

MONTREAL FREE PRESS

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXIII - NO. 276

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1881.

PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CANADA.

QUEBEC—November 17. Mr. FOUCHER DE ST. MAURICE, the newly created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has been selected as the Ministerial candidate to oppose Mr. BOUTIN in Beloeil.

WASHINGTON, 14th, November 18.—Lake region cold; south-west to north-west winds; partly cloudy weather, preceded by rain in Lower Lake region; lower temperature; rising barometer.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DOMINION.

—Wallace Ross, the carman, has had a liberal offer to go to Frankfort-on-the-Main and train a University crew.

—The Greco-Polish works and Cobourg Harbour works contracts have been thrown up by the contractors and the Government has consented to take the contracts off their hands.

UNITED STATES.

—During the past fishing season the number of Gloucester vessels lost was seven, and the lives lost 43.

—Folger has issued a circular to inspectors intended to secure greater safety to passengers on lake and coast steam-vessels.

—John Howard, who has already given away a fortune for public objects, has just given \$50,000 to the Episcopal diocese of the United States for the benefit of diocesan missions.

—By a vote of 71 to 13 the Minnesota Legislature has adopted articles of impeachment against St. Julien Cox, Judge of the Minnesota Judicial Circuit. The articles contain charges of drunkenness upon the bench and a charge of frequenting houses of bad repute.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

—McPherson, the Catholic curate of Atherton, has been ejected as suspect.

—The local branch of the Land League at Stafford has enjoined the Irish voters to support the Conservative candidate in the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Macdonald.

—The remains of Archbishop McHale were interred on Wednesday in Tuam Cathedral. Two hundred priests, and Messrs. E. Dwyer Gray and T. D. Sullivan, members of Parliament, were present at the funeral.

—Archbishop Crooke, of Cashel, writes to the Dublin Freeman's Journal regarding statements of the Standard that he sent a despatch to a New York paper admitting he had given advice in 1880 to hold the harvest.

—The Hudson Bay Company state that they are in position to recommend the payment of an interim dividend, but expect in June to be able to propose a return on capital to the extent of one pound per share on the proceeds of land sales.

FOREIGN.

—General Miral has been appointed French Chief of Staff.

—The death at Meshed of Sipah Salar Azem, formerly Premier of Persia, is announced.

—The newly elected Council of State in Bulgaria will comprise eighteen Conservatives and four Liberals.

—The exports of articles of food from France are rapidly increasing, and the imports into France diminishing.

—Sanl, the contributor to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for libelling Bismarck.

—A new work, entitled "The Present Mission of Sovereigns, by One of Them," is announced to appear shortly in Paris.

—The Crown Prince and Princess of Austria have begun their tour through Hungary and Transylvania, and have met with great enthusiasm among the people.

—Rev. Dr. Henry Phillips Tappan, who died in New York, Tuesday, was formerly President of the University of Michigan, and was the author of several philosophical works.

—A storm on October 26 levelled the entire town of Manzanillo, Panama, to the ground. Buildings were blown to fragments and several vessels in the harbour were lost. The loss is estimated at over half a million, independent of the shipping destroyed.

—Paris boasts of one moribund doctor, Mme. Perree, a staid mother and wife, who yesterday took her degree and the applause of her masculine friends. Mme. Perree was induced to enter the medical arena by the example of an American lady doctor, who had brought her through a dangerous illness.

—Archbishop Michael, of Serbia, was recently executed by Prince Milan for resistance to certain taxes. The *Vedomosti* says: "The feeling in Russia against the action of Serbia regarding the case of Archbishop Michael is increasing. The Russian Holy Synod is in communication with the Patriarch of the Greek Church on the subject."

—Gerhard Rohlfs writes to the Anti-Slavery Society from Vienna that he received October 27 letters from Abyssinia authorizing him to conclude a treaty of peace with Egypt. He says he will come to London in January and then go to Cairo. He is persuaded that a lasting peace can only be made under the auspices of the British Government.

—The Porte has informed the representative of some English and German philanthropists who are endeavoring to promote migration of Jews to Turkey, that instructions have been sent to the Turkish representatives at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Bucharest that Jews will be allowed to establish themselves in separate communities in all parts of the Empire except in Palestine, but that they will be subject to the Turkish laws and have to adopt Turkish nationality.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good reason. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel all right try Hop Bitters—Nunda News.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, November 17.—The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says:—"The conference of Prince Bismarck with the Emperor shows that complete harmony exists between them relative to the present political situation and the steps made necessary thereby. A doubt on this point is inadmissible, even if the Emperor should not open the Reichstag." At his recent meeting with the Emperor, Prince Bismarck expressed a wish that the Crown Prince be present in order to discuss the present situation, and in order that he might have a voice in deciding upon the policy to be pursued. The Emperor expressed a wish for the restoration of peace between the Catholic Church and the State. Prince Bismarck has not suggested his resignation to the Emperor. The Bundesrat has approved the budget. The revenue and expenditure are each estimated at \$120,000,000. A grant of \$60,000 is proposed for enabling Germany to participate in the proposed International Polar Expedition.

OPENING THE REICHSTAG.

The new Reichstag opened to-day. The Speech from the Throne shows that the economic schemes of Bismarck will be presented to the Reichstag.

LONDON, November 17.—A despatch from Berlin says:—"At his recent meeting with the Emperor, Prince Bismarck is present in order to discuss the present situation, and in order that he might have a voice in deciding upon the policy to be pursued. The Emperor expressed a wish for a restoration of peace between the Catholic Church and the State."

Prince Bismarck has not suggested his resignation to the Emperor. Both are in complete accord.

The Emperor's speech emphatically points out that social evils are not to be remedied by repression alone, but rather by the concurrent promotion of the welfare of the working classes. The Emperor says he will look back on all his successes with greater satisfaction if he can bequeath to the Fatherland new and lasting guarantees for continuous peace at home, and the necessities of a more secure and generous measure of relief to the poor.

Referring to foreign affairs, the Emperor says the meetings at Gastein and Danzig were expressions of close personal and political relations between Sovereigns and their Empires. The confidence thus existing between the three Imperial Courts is a trustworthy guarantee of peace, which is the identical aim of their policy.

HOW THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED.

Berlin special says the Emperor's speech was received by the members with joy and enthusiasm. The people are astonished that the Government has taken this mode of declaring what is considered war to the knife.

ASSURANCES OF PEACE.

By the advice of his physicians, the Emperor did not open the Reichstag in person. Bismarck read the Speech from the Throne. The speech declares in regard to foreign affairs that at no time during the last ten years could the maintenance of peace be anticipated so confidently as at present.

RUSSIA.

A SECRET EXECUTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 17.—A fresh number of the nihilist journal, *Narodnaya Volya*, in an editorial paragraph surrounded with a deep black line, condemns the crime of Guiteau in the strongest language. It is reported that Lieut. Suhanoff, arrested on suspicion of supplying conspirators with dynamite, has been secretly executed.

DESPOTISM OF PARTY.

The nihilist organ, *Narodnaya Volya*, says in a review, where the voice of the people can always be heard, that an excuse is resorted to for Guiteau's crime as an act of despotism of party, which despotism is as detestable as that of the individual.

The Czar has decided to reorganize the army on the German system. This will result in great saving.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FEARS OF A NATIVE RISING.

DURBAN, November 17.—White people are crowding into Pretoria. It is rumored that the Kaffir Chief Maphoh has taken up arms in the Lydenburg district. Kaffirs have taken a Boer prisoner in revenge for the execution of a Kaffir. A native rising is considered imminent.

It is reported that Pirolo has been imprisoned by his own followers in Ayacucho for the purpose of compelling him to treat with Chili for peace.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILI AND PERU.

PANAMA, November 7.—Great excitement was produced in Chili by U. S. Minister Hurlbut's letter to General Lynch. The papers generally denied the genuineness of the document, or if that were to be accepted, refused to accept Lynch's remarks as the genuine expression of the United States Government. The excitement extended to official circles, and the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note on the subject to U. S. Minister Kilpatrick. In reply Kilpatrick categorically contradicted his Lima colleague and quoted from his instructions, which he said were the same as Hurlbut's, to show that the Government had no intention to interfere arbitrarily on the Pacific coast, and that its actions and conduct are those of a friendly nation which endeavors to act in the most delicate manner. The publication of these letters was the first intimation to Hurlbut that his utterances were openly contradicted by his colleague. Hurlbut insists he is right and Kilpatrick wrong, and that the latter has been led away by his friendship for Chili. He is much disturbed and is understood to be preparing an answer to Kilpatrick, including quotations from his own instructions given long after Kilpatrick received his. Under any circumstances the temporary effect on American interests is had.

UNITED STATES.

WRANGELL LAND.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The expected report of Lieutenant Berry reached the Navy Department this morning. It is accompanied by a map of Wrangell Island, with the course of the boats around it, and the shore lines marked out. From Lieutenant Berry's map Wrangell Island appears to be about 60 miles long by 20 miles wide. Its southern boundary, lying along the seventy-first parallel, and its greatest dimension being east and west. The shape of the island is almost that of a parallelogram with the corners rounded off. Lieutenant Berry refers to a previous report sent by him on the 14th September, but it has never reached the department. It is supposed that in this previous report the explorations were detailed which resulted in determining Wrangell Land to be an island.

THE GITEAU TRIAL.

Interest in the Giteau trial is increasing. Scoville has stated that no disagreement exists between himself and Robinson. Giteau said he would manage his own case and would not trust Robinson as he had no brains. He said two or three blunderbuss lawyers would lose the case for him, and he did not propose to submit to anything of the kind. The Court informed the prisoner that if he did not remain quiet he would be removed from the room. At 10.30 Blaine entered the Court, and shortly afterwards District-Attorney made his statement.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ADDRESS.

The following is the opening statement made by District Attorney Corkhill:—"May it please the Court and gentlemen of the Jury. The prisoner at the Bar stands before you charged with the murder of James A. Garfield. Under any circumstances there rests a grave and responsible obligation on every man who is called upon in the discharge of his duty under the law to render a decision upon which depends the life of a fellow creature. And while it is true that the offence charged in the present case is no greater in legal gravity and consequences to the prisoner than if by his act he had taken the life of the humblest and most obscure citizen of the Republic, still it is idle to overlook the fact that the eminent character of the man whose life was taken, his high official position, and the startling effect of the commission of the crime, render the case one of unusual and unparalleled importance. It is the second time in our history that a citizen chosen by the people of the United States to discharge the high and responsible duties of the President has fallen a victim to a lawless assassin during his period of incumbency of office. But in the former case we were just emerging from the shadows of a long and bloody war, the country had been racked by commotions and stirred by civil strife throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every household mourned the loss of relatives and friends slain on the bloody contested battle fields of the Republic. It was a danger which thoughtful men had anticipated. It was a calamity which patriots had feared, and when it came, with all its dread consequences, it was accepted as one of the results of the then disordered and discordant condition of public affairs. But we had passed the era of a civil war, the sword had been beaten into a plowshare, the spear into a pruning hook, the country was united, peace reigned at home and abroad. There were no local dissensions, there were no intestine strife, seed time and harvest had come and gone, the battle fields were redeemed from the scars and havoc of their bloody contests, and were blossoming with the fruits of peaceful labour. Suddenly the startling fact was proclaimed throughout the land, and around the entire world that the President of the United States had fallen."

A VICTIM TO THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET in the Capitol of the Nation. Murder under circumstances, is shocking. The life of which we know so little, and which we hold by so fragile a tenure, is dear to all, and when it is brought to a close not in the usual order and course of nature, but prematurely by violence, the human mind is appalled with terror. When a man holding a position of eminence and power falls a careless victim to a murderous stroke, we realize still more fully the awfulness of the deed which produces this result."

GITEAU'S CONDUCT. During the time occupied by the District Attorney in delivering his argument, the prisoner assumed an air of apparent indifference, and devoted himself to the morning papers, scanning them hurriedly. The argument was delivered by Corkhill in a very effective manner, tears filling the eyes of many in the audience, but the countenance of the prisoner remained unchanged. Toward the close of the argument he laid his newspapers aside and with his hand, evidently endeavoring to conceal the emotion he undoubtedly felt, he then drew a package of manuscript from his pocket, and commenced writing in a hurried, nervous manner. The prisoner constantly shook his head in approval or disapproval of the statements made in the argument of Corkhill. At one time he interrupted the District Attorney, which action was called to the attention of the Court by Judge Porter, of Counsel for the prosecution. Judge Cox announced that it was within the power of the Court to try the case in the absence of the prisoner, and if he persisted in turbulent remarks he would cause him to be removed. Giteau said, "I will not do it again, your Honor, but I have very deep feelings in this case." (Laughter.) Mrs. Scoville, sister of the prisoner, cried bitterly during the delivery of the arguments, and her little daughter, who was present, could be seen appealing in an affectionate manner

slowly westward. It has a slight central condensation, but no tail is visible. It is nearly round. Prof. Swift estimates its diameter at about four minutes. It is possible the stranger is the comet of 1812 which was expected to appear in the north. The comet is in the line between Polaris and the great cluster in Perseus, a little nearer Polaris. This is the seventh comet discovered since January. Prof. Swift has telegraphed the discovery to Europe, and will probably get the \$200 Warner prize, the second he has received this year and the fifth awarded.

FIRE REPORT.

HALIFAX, N.S., November 17.—Particulars have just been received from Picot of the conflagration in that town this morning, briefly reported by telegraph before. About three o'clock this morning the rear portion of the St. Lawrence Hotel was discovered to be in flames, and an alarm was sounded, but before the work of the fiery fiend could be stayed damage to the extent of \$25,000 had been done. It is supposed the fire broke out in the back part of K. J. McKenney's drug store, or in the kitchen of the hotel. The firemen responded promptly to the alarm; but, before water could be brought to bear on the burning building, the flames had completely enveloped it, and were rapidly spreading to the Masonic Hall, a three-story wooden building adjoining. Then they crossed the narrow lane to the house on the east, occupied by Mrs. Colin McKenney as shop and dwelling, and thence to the meat store of H. Meagher. Here the fire was got under control, but all the buildings mentioned with their contents, were reduced to ashes. Some of the inmates of the St. Lawrence Hotel had narrow escapes from death. The insurance of the burned property amounts to \$15,000, about \$10,000 less than its value, in the following offices: Queen's, \$7,000; North British and Mercantile, \$2,000; Royal, \$2,000; Imperial, \$1,600; Lancashire, \$1,000; Commercial Union, \$1,000; Halifax, \$600. Of these the Masonic Lodge had \$4,000 on its hall and contents; Colin Mackenzie \$8,400 and K. J. Mackenzie \$2,600 on his drugs and shop furniture. Meagher's loss on shop, ice house and barn is about \$800, and was not insured. The books of the Masonic Lodge were saved, but many old and valuable documents were destroyed.

