of ten to one over the Gentiles. In nearly three-fourths of the precincts in the Territory, not a single Gentile vote was returned at the last election, and as the Saints do not count and count as well as vote in obedience to "counsel," the heaviest Gentile immigration that can reasonably be expected will not affect the election returns much for ten years to come.

As a matter of course, with the ballot controlled and directed by the President of the Church, the same individuals exercise both spiritual and temporal power. All territorial offices are filled by men who hold official positions in the Church. But this fact does not begin to express the measure of temporal power which by the spiritual masters of the people. In order that the domination of the Church may be complete the whole Territory is divided into municipalities. Nearly every Mormon settler is a "city," and the authorities of these cities (some of which, with a population of a few hundred, have a character covering thirty-six square miles, are invested with powers only a little less absolute than those of the Autocrat of Russia. It is needless to add that every city official from the Mayor down, is likewise a member of the Mormon priesthood.

Outside of Utah the President of the Mormon Church holds the balance of power in those Territories in which neither political party has a heavy majority. In Idaho the Mormons are already strong enough to control the Legislature. In proof of this assertion it is only necessary to call attention to the recent action of that body in tabling the portion of the Governor's message which relates to polygamy. Mormon emigration to Arizona is continued year by year, and in a little while President Taylor will be able to dictate the course of that Territory in relation to Mormon institutions. In Colorado and Nevada the success of the system is not marked as yet but the trusted adherents of the Church are quickly colonizing in both the states that they may be on hand when either political party shall make a bid for the Mormon vote.

It is a well known fact that the laws of the United States are not, and never have been, enforced in Utah. This fact is not a reflection upon the officers of the government, who are doing their best in the difficult position in which they are placed. The remedy for this anomalous state of affairs in Utah is not in their hands.

Let it be remembered that when a criminal is arraigned before the court for an offence which is the direct outcome of the Mormon creed, nine-tenths of the people of the Territory are pledged to defeat the prosecution. When the Governor performs his sworn duty, he can only count on the support of one-tenth of the population. For eight years past Utah has been represented in Congress by a polygamist who is shown by the records of the court to be an unmitigated foreigner. The present Governor of the Territory, re-elected this month, is a native-born American. Forty-seventh Congress, holding that the votes cast for him, had been thrown away because he was not a citizen of the United States and that as he was a polygamist, his disabilities could not be removed before the time should arrive for taking his seat. This man is now in the hands of the law, and his oath of office made incumbent upon him, has arrayed the entire Mormon Church against him.

Since 1858, when Brigham Young was superseded as Governor of the Territory by a Gentile non-federal officer has ever been warmly welcomed by the saints and the various governors, in particular, have been the objects of a bitter animosity on the part of the Mormon leaders. In former times these unwelcome officials were driven out of the Territory by the Danites, but for ten years past they have suffered no annoyance beyond newspaper attacks and covered with the threat of violence. It is hoped therefore by the friends of Governor Murray that his straightforward performance of official duty will not be followed by serious consequences.

The Mormon doctrine of Blood Attraction (the offering of human sacrifices) is as much an integral part of the Mormon system today as it ever was, though masked and modified in its practical application through fear of the United States laws; and Polygamy the curse and blight of the homes of Utah, instead of being on the decline as some of our astute "pagan" suppose is extending its influence in Utah itself, and spreading into adjoining States and Territories. (More polygamists marriages were contracted during 1880 than during any year since the settlement of the Territory. If the vigorous treatment of the Mormon problem, which

Garfield has outlined in his message, could become an accomplished fact, there might soon be a change for the better in Utah, but, judging the future by the past, we have little hope that Congress will do anything until compelled by the pressure of public sentiment.

Visitors from abroad often ask, "What would be the effect of enforcing the laws of the United States in Utah?" If polygamists were disfranchised, and the Territorial Legislature superseded by a Legislative Council composed of law-abiding citizens, there would be no threat of armed resistance, but in the opinion of the Gentile residents these threats would not be carried out. Mayor Little, of Salt Lake, said to a reporter in the East only a few weeks ago: "We number two hundred thousand, and if the authorities at Washington are wise, they will not interfere with us."

But persons who indulge in this sort of bravado are not usually made of such stuff as would fit them for leaders in an armed conflict, and their threats alarm none but the most timid. It is true that Taylor has neither the courage nor the foresight of his predecessor, and if left to himself he might rouse his ignorant followers to a pitch of fanatic fury which he could neither direct nor control; but he has advisers who are far wiser to risk the steadily increasing political power of the Mormon Church by permitting an outbreak of any sort. These men will not counsel war until the Mormons believe themselves strong enough to dictate terms of peace.

Let us hope that enlightened statesmanship will solve the Mormon problem before such day arrives.

It is the belief of those best qualified to judge of the situation in Utah that if polygamists were disfranchised and made ineligible to office, the Mormons would shortly receive a "revelation" directing them either to give up polygamy or to seek "fresh fields and new vineyards" outside the boundaries of the United States. In any event, the disfranchisement of polygamists would break down the political power of the Mormon priesthood, and pave the way for the Congress of the United States Territory in which the will of one man has heretofore ruled for more than a quarter of a century.

It needs only the assurance that the laws of the United States will be enforced in Utah and the common rights of American citizens guaranteed to all residents, to bring to the Territory that class of immigrants who must be depended upon for the development of the mineral wealth of Utah.

This wealth is beyond computation, but while the temporal power of the Mormon priesthood is supreme, capital will not seek investments in it. Once let it be known that the Territory is a ward of Congress in fact as well as name, and that the President of the Mormon Church no longer holds the reins of temporal power, and Utah, with her unequalled natural advantages, will invite immigration and capital from all parts of the Union, and in another decade will be ready to take her place among the most enlightened and prosperous of the Pacific States.

## THE REMEDY.

Before outlining any plan for dealing with the Utah problem, it is necessary to correct the erroneous opinions which prevail outside of the Territory as to the effect of stringent laws promptly enforced.

All of us who have reached middle life remember the time when the world overflowed from the pulpit, the platform and the press, to the direct consequences of slavery. We remember, too, how those warnings and arguments were swept away like chaff by the stern logic of war.

All over the world, sharp and sudden, was forced upon us, but was the work of an hour to deal the blow that struck down wrongs of a century's growth.

Slavery left as a legacy to the government that had fostered it so long, a mass of ignorance that could only be enlightened by the use of the ballot, and a wealth of need that needed protection, and of poverty so utter that, among four millions of people not one owned so much as a name; yet where is the statesman, North or South, who to-day would undo, if he could, the work of the Emancipation Proclamation?

All over the world, the same conditions of poverty and ignorance, the same consequences that must ensue if four millions of slaves were deprived at once of the care and protection of their masters.

Polygamists, as a rule, do not support their families. The masses of the Mormon people are poor, and what the Government is doing to help them is to give them the titling system keep them so; yet men who cannot support one family in comfort are continually taking more wives. The consequence is that none of their numerous families have even the bare necessities of life, unless the women and children earn it.

Wealthy Mormons support their families much better than they did before the anti-polygamists in Utah began their war upon the system, but even among these there are many husbands who think they are doing all that can reasonably be expected of them, and their wives and children live in poverty and want.

Not long ago the wife of a wealthy Mormon in this city complained to the Bishop of her husband that her husband did not support her.

"Your husband gives you a house to live in, does he not?" asked the Bishop.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Does he keep you well supplied with wood and flour?"

"Yes."

"Then I think he is a very good provider, and you ought to be ashamed to entertain any complaint against him."

From such a statement there is no appeal, inasmuch as the law does not give either a legal or a plural wife any claim upon the property or earnings of her husband.

If polygamists were abolished to-day, in five years the women of the poorer classes would be far better off than they now are, even if the law which ended their polygamous relations made no provisions for them; but there is not a Gentile in Utah who would favour a bill for the immediate suppression of polygamy, unless there was a clause in it which provided some means of support for plural wives and their children.

The Poland Bill, passed in 1874, contained, when presented to Congress, ample provisions for the support of plural families, but all these provisions were stricken out at the instigation of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon Delegate from Utah.

"But," urged the objection, "the question of support is not the only one to be considered. The breaking up of existing polygamous families would deprive thousands of women of a husband's protection, and tens of thousands of children of a father's care."

To residents of Utah, who know the quality of this "protection" and "care," the foregoing objection sounds like a piece of grim irony.

Brigham Young's views with regard to the duties of a father were frequently expressed from the pulpit, but I cannot pretend to solve any day by reproducing them. His position upon this question may be witnessed every day in any part of the Territory. An intelligent young lady said to the writer:

"My father has seven families scattered all over the country, and he does not know his children by sight. If he should meet

me on the street to-day he would not know me."

(To be continued.)

## A CARD.

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

## JACOBSON'S

TRADE MARK

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE ERRORS AND INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EARLY DECAY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, &c., I WILL SEND A RECIPE THAT WILL CURE YOU, FREE OF CHARGE.

This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful.

See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacobson's. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful.

Remedy. A trial will be made, and the comparative value of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have tried and receive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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Brain and Nerve Food

Is a sure, Prompt and Effective Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Vitality. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful.

Regenerates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain, and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY.

The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion. It is a success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful.