ENKISKILL, Ont., November 17.—Sylvester's Agricultural Works and Mr. Samuel Hoskins' residence and stables were totally consumed by fire which caught from the flue of the casting furnace, the wind was blowing from a north-westerly direction, otherwise the whole north side of the street would have been in ashes. The buildings were partly covered by insurance, but the loss must be heavy.

HOPKINTON, Mass., November 17.—A big fire is raging in the case of the 11th. Many of the principal buildings are threatened, including the Town Hall.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

LONDON, November 17.—A despatch from Tunis to the *Times* says:—"Ali Bey, the Tunisian commander, has suddenly made his appearance at Tunis with a small escort, although his departure from Zaghuan was not announced."

A despatch from Marseilles to the *Daily News* says:—"Numerous embarkations for Tunis will commence this week. A Steamship Company has been ordered to prepare for the transportation of 5,000 soldiers to Algeria."

LATEST SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, November 17.—Arrived—Windsor.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 17.—Arrived—Elbe.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Arrived—Greece, from London.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

—Opium kills about 160,000 persons annually in China.

—The Queen City Club, of Cincinnati, has-half a dozen members whose united wealth is put at the high figure of \$200,000,000.

—The length of railroads built in the United States in the year ending March last was 6,113 miles or twice the mileage of the preceding twelve months.

—A seven-year-old boy in Harrisburg, Pa., while "playing croquet," a few days ago, stood upon his head so long that he was attacked with brain fever and died in a few hours.

—The *Levant Herald*, which leads a most chequered existence, being generally killed two or three times a year by the Turkish Government, is on his legs once more, and must really be credited with a more than usual tenacity of existence.

—"What is the greatest charge on record?" asked the professor of history. And the absent-minded student answered:—"Seventeen dollars for back hire for self and girl for two hours."

—"The redigote John" or the cochman redigote, as it is otherwise called, is a very fashionable early fall wrap. It is tailor-made and has a coachman's cape of the same material, with long coat-tails, after the style of a coachman's overcoat. Later on this cape will be changed for one of fur or plush.

—For shelter, care, feed and drink, will in few instances make scrubs of the finest thoroughbred stock. Thoroughbred scrubs are but little better than native scrubs; and the former who raises either will continually be poor. Breeding the best stock, and keeping in the best manner always pays best.

WRIGHT'S

National System of Bookkeeping, BY SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY.

Containing the elements, practice and science of the Art, carefully prepared and adapted for the use of Schools; also, for the Mercantile and Commercial business of the United States and British America. It is the most simple and perfect system ever introduced, it being really a 1-1-1-teacher; is neatly bound, and only \$1.75 per copy. Sent promptly by return mail on receipt of price. Address W. C. WRIGHT, Author and Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

August 16

Montreal Herald

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER.
Sleight, & Co.—At his rooms, at 10 a.m.
BY SHAW & GOWDY.
Robe—At their stores, at 10 a.m.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Those who had the idea that, in forming his Cabinet, M. Gambetta would surround himself with men well known as statesmen, and recognized by all the world as such, had a very inadequate idea of the man and of the line of action which men of his type pursue when placed in the exalted position which he now occupies. He desires no rivalry; his colleagues must be his subordinates sharing in his responsibilities, but not eclipsing his glory. There was nothing in the world less likely than that Gambetta should choose for conferees in administration other than comparatively unknown men, with close attachments to himself, men of ability, but unable to outshine the brilliance of his own ability in the business of governing. It has always been so when such a man has been placed in such a position. All the expectations of a grand ministry show a profound ignorance alike of human nature and of the annals of political life. Gambetta has done exactly what many a statesman has done, and we must own that he has done wisely, both for himself and for the nation. As regards himself, he has secured a supremacy which none can vie with; as regards the nation, he can from his antecedents give guarantees which will be satisfactory both to it and countries with which it is diplomatically connected.

It is quite true that his political programme is not aggressive, nor in any marked sense progressive. Still it is sufficiently clear that it is in no sense retrogressive. There are indications which, though faint, imply that the new Premier is in line with the sentiment of the age, and is prepared to face all the problems which are likely to vex the public mind. He favours a reduction of the army and navy expenditure; he desires to lessen the burdens on agriculture, to maintain the Concordat, and to promote the preservation of peace both at home and abroad. He has pronounced himself a Free-trader; we shall await with some curiosity the development of his ideas on this point. The present Ministry as to its personnel, apart from Gambetta, its creator, is evidently only provisional.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

If there is one obligation more binding on a municipal corporation than another, it is the provision of serviceable roads and pathways. The neglect of our own civic authorities is not only palpably but very disagreeably conspicuous. The work of remodelling the roads and sidewalks of an old city is a prodigious undertaking, where it is settled down into a form which might be supposed to be permanent. But cities like Montreal do not grow old, nor do their requirements diminish with their age. There is always a demand on the Road Committee of such municipalities, and as a general thing the demand is reasonable and should be acceded to. Among the many changes which have been long pressed on the attention of the Council is the widening and grading of St. Lawrence street, between St. Anne and Dorchester streets. The necessity of this improvement has been long and persistently pressed without avail. From its narrowness and grade it does not deserve to be called a street at all. That a thoroughfare in this important quarter of the city should be provided is obvious. It is a wonder that so obviously necessary a work has been so long left undone.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

The idea is getting to be generally prevalent that the Royal Military College is simply an expensive nuisance. The selection of pupils is no doubt judicious, and the training is no doubt thorough. But when we have said this, as regards the utility of the institution, we have said all that there is to be said in its behalf. The administration of the institution has "evidently been as bad as it could be. Discipline, the prime duty of the soldier, has not been taught; the officials who should have pulled together at any sacrifice of personal feeling have been at loggerheads for a long while past and the whole institution has been in a state of semi-mutiny. Colonel Hewitt is charged with having elbowed out Major Ridout, and insinuations are thrown out that the British officers in charge are opposed, tooth and nail, to the presence of any Canadian on the staff. Naturally enough the subject has been commented upon by the press—and the press and the public may have more to say about the institution and its management later on.

JOHN BRIGHT.

The mention of this name opens up the political history of the old land for many a year back to any one who has been at the pains to make himself at all acquainted with it. To the Liberals of Britain, and to those in sympathy with them elsewhere, it must be a matter of rejoicing that his life has been spared so long as to afford his friends the pleasure of honouring his seventieth birthday. But it is not only his political friends that have occasion to express gratification. The time was when no name was in worse odour with the British public than that of John Bright, but now all know and freely acknowledge his worth, all know and frankly admit his power. He is the type

of Englishman—sturdy, firm in principle, broad in idea, the unflinching foe of oppression in all forms, the faithful exponent of the gospel of freedom. It is right that such a man should receive honour, and it is befitting that all who are friendly to the cause of human progress should pray that his valued services should for many years be prolonged.

THE POLICY OF ABUSE.

It is a hopeful sign when the only defence of the Chapleau Administration which the organs can make is abuse of the Liberal candidates. It is a confession that the conduct of the Government is incapable or unworthy of defence. When asked to explain Mr. Paquet's \$14,000 transaction, the French loan, or our Provincial Railway administration, the only answer obtained from the organs is abuse of prominent Liberals, coupled with the assurance that Messrs. Chapleau, Paquet & Co. are certain to have a majority of followers in the next Provincial Parliament. Surely public opinion in Quebec Province is not so important as the Chapleau organs seem to believe. Will the electorate sustain in power the men who having brought the Province to the verge of bankruptcy refuse to offer any excuse for their past misconduct, or promise any amendment for the future?

MR. CHAPLEAU AND THE LUMBERMEN.

Mr. Chapleau raised the timber dues about 50 per cent on an average, and boasts of the increased revenue he is to receive by the operation. Whenever the Government become short of funds they sell off some lumber limits. This is how the Premier proposes to conserve our timberlands, and yet he professes to believe that the revenue from lumber dues will not decrease. Mr. Chapleau will next be pointing to the broad acres and fine farm buildings throughout the Province which he is at liberty to tax, and which will soon become "sources of revenue."

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has reported on the condition of the cotton, corn and wheat crops. The returns from the ten leading cotton-growing States show a yield per acre lower than that of last year, the falling off, which is attributed to drought, being 33 per cent in Louisiana, 40 per cent in Texas, nearly 60 per cent in Arkansas, and 30 per cent in North Carolina. The crop in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi is reported good. The average yield of wheat per acre was 10 bushels against 13.10 in 1880, a decrease of 30 per cent, or 100,000,000 bushels from last year's product, which was in the neighbourhood of 500,000,000 bushels. The crop on the Atlantic coast was up to the average, the falling off being in the interior and Western States, attributable to the severe winter, the late and cold spring, drought and insect ravages. The quality makes up, however, in a measure, for the deficiency in the quantity. The returns show only a three-fourths average crop of corn, attributable to a scarcity of rain during the growing season and an excess later on. The chinch bug did much damage in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Wisconsin and Minnesota are exceptional in showing an increase.

"Beyond all question, Mr. Chapleau is the orator of Canada, powerful in both of our languages, swaying men as the tempest sways the trees; moving men whether they belong to the imaginative Celtic or to the prosaic Teutonic race. The country has no other man like him."—*Vide Toronto Mail*.

The above is the only compliment which Sir John's personal organ, to our knowledge ever paid the Premier of Quebec; and a pretty compliment it is, for Mr. Chapleau can prate; so can a Billingsgate fishwife, so can a parrot. He can prate in two languages. We have known parrots that could be voluble in half a dozen. Can nothing better be tendered on Mr. Chapleau's behalf than what is said by the organ of his party chief? Cannot the *Mail* credit him with a decent personal reputation, with inflexible honesty in the disposal of the public funds, with original, progressive and masterly statesmanship, with the magnanimity which is alleged—as in Sir John's case—to be an essential ingredient in a party leader's make-up? Cannot the *Mail* say anything better in Mr. Chapleau's behalf than that he can talk? To say he is the orator of Canada is equal in foolishness to affirming that shooting stars are suns.

The question of the responsibility of bank directors is discussed in *Bradstreet's*, which, after enumerating the evils of the existing system, if it can be called such, refers to the remedies which have been suggested, such as the making the directors of a bank responsible to an unlimited extent for all the acts of the management, while the ordinary stockholders have only a limited liability; that the qualifications of the directors should be increased so that they should always be men possessed of the most minute knowledge of the business and have the highest stakes in the bank; that the penalties, criminal and pecuniary, should be greatly increased. *Bradstreet* recommends the abolition of the "happy family" system, and the limitation of the term of service as a director to two years, with an interval of two or three years before re-election; that no one should be permitted to be a director in more than one bank; that directors should be required to be present at all examinations by Government examiners, and be held to as strict an accountability as the cashiers.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage has outdone King James the Foolish, in railing against the use of tobacco. The eccentric divine, in discussing the question from what we may assume to be a pulpit in what we may suppose to be a church—at any rate the place where he generally performs—hectoring and lecturing his brethren of the cloth for the use of the noxious weed which he said had "bewitched the world." Many of them, he remarked, ran their constitution down by smoking and chewing, till they had to be sent on foreign tours to recruit. Three eminent divines, to his own knowledge, had died of cancer in the mouth through the use of tobacco. Supposing what this sensational cleric says to be a fact, the most cases prove to be that clergymen should use good tobacco and clean pipes and that it is their own fault if they do not get them. If they went into the Talmage mountebank business they would be able to enjoy such luxuries—if they had a superabundance of impudence and the minimum of desire to save souls.

A New York *Herald* reporter has been investigating the vital question of the American pie, and with some interesting results. He has found out that there is no decline in the passion for pie as an article of food. He states on professional authority that pie is a very filling diet, and that most persons prefer two sections of pie to one sandwich. He gives it, also, on the highest authority, that pie does not induce dyspepsia, which is almost invariably caused by an injudicious assortment of viands. "Regular pie eaters are a healthy and robust class of men." Apple and custard are mentioned as the favourites, though many incline to buckwheat, cranberry, pumpkin, plum and peach; mince is looked upon with suspicion. This is on the authority of a pie maker who last year sold \$14,000 worth. Those who have been at the pains to read the foregoing may be interested in learning that the taste for pumpkin pie is on the decline. The pie business of New York is put at \$150,000 per year.

A Brooklyn boy has succeeded in making a magnificent collection of autographs without being killed or maimed or sensibly hurt. He has had the luck of the mosquito which torments yet survives. He has captured the Emperor William and Bismarck, the Duke of Sutherland (who appends to his signature the remark that he doesn't "see the sense of collecting autographs"), Argyll (whose autograph beats anything Greeley ever did in the way of distorting letters), W. E. Gladstone, John Bright, Bradlaugh, Marquis de Rochambeau, U. S. and Mrs. Grant, Garfield and his wife, Tennyson; Sheridan, McClellan, Hancock, Rosecrans, Beauregard, Longstreet, etc., Wilkie Collins, Whittier, P. W. Holmes, and no end of other notabilities have enriched the treasury of the young collector. Poe's interesting work on signatures may now have fully as interesting a supplement.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—Of course an exact statement of the trade of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1881, cannot be obtained until the Trade and Navigation Returns are laid before Parliament, but it is asserted that the total value of the imports for last year reached \$105,330,879, while the exports only amounted to \$93,230,823. If this statement be true, what becomes of the "balance of trade" which was to be adjusted by the present tariff? Under the tariff which was intended to restrict importation, and secure the home market to the Canadian producer, our imports have increased nearly twenty millions in one year. Can it be possible that the Dominion is still being made a "slaughter market" for the products of "foreign paper labour?"

The Ontario Government after long urging have at last decided to establish a Bureau of Statistics. It is to be hoped its range will be sufficiently wide to afford the public all the information which it is desirable to have. Statistics relative to the crops are of great value, but there are many other matters on which the public wish to be informed. The vital statistics are of far greater importance than the figures representing the yield of corn, oats, etc. Figures of this sort are of both immediate and enduring value, if carefully prepared.

THE AMERICAN SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU have taken a step which should have been taken years ago, and the overlooking of the advantages of which so long is simply unaccountable. It is that all masters of merchant vessels take daily observations at 12.03 p.m. Greenwich time, of the condition of the weather, the rain-fall, sea-swell, appearance of the clouds, etc., and report at the termination of every voyage. The information thus furnished will be collated and published, and will be an important contribution to science as well as to commerce.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY has been fully established in Germany. The Postmaster-General announces that the system is now completed, the work of construction having occupied a little over four years. The cables have a total length of 3,394 miles, and the conductors 23,213 miles. The aggregate of materials used was 12,825 tons—iron 10,105 tons, copper 823 tons, gutta serena and hemp 837 tons, and asphalt 383 tons. In crossing rivers 79 cables were required.

QUEBEC CITY will, in all probability, return three opponents of the Chapleau Administration. No opposition will be offered Mr. Shehyn in Quebec East, and in the Centre Division the Ministerialists are supporting Mr. J. F. Peachy, who calls himself an independent Liberal. The chief of objection urged against Mr. Owen Murphy is that in Quebec West is that he is supported by the respectable people of the Division.

A VERY interesting wedding took place in a San Francisco church recently. The Rev. Dr. Walter Ching Yang, a Chinese pastor, plighting his troth to Ah Ting Fong, a Hong Kong belle. The bridegroom was in clerical habit, while the bride was adorned in all the glory of Celestial Empire feminine vanity. Now who will do the family carving? But, no, the handy chopstick gets rid of that bore.

The Honourable Lawrence Clarke, of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company and member of the North-West Council, is in the city. He entertained the Marquis of Lorne in princely style at his post at Carlton, and is the recipient of portraits of H. R. H. the Princess and His Excellency the Governor-General. We understand he will be the guest of Mr. Beldon at St. Vincent de Paul.

—The *Charlottetown Patriot* complains loudly and bitterly of the non-fulfilment of one of the conditions of Confederation—the supply by the Dominion Government of means of uninterrupted communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. It contends that it would be better if the whole business were in the hands of a local joint-stock company.

A DESPATCH from Winnipeg intimates that the Dominion Government, unable, we presume, to satisfy the numerous applications for the position, have appointed Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, to succeed Hon. David Laird as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.

THERE are 23 prominent Fire Insurance Companies in France, with a total premium income of \$20,000,000. The average rate

of premium is 47, and of losses 51 per cent. The oldest has been in existence since 1818.

AS A SMALL REWARD for his share in exposing the management of the Provincial Railway, the electors of Kamouraska intend electing Mr. Gagnon by acclamation.

AN Ottawa despatch says Mr. McVeigh, a retired merchant, will be the Liberal candidate in Pontiac in opposition to Dr. Church.

It is said that Hon. Mr. Laurier is to address another public meeting in Montreal in a few days.

OUR ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.
Sir,—Having had the privilege of fraternizing with the Province of Quebec at her annual gathering at Montreal recently, I was much gratified to notice the extension of the grounds and additional buildings erected, &c., showing an amount of zeal and enterprise truly astonishing! The same can be said of other places in the West of Ontario; but it is found that a danger of chasing is apt to arise by too frequent Exhibitions, and exhibitors are realizing the labour and expense connected with this feature, and have suggested that Montreal and Toronto (as centres) might agree to alternate on a larger scale than by an annual in each place, and if next year your Exhibition for Agricultural products was held at the city of Quebec, and the Manufacturing going to Toronto to join the Provincial there (as her suggestion in the *Toronto Telegram*, which we refer to) This speaks of Union, so very desirable to attract the outside world to become citizens of the Dominion! The British and French comparisons, we have made the wilderness blossom in Canada, deserve all honour, and the capital now offering from both, for investment and progress. If these suggestive lines are worthy of notice, use them, and oblige.
J. LAIDLAW.
Toronto, November 15, 1881.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"THE BRAIN."
The seventh lecture of the course on Physiology and Hygiene, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered last evening in the Association Hall, the subject being "The Brain." Mr. GEORGE BISHOP presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

Dr. OSGER, in beginning his lecture, said his subject was one of peculiar, and he might almost say personal, interest to all. Everything which man enjoyed, his welfare, his position in society, etc., all depended upon his brain. The different positions in connection with a vegetable body may be grouped into three divisions. 1st, That which pertains to the nourishment of the body, such as the functions of digestion, absorption and circulation. These are also displayed by vegetables as well as by animals. 2nd, Those which pertain to sensation, movement, and volition, and 3rd, those which pertain to the production of the species. The nervous system is divided into first, the brain; second, the spinal marrow, and third the nerves which are extensions of the brain and spinal marrow. The brain constitutes a mass of considerable size divided into two hemispheres. The surface is not smooth, but consists of a number of convolutions, the number being different in different animals. The higher the grade of the animal the more complex are the convolutions. The brain of man is very more complex than that of any other animal. The brain is divided into the greater brain and the lesser brain. Extending from the surface of the brain is the spinal marrow, the portion connecting the two being called the medulla. The spinal marrow constitutes a cylindrical column of matter, passing down the whole length of the brain consisting of two parts, the gray part on the outside and the white substance situated internally. These two substances are also found in the spinal marrow, but in the nerves only the white is found. The gray matter is the essential substance of the brain, and the nerves are composed of delicate threads consisting of a sheath together with a central substance which is the essential matter. These nerves are in connection with certain structures known as nerve bells, each of which exists only in the gray matter, and consists of protoplasm. These bodies are the essential organs of the nervous system and may be compared to small galvanic batteries with the nerves serving as the wires, the nerve fibres in connection with all the senses, and specially constructed bodies so constructed as to receive certain definite impressions. What is known as the action of the nerves is the conveying of the impression, its conveyance to the nerve cell, its transference from this to another nerve fibre which is connected with the muscles and causes contraction. The impression conveyed to the cells may awake sensation and cause forthwith a response and mental effort. What this is or how it is received we know not. The intellectual faculties are situated in the upper portion of the brain. In different peoples the brain power is different, but it is found that there is an increased growth of brain with the increase of civilization. The Scotchman has the greatest brain power. The average brain weight of the different nations is: French, 47.7; German, 48.3; English, 49; and Scotch, 50. The old philosophy, the lecturer said, was a pseudo science, and had almost been given up by scientists, but a new one had arisen in its place. The front portion of the brain is the seat of the intellectual and moral functions. The lecturer in conclusion dwelt upon the education of the brain which he said was much under our control, either for good or for bad. The distance between Prospero and Caliban might seem immeasurable, but if it was ever to be lessened it would be due to the proper education of the brain.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS.
The Montreal Fox Hounds met yesterday at "The Kennels." Among those present were Messrs. Hutchins, A. Stuart, J. Stuart, Richardson Skelton, Baumgarten, Beique, Bellhouse, and several others. The hounds were then brought out for the first time, and the scene in consequence of the hunters having a bad fall. The hounds were then brought out on the right line and the covers at the Blue Bonnets race course were drawn, and from there the hounds were taken to Mr. Wilgert's farm, where a fox was found, who carried the field at a running pace through the covers, which lay in the direction of the Liesse Road, and after several miles of a run, the hounds ran the fox through the open, which was a beautiful sight, Reynard, however, doubled back into the woods, and although he was driven out and viewed again, the hounds being drawn into covert, again took to a fast trot and took the field up to Dorval Station, where they were called off. The Fox Hounds met at "The Kennels" again on Saturday.

ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, November 17.—At the Shrewsbury meeting, to-day, the Hammonds Plate, two years old and upwards, one mile, won by Lord's Lassie, Mar 2nd, Episcopus 3rd. Six ran.
Wallenstein won the great Shropshire handicap easily.

A magnificent opera cloak from Dussez is made of white moire antique, trimmed with white duchesse lace and lined with crimson brocade satin. Another sumptuous wrap is of white stamped velvet, the leaves tinted a delicate green, trimmed with ostrich feather trimming, and lined with quilted rose-coloured satin.

MARRIAGES.

LAING-McFARLANE.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. S. Black, Peter Laing, eldest son of Murdoch Laing, to Maggie, eldest daughter of David McFarlane.

New Advertisements WANTED.

Wanted immediately, an Experienced Bookkeeper, having a knowledge of double entry. American preferred.
Address P. O. Box 466.
November 18 1821,324N 276

WM. WINGFIELD-BONNYN,
Consulting Civil Engineer,
26 HOSPITAL STREET,
MONTREAL.
AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
November 18 1821,324N 276

A Special General Meeting of this Association will be held at the Windsor Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order.
R. C. SIMPSON, Secy.
November 18 1821,324N 276

CORN FOR SALE
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
Apply to S. D. HAIG,
No. 6 St. NICOLAS STREET, Montreal.
November 18 1821,324N 276

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS
MEET
On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19,
AT
"The Kennels,"
At ELEVEN o'clock sharp,
Weather Permitting.
November 18 1821,324N 276

THE
CANADA SHIPPING COMPANY
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of
THREE PER CENT.
upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for past half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Office on and after
Wednesday, the 30th instant.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
H. E. MURRAY, Secretary.
Montreal, 17th Nov., 1881 30N 276

HOPE COFFEE HOUSE
Under the auspices of the CATHEDRAL BAND OF HOPE.
It has been long felt, by those interested in the welfare of the working classes, that the establishment of a Coffee House in one of the most frequented parts of our business centre would be productive of great good, and in order to meet this want, the above Association intends opening one as soon as the required sum of one thousand dollars has been received.
The President (Rev. Canon Baldwin) wishes it to be distinctly understood there will be no canvassing for money, but those desiring to aid in the philanthropic work, may do so by sending their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Miss J. S. Watson, Butte House, 844 Sherbrooke Street.
N.B.—It is hoped that the Coffee House will shortly be self-sustaining.
November 18 1821,324N 276

\$17,000.00!
Corporation of the Town of Itherville
Coupon Debentures Registered at 6 per cent. Redeemable in Twenty-five Years.
The Corporation of the Town of Itherville, by these presents, solicits Tenders for the said Debentures to the amount of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$17,000.00). The said Corporation proposes to issue the Coupon Debentures in Shares of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00) for repayment. The interest will be payable semi-annually. The Sinking Fund will be TWO PER CENT. per annum. No offers under par will be received. The Tenders will be addressed to the undersigned up to the SIXTH OF DECEMBER next.
J. B. H. BEAUREGARD, Secretary-Treasurer C. T. I.
Itherville, November 16, 1881, du 276

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
That extensive and valuable Property, well-known as the "DOMINION AND ST. NICOLAS MILLS," at a short distance to the north-west of St. Nicholas Church, and thirteen miles from Quebec, comprising the Saw-mill and Grind-mill, in perfect order, with all the Machinery, Dams, Booms, Chains, &c., &c. The land and beach lot, with very extensive wharves of an extent of over 340 acres form part of the property.
There is a regular daily Ferry between Quebec and St. Nicholas, and the landing at the latter place is next to the above property. For further particulars, apply to
LOUIS LESSARD,
Sec.-Treas. Quebec Permt. Building Society.
Or Box 846, P.O., Quebec.
November 7 1821,324N 276

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
H. THOMAS, Manager.
Every Evening this week and Saturday Matinee.
ALEXANDER CAUFMAN and a Powerful Company in the New Emotional Drama, LAZARE!
November 18 1821,324N 276

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS - - - Manager.
For One Week and Saturday Matinee
Commencing MONDAY, NOV. 21st.
ERIC BAYLEY'S COMEDY COMPANY.
The Celebrated Play
On the Esthetic Craze (written by F. C. BURSAUD, Editor of Punch), entitled
THE COLONEL.
PLAN NOW OPEN.
November 18 1821,324N 276

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S BALL
ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, 30th November,
ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
TICKETS:—Gentlemen, \$5.00; Ladies, \$2.00.
R. M. ESDALE, Secretary.
November 14 1821,324N 276

ART ASSOCIATION.
THE ASSOCIATION
Will hold a LOAN EXHIBITION of
Decorative Art Objects,
Consisting of Textile Fabrics, Metal Work, Fictile-ware, Glass, Furniture, and Curios generally, during the FIRST FORTNIGHT OF DECEMBER next. Any members of the Association, or others, who may be willing to lend articles of Historical or Artistic merit are earnestly invited to communicate with the undersigned.
S. ENGLISH, Secretary.
November 3 1821,324N 276

NOTICE.
DOMINION
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
HAMILTON, 1st Nov., 1881.
Having reinsured all outstanding risks with THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Limited), of London, England, we desire to bespeak for a continuance of the support accorded us, and shall be glad if policyholders will renew their policies, on expiration, with this reliable institution.
F. R. DESPARD, Manager.

The Fire Insurance
ASSOCIATION
(LIMITED),
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve 250,000
Government Deposit 100,000
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
217 St. James St., Montreal.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. D. A. Smith, Chairman; Edward McKay, Esq., Deputy Chairman; John Ogilvy, Esq., Messrs. Ogilvy & Co.; Robert Benny, Esq., Messrs. Benny, Macpherson & Co.; Jas S. Hunter, Esq., N. P.
JAS. BOURNE,
Fire Superintendent.
General Manager, Canada.
Any information respecting Dominion policies or otherwise will be gladly afforded on application to the Association, or any of its agents.
November 18 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
Bris. NEW CANADIAN HEAVY MESS PORK.
Bris. NEW CANADIAN THIN AND PRIME MESS PORK.
Tubs LARD.
Bris. CHOICE LABRADOR HERRING.
Bris. DO TROUT.
Boxes SMOKED AND DIGBY HERRING.
Boxes BONELESS FISH, 5, 10, 20 and 30 lbs. each.
Boxes BONELESS CODFISH, 5, 10, 20 and 30 lbs. each.
Kegs COD LIVER OIL (Testier's Celebrated Brand).
Bris. Pure Newfoundland COD OIL.
Puns, Choice BARBADOS MOLASSES.
Poles's Celebrated LONDON PICKLES.
November 18 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
Valuable Flour Mill near Montreal.
The MOUNT ROYAL MILL at Cote St. Paul, on the Lachine Canal. It is built of stone and brick, containing twelve run of stones and machinery complete, with the improvements. There are also, a capacious store, fully fitted up with bins, etc., an outside Ship Elevator, Cooperage with improved machinery for making barrels and other requisite buildings.
The frontage on the Canal, from which the water power is obtained, is 160 feet, and the total area of ground is 37,350 feet. It has a special siding in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. Possession immediately. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.
November 12 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
The valuable Property belonging to MADAME LA MARQUISE DE BASSANO, known as
"ELMWOOD,"
Fronting on the River St. Lawrence, near Longue Pointe, containing about 12 arpents of land, with Cut-stone Villa and other Buildings.
Terms liberal. Possession immediately.
Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.
November 14 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
The valuable Property belonging to MADAME LA MARQUISE DE BASSANO, known as
"ELMWOOD,"
Fronting on the River St. Lawrence, near Longue Pointe, containing about 12 arpents of land, with Cut-stone Villa and other Buildings.
Terms liberal. Possession immediately.
Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.
November 14 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

FOR SALE,
A thoroughly reliable party, going out to Winnipeg about the 23rd instant, for a short time, will be glad to accept of commissions there, either by way of investigation, establishing agencies, investment in land or otherwise. Address "Confidential," Box 1,995 P. O., Montreal.
November 15 1821,324N 276

LOCAL NEWS.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The managers of the Victoria Skating Rink have had the floor removed, and the rink will be flooded as soon as the cold weather has set in.

SHOW-TRAMP.—The members of the Montreal Snow-Shoe Club had their first tramp on Wednesday night, over sixty members turning out, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—The electric light is being put up throughout the different buildings belonging to the Q. M. & O. Railway at Hochelaga. The change is a marked improvement.

EMIGRANTS.—Twenty emigrants, ex the Dominion SS. "Ontario," arrived at the Tanneries yesterday morning. The "Ontario" brought over to it, but twenty remained at Portland, where the vessel landed them.