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## LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL AGENTS

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FRIEND OF ALL

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Most Successful Remedy.

ever discovered, as it is certain in it of facts and does not bluster. Also excellent for human flesh, READ PROOF BELOW

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MAMITON, Me., June 14th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be and in fact more so. I have removed by using the above; Callos Bone Spavins, Ring-Bones, Splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any long and distance I have ever used, and I have tried many, as I have made that my study for years. Respectfully yours,

P. V. CHRIST.

FROM THE OREGON PRESS, N. Y.

ONEONTA, New York, Jan. 6th, 1881.

Early last summer, Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., made a contract with me for a half column advertisement for one year, setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are trying to advertise by the publishers of the Press as a premium.

About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper, Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn, who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his credulity. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman, who examined the animal, could not find a trace of the spavin or the place where it had been located. Mr. Schermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which he prizes very highly and would be loath to part with at any price, providing he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

WINGHAM, ONT., Jan. 17, 1882.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—This is to be certified that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure bought from C. E. Williams, Druggist, Wingham, Ont., and do with confidence recommend it to be an invaluable remedy for the cure of Spavins, Ringbones or curbs. I used it on a bone spavin of several years growth which it completely removed, and I can safely say it will remove any Spavin, Curb or Ringbone if properly used. I have also recommended friends to use it, who have done so with perfect success. I gladly make this public, and will answer any questions or letters sent me. Yours truly,

GEORGE BRYCE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

ON HUMAN FLESH.

PATTEN'S MILLS, N.Y., Feb. 21st, 1878.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things but in vain. Your spavin cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt in a natural position. For a family friend it exceeds anything we ever used. Yours truly,

Rev. M. P. Bell, Pastor of M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.



## DOMINION DESPATCHES.

Prince Arisugawa, of Japan, at Niagara Falls.

## INT. RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Professor Wiggins and H.R.H. Princess Louise.

## TORONTO STOCK MARKETS.

A Chinese Merchant in B. C. Gets Fourteen Years for Cruelty.

## DIPHTHERIA IN PRINCE EDWARD CO.

## OTTAWA.

Prof. Wiggins' Reply.  
OTTAWA, December 21.—The following is Prof. E. S. Wiggins' reply to Mr. C. H. Haswell, Chief Engineer, New York, who inquired as to the probable effects of the great storm prophesied for March—

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 15th inst., I have to say that the coming of winter will be remarkable for heavy and well defined storms. If an owner of ships, I would not allow one on the Atlantic on the 9th of February, and the 9th, 10th and 11th March, though the former storm will be inferior to the latter. After the middle of April you may begin your marine works with safety, for then will begin a long period of free from great storms. Take my advice and you will save your thousands. Yours truly,

"E. S. WIGGINS."

Prof. Wiggins and the Governor-General.  
Prof. E. S. Wiggins says he is about to write a letter to His Excellency the Governor-General warning him of the storm which will sweep the continent in March. He will advise, in case the Princess Louise makes a trip to Bermuda, that the voyage shall not take place in the month for which he has issued warnings.

## Int. R. R. Commission.

The Intercolonial Claims Commission has adjourned to January 2nd. This adjournment will give the official stenographers, Messrs. George and Andrew Holland, time to transcribe the proceedings thus far taken. The evidence is said to be very bulky.

Evidence in the claim of John Ross will be taken before the Intercolonial Railway Commission on the 16th of January. On the 9th of January the McGreevey case will come up again for the hearing of rebuttal evidence.

## NIAGARA FALLS.

Prince Arisugawa.  
NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., December 21.—Prince Arisugawa of Japan and suite arrived at the Falls by the Erie Railway this morning, and are comfortably quartered at the Prospect House. The weather during the day has been far from pleasant but the royal party have made the most of it, and visited all the principal points of interest. They leave to-morrow noon for Washington via the Erie and Northern Central Railways.

## KINGSTON.

Ravages of Diphtheria.  
KINGSTON, Ont., December 21.—Diphtheria is raging to a frightful extent in the settlement of Little Sande and Pleasant Valley, Prince Edward County. In one family three children were attacked, and one died. While the family and friends were at the burial the second died, and before its funeral had taken place the third had succumbed.