A LOST MAN.—A man named Joseph Gaudreau, a resident of St. Jacques de l'Acadie, but who has been living here for several months, has been missing for some time, and information is wanted about him at the Central Station.

ACCIDENT.—Late on Wednesday evening Mr. Christian, while going upstairs to his sleeping apartment, on St. Gabriel street, in the dark, fell backward and sustained severe injuries about the head. He was insensible for some time after the accident, but is now doing well.

SNOW-SHOING.—The Electric Snow-Shoe Club, composed mostly of employees of the Montreal Telegraph Company, has been organized with E. C. Vasey as President, L. L. Melone as Secretary, and John R. Lord as Treasurer. The Committee consists of A. M. Laune, Wm. Gibson, T. Rodgers.

THE MINERAL WATERS of the celebrated Caledonia Springs, which are unsurpassed by any others known, can be had from any respectable grocer or hotel in bottle, sealed, superior to the best imported waters. Try this natural mineral water. Gurd & Co., of the Medical Hall, agents, Montreal. Ask for it.

A SERIOUS SCALDING.—Three mechanics named Naughton, Warner, Gelette Valliquette and Joseph Lodigian, while engaged at their work in the Silk Factory on St. street, yesterday morning, were severely scalded by a kettle of boiling water, which they were moving, falling and upsetting over their legs. They were taken to the General Hospital, and their burns, which were of a very painful nature, attended to.

A BAD BOY.—Some short time since a young lad named Harkins was sent to the Reformatory School for stealing \$50 from his mother. He was soon afterwards released, but he had been out only a few days when he stole another sum of money from his mother, besides a Peninsular War medal belonging to his uncle. He was accordingly arrested yesterday, and on being brought before the Police Magistrate was remanded for further examination.

YOUNG MEN'S REFORM CLUB.—The Young Men's Reform Club of this city are taking an active part in the present campaign. They have leased rooms on St. Catherine street, opposite the English Cathedral, and will open them on Saturday evening by a large gathering of the club and its friends in order to complete plans of organization. Afterwards the rooms will be open every evening from 7 o'clock. Voters lists and all other sources of information will be found there.

A CONTESTED ASSESSMENT ROLL.—The Court of Appeal was occupied yesterday morning with the case of Dame Ann Bain, Mrs. Phillips vs. the Corporation of Montreal. This is a case in which the legality of the Assessment Roll of St. Catherine and Dorchester streets, levied for the purpose of having new sidewalks placed upon these streets by the city, is contested by the plaintiff. Messrs. Bernard and Creighton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Robert Boy, Q. C., City Attorney, for the respondents. After hearing the arguments of the counsel, the Court took the case *under advisement*.

LECTURE.—The last of the winter course of lectures in connection with the Emmanuel Church was delivered last evening by Dr. Stevenson, on the subject, "Tennyson and the Brownings." The Rev. Dr. Cornish presided, and there was, as has been the case throughout this most interesting course of lectures, a very large audience. The rev. gentleman in treating his subject dwelt upon the history and genius of the poets of the great poets whom he had taken as his subject, and illustrated his lecture by reading in a most able manner fine passages from their works. In conclusion he urged all present to study these poets as the greatest living. By reading their works men and women, and especially young men and women, would not help to something higher and nobler. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the rev. gentleman at the conclusion of the lecture.

MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.—A meeting of the executive of the Montreal Swimming Club was held in the President's office last evening. The President, Mr. A. G. Lord in the Chair. The Treasurer's report was laid before the meeting and adopted, and ordered to be printed and distributed among the members. The report showed that the revenue for the Club, year ending the 30th of September, amounted to \$548.40; expenditure \$520.72, leaving a balance of \$27.68. It was decided at the meeting to adopt a Club "trunk" of peculiar colour with initial M. S. C. woven on it, and a number of other resolutions were passed. The Club intends if the public respond favourably to the idea, and if the necessary funds can be procured to have the building completed by the 1st of June next.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"THE COLONEL" AT THE MUSEUM.
Mr. F. C. Burnand's latest comedy, "The Colonel," which is still enjoying a run in London, which began some eight months ago, was produced for the first time in America at the Museum on Saturday evening. . . . Mr. Eric Bayley, of London, the owner of the American right of production of the piece, and under whose direction it was produced, played in a pleasant, graceful way, and was satisfying at all times. He made a most favourable impression, and will always be sure of a welcome here. Miss Mindia Bayley did a most excellent bit of acting in the ingenu role of "Nellie." The minor roles were in good hands. The audience, which by the way, was one of the largest and most brilliant of the season, was so well pleased that they called the principals out after each act, and gave them good measures of applause during the progress of the piece. The stage setting was very handsome. Mr. Bayley and Mr. Field may be congratulated on the success of "The Colonel."—*Boston Post, October 17, 1891.*

MONTREAL SOCIAL AND DRAMATIC CLUB.
The production of the beautiful drama "Clara" by the members of the Montreal Social and Dramatic Club at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 29th instant, promises to be a great success. The piece is being carefully rehearsed, and from the well-earned reputation of the various performers there is every reason to expect that each part will be well sustained. The proceeds will be donated to the General Hospital.

QUEEN'S HALL.

MR. STUART ROGERS.

This great character delineator will appear at the above hall on the evenings of November 24th and 25th. The first part of each entertainment will be devoted to dramatic and dialect recitations. The second part is made up of his wonderful character creations. These are given with sketches of character, and are given with various changes in dress and appearance. All the transitions from one character to another are made instantaneously and in the presence of the audience. In fine, the whole entertainment is most novel, interesting and instructive. Mr. Rogers' success in Philadelphia, the *Enquirer*, of that city, said:—"The first appearance of Mr. Stuart Rogers before a Philadelphia audience was on last evening, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Christian Hall was densely packed, and some two hundred persons were under the impression that Mr. Rogers evinced great power in delineating character. His versatility is something remarkable. In all, Mr. Rogers was perfectly natural, and by his sudden and complete changes from one character to another, he kept the audience intensely interested and enthusiastic throughout. It was considered the best entertainment ever given in the hall. Upon his next appearance another large audience will greet him. We understand that it is already proposed to secure his services again this season."

ALBERT HALL.

There was a very large and fashionable audience present last night at Mrs. T. Chas. Watson's readings and recitations. The entertainment was under the distinguished patronage of General Sir Patrick and Lady Macdougall. Mrs. Watson's programme was a very entertaining one, and the whole of the pieces were read with much power and expression. Mrs. Watson's elocution was very good, and her intonation was clear and well cut. She possesses a voice of much volume and sweetness, and uses it with judicious care. Mrs. Watson has a very wide field in the dramatic line opened to her, and with proper care—possessed as she is of fine histrionic abilities—cannot fail to succeed. Her success last night was complete, and wish for her in the future as prominent a place as a public reader as ever filled by a Vandenhoff or a Scott-Siddons.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.
The preliminary investigation in the case of Messrs. W. B. Sills, W. F. J. Sills and John Fahey, charged by Mr. James Baxter with conspiracy, was continued yesterday afternoon before His Honour Mr. Justice Desnoyers, Messrs. E. Carter, Q. C., and T. W. Ritchie, Q. C., for the defendants, and Mr. E. Guerin, for the plaintiff. The cross-examination of Mr. Baxter was continued. In connection with Boyle's salary witness said he had promised to pay Boyle besides his wages extra pay. The pay was to be in money for services that he was to render.

(On Mr. Carter's question, "What did this extra payment consist in?" an animated discussion ensued. The question was finally withdrawn.)
Witness produced several of the letters written in connection with his difficulty with the Sills and Fahey. Witness said he was aware that an application had been made on his behalf, before Judge Cross, for an indictment to be presented to the Grand Jury against the defendants for conspiracy, had been refused. Witness stated that Judge Cross had refused it because, as he said, it was a rule of the Court not to allow any matter to go before the Grand Jury that had happened previous to its meeting without its going before a Magistrate. As far as he knew no affidavits had been made by Boyle and himself before the application was made. To the best of his recollection he had had no conversation with Boyle about the application. He did not know whether Boyle knew about it or whether he knew yet.

Mr. Baxter's cross-examination was finished at half-past four, and efforts were then made to find Boyle, the remaining witness, as he could not be found the investigation was adjourned.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigour and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated prospect sent free. Address: Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A CROWNING MERCY TO THE CORNED.

Unequaled by any remedy in the world—PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the new remedy for corns. Never fails to cure; never produces pain; never makes deep cavities in the flesh. A sure, prompt and painless remedy for corns. Sold by druggists throughout the Dominion. Don't fail to try it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Cough, 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 St. Jacobs Oil in a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions to Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
October 14 DW 240

Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

THIS MORNING.

Splendid Set Black Bearskin Robes,
in fine order, 4 Musk Ox Robes, 2 Persian Lamb Coats, Seal Jackets, Prowse's Wrought Iron Ranges (latest improvement), large Furniture Sale, at our Rooms, St. James Street, FRIDAY MORNING, next, the 18th instant, at TEN o'clock.
SHAW & GOWDEY, Auctioneers.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court,
AT THE CITY OF QUEBEC,
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The "MARGARET M." Ephrem Paquet, Master,
Action of The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

IN VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF SALE, issued in this cause on the 30th September last, will be sold by Auction on

Friday, 18th November inst.,

At the QUEBEC EXCHANGE,

The Engine, Boilers and Machinery of the Screw Steamer "Margaret M." now in Davis's Ship-yard, Pointe Lévis, as follows, to wit:—Compound surface Condensing Engine with the latest improvements, 99.25 nominal horse-power; high pressure cylinder 26 in. and low pressure 50 in.; 33 in. stroke; condenser forming part of engine frame; screw 10 ft. 6 in. diameter, 17 ft. 6 in. pitch; both cylinders are fitted with variable cut off, adjustable when Engine is in motion; two circular return Tubular Boilers 10 ft. 6 in. in diameter, 8 ft. 6 in. long, with two circular furnaces each and 176 ft. 3 in. in tubing, 6 ft. 6 in. long; in the boiler 3 in. thick, a horizontal steam drum 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, 10 ft. long, connected with stop valve of each boiler, a wrought iron equilibrium Rudder; 5 in. square iron after Stern Post; one Troutman Anchor, with 150 fathoms of 1 in. Chain; one Boat-Davit, one Anchor-Davit, Casting of Patent Windlass; also one Jolly Boat.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

November 16 m 274

Consignee Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans SS. WALDENIAN, Moore, commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

November 16 m 274

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans SS. SARMATIAN, Grahame, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

November 16 m 274

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans SS. SCANDINAVIAN, Parks, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

November 16 m 274

New Advertisements.

THE ATWOOD SAFETY NUT

When turned hard on its bearings causes the slotted tops of the Nut to clasp the bolt and so remain fixed against any vibration. Unsurpassed on TRACK BOLTS and already in extensive demand.

JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHER,

No. 16 St. John Street,

MONTREAL.

November 7 266

HAVANA CIGARS

Just Arrived

HENRY CLAYS,

RIO SELLAS,

GOLDEN EAGLES,

MARGARITAS,

and STANLEYS,

AT

PHILIP HENRY'S,

134 ST. JAMES STREET.

November 15 273

TO LET,

THE BUILDINGS LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE

DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.

In St. Francois Xavier Street.

And TWO FLATS (HEATED) in the

Montreal Telegraph Buildings

St. James Street.

Apply to

O. W. STANTON,

191 St. James Street.

November 9 268

Auction Sales.

BY M. HICKS & CO.

CLEARING SALE
OF
Fruits, Coffees, Spices, Wines,
AND
General Groceries.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL
ON WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant,

FOR ACCOUNT OF
J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

At their Stores, 45 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, an assortment of

NEW FRUIT,
Ex "AVLONA" and OTHER VESSELS.

Also, a quantity of other Goods to close consignments.

Sale at TEN o'clock sharp.

M. HICKS & CO.,

274 23N Auctioneers.

Immediately after the sale of General Goods will be offered

500 Hf-Chests Fine Japan Tea.

New Advertisements.

DE ZOUCHÉ & CO.,

233 St. James St.,

Are Sole Agents For The Famous

Decker Brothers

The Emerson

The James & Holmstrom

The Ivers & Pond

And the World-Renowned

The Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS.

November 1 261

ROSENKRANZ'S

PIANOS.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed by Mr. ERNST ROSENKRANZ, of Dresden (Germany), Sole Agent for the Dominion for the sale of his world-renowned

Grand, Semi-Grand and Upright Pianos,

which enjoy the greatest reputation for

Solidity and Durability of Construction, as well as for Power, Sweetness, Evenness and Regularity of Tone. His factory has been established since 1797, and his instruments have been awarded PRIZE MEDALS wherever they have been exhibited. At Leipzig 1840 Vienna 1873, Sidney 1879, Melbourne 1881, etc., and are sent largely to the hottest as well as the coldest climates, such as Russia, Australia, etc., etc. It is needless to say anything further in their praise, and I only desire an inspection and trial from Artists, Teachers, Amateurs and intending purchasers.

CHARLES MARTIN

SOLE AGENT,

Warehouses in ART GALLERY BUILDINGS cor. St. Catherine Street and Phillips square.

October 21 3m 252

Stove Patterns

FITTED TO MOULD

BOARDS IN GOOD ORDER.

Comprising Fifty well-known

Stoves.

ALL ORIGINAL ALBANY PATTERNS.

ALSO,

Tea Kettles & Holloware Patterns

AND IRON FLASKS.

The above will be sold at a bargain FOR CASH, or put in as capital in a new concern.

For further information, address

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Queen Street,

MONTREAL.

November 8 267

PAPER BASKETS!

A Large and Varied Stock

Just Received.

ROUND BASKETS,

SQUARE BASKETS,

TRIANGULAR BASKETS,

WALL BASKETS,

TELEGRAPH BASKETS,

DESK BASKETS,

BIG BASKETS,

LITTLE BASKETS,

etc., etc. &c.

All of the above For Sale at

DAWSON BROTHERS'

NEW STORE,

159 to 165 ST. JAMES STREET.

November 14 272

BLAICKLOCK BROS.

SPLENDID STORAGE

For Fish and Oils

At Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 COMMON ST.

November 10 26

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER.

THIS MORNING.

SLEIGHS, ROBES, HARNESS.
Important sale of some fine Sleighs, Robes, Harness, Horse Clothing, Coachmen's Clothing, &c., only a short time in use, on FRIDAY MORNING, 18th November, at TEN o'clock. The sale includes some fine Sleighs, &c., belonging to two gentlemen who have gone to Europe, and a large collection of Outfits of all kinds, valuable Robes, &c., all really good. All on view before sale. No better opportunity this year to buy.
274 THOMAS J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

EST. LATE JOHN SMITH, ESQ.
Important Sale (WITHOUT RESERVE) of Valuable Properties, St. Lawrence St. Antoine, Cadieux and St. Hypolite streets.

The Subscriber is instructed by the Executors, to sell positively on

Thursday, 24th November, at Eleven o'clock.

To close accounts of above Estate,
The corner property, 381 ST. LAWRENCE STREET with large lot of ground, being about 42 feet front on St. Lawrence street, 145 feet on PORTER STREET, 99 feet on 435 Dominique street; area 9,549 feet, English, with the 14 story brick cottage thereon.

The HOUSE, 579 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 5-story, with good high basement and Mansard roof, heated by furnace, and in good order, with outbuildings, and ample yard room; lot 25x120, wide lane in rear.

The FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING with stone foundation, excellent Brick Outbuildings, known as No. 14 CADIEUX STREET, next to Sherbrooke street, with the large lot of land, about 75x118, running through to St. Hypolite street, house well built and arranged and heated by "Ryans" heating apparatus, a most attractive and comfortable homestead in every respect.

Part of the vacant land may be sold separately if required. Total area, 9,630 feet.

The LARGE PROPERTY, WITH THE BRICK COTTAGES, 642, 644, ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Lot 128 feet front, by 219 feet, running through to St. Charles Borromeo street, area of ground, 28,096 feet.

No encumbrance. Perfect titles.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock. No Reserve.
273 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Highly Important Sale of the Splendid Furniture, &c., of the OTTAWA HOTEL by Auction,

without Reserve, commencing TUESDAY, 13th DECEMBER, and continuing following days. ALL WALNUT FURNITURE of the finest description, in "Queen Anne" and "Eastlake" styles. The above First-Class Hotel was newly furnished only a short time ago in the most complete manner, and everything is in good order.

120 Bed-Rooms, Parlors, Reception Rooms, Offices, Dining Room, Kitchen, &c. Full particulars will be advertised and Catalogues prepared.
273 THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

New Advertisements.

PRINTING

CIRCULARS,

BILL, NOTE AND LETTER HEADS

MEMO FORMS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

BOOK HEADINGS,

WAY BILLS,

RECEIPT FORMS,

NOTICES,

TELEGRAPH BLANKS,

CONTRACT FORMS,

TRANSFER SLIPS,

&c., &c.,

Is a branch of our business which we wish specially to develop.

Before ordering elsewhere, GET OUR QUOTATIONS and our wish will have every chance of being gratified, while your satisfaction will be guaranteed.

SUTHERLAND, MILLAR & CO.,

Mercantile and Manufacturing

Stationers,

94 & 96 St. Francois Xavier Street

November 12 271

MINCE MEAT!

BEEF HAM!

Atmore's Mince Meat

5 and 10 lb. Pails.

Sweet Apple Cider

Dried Sweet Corn

HOMINY AND SAMP

SWEET CORN IN TINS

SUCCOTASH

LIMA AND STRING BEANS

Green Peas

Okra

Carolina Rice

Rolled Wheat

Fresh Buckwheat Flour

ALEX. MCGIBBON.

November 11 270

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Present—Ald. Grenier (Chairman), Brown, Moore, Farrell, Laframboise and Stephens. A report was read from the Road Committee, asking for permission to contract for 4,305 tons of broken stone to repair the roads for next year, the cost, which would be \$64,575, to be taken out of next year's appropriation.

Ald. Moore said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently. He was told that the City Surveyor should make a plan by which streets could be permanently improved, and he thought the city would be prepared to go to the expense of a million dollars if such a plan were matured and adopted by the Council before authorizing the Road Committee to proceed.

Ald. Brown favoured block stone paving to be too noisy.

Ald. Brown said Chicago had tried everything, and found nothing else would answer.

Ald. Laurence said the reason the stone went to mud was that during the last five or six years they had done very little repairs, and before that time they had used a black stone which was very soft. He said that while he approved of paving the streets, still they would require some stone to keep them in repair in the meantime.

Ald. Brown said that he did not wish to cast any reflection upon the Chairman of the Road Committee—he no doubt had done his best—but the Road Committee was completely in error with regard to getting stones for the streets. They gave a contract for stone for \$14 a ton, and it would cost them \$14 a ton to get the stone, and they would have to pay for the cartage and the breaking of the stone in the quarry they got the stone from.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Ald. Brown said that he had had an interview with the City Surveyor on the subject, and thought some steps should be taken to put the streets in better condition permanently.

Miscellaneous.

DOMINION BOLT CO., TORONTO.

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

Carriage Bolts—Best, Do. Common, Fancy Head Bolts, Tire Bolts, Plough Bolts, Machine Bolts, Bolt Ends, Spring Bolts, Stove Bolts, Sleigh-Shoe Bolts, Roof Bolts, Blank Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Elevator Bolts.

Bright Rivets, Boiler Rivets, Bridge Rivets, Gasometer Rivets, Hot Pressed Nuts, Machine Forged Nuts.

R. R. SPIES, August 9. Cap Screws, Set Screws, 189.

THE GREAT Provincial Exhibition

has just closed after a most successful run of nine days, but our Exhibition of the largest, best-selected and decidedly the cheapest.

STOCK OF FURNITURE

ever on view in the Province will remain open to the Public, and at the reduction of 10 per cent, as announced on the opening of our Free Exhibition on the 14th instant.

Our first opening in the Furniture business was 27 years ago, since which it remained open without interruption of any kind, and the way the public appreciate our efforts to supply them with a first-class article.

At a Moderate Price,

is best shown by the fact of the many enlargements of our premises till now, since we have added the four upper flats of those large buildings.

CORNER OF MCGILL AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.

Our premises are the largest in the Dominion, and equal to any in point of size and variety in the United States, which can be got by purchasing every article of stock for cash, and at the lowest prices as secured for us the largest sales ever made in this city in the Furniture business.

OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, 7, 9 & 11 St. Joseph Street Montreal, September 27.

Steel Rails!

Track Bolts, Fish Plates.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

CAST IRON PIPE.

MIDDLETON & MEREDITH, 17 St. John Street, Montreal, July 21.

HUTCHINSON'S SMOKE CONSUMER.

Are now manufactured in Montreal and applied by the Subscribers in A FEW HOURS, AND GUARANTEED.

Prices—\$75 to \$150 per Furnace; special agreements for Batteries.

REFERENCES: The Montreal Herald, N. Aubin, Government Gas Inspector, L. Lesage, Superintendent Water Works, The Evening Star, Guillaume Boivin & Co., O. Rouillard, Inspector of Buildings, W. S. HUTCHINSON & CO., 63 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, April 22.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE, EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER (In Wood and Bottle).

Families Supplied LACHINE LAGER in Wood and Bottle.

Office: 215 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL, March 18.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester St. Jos. Virtue, 19 Alymer street P. J. Ferguson, 289 St. Constant St. Wm. Bishop, 272 Lagaciere street Wm. Kinella, 144 Ottawa street.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

Jno. H. R. Molson & 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.

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

GREEK WINES.

SANTE—Sweet Wine. BOUZA—Sweet and delicate. ST. ELIE—Aromatic Character.

FREDERICK KINGSTON, WINE MERCHANT, 25 HOSPITAL STREET, July 15.

See Here!

IF YOU WANT THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPH FOR FRAMING YOU HAVE EVER SEEN GO TO

MR. PARKS'S STUDIO, 1953 ST. JAMES STREET, AND YOU WILL GET IT SURE.

Real Estate.

RENTAL AGENCY, Established 1863.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS:

As I will shortly issue my new Catalogue of properties for sale, parties desiring to sell are respectfully requested to give me their instructions immediately. My Catalogues have not only a large and experienced circulation, but are sent to all parts of the Dominion, England and the United States. Proprietors will readily understand the great advantage to be derived from having their properties appear in this Catalogue.

WHICH WILL BE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

If parties prefer their property will be offered without publication. No charge or commission will be made if a sale is effected.

TO CAPITALISTS—MONEY PROPERLY SECURED ON MORTGAGE.

Notwithstanding the large amount of money invested in mortgages through my agency during the past sixteen years, none of my clients have found it necessary to resort to a single property or take legal proceedings for the recovery of their principal or interest.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 119 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

By H. H. GEDDES.

RESIDENCE NO. 11 METCAL STREET.—This excellent Cutstone Residence contains about 14 nicely finished apartments, and is situated in the most desirable locality, being in the immediate vicinity of Sherbrooke Street, McGill College, the principal Churches, etc. It is to be sold in order to close an Estate. Perfect title and easy terms.

FERNCLIFF—The charming Residence and detached Cottages belonging to W. G. Murray, Esq., Massawippi, Stansfeld, P. Q. This very attractive residence was built five years ago, and is situated in a Summer and Winter, with excellent furniture and modern conveniences; also, the stable, ice-house and other outbuildings, 7 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, consisting of flower and vegetable gardens, Young Orchard and other Fruit Trees in full bearing, nice lawns, etc. This property is situated on the Massawippi R. R., 18 miles from Sherbrooke and same distance from New Brunswick. The beautiful Lake and other surroundings renders it one of the most attractive homes in the Dominion.

THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Nos. 1127, 1129, 1131 Dorchester Street West—Three Stories, high bright tenements, Mansard roof, cut-stone, bay windows in front and rear, cut-stone steps and porches, etc. The property is situated in the West End, and is rented to good tenants. The present residence, which is very large, could be greatly increased by converting those houses into double tenements for which their ample dimensions and large yards are well adapted.

THE ELEGANT VILLA AND GROUNDS, containing 5,800 square feet, No. 81 Redwood Street, Montreal, to the Estate late Peter Robertson, Esq.

The two Stone residences, with bay windows, 84 and 86 St. James Street, only \$1,000 cash required down.

The McNeill property, fronting on Wellington Street, and extending to the St. Lawrence River, a splendid chance for speculation.

Nos. 10 and 12 St. James Street, very cheap. Nos. 18 and 20 St. James Street, brick cottages, with a small detached Cottage, best of the kind in the West End, and is rented to good tenants. The present residence, which is very large, could be greatly increased by converting those houses into double tenements for which their ample dimensions and large yards are well adapted.

Three Cottages, conveniently arranged, Nos. 621, 623 and 625 Sherbrooke Street, Brackets, Front and Rear, and a small detached Cottage, close to C. P. Railway.

Neat brick residence, 25 St. Antoine Street, close to St. Lawrence Street.

Five first-class Houses, Windmill Terrace, McKay Street, above St. Catherine Street, Cut-stone semi-detached Cottages, heated by steam, No. 74 Avenue, close to Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Streets.

First-class Stone residence, 288 University Street near Prince Arthur Street.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

Two detached Cottages, 25 and 30 St. Antoine Street, near Sherbrooke Street. The excellent property, known as McNeill's, is situated on a large lot, and is well adapted for speculation.

Two detached Cottages, 149, 151 St. Dominique Street, opposite St. Lawrence Market.

THE UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

"POETRY, A FINE ART."

The annual University Lecture, in connection with McGill University for the session 1881-82, was delivered yesterday afternoon in the William Moulton Hall, by Prof. C. E. Moseley, B.A., the subject being "Poetry, a Fine Art." The Hon. Justice Tupper presided, and on the platform were Principal Dawson, LL.D., C. M. G., Vice-Chancellor, the Very Rev. Archdeacon Leach, Prof. Murray, Prof. Cornish, Mr. W. C. Baynes, Prof. Markgraf and Mr. John R. Douglass.

The Chairman, after reading a letter of apology from Chancellor Day, regretting his inability to attend, briefly introduced the lecturer.

Prof. Moseley, in introducing the subject, said that it would be arrogance to imagine that concerning poetry as a fine art any new doctrine could be established. Of the attempts of gifted minds to lay bare the nature of poetry and of its essential expression, he said that, though in some respects they had proved successful, the results were incomplete and in some essential conflicting. Touching upon analysis, he contended that to dissect poetry in apparently an unemotional way was not to degrade them. He proposed to discuss the essentials common to all poetry, and to note some of the differences belonging to different authors. No hard and fast line could be drawn between the two. The idea that poetry was confined to the flagrant work of rhythm and rhyme was erroneous. Language which spoke of emotion and feeling was satisfied to have its end, and might be of value when it was ascertained that genius and inspiration are not. But to consider only rhythm and rhyme as capable of being analyzed and as separate from a deeper impulse was erroneous.

The lecturer then continued as follows: One of the first systematic attempts to determine the nature and define the scope of poetry was made by Statius, whose theory some still regard as essentially true. Lessing assumes it to be trustworthy in his "Laocoon," a work which, although fragmentary and limited by individual prejudice, is the most valuable contribution of modern thought to the settlement of the sculptor's and the poet's legitimate domain. Aristotle endeavours to establish that poetry is a mimetic or imitative art. These are a few of his ideas, written in the poet's language.

To imitate is instinctive in man from his infancy. Man is distinguished from other animals in that he is the most imitative of them all. By imitation man is educated and pleased, and the more exact the imitation, the greater the pleasure.

The source of poetry, then, being imitation, by what means in the case of poetry is the imitation to be presented to others? By means, says Aristotle, which are natural as imitation itself, by harmony and rhythm; just as in sculpture imitation is presented by means of figure, in painting by means of colour and form, in music by means of melody and rhythm, in the dance by means of rhythm only. From statements of this character, Aristotle next proceeds to inquire into the objects of poetic imitation. These he affirms to be the actions of men.

Before bringing Aristotle's theory to the test let me, even at the risk of being deemed capricious or flighty, ask you to listen to a modern thinker in low life. It is true he dismisses the matter briefly, although he speaks with much assurance. He does not pretend to argue or to imitate. His ruling idea is physical comfort; his mental gifts he feels superior to those of most men, and if his powers of ex tempore versifying be challenged he avers he can lose a flood of rime "for eight years together, dinners, suppers and sleeping time excepted." These words betray the Touchstone ruling, the idea of physical comfort; an intensely self-conscious philosopher of the common sense school in the disguise of motley.

Touch (glancing down half-pitifully, half-contemptuously)—Truly, I would the gods had made thee poetical.

And—Do you wish to know what "poetical" is? It is honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?

Touch.—No, truly; for the truest poetry is the most feigning, and lovers are given to poetry, and what they do swear in poetry may be said as lovers, they do feign.

And—Do you wish to know what the gods had made thee poetical?

Touch.—I do truly; for thou swearest to me thou art honest; now, if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign.

Touchstone, then, may be said to stand at the negative pole of thought; Aristotle at the positive. Aristotle declares that poetry is based upon imitation, and the better the imitation, the better the poetry. Touchstone, that poetry is based upon feigning, and the more pronounced the feigning, the truer the poet. Can both these views be correct, or of philosophic value?

And—Is the wisest critic who is all poetry imitation, or is all poetry feigning?

"The more exact the imitation the greater the pleasure." Why then do poets sometimes suggest so much and describe so little? When they affect the emotions strongly, they often do so in a brief way. If the desire to bring their ideal of beauty before the reader, the greatest of them seem conscious of the limits of their power and shrink from crossing into the domain of the minutely exact. They know that types of perfection are never identical; that two men of the same name, perchance of similar mental tone, and comments are not identical; that what they believe to be most beautiful and admirable; and lastly, that, in the case of various nations, the difference is even more strongly marked.