## TORONTO.

Stock Market.  
TORONTO, December 21.—The market was again unsettled this morning, with bank shares weak. The chief business was in Federal, the "Beas" getting the credit of putting out more "shorts."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Chinaman's Punishment.  
VICTORIA, B.C., December 21.—A Chinese merchant, who thrust into the street a countryman who sought succor at his house while desperately wounded in the throat by a third party, was convicted of manslaughter, the jury holding that the act of the merchant accelerated death. He was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The prisoner burst into tears, and was carried out limp and helpless.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

## LILLIAN CLEWES.

The above young and accomplished actress will make her first appearance before a Montreal public on Monday afternoon next (Christmas Matinee) at the Theatre Royal. She is highly spoken of by the Toronto press as well as the New York and Boston critics as an actress of fine abilities, and capable of thoroughly impersonating the principal role in "The New Magdalen" and like dramas. Her company is pronounced a good one, some of the members being exceptionally strong. The sales of seats will begin on Saturday morning at the box office, 264 St. James street.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

The Pathfinders' Company continued their performances last evening at the Royal before a good audience. The company is composed of really good variety artists, and we advise all those who want a good laugh to see them. They perform to-night and to-morrow night; to-morrow afternoon they will give a matinee when the price of admission to all parts of the house will be 25 cents.

## DAYTON'S COLOSSAL ATTRACTIONS.

This company, which is well known in Montreal, will appear at the Royal on Monday (Christmas Day), Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, opening with a holiday matinee on Monday, also giving one on Wednesday. They are spoken of by our United States exchanges as the strongest and best specialty company of this season, and the patrons of the popular Theatre Royal are sure to get their money's worth in the performance of this talented company. It is composed of the "French Troupe Davenne," "Miss Ella Wenneo," "Comical Cawthrons," "Villion Bicycle Troupe," "Boyd and Sarsfield," "Miss Cap. Rola Forrest," "Sheehan and Coyne," "Spruce Sarsfield and Bennett," all artists who have scored success in every city where they have appeared. That they will please our theatre goers we are sure.

## PERSONAL.

John Haggart, M.P., is at Ottawa. Sir Alexander Campbell has returned to Ottawa. Cardinal Donnell, Archbishop of Bordeaux, is reported dead. Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille and Premier Mousseau have returned to Quebec.

Mr. W. J. Spencer, G. T. R. Superintendent, left Toronto yesterday for Montreal.

Mr. Miall, of the Inland Revenue department, has returned to Ottawa from Quebec.

James Wilson, County Treasurer, and prominent politician in Bloomington, committed suicide on Wednesday, by hanging.

Mr. Lemoin, Clerk of the Senate, has, it is understood, been superannuated. He will draw his regular salary until the end of the present year. His successor has not been named.

Mr. G. Rouleau, ex-M.P., Dorchester, N. B., is in Ottawa. He will, in a few days, commence his labours as assistant clerk of the House of Commons, to which position he has been appointed.

The funeral of Henry James, Sr., took place yesterday from his residence in Boston. There were no public services. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were present.

Mayor Carrey and Captain Nash, of Emerson, are in Ottawa to see the Government in relation to the bridge and railway interests of Emerson and Lynn mentioned some time ago. The contractors for the work accompany them and will submit the plans to the Department of Railways for approval.

Messrs. C. E. Danvers, E. C. Wurtel, S. R. and L. A. L. are in Ottawa on business with the Government. The Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, has gone to Belleville. His constituents there and in the surrounding towns tender him banquets during the holidays. He will not return until after New Year's.

## LOSS OF THE STEAMER "WINTON"

## NARRATIVE OF THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

C. Anderson, the only survivor of the screw steamer Winton, belonging to Newstead, which foundered off Ushant, while on a voyage from Odesa to Rotterdam with wheat, states that about midnight, when south-east of Ushant, a violent gale from the north-west was experienced with heavy seas. Shortly afterward the cargo shifted, and the steamer fell over her beam ends. The sea made a complete breach over her, and smashed the windlass and carried away the compass on the bridge, buckets, etc. All efforts to right the vessel failed, and she continued to lie on her beam ends, the comings being under water, the sea got into the hold by the ventilators, and the position of affairs being critical, rockets were fired as signals of distress, but no response was made. The steamer continued to lie on her beam ends until seven o'clock next morning. To keep her afloat, the crew began to bale the water but continued to gain upon them. The engines at this time were moving slowly. At about a quarter past seven o'clock, the steamer gave indications of sinking, and the crew determined upon leaving her. A small boat was launched, and next a large boat, into which the captain, and nineteen men got. They had with them a compass, a telescope, and some flags. The sea at this time was running very high, and a strong gale was blowing. About five minutes after they had left the steamer she was seen to founder. The small boat, in which Anderson and five other men were, subsequently drove towards Ushant Lighthouse, and they endeavoured to turn her towards the shore, by going in between the rocks. About this time the boat was struck by a heavy sea and capsized, the five men being thrown into the water. Two of the men almost immediately afterwards sank and were drowned. Anderson and his two remaining companions managed to get hold of the boat's bottom, when a second sea caused it to righten, and on its turning up Anderson managed to get inside, but his two companions were unable to do so, and were compelled to hold on by the gunwale. In this position they remained for some time, when one of them, called out, "Oh boys," slipped his hold and was drowned. Shortly afterwards the other one, was also drowned. Anderson was thus left alone almost unconscious, in the bottom of the boat. After an hour he recovered consciousness himself, and finding the boat had grounded he seized his sea boots and the boat's sail, jumped out of the boat, and succeeded in reaching the shore. On gaining the land he observed a light about a quarter of a mile off, as if proceeding from the house of a French fisherman. He could not speak French, nor could the inhabitants of the house understand him, but they received him most hospitably, and put him to bed. After remaining in the house three days Anderson was taken to the English Consul at Brest, and subsequently sent to Southampton, eventually arriving at North Shields.

## WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, December 21.  
Temperature in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street—3 a.m., 10°; 1 p.m., 21°; 3 p.m., 25°; max., 24°; min., 6°; 8 a.m., 15°; By standard thermometer, 8 a.m., 30.40; 1 p.m., 30.82; 6 p.m., 30.32.

## Meteorological Office.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 22, 1 a.m. }  
Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Lakes Moderate to fresh, south-east to south-west winds; cloudy to fair very mild weather, with few local showers to-day; falling temperature. Upper St. Lawrence—Easterly to southerly winds; fair to cloudy mild weather, with local falls of rain or snow. Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly; cloudy weather with light snow. Gulf—Moderate winds, fair weather; slightly higher temperature. Maritime—Moderate to fresh north to north-east winds; fair to cloudy weather; not much change in temperature.

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send for three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of books. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Buffalo, N. Y.

## MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

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

## FROM THE OLD WORLD.

## An Appeal for Aid to Relieve Irish Distress.

## THE TONQUIN EXPEDITION.

Particulars of Prince Kraptkine's Arrest at Lyons.

## PASSENGER TRAIN ROBBED.

Germany's Preparations on the Russian Frontier.

## FRENCH SILENCE ON THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

## ENGLAND.

## The Arrested Nihilist.

LONDON, December 21.—The Princess Kraptkine telegraphs that the gendarmes who arrested her husband at Thonau would not permit him to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law.

## N. Y., Penn., and Ohio R.R. Meeting.

At a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio R.R. to-day, the large hall was packed. On Mr. Lewis assuming the chair there was a considerable uproar, and Mr. Lee moved that Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the London agency, take the chair. This was negatived amid great confusion, each party accusing the other of packing the meeting. Mr. Lewis expressed the hope that the bondholders would not be led away by unscrupulous schemers. He asked why the report ignored the great increase in the traffic during the last few weeks. The voting trustees had no intention of retiring. That practically was the real issue. Mr. Lewis moved the first resolution, which disapproves of the committee's commendation against applying the net earnings of the road to the part payment of the coupons and deferred warrants for unpaid balance. Lordbury withdrew all opposition to the resolution, and they were carried unanimously. Mr. Allport declared the manager in America was not fitted for his post. The great necessity for the property was a complete fusion with the Erie Road.

Telegraphic.  
A writ has been issued by the Central News Agency against the Eastern Telegraph Co., of which John Pender is Chairman and Sir James Anderson Managing Director, claiming heavy damages for using telegrams from Egypt sent by the correspondent of the Central News Agency in also Chairman of the Exchange Telegraph Co. Agency, which distributed the news.

## IRELAND.

Appeal for Aid.  
DUBLIN, December 21.—The Secretary of Tuke's Emigration Fund has issued an appeal for aid to enable the distressed people of Ireland to emigrate to Canada and the United States. He says: "So well as the emigrants, we are also prospering that some of them have begun to send home money to assist their relations to emigrate, and thus a beginning has been made in the poorest districts in the West towards starting a natural flow of emigration." The local Government Board has applied to Tuke's Committee for co-operation in furthering the Government emigration scheme. The districts already entrusted to the Committee contain a population of over 30,000.

## FRANCE.

The Union Generale Officers.  
PARIS, December 21.—President Bonjean and Manager Feder, of the Union Generale, yesterday sentenced to imprisonment and fined, have appealed. They will be given a hearing in February.

The Egyptian Controversy.  
It is untrue that Bredif has resumed the function of Controller.

More Victims.  
Three more deaths have occurred in consequence of the explosion of the cartridge factory at Mont Valerien. The remaining injured women are suffering fearful agony.

Tonquin Expedition.  
The Cabinet to-day considered the proposed expedition to Tonquin. Grevy assented to Admiral Jaureguiberry's proposal, which is regarded as adopted. The Government will demand a credit of 11,000,000 francs for the expedition.

## Prince Kraptkine's Arrest.

LONDON, December 21.—Prince Kraptkine was arrested in consequence of the discovery of important papers during a domiciliary visit to his house. It is said these papers prove his complicity in the various anarchic movements in French territory.

Lyons, December 21.—Prince Kraptkine is charged with belonging to an association of Frenchmen and foreigners whose object is to overthrow social order by means of violence and assassination, and with having been the chief mover in an anarchist association in France, and with visiting Lyons with the purpose of organizing the conspiracy at secret meetings. Kraptkine and forty-five other anarchists will be tried at Lyons early in January.

Tonquin.  
It is stated that reinforcements will be sent immediately to occupy Tonquin.

## GERMANY.

Chambers of Economists.  
BERLIN, December 21.—The Prussian Government intends to replace the Chambers of Commerce by Chambers of Economists, comprising artisans and representatives of manufactures, agriculture and commerce chosen by constituencies. These Chambers will choose a council to act as a central association.

## Warlike Preparations.

Movement of troops is contemplated with the object of stationing large garrisons on the Russian frontier. The erection of large barracks and double tracking of some Eastern Railways are projected. The North German Gazette says the Prussian military preparations are defensive. Nobody could regard them as signifying preparations for immediate impending wars.

## RUSSIA.

Sentence Commuted.  
ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—It is officially announced that the Czar has commuted to imprisonment at hard labor, for an indefinite period, the death sentence of the woman convicted of wounding the Governor of Tschita.

## ITALY.

A Train Robbed.  
NAPLES, December 21.—A passenger train has been stopped and robbed by an armed band. The Government has offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers.

## EGYPT.

Courts Dissolved.  
CAIRO, December 21.—Osman Pasha, accused of intriguing with Halim Pasha against the Khedive, has been released. The Courts of Inquiry and the Courts Martial have been dissolved. A decree will probably be issued to-morrow, banishing some rebel prisoners, but releasing most of them.

Gen. Wood arrived at Alexandria to-day.

## CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

DORTMUND, Prussia, December 21.—While a cage was descending the chain broke, and the cage fell, killing 20 persons.

TROY, December 21.—A freight train was telegraphed by another, Tuesday, at Melrose, on the Troy and Boston road. A locomotive and thirty-five cars were wrecked, and John Reardon, of Pittsfield, brakeman, who was going to Troy to get his pay, was killed. Frank Brundage, of Pittsfield, brakeman, is dying from a broken back, and the engineer, Charles Killmbeck, George Cross and Dennis O'Brien, brakemen, are injured, but will recover. One train was nearly two hours late when the accident occurred.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., December 21.—Alex Jefferson, a negro, committed a double murder to-night and seriously wounded two other persons. Mrs. Jackson, an aged, coloured woman, who resided on Buffalo avenue, her daughter Annie, Henry Hicks, coloured, and Celestial Jefferson, a brother of the murderer. Alexander, who loved Annie, was jealous of his brother and Hicks. Several times he threatened to kill the entire family. To-night he stealthily approached the house and discharged a double barrel shot gun through the window, killing Hicks and severely wounding Celestial. The murderer next cut Mrs. Jackson's throat from ear to ear, causing death, and after severly cutting Annie in the breast escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—A boat containing four men crossed the bar on Tuesday on a fishing cruise and has not returned. It is believed that all are drowned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 21.—The other day William Williams, of Cambridge, Quebec county, was found drowned in the river near his own residence.

WYOMING, Ont., Dec. 21.—A farmer named Silas Hayes, living near here, fell down by his chair to-day. Supposed to be apoplexy.

## FIRE REPORT.

OSWEGO, December 21.—The Mansard Block, owned by the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, burned last night, and was occupied by Gilchrist Bros., grocers, whose loss is \$30,000, insured for \$17,000; Jacob David Clemow, lost \$15,000, insured for \$6,000. The building was valued at \$20,000, and insured for \$15,000. The Union Hotel was burned.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—The Commercial Advertiser building and contents were destroyed by fire to-night. The masonry work in which about twenty commandaries were joint occupants was also burned as was the whole saddlery of Harvey D. Blake & Co. Miller & Grenier's, wholesale grocery was damaged. Total loss about \$500,000. Insurance about half that amount. One fireman was killed and one employee in the Commercial office was badly injured.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The book bindery of Robert Rutter, on Fourteenth street, was damaged by fire to-night. Loss \$50,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 21.—Haggerty's auction house and Eli Walker's dry-goods store were burned to-night. The adjoining property is damaged. The loss is over \$100,000.

## LATEST SHIPPING.

PORTLAND, Me., December 21.—Cleared—SS. Parisian.

ROTTERDAM, December 21.—Arrived—Leerdam.

ANTWERP, December 21.—Arrived—Zeeland.

HALIFAX, N.S., December 21.—A telegram received here to-day states the Halifax brigantine Athol Cran, Capt. Carlin, from Port Caledonia, coal laden, bound for Cuba, is a total wreck on the Bahamas. The vessel is insured for \$4,000 in Chebucto and for \$2,000 in Nova Scotia of this city. There is also \$1,000 in the Merchants office on her cargo and freight.