Consequently, or unconsciously, poets seem to me to obey the law—extension is narrowed as intensity is deepened; the less the reason for the poet's moderate lays stress on rapidity of execution, lest the mind be hopelessly confused by a mass of detail. It may be argued that the same poet does not write for Teuton and Ethiopian alike, yet he writes to wide discrepancies of thought. Venus, with her hair golden round her face, and her cheeks and bold black eyes; another. The poet, however, may, if he wishes, neglect likes and dislikes. He has only to set men a-thinking; by suggestion he can cause special embodiments of beauty to flash before minds which have very little in common.

Lessing selects Greek literature as being rich in this peculiarity, but our own readily answers to appeal. One of the most forcible examples is to be found in Christopher Marlowe's Faustus. Faustus gives both body and soul to Lucifer in return for twenty-four hours of pleasure. A part of his delight is to have the famous person of antiquity brought before him. He asks to see Helen of Greece a second time. She appears and Faustus tries the well-known lines—

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the towers of Ilium?
That is all! An effect, not a description, and yet its suggestive force is hard to match. Had Marlowe made the eye of Faustus play the painter, how would he have failed! Nowhere does he attempt to depict Helen accurately. She is "fairer than the Evening Star," "brighter than flaming Jupiter." The rest is untold. Again, Milton describes, or rather does not describe, a very different being, Death—

The other shape,
If shape it might be called, that shape had none

Disfigureable in member, joint or limb;
Or substance might be called that shadow seemed,
For each seemed rather black than shadow's head.
Fierce as a fire, terrible as Hell,
And quick as a dreadful thought; with seemed his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

Some poets then do not imitate carefully, and regarding those who make the attempt, necessarily imperfect, Lessing ventures a very suggestive remark, for which there is very much credit. The force of description, he says, lies where poetry shows its distinctive character as contrasted with sculpture. Sculpture represents still life; it chooses one moment of impulse, the moment best adapted to the end in view; poetry represents a number of acts in successive times and motion is its essence.

When beauty passes into motion, Lessing's definition of charm, the poet can be felt. The mouth of Ariosto's Ariadne, in Orlando Furioso, enraptures, not because it takes the form of a perfect smile, but because in the form of a perfect smile, which in itself already opens a paradise upon earth.

We may hesitate to accept Aristotle's theory, then, although it may have some truth in it; let us bring into contrast the two theories of Francis, Lord Bacon, in the advancement of learning.

"The parts of human learning have reference to the three parts of man's understanding, which is the seat of learning; history to his memory, poetry to his imagination, and philosophy to his reason. The history is the most restrained, but in all other points extremely licensed and does not refer to the imagination, which, being truly referred to the laws of matter, may at pleasure join that which nature hath joined, and may make unlawful matches and divorces of things."

In Shakespeare's rich language:

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact.
The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns things to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

It requires a good deal of ingenuity to reconcile Aristotle and the Elizabethan philosopher: the task has been undertaken, but in essence the two theories are distinct. Aristotle's Imitation is one thing, Bacon's Imagination another.

Let us again take a specimen of English verse, and with Bacon's theory fresh in the memory, see what it may be said to yield. Wordsworth says of Lucy:

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye,
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky.

We note that Wordsworth selects just as Marlowe and Milton did, for there is no pretence to describe, to imitate, to set forth exactly by means of colour and form, by the sum of Lucy's physical excellence. A thousand things might have caused Lucy to seem divine to the poet, but of the thousand only three are visible, at least to me, modest and conspicuous beauty and purity.

A violet by a mossy stone,
Half hidden from the eye—modesty.
Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky.

The modesty, beauty, purity do not occur in their poetical equivalents stand in the verse with quiet strength—a violet and a star. The violet and the star are images—metaphors, the grammarian would call them. It may be repeated then that the poet does not imitate exactly, he selects; it may now be added that the objects of his selection are images; and that such images as he selects are those he deems most strong or most beautiful. The poet is a thinker in images; the historian, the philosopher, the ordinary man are thinkers in propositions. In Job's words, "we reason of man, death and watch away." No eloquent can raise that into poetry. It is a terribly earnest statement, and its force lies in its overwhelming truth. The idea of an idea akin to it crosses the mind of the poet, and the proposition—universal and categorical in terms of logic—is converted into a series of images—

—Fair daffodils we weep to see
—You see the array of leaves
—As yet the early rising sun
—Has not attained his noon.

When wert thou, mighty brother, when he
—When thy son lay pierced by the shaft which
—flew
—Thou wast? Where was born Urania
—When Adonais died.

Again, Milton tells the poet's bell. Three times it rings out solemn and clear at the beginning of his poem:

For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer
Who would not sing for Lycidas?

Shelley, does the same with more subtlety and more frequently:

I weep for Adonais—he is dead!
—Oh! I weep for Adonais—
—And thou hast said—
—Say with me

The images of the poet are often coloured by the fashion of the age, and this is the last point I can now notice of many to which Milton and Shelley are mutual witnesses. The two men write in pastoral form; before they become poets they do the shepherd's garb and roam in an ideal Arcadia which hundreds have entered from mere convention. Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was a robustness blinded him to the minor lights and shades both of poetry and of philosophy, blames Milton for speaking of mourned and mourner as driving their flocks afield. Milton obeyed an artistic dictum already living force in his day, and Shelley was indebted to the same for his imagery, in which even his generation indulged, to picture himself as one of a band of idyllic mourners, to bind his head with pansies and violets and to carry a spear tipped with cypress and garlanded with ivy.

Tennyson, for reasons we may not now discuss, shrank from the pastoral form; Byron and Tennyson and their romantic successors—herds, sheepfolds, posies and oaten pipes.

But not only will the association of ideas explain similarity of sectional framing in different poets; it will also throw light on the trains of thought and, consequently, of imagery in the complete poems of the individual. If justification of the foregoing remarks is demanded, it will be found time and again in the sonnet. Thus we are presented with matter much varied and beautiful; moreover, the Sonnet possesses one inestimable advantage—brevity; it can be kept before the mind as a whole, during the day. The objection that the Sonnet is hyper-artificial carries but little weight, for in the Sonnet is embodied some of the finest and strongest poetry. The laws which sonnetists must obey may be briefly phrased thus:—First, the sonnet must not exceed fourteen lines in length; second, restrictions are to be observed in regard to accent and rhyme; third, the sonnet is to consist of two parts, the first of eight lines, the second of six, these must be blended in thought; and lastly, if the worker copies the precept model, he must avoid a final couplet. Now, if we leave form and examine matter, we observe the art of the poet and his exemplification of the law which governs ideas. In the first eight lines he brings forward and expands a dominant image, or a series of images; in the succeeding part, he applies, often with a deepening moral tone, such image or images to the idea or ideas that gave them birth, and at the end swells out into poetic dissonance.

It must not be supposed that every sonnet shows this arrangement of feeling, but

is a powder magazine, a stubborn power magazine—her lover's a hand-grenade. She, dealer in "conceits," belabours his brains until he has gathered up the fragments of an explosion and from them created a new heart, which the charitable will hope may remain entire forever. A traveller and his wife suggest a pair of compasses. The traveller is the moving, the wife the fixed foot. After Euphuistic display of thought, ingenuously expires with "Thy firmness makes me circle too."

And makes me circle where I begun.

Euphuistic poems were numerous; but there were also Euphuistic fancies. Sir Thomas Urquhart speaks approvingly of the admirable Crickton, because, when fighting a duel with a gentleman who had previously killed three opponents, the famous Scot wounded his adversary in three points, which, if joined, would be found to lie at the angles of a perfect isosceles triangle.

The second class of images are those which are modified, blended or compounded to suit the poet's aim. The complex result never had any resistance save in thought. Such images abound in the realm of the supernatural, where dwell a thousand creations:

All monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, unutterable, and worse
Than fables, yet have feigned, or fear conceived,
Gorgons and Hydras, and Chimæras dire.

Here, says the critic, is the well-head of inspiration, that sacred dower, into the nature of which it was profane to inquire—here the *mens diviner*, the divine fire, is kindled; it is almost divine, for very few mortals possess it, but it is not all a mystery. Addison strikes a true note in his "Papers on the Imagination," Spectators 411-421—"We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its first entrance through the light; but we do not know how it is altered, and compounded, and then we have one received into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination." If we raise these statements to the level of modern psychology, and instead of sight read all the sensory which man has experienced; if, moreover, we add to them the sense experience handed down to each individual by his ancestors, experience which may and does to a great extent baffle rigid inquiry, we shall gain a further insight into the matter. Dissect or analyse a Gorgon, a Hydra, a Chimæra, and you find a mass of images, which we have once received into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination. If we raise these statements to the level of modern psychology, and instead of sight read all the sensory which man has experienced; if, moreover, we add to them the sense experience handed down to each individual by his ancestors, experience which may and does to a great extent baffle rigid inquiry, we shall gain a further insight into the matter. Dissect or analyse a Gorgon, a Hydra, a Chimæra, and you find a mass of images, which we have once received into all the varieties of picture and vision that are most agreeable to the imagination.

The experiences of men and of poets have much in common. Birth, growth, decay, death, opinion or notions about these are very much alike in the human race; and, therefore, we ascribe the mischiefs that cross our path are things of the multitude and the trains of thought to which they give rise in different persons travel in parallel lines for a long distance often, because they are governed by a universal law, the association of ideas. Now this law governs not only the notions of poets, but also their translation of those notions into images. Let us view the question from the notional side first, for this notional side will display what may be called the artistic setting, or moulding of poems as a whole.

Milton, Shelley and Tennyson write on the death of friends. Milton in Lycidas, Shelley in Adonais, Tennyson in In Memoriam. The great outlines of each work are such as would pass before the minds of ordinary men similarly afflicted. All the mourners introduce the same ideas: all look back to the happy days of intimacy before death; all, when wild grief sways them in the early hours of bereavement, view death as an end; all think of the fame the departed might have won had they lived; all rise to a belief in immortality; all picture the beloved spirits in words of bliss.

So with the imagery, Milton and Shelley make conventional appeal to those who might have averted death, and it will be noticed that each appeal is in harmony with peculiar fate. Edward King was drowned; John Keats died of consumption. Milton writes:

Where were ye nymphs, when the remorseless deep
—Less deep
—Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas
—Shelley:

When wert thou, mighty brother, when he
—When thy son lay pierced by the shaft which
—flew
—Thou wast? Where was born Urania
—When Adonais died.

Again, Milton tells the poet's bell. Three times it rings out solemn and clear at the beginning of his poem:

For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer
Who would not sing for Lycidas?

Shelley, does the same with more subtlety and more frequently:

I weep for Adonais—he is dead!
—Oh! I weep for Adonais—
—And thou hast said—
—Say with me

The images of the poet are often coloured by the fashion of the age, and this is the last point I can now notice of many to which Milton and Shelley are mutual witnesses. The two men write in pastoral form; before they become poets they do the shepherd's garb and roam in an ideal Arcadia which hundreds have entered from mere convention. Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was a robustness blinded him to the minor lights and shades both of poetry and of philosophy, blames Milton for speaking of mourned and mourner as driving their flocks afield. Milton obeyed an artistic dictum already living force in his day, and Shelley was indebted to the same for his imagery, in which even his generation indulged, to picture himself as one of a band of idyllic mourners, to bind his head with pansies and violets and to carry a spear tipped with cypress and garlanded with ivy.

Tennyson, for reasons we may not now discuss, shrank from the pastoral form; Byron and Tennyson and their romantic successors—herds, sheepfolds, posies and oaten pipes.

But not only will the association of ideas explain similarity of sectional framing in different poets; it will also throw light on the trains of thought and, consequently, of imagery in the complete poems of the individual. If justification of the foregoing remarks is demanded, it will be found time and again in the sonnet. Thus we are presented with matter much varied and beautiful; moreover, the Sonnet possesses one inestimable advantage—brevity; it can be kept before the mind as a whole, during the day. The objection that the Sonnet is hyper-artificial carries but little weight, for in the Sonnet is embodied some of the finest and strongest poetry. The laws which sonnetists must obey may be briefly phrased thus:—First, the sonnet must not exceed fourteen lines in length; second, restrictions are to be observed in regard to accent and rhyme; third, the sonnet is to consist of two parts, the first of eight lines, the second of six, these must be blended in thought; and lastly, if the worker copies the precept model, he must avoid a final couplet. Now, if we leave form and examine matter, we observe the art of the poet and his exemplification of the law which governs ideas. In the first eight lines he brings forward and expands a dominant image, or a series of images; in the succeeding part, he applies, often with a deepening moral tone, such image or images to the idea or ideas that gave them birth, and at the end swells out into poetic dissonance.

It must not be supposed that every sonnet shows this arrangement of feeling, but

many do, and among them the best. Longfellow has written three sonnets on Dante's Divine Comedy, one on the Inferno, one on the Purgatorio, one on the Paradiso. The first is introductory to the others, which share its nature. Let us say a word of the dominant idea, Dante's Divine Comedy and the Inferno as its commencement; dominant image, a cathedral, preserved in all three poems; sub-dominant image, a labourer (Longfellow himself). The last eight lines are occupied in the selection of the selected images with adorned epithets and environments. The concluding six, with their application to the idea in question, and blended with the application is the gradual swell of the moral tone.

Off have I seen at some cathedral door
—A monk in patient dust and heat
—Lay down his burden, and with reverent feet
—Enter and cross himself, and on the floor
—Knelt to repeat his Paternoster over
—Far off the noise of the world retreat;
—The loud vociferations of the street
—Keen in an instant, and he was alone
—So, as I enter here from day to day,
—And leave my burden at the minister's gate,
—Kneeling in prayer, and not ashamed to pray,
—The tumult of the time disconsolate
—Such images abound in the realm of the
—While the eternal ages watch and wait.

The law of association of ideas can be traced not only in sonnets, but also in nearly all good poetic work. Shelley and Keats are a mine of image wealth, and a small portion of their richest writing could be enlarged by true selection of images to almost indefinite extent. Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind," from the creative point of view the finest in our literature, is a man gifted with artistic skill of an inferior kind might take away a line thence as the dominant image of a sonnet, and so by elaborate make a little volume. Let me endeavour to find the main idea, path through Shelley's "Skylark." It is evening, and the bird begins its ascent; it is like a cloud of fire in the blue deep; then it flies westward to the golden tower, and the sunken sun, then on through the pale purple even until it is a star in the daylight—invisible—three stanzas with motion predominant. Since motion can no longer be dwelt on, its consequence invisibility forms the main theme. The invisible mood suggests the cloud, moonlight, cloudy moonlight, effect of rainbow clouds, these effects being applied to sound, to the bird's song. Then succeed four conspicuous images the remains of perhaps a score, with invisibility deep suggestion running through them all.

Like a poet hidden
—In the light of thought,
—Like a high-born maiden
—In a palace tower,
—Like a glow-worm golden
—In a dell of flowers,
—Like a rose embowed in
—A leaf of green grass,
—In the complete stanzas you will discover these images of seclusion blended with sound, colour, odour; sound again becomes predominant, the nature of the bird's song is considered, its object, its influence; the sound element deepening and getting more forcible as we proceed until the poem ends in the key of its commencement.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit!
—Bird thou never wert,
—That from heaven or near it,
—Thou canst so sweetly sing,
—And art so close to me!
—In profane strains of unaccompanied art.

Better than all measure
—Of delightful sound,
—Thou dost breathe to me
—From thy strain of truth,
—Thou skill to poet were, than sornor of
—The ground.

Teach me half the gladness
—That thy brain must know,
—Such harmonious madness
—From thy lips would flow,
—That, if I should flow,
—I might like thee, listening now.

I cannot pass from this interesting corner of my subject without referring to the light that the same images throw upon the poet's mood, even when they appear in disconnected poems. Wordsworth likens Lucy to a star:

Fair as a star when only one
—Is shining in the sky.

When writing elsewhere of a poet whose death he regards as a national calamity, and with whose moral and intellectual nature he had profound sympathy, his mind seems to have crossed the old path. One line of the trumpet-tongued sonnet to Milton reads:

Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart,
—The next point I desire to bring before your notice is that poets work not only with selected and associated images, but that natural propensity, experience and education lead them to choose special departments of thought. In short, we now approach that individuality of which I speak at the end of the last lecture. Choice of representatives is not difficult, for any writer of merit leaves his own impress on his work, but as Wordsworth, Keats and Scott can be brought into marked and pleasing contrast, we will examine the poetical best of each.

A violet by a mossy stone
—Fair as a star when only one
—Is shining in the sky.

"One of the first things that strikes us as we read the verse is its quietness; the sound of the poet refuses to lend itself to imposing sound. It cannot be mouthed into anything great; it cannot be made to tickle the ear as do a score of classic lines, some of which are quite familiar to many of my hearers. And this simplicity is the result of a deep conviction held by Wordsworth. The language of men—he says in one place—the language of men is the language of poetry such as is here recommended. Two causes prevent such language from becoming vulgar or mean—first, selection made with taste and feeling, and, secondly, the superaddition of metre. Whether or not Wordsworth succeeded when he obeyed his doctrine is foreign to our subject, but it is quite within our province to take note of the peculiarity.

The next feature that these lines present is still more important. The images are selected from nature. Wordsworth gives us reasons for this selection in his Preface to a work which those who speak of the poet's philosophy as a delusion would do well to master. There we are told that nature is an abiding thing. Fashion and fashionables die and are forgotten, together with those who pay them homage in verse, but nature and stars have long been and will likely long remain. It matters not that the works of nature are sometimes mean; they have an interest, a power when brought into contact with human aspiration, and, therefore, the genius of the poet, May boldly take his way among mankind, wherever Nature leads.

Keats manifests individuality of another nature, "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," that is all. Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

And so the thought and, in consequence, the imagery of Keats refers for the most part to the artistically beautiful. Keats lived away from the turmoil of his generation; his revolutionary throes he neither witnessed nor sympathized with as a poet. Wordsworth put a stone of the Bastille in his pocket; Coleridge and Southey dreamed of ideal republics, Campbell was so stricken down at the news of Warsaw's fall as to be in jeopardy of his life; Polish gratitude of our nation is due to Thomas Campbell; Poland herself sent a cloud of

earth from Boscisk's grave to be cast into Campbell's tomb as a tribute of love. Shelley threw tracts from a window in Dublin that Ireland might be bettered. Byron joined the Italian Carbonari and fell in the cause of Greek liberty, but the spirit of these men never found an abiding place in the soul of Keats. He indulges in no ethical moralizing. Byron might talk scornfully of the fate of Cheops; Shelley apostrophize the dust of ancient heroes, but Keats views antiquity not as an incentive to future endeavour or as historically interesting. To him its value is its yearning for the beautiful in art, light falls on all Grecia won and reveals its "fringed legend" with classic distinctness. Keats' eye saw that—that only—and in one of the most exquisite and finished pieces of our literature, he exclaims:

What men or gods are these? What maidens loath?
—What mad pursuit?
—What struggle to escape?
—What Pagan and what Imp!
—What wild ecstasy?

Who are these coming to the sacrifice?
—To what green altar, O mysterious priest,
—Lead'st thou that heifer, lowing at the skies,
—And all her flanks a-drizzle with garlands drest?

Thirdly, Scott's Scott's imagery concerns medieval romance and displays with great vividness two stable elements—motion or colour. These appear to me to be the quintessence of Scott as a maker of poetical visions. The knights he describes, as at their creator wrote fearlessly, joyously, rapidly. They are not effigies, armoured, now sitting awkwardly at the board, now riding uneasily to the fight. They are real flesh and blood, playing their parts so well that time seems to glide back as we read and to set in their midst.

Let me devote this to particulars and bring before you one of the most striking instances in which Scott uses motion with telling effect. The monks, Eustace and Constance de Beverley are doomed to death by the Superior of Whithy Abbey. The poet is anxious to impress the tolling of their knell upon the memory. He might have drawn his picture with Dantean touch and with mathematical precision. A mass of scaffolding, quivering again as the huge bell swung ponderously, might have startled the reader. But no! Scott goes to the heart of effect swiftly and unerringly. He takes the line of sound, selects the three most fitting, and causes motion, action, to take place. Curiously enough movement is most marked at the farthest spot, that the poetical impression may not die away, but the poet has not forgotten the laws of natural science, the most delicate ear is affected last.

To Warkworth cell the echoes roll'd,
—His head he wakened, he heard his knell,
—The hammer on a prayer raised his head,
—But sleep half a prayer he said;
—So far was heard the knell, he knew it,
—The stag sprung up on Cheviot Fell,
—Sprang the stag, he heard the knell,
—Listed before, aside, behind,
—Then couched him down beside the hand,
—And quiver'd among the mountain fern,
—To hear that sound so dull and sad.

Scott often blends motion and colour; of these mixed effects time forbids me to speak. I can mention only one in passing—the procession of Roderick Dhu's, barges on Loch Katrine.

One scene of colour, pure and simple. Edinburgh as viewed from Blackford Hill. Ruskin says of it, "There is hardly any more, only smoke and colour.... Observe the only hints at form given throughout are in the somewhat vague words ridgy, massy, close and high, the whole being still more obscured by modern mystery in its most tangible form of smoke. But the colours are all definite. Note the rainbow band of them:

1. Gloomy or dusky red.
—Still on the spot low Marmion stayed
—For fairer scene he never surveyed.
—When sold with the martial shout
—That peopled all the plain below,
—The wand'ring eye could not for it go,
—And mark the distant city glow
—With blue and purple red.

2. Sable, pure blue.
—For on the smoke wreath huge and slow
—That round her sable turret flows,
—The morning beams were shed
—And tinged them with a proud
—Like that, which streaks a thunder cloud.

3. Amethyst, pure purple.
—But northward far the piers blaze
—On Ochil mountains tall and grey,
—And as each heathy top they kiss
—It gleamed a purple amethyst.

4. A. Green and gold.
—Yonder the shores of Fife you saw
—Here Preston Bay and Banchory saw,
—And, broad between them rolled
—The gallant Firth, the eye might note
—Whose islands on its bosom float
—Like emeralds chased in gold.

Lastly, poetry is a progressive art; its method is not new, but its thoughts and their images assume different complexions as time speeds. "A poet or musician," this legend was Galileo's utterance about the physical world—and of the mental and moral world those words are profoundly true—it moves, it moves. Poets feel that, if they feel anything, and they are not the first to feel it, it is their gifts and their enthusiasm swiftly raised into a more aspiring throb. They find themselves setting on themes where the strong light of heaven beats. They know that the men beneath love them, for they have the word commonly graven deep on their hearts and they know that they will sooner or later receive such homage as kings crave in vain. We, if we wish to be loyal, we must own that not only loyalty, but also reverence and charity are made nobler and more effective by regarding the beauty of Poetry as a Fine Art.

The meeting was closed with a few remarks from Principal Dawson, in which he thanked Prof. Moseley for his interesting lecture and the audience for their presence.

"I was very severely burned about the right leg several years ago," says Mr. R. B. Colyer, 123 Erie street, Jersey City, N.J. "and the spot always remained tender. A short time ago I wounded the old spot, it refused to heal. I applied St. Jacobs Oil, half a bottle of which cured the injured limb."

Hotels.

Royal Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, Bahama Islands,
A land of perpetual Summer.
J. M. MORRIS, Prop'r, S. S. MORRIS, Manager.
For further information, address
MORTON HOUSE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

Nassau Mail Steamship Line
leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly for Nassau, touching at Panama, Florida.
For schedule of sailing days, and rates of passage, apply to
C. H. MALORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS,
Pier 20, East River, New York.
November 1 4m 7rs 261

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
BOSTON.
Only first-class Hotel in the city charging guests but a day. Ten minutes' walk from the Mechanics' Fair Building.
September 5 2m mwf 212
CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.
REVERE HOUSE
Mrs. McNulty, Proprietress.
First-class Commercial and P. & V. Hotel.
Good Sample Rooms, and convenient to Railway and steamboats.

Miscellaneous
THE PORTLAND
Kerosene Oil Company.
WATER WHITE, LIGONIA
CRYSTAL OILS.

Unequaled for High Fire Test. Purity and Brilliance of Light. No Smoke or Soot, and NON-EXPLOSIVE. Used exclusively by the

Grand Trunk Railway Company
and
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's
For sale by the LEADING GROCERS and OIL DEALERS, and wholesale by

JOHN RHYNAS,
431 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
October 18 249

JOHN HOPE & CO
MONTREAL,
AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

JOHN DE KUTTER & SON, Rotterdam.
MARTIN & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARDT & CO., Cologne.
BAYON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Reims de la Frontiere.
COCKBURN, SMITHS &

THE LUCKY HORSESHOE.

A farmer travelling with his load
Picked up a horseshoe in the road,
And nailed it to his barn door,
That luck might come down upon him;
That every blessing known in life
Might come to his honest and his wife,
And never any kind of harm
Descend upon his growing farm.

But dire ill-fortune soon began
To visit the astonished man.
His hens declined to lay their eggs;
His bacon tumbled from the pegs.
And rats devoured the fallen legs;
His corn that never failed before,
Mildewed and rotted on the floor;
His grass refused to end in hay;
His cattle died, or went astray.

In short all moved and croaked away.
Next spring a great drought bled the sod,
And roasted every pea in pod;
The beans declared they could not grow
So long as nature acted so;
Redundant insects reared their brood
To starve for lack of juicy food;
The staves from barrel sides went off
As if they had the hoop coming off.

And nothing of the useful kind
To hold together fell inclined;
In short, it was no use to try
While all the land was in a fry.

One morn, demoralized with grief,
The farmer clamoured with relief:
And prayed right hard to understand
What wretchedness now possessed his land;
Why house and farm and all things grew
Since he nailed up that "lucky" shoe.

While thus dismayed o'er matters wrong
An old man came to the door along,
To whom he told, with wretched tears,
How his affairs were in arrears,
And what a desperate state of things
A picked-up horseshoe sometimes brings.

The stranger asked to see the shoe,
The farmer brought it into view;
But when the old man raised his head,
He laughed outright and quickly said,
"No wonder sky's upon you town—
You've nailed the horseshoe upside down!"

Just turn it round and soon you'll see
How you and fortune will agree.

The farmer turned the horseshoe round,
Showers began to swell the ground,
The sunshine laughed among his grain,
And heaps on heaps piled up the rain;
The lot his hay could hardly hold,
His cattle died as they were told;
His fruit trees needed sturdy props
To hold the gathering apple crops.

His turnip and potato fields
Furnished all men by their yields;
Polks never saw such ears of corn
As in his smiling hills were born;
His barn was full of bursting bins—
His wife presented him with twins;
His neighbours marvelled more and more
To see the increase of his store.

And now the merry man sings
There are two ways of doing things:
And when for good luck you would pray,
Nail up your horseshoe the right way."

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

A special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria Skating Club was held at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of approving or otherwise certain alterations in the By-laws which the Directors, after careful consideration, had decided upon recommending in the general interests of the Club. The President, Mr. Frederick C. Henshaw, occupied the Chair, and there were present, Messrs F. W. Henshaw, Robert Archer, H. R. Tros, J. T. Vanasse, M. B. Beaudry, L. St. Laurent, J. P. Scott, J. S. Torrance, W. A. Caldwell, A. H. Plimmsell, Selkirk Cross, T. A. Crane, Alex. Moffat, C. P. Davidson, Q. C., H. C. Scott, L. J. Forget, Ald. Fairbairn, J. G. Barrows, Henry Dobell, W. F. Torrance and others.

The Secretary then read the circular which had been issued to the Shareholders, from which we take the following extracts:

"While the recent improvements within the building (sanctioned at the last General Meeting and now completed) will greatly enhance the attractions of the Rink, some additional expense for heating, lighting and attendance will be necessary follow.

"The attention of the Directors has specially been called to the frequently overcrowded state of the Rink, owing, no doubt, to its increasing popularity as one cause, and, as another, the present system of issuing family and spectator tickets. With a view to providing for the increasing working expenses, and to remove, if possible, the latter difficulty complained of, which, unquestionably, is of growing importance, the Directors very deferentially submit, for your approval, the following alterations in the By-laws:

"That By-law No. XI, be amended as follows:

"XI. The rates of admission to the Rink shall be as follows:—Shareholders shall be entitled to not more than two (2) tickets, to admit himself and one other member of his family as spectators, free; shareholders' family tickets, \$1.00; non-shareholders' family tickets, \$1.50; gentlemen's single tickets, \$2.00; ladies', \$1.50; boy under 18 years, \$1.00; girls under 12 years, \$1.00. Season tickets will be issued to subscribers for their families residing under their roof, not exceeding six in number, and not including children being sons or other relatives of the family of 16 years of age and upwards. Children under 12 years of age will not be allowed to skate after five o'clock in the evening. The word subscriber, used in these By-laws, shall include shareholders subscribing to the Rink, as well as ordinary subscribers, not shareholders.

"Also to amend By-law XII, which now reads as follows: 'Any subscriber, &c., to read as follows: 'Any shareholder or subscriber, &c.'"

"Also, to make null and void By-law XIII, and insert therefor the following:

"XIII. Every person wishing to become a subscriber shall make application to the Directors annually. Tickets of admission shall not be transferable, and must be renewed annually."

Ald. FAIRBAIN and Mr. JAMES TORRANCE both spoke strongly in favour of the proposed amendments, and, after some discussion, Mr. JAMES TORRANCE moved, seconded by Ald. FAIRBAIN, that the proposed amendments to the By-laws be adopted.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

WINTERING BEES.