Mr. Smith, plasterer, dropped dead on Hayter street, Toronto, last Wednesday night. He was returning from the market after making some Christmas purchases.

The writ of supercedas, displacing Mr. McMay from the position of registrar of the County of York, was issued to-day, and was at once obeyed by that gentleman. Mr. Astley, deputy registrar, remains in charge in the meantime. The office is one of the most valuable in the province, its net income averaging over five thousand dollars a year.

Work on the International Railway extension in Mexico has been suspended temporarily. The concession from the Mexican Government contains provisions which absolutely forfeit to Mexico all the work done, in the event the road should fail to be completed in conformity with the charter. Gould tried to get a modification and not succeeding the work stopped.

It is stated that upon, president of the failed City Bank of New York, became a member of the New York Petroleum Exchange two months ago, and was well known among operators there. Upon, however, operated very little there, and the president of the Exchange said he had no losses in New York. Upon was in New York in the month of November and sold puts for several thousand barrels. So far as known every contract was executed and there were no announcements of sufferers. Upon dealt mainly in Oil City. It is said he believed oil would rise to \$1.50. When oil was down in fifties he began buying, and bought to \$1.36. It had realized in November he would have cleared \$500,000 and probably more, but he held on to most of his purchases.

Recently, the young people of Bank Street Church, Ottawa, gave an old folks concert in the Opera House, in aid of the organ fund, which passed off very successfully. Wm. Armstrong, M.A., the pastor of Daly Street Presbyterian Church, has since, however, censured the Bank Street Church authorities for contumacious conduct. This has produced considerable ill feeling and is likely to terminate unpleasantly.

## NEW WORLD NEWS.

N. Y. Tobacco Manufacturers Desire Abolition of Tax.

## GEN. GRANT ON ARMY PENSIONS.

Particulars of the Great Fire at Kingston, Jamaica.

## POSTAGE RATE REDUCED.

Mrs. Labouchere Before the American Courts.

## A SOUTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

RETROSPECT.  
RALPH, N. C., December 21.—A few days ago a riot at Lincoln, originating in an attack of train hands upon the paymaster, caused great excitement. The town's commissioners called out a military company which arrested 30 rioters out of 100 engaged. These were jailed and guarded by troops for three nights. Defiant threats were made by negroes to burn the town, and the citizens kept up a patrol. This afternoon the Governor received a telegram stating that the trouble had broke out afresh, and troops were ordered to the scene. Serious trouble is feared.

RETICS.  
LONDON, December 21.—Herbert Matson, a Congregational minister of Northampton, publishes a letter from President Arthur acknowledging receipt of a letter from Matson, in which the President's attention was called to certain Washingtonian relics, and advising that the United States Government purchase them while it has the opportunity. Mr. Arthur thanks Matson, but in the absence of legislation by Congress looking to their purchase, he is unable to take any steps in that direction. Mr. Matson says he has no doubt some member of Congress will now propose the relics be purchased.

General Grant on Pensions.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Grant writing to recommend the passage of the Bill increasing pensions to those who lost a limb, says: "No pension can compensate those men who lost one or more limbs, and I should have been glad to see that class of pensioners well provided for instead of indiscriminate pensioners, many of whom are physically as good as they would have been if the war had never been fought."

Postage Reduced.  
It is stated that the Post-Office Appropriation Bill which passed the House yesterday contained a clause reducing the postage after January 1st to two cents.

Remains of DeLong and his Men.  
A despatch from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg states that the Governor of Irkutsk thinks the proposed removal of the bodies of DeLong and his men is impracticable, endangering the dogs and reindeer required, which cannot be replaced if lost. Hunt has telegraphed this to Lieut. Harbor at Yakutsk with instructions to consult the Governor and forward the result.

Mass Meeting of Tobacco Manufacturers.  
NEW YORK, December 21.—A mass meeting of cigar makers last night adopted resolutions urging Congress to pass a Bill abolishing a tax on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes; 18,000 persons in this city are engaged in the tobacco business.

Mrs. Labouchere.  
A lawyer here states that Mrs. Pigeon, who instituted proceedings at Richmond, Va., for divorce from Richard Pigeon, was the wife of Henry Labouchere, editor of Truth, in London, Eng. At the close of the war, Labouchere invested \$50,000 in plantation property in Virginia, and in mining property in Georgia.

It has been decided that terms of office of resident magistrates in Ireland, which expire at the end of December, shall be extended to the end of June.

The New York & New England Railroad reports the earnings for the year ending September to be \$3,454,000, and the charges against earnings \$3,357,000.