Now is the time to prepare colonies for safe wintering. First see that each colony has a prolific queen, and if it has not already enough honey, be sure that the colony has enough bees to fill up for winter as soon as the fall bloom comes. Each comb should have at least one hole through it, for a winter passage for the bees when they pass from one comb to another, without passing round the frame. I have examined many colonies of bees that have been wintered in a careless way, that were not provided with passages and have been starved with plenty of honey on the other side of the comb. I feel certain that if they had had a passage through the comb they would have survived the winter. If any colonies fail to gather enough honey for winter, in the fall, unite all such together, for you can make one good colony out of two or three poor ones, and I often find colonies thus treated the very best for spring.

This is my plan for preparing bees for winter, and it works like a charm. After

the fall season is over, for surplus, I take a blanket made the size of the hive on top, and long enough to reach down to the bottom of the frames. Smoke the colony, take on the surplus arrangements, contract the colony to the proper size, put in the division boards, fill the empty space with dry chaff or any dry absorbent that may be handy, such as rags, fine hay, or straw; place the blanket on top of the frames, then drop the end of the blanket down back of the frames, tuck the edges in nicely, close up the hive and all the top or upper story with an absorbent, cover the hive to keep perfectly dry. I bore a 3/4 inch hole in the front of the hive, about 2 feet of the way up from the entrance, front the hive to the south, and all is ready.

I have wintered my bees with success for at least 15 years, and I know whereof I speak. People are depending too much on chaff packing outside of the hive; they must have at least one end of the frames to run to the hive without packing, and the ends should be the front, and the hive must front the south. Last fall I had 180 colonies and my loss in wintering was 6 colonies; 2 of which became queenless, 2 were destroyed by mice and starved, and one died with dysentery. This has been a very good season for honey. My bees have had no rest since the fruit bloom; there has been a constant flow of honey.

HUMBLED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so recently to get her some I concluded to be humbled again; and I am glad I did for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humblying—H. T., St. Paul—Pioneer Press.

—It is estimated that about 1,000,000 acres of land have gone out of Cultivation in England during the last ten years.

FISH!

SALT!

OIL!

Barrels No. 1 LABRADOR HERRINGS
Half do. (Borke, Dunn & Penny brands)
Barrels Medium LABRADOR HERRINGS
Do. No. 1 CAPE BRETON HERRINGS
Do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 N. S. SALMON
Do. SPLIT MACKEREL
Do. Nos. 1 and 2 GREEN CODFISH
Drafts No. 1 LARGE CODFISH
Cwts. GASPE DRY CODFISH

COARSE AND FACTORY-FILLED SALT.

Barrels S. R. PALE SEAL OIL
Do. STRAW do. do.
Do. A COD OIL

FOR SALE BY
VERRET, STEWART & CO
November 8 trs 267

TO CAPITALISTS TENDERS

FOR THE
Consolidated Debentures of the
Town of Windsor

will be received by the undersigned up to the
1st day of December, 1881, to the amount of
\$270,000

bearing SIX per cent. interest, maturing at
periods from one to thirty years.
Full particulars will be found at the
Merchants Bank of Canada in Montreal,
Toronto and Windsor, or on application to
the undersigned.

STEPHEN LUSTED,
Town Clerk,
Windsor, Ont.
November 10 ret 269

Sale by Authority of Justice.

TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of
NOVEMBER instant, at TEN o'clock in
the forenoon will be sold at public auction,
to the highest and last bidder, in the Office
of the undersigned Notaries, No. 15 St. Laurent
Street, of this city, the IMMOVABLE
PROPERTY hereinafter described, depending
of the Estate of the late Mr. VITAL
GOULET, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal,
to-wit:

A lot of land situated in the St. James
Ward of the said City of Montreal, known
and designated under number one hundred
and seventy-five (No. 175), on the Official
Plan and Book of Reference of St. James
Ward, containing forty-one feet and six
inches in front by seventy-eight feet in
depth, the whole more or less, and English
measure, bounded in front by St. Lewis
Street, in rear and on one side by lot number
one hundred and seventy-four (No. 174),
on said Plan and Book of Reference of St. James
Ward, the property of the Honorable
Judge Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, and
on the other side by lot number one hundred
and seventy-six (No. 176), on the said
Official Plan and Book of Reference of St. James
Ward, and belonging to Dame John Ostell,
with a house and dependencies thereon.

For the conditions of sale, apply to the
undersigned Notaries.

J. A. LABADIE, N. P.
J. E. O. LABADIE, N. P.
J. A. O. LABADIE, N. P.
A. LABADIE, N. P.
Montreal, November 2, 1881.
2,59,12,16,19N 262

A Special General Meeting

Of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Co'y.

Will be held at the Company's Factories, at
Coaticook, on

THURSDAY, TWENTY-FOURTH INST.

The Shareholders will then have an opportunity
to inspect the works in full operation.

CHAS. HAGAR,
President.

Coaticook, 12th Nov., 1881, 17,19,23N 275

Insurance Notices.

MARINE INSURANCE

Boston Marine Insurance Co
Shoe and Leather Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

INSURES ALL OCEAN MARINE RISK
At Current Rates.
LOSSES PAYABLE at Boston, Montreal
or London.

HERRIMAN & ROSS,
Agents,
mwf 90

April 15

THE MARINE Insurance Co. (LIMITED)

Old Broad Street, LONDON
Established 1836

CAPITAL (Stg.).....£1,000,000—\$4,888,666
RESERVE ".....370,000—1,788,000
ADDITIONAL SURPLUS. 293,000—1,444,000

The undersigned have been appointed
Agents for this well-known and old-established
Company, and are now prepared to
write OCEAN MARINE RISKS at CURRENT
RATES, and beg leave to solicit a
share of the patronage of the Shipping public.

Open Policies Issued.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY at any of
the Company's Agencies in any part of the
world.

NOTT & HANSON,
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal
Telephone Communication
March 7 mwf 56

Royal Insurance Co., OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED,
Nearly \$23,000,00

Invested in Canada
for Protection of
Canadian Policy-
holders, exceeds \$ 600,000.

Liability of Shareholders Unlimited
Fire Insurances accepted on the most
favourable terms. Life business transacted
in all its branches.

W. TATLEY } Chief Agents.
October 8 241

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Marine ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated - - 1833.
ASSETS, \$1,764,491.

All Descriptions of Property Insured
Against Fire and Perils of Navigation
at Current Rates.

CEA POLICIES MADE PAYABLE IN LONDON
(Eng.) WHEN REQUIRED.

H. M. GAULT,
W. TATLEY,
Agents for the Province of Quebec.
February 1

COMMERCIAL UNION Assurance Company OF LONDON, ENG.

64 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Corner of Hospital Street.

FRED. COLE,
General Agent
April 24

THE Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Honorable H. STARNES, Chairman.
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
ANGUS C. MOORE, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

CAPITAL AMOUNT INVESTED IN CANADA - - \$10,000,000
TOTAL INVESTMENTS, over 30,000,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest
current rates.
Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties
insured at reduced rates.

Chief Agent for the Dominion;
October 7

North British and Mercantile FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

Established 1809
Subscribed Capital, - - £2,000,000 Stg

CANADA BOARD.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
D. LORNE MACDOUGALL, Esq.,
DIRECTOR.
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Dow
& Co.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Esq., General Man-
ager Bank of Montreal.
The Hon. THOMAS RYAN, Senator

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY
—Funds as at 31st December, 1879.
Paid-up Capital.....\$250,000 Stg
Fire Reserve Fund.....294,577
Premium Reserve.....300,890
Balance of Profit and Loss Ac-
count.....247,008

Life Accumulation.....\$1,251,368
Annuity Funds.....\$1,591
—Revenue for the Year 1879
From Fire Department.....\$502,670
From Life Department.....448,696

Total Revenue.....\$1,251,368
or \$6,244,428 7/8
"WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
"GEORGE U. AHERN, Sub-Inspector
Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal
D. LORNE MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS RYAN, Esq.,
General Agents

October

Manitoba and the North-West Territory Farming and Stock-Raising Lands FOR SALE

BY THE
Hudson's Bay Company.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-
twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and
they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Govern-
ment of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the under-
signed at the Offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRIDGES,
LAND COMMISSIONER.
6m DW 125
Montreal, June 29, 1881

CLOSING SALE OF STATIONERY!

GREAT BARGAINS

CHEAP ENVELOPES AND NOTE PAPERS!

Telegraph and Circular.....75c. per M.
Post Office and Railway.....\$1.25 " "
Grand Trunk.....1.75 " "
Occidental and South-Eastern.....1.75 " "
Fine Government.....2.25 " "
Do. do. Extra Heavy.....2.50 " "
Do. do. do. Finish.....3.00 " "
Extra Fine Parchment.....2.50 " "

Fine Cream-laid Note Paper... 75c. Ream
Superfine do. do. \$1.25 " "
Do. do. do. 1.25 " "
Extra-fine do. do. 2.00 " "
Do. Superfine do. do. 2.50 " "
Extra Superfine, heavy.....3.00 " "
Vellum Parchment.....1.60 " "
Extra-fine Parchment.....2.00 " "

COPYING LETTER BOOKS.
500 Pages at.....\$1.00 each.
750 do. at.....1.25 " "
1,000 do. at.....1.50 " "

LETTER PAPERS,
SAME QUALITY, AT PROPORTIONAL
PRICES.

GEO. HORNE & SON,
71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier Street.
October 28 258

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

STILL AHEAD!

TWO FIRST PRIZES AND ONE DIPLOMA awarded at the Montreal Exhibi-
tion, September 21st, 1881.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL awarded at Toronto Exhibition, September 14th, 1881.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at the Kingston Exhibition, September 20th, 1881.

THE WILLIAMS' SINGER

IS THE BEST MACHINE TO BUY, AS IT IS

The Best Made! Runs the Lightest!!
Does Better Work!!!

Is easier managed and LASTS LONGER than
any Machine in the world.

THE WILLIAMS' SINGER was the only machine exhibited that sewed all the samples per-
fectly, without breaking needles or skipping stitches.

You can depend on the WILLIAMS' SINGER

Sewing Machines

FOR ANY WORK REQUIRED.

The WILLIAMS' SINGER was awarded First Prize at Vienna, in 1863; First Prize at
the Centennial, at Philadelphia, in 1876; First Prize at Paris, in 1878; First Prize at
Sydney, Australia, 1877; and First Prize at all the Provincial Exhibitions held in Canada
when prizes were given.

Don't be Deceived by Rival Agents,
BUT CALL AT

No. 347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

And examine the Williams' before you buy.
September 20 du t D&W 225

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER
CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of
this Bank has been declared for the current
half-year, and that the same will be pay-
able at the Bank, in the City of Montreal,
on and after

The First day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from
the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of Nov-
ember next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) A. DE MARTIGNY,
Cashier.
Montreal, 26th Oct., 1881 fmw 1D 258

ONTARIO BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special
General Meeting of the Stockholders of the
Ontario Bank will be held on
Wednesday, the 30th day of November
next,

at the Banking House of the Bank, in City
of Toronto, at TWELVE o'clock noon, for
the purpose of receiving a statement of the
affairs of the Bank and taking into consid-
eration an application to Parliament for
authority to reduce the Capital Stock of the
Bank.

By order of the Board,
C. HOLLAND,
General Manager.
Toronto, 14th Oct., 1881. wfn 30N 250

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a

Dividend of Four Per Cent.
AND A
Bonus of One Per Cent.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this
Institution have been declared for the
current half-year, and that the same will
be payable at its Banking House in this
city, and at its Branches, on and after

Thursday, the First Day of December
next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from
the 16th to the 26th of NOVEMBER NEXT,
both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.
Montreal 21st October, 1881. smw 1D 253

Professional Cards.

J. RIELLE,
LAND SURVEYOR
No. 146 St. James Street

H. COTTE,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.
Address P. O. Box No. 1, 268,
September 19 90

ARCH. MCGOUN, Jr.,
Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, &c.
19 PLACE D'ARMES.
September 9 1782 216

MacLennan & Macdonald,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTAR-
IES, &c.,
CORNWALL, ONT.

D. B. MACLENNAN, H. SANDFIELD MAC-
DONALD, JAMES W. LIDDELL
April 87

ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL,
AUDITOR & ACCOUNTANT,
HAMILTON CHAMBERS,
ST. JOHN STREET, Montreal
April 4 90

EDWARD G. PONTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, &c.,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Collections made on REASONABLE TERMS
in all parts of Ontario, and promptly re-
mitted.
August 26 3m ft 204

R. & L. LAFLAMME,
ADVOCATES,
42 St. James Street.
Hon. R. LAFLAMME, Q.C. L. LAFLAMME
October 14 245

CARMAN & LEITCH,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leitch. R. R. Carman.
June 14 142

John McDonald,
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,
230 St. James Street, Montreal,
Established 1867.

Special attention given to auditing the
books and statements of Joint Stock Com-
panies and Corporations.
January 207

RIDDELL & STEVENSON
Chartered Accountants,
22 ST. JOHN STREET
Commissioners for the Province of Que-
bec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick
and Manitoba.

A. F. RIDDELL A. W. STEVENSON.
November 274

MACDOUGALL BROS.
Stock Brokers,
69 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal,
64 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Of the New York Stock Exchange, and New
York Stock and Gold Exchange.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS &c.
November 13 279

Jackson Rae,
OFFICE:
ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

GENERAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENT AND COM-
MISSION AGENT. MUNICIPAL AND OTHER BONDS
AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. LOANS ON
MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES EFFECTED.
ADVANCES ON STOCKS, MERCHANDISE OR COM-
MERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.
April 12

MACMAHON, DICKSON & JEFFERY
Barristers and Solicitors.
OFFICE:
Over Canadian Bank of Commerce,
LONDON, ONT.

Hugh MacMahon, Q.C. | A. O. JEFFERY
W. J. T. DICKSON.
September 5 212

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU
ADVOCATES,
No. 55 St. James Street
MONTREAL.

HON. HONORE MERCIER,
Lately Solicitor General and M.P.P. for
St. Hyacinthe.

CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL | PAUL G. MARTINEAU
Lately Official Assignee. B.C.L.
Montreal, January 29 25

COCKBURN & MCINTYRE,
Barristers upreme Court
AND
PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS,
OTTAWA

Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.
Hon. JAMES COCKBURN, Q.C. | A. F. MCINTYRE
March 56

Leys Pearson & Kingsford
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICI-
TORS, NOTARIES, &c.
Freehold Buildings
COURT STREET, Toronto.

JOHN LEYS JAMES PEARSON,
August 12 R. E. KINGSFORD. 219

GIBBONS & McNAB,
Barristers and Attorneys.
OFFICE
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
LONDON, ONT.

GEO. G. GIBBONS. | Geo. McNAB.
January 3 2

Beatty, Chadwick, Biggar & Thomson
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors
in Insolvency, &c.

BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR & BLACKSTOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Notar-
ies Public, &c.

OFFICES: OVER BANK OF TORONTO.
Corner of Wellington and Church Streets
TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY. | C. R. W. BIGGAR.
E. M. CH