The wrecked steamship "Arragon," at Fox Bay, Anticosti, was sold on Thursday by auction, for the benefit of the Underwriters, adjudged to Patterson & Co. for \$1,340.

The various Quebec charitable institutions are beginning to take in their annual Christmas donations. Contributors are, however, seemingly a little backward this season.

The Lancaster Gingham Mills at Clinton, Mass., which employs 2,000 hands, announced a general reduction of 3 per cent. in wages, which was accepted by the operatives.

The Attorney-General of New York has commenced an action against the City Bank of Rochester, on behalf of the people, to dissolve the corporation and appoint a receiver.

The Toronto St. George's Society will on Saturday distribute among the poor and needy 7,000 pounds of beef, 1,000 loaves of bread, three barrels of sugar and three chests of tea.

Levis Thompson, a mulatto, 81 years of age, has the unenviable reputation of being the first prisoner sent to Sing Sing prison. The old man spent about half his life in the various prisons.

A woman, claiming to be the widow of General Gonsoules, of Cuban revolutionary fame, has been arrested at Lawrence, Mass., on a charge of stealing yarn and cloth from the Washington Mills.

Brown, the coloured man who was stabbed at Toronto by Betsey Bowes, a negro, is not expected to recover. She was sentenced at the Police Court to await the result of the injuries inflicted by her.

John Cummings, a labourer, while engaged in shovelling refuse at the foot of East Seventy-sixth street, New York, picked up a parcel which aroused his suspicion. In a newspaper, neatly folded and tied, was found a United States bond of \$10,000.

A meeting was held at Cheyenne, W. T., to-day, against a reduction in the tariff of the United States on lead and copper. The copper industry is growing wonderfully in Wyoming, and gives promise of soon overshadowing the Lake Superior district.

At a meeting at Philadelphia of the manufacturers of pig iron, bar iron, plate and sheet iron, and other kinds of iron, in the states east of the Alleghenies, it was decided to submit a statement to Congress expressing satisfaction at the appointment of a tariff committee, and while not approving of all the changes proposed by the commission, the belief was expressed in the main in such reductions not paralyzing industries to be affected by them. The belief was also expressed that if the policy of uncertainty as to the probable action of Congress upon the tariff was dispelled, business confidence would be largely restored, and the New Year, as well as many succeeding years, would promise to be attended by a fair share of prosperity, in which all honest labour would show. They therefore earnestly recommended the present Congress to proceed to revise the schedules presented by tariff commission.

ZEITLAND LODGE, No. 12, A. F. and A. M.—At the last regular meeting the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: E. Higginbottom, W. M.; Thos. Simpson, S. W.; E. T. Perry, J. W.; A. S. Campain, Treasurer; Robt. Miller, Secretary.

## BOLIVIA.

YAGRANT FREED NEGROES.  
HAVANA, December 21.—Alarming reports are published of freed negroes, many of them armed, living vagrant in the woods in various parts of the island. It is said their numbers are increasing daily and they are forming secret societies.

## CUBA.

At the last regular meeting the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: E. Higginbottom, W. M.; Thos. Simpson, S. W.; E. T. Perry, J. W.; A. S. Campain, Treasurer; Robt. Miller, Secretary.

## JAMAICA.

Particulars of the Kingston Fire.  
NEW YORK, December 21.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state the great fire of the 11th instant, started in a few bundles of shingles in Fentados' lumber yard. Had there been means at hand to extinguish it the conflagration might have been prevented. The fire brigade arrived ten minutes after the alarm was given, and was slow in getting to work. The flames ascended and caught the large Savings Bank building, and sparks from this fired eight buildings in various parts of the town. The destroying element was soon beyond control. In an hour the conflagration was the greatest ever witnessed there. Places of worship, stores, public buildings, wharves, banks, private residences, shops, and printing offices all succumbed. It will take years to repair the damage. Business is suspended and people are homeless and wild over their losses, hundreds lodging in the open air at park and race course. Five lives were lost. Acres were burned over. The shipping was drawn into a narrow space, and destruction; but the sails and decks had to be kept wet. Boats were manned to take away the people, but the wind changed, and this became unnecessary. Heartrending scenes were witnessed. Many children being lost in the streets and crying for their parents. At a public meeting it was decided to appeal to England for help and to establish soup-kitchens.

## TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

—Sleighting in Toronto has been spoiled by the rain.  
—A meeting of the Dominion Cabinet was held yesterday.  
—The Emperor William has completely recovered from his late illness.

—The Chicago Board of Trade has decided to adjourn until Tuesday next.

—The foreigners now enrolled in A and B Batteries are applying for naturalization papers.

—F. B. Gardner, lumber dealer, has failed; liabilities, \$60,000; assets nearly as much.