

DAILY EVENING MERCURY

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1 v. 5.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

VOL. LXXV.—NO. 121.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1879.

PRICE ONE CENT

SUPERIOR COURT,
Montmagny, 22nd April, 1879.

The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.

Coram McCORD, J.

DESLAURIERS v. LARUE.

ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

HELD:—That by the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, the Parliament of Canada has not created a Dominion court, as it was empowered to do by section 101 of the British North America Act, 1867, and has merely sought, in so far as regards the province of Quebec, to extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, of that province.

That the Parliament of Canada has no power to extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec.

That the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, independently of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, has no jurisdiction to try controverted elections of members of the House of Commons of Canada.

McCord, J.—When this case first came before me, the parties were proceeding by consent, and they continued to do so until the opening of the trial, at the parish of St. Charles.

The petitioner, at that time, had summoned his witnesses, and was prepared to enter upon their examination. The defendant also was present, with his counsel, ready likewise to proceed.

At this stage of the case the counsel for the defendant declined my jurisdiction by filing a document, the terms of which are as follows:

"Attendu que le Parlement du Canada n'avait pas le pouvoir d'étendre la juridiction de la Cour Supérieure de la province de Québec, ni d'imposer de nouveaux devoirs aux juges d'icelle, ni de créer des règles de procédure civile pour la dite cour, ou pour ses juges; que, partant, toute la partie du dit Acte des Elections fédérales contestées qui donne juridiction à cette cour ou aux juges d'icelle, pour connaître de la présente contestation d'élection, et qui établit des règles de procédure pour la dite cour ou ses juges, au sujet de la dite contestation, est ultra vires, inconstitutionnelle, nulle et de nul effet, et que cette cour et les juges d'icelle n'ont aucun droit de s'occuper de la dite contestation;

Le dit défendeur décline respectueusement la juridiction de cette cour, et des juges d'icelle, pour prendre connaissance de la dite contestation d'élection, et de protester contre toute procédure que la dite cour ou ses juges essaieraient d'assumer en la présente contestation.

St. Charles, 27 janvier 1879.
(Signé.) MONTAMBault,
LANGELIER & LANGELIER,
Proc. du défendeur.

Up to the time of the production of this document, and so long as both parties were acting each with the consent of the other, I saw no objection to my carrying out, as far as possible, the intention of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, but, the moment my jurisdiction was declined, it was incumbent on me to consider whether I possessed the judicial power to compel the parties and their witnesses to proceed upon the trial.

Not being pressed by either party for an immediate decision, I allowed the witnesses summoned to be examined, the trial was continued without my being called upon to enforce any judicial power, and the question of jurisdiction was reserved.

The decision of this question is the object of the judgment now about to be rendered.

I assume, in the first place, that I have no jurisdiction unless it is either conferred upon me by the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, or is vested in me, independently of that act, as one of the judges of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec; and I have arrived at the opinion that, neither in the one way, nor in the other, do I possess the necessary power to try this case.

To have jurisdiction under this Act either I must be a member of a Dominion court which it has created,

and I hold that I am not,—or else it has conferred the necessary jurisdiction upon me, as one of the judges of a Provincial court,—and this, I hold, it cannot do.

That the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, does not intend to create a Dominion court, is apparent from the fact that it repeals the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, which did create a Dominion court, and that, instead of substituting other provisions for the same purpose, it provides, by section 3, that an election petition shall be tried by a Provincial court, as if such petition were an ordinary cause within its jurisdiction. From the difference between these two statutes, it is evident, not only that the Dominion parliament, in passing the latter one did not intend to create an additional court, as it had the power to do under section 101 of the B. N. A. Act, but that it actually intended to not create one.

It is true that section 48 of the Act of 1874 enacts that, at the trial of an election petition, the court held by the judge for such trial shall be a court of record; but I cannot see in this the constitution of a new court, much less of a new Dominion court.

It is but natural and logical to suppose that before prescribing the manner of proceeding in election trials, the Act would designate the court before which these proceedings were to be had; this is done by section 3, which provides that, for the province of Quebec, the court shall be the Superior Court, or any judge thereof. I cannot imagine that, as regards this principal and primary point, the legislature has withheld until the 48th section the expression of its intent. The judge in the 48th section is still what he is under section 3, a Provincial judge of a Provincial court and acting as such. Under section 13 he is one of the judges of the court, and though the court he holds may be a court of record, still he is not the court, but only one of its judges.

The act, moreover, provides that the petition shall be presented to, and security be taken by, the clerk of the Superior Court, and that the decision of the judge shall be subject to review by the Court. All these provisions, notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of those relating to review, go to show that the intention of the act, at the time of its passing, was to confer jurisdiction upon a provincial court, already existing, and upon the judges thereof, as such, and not to constitute any one of these judges a new court. It is impossible to suppose that the act could have intended to submit the judgment of a Dominion court to the revision of three judges of a Provincial court.

In short, therefore, the act does not constitute a new court, of any kind, and simply purports to extend the jurisdiction of a Provincial court, by giving it the power to try election petitions connected with the controverted elections of the House of Commons of Canada.

Even supposing however, for argument's sake, that the act of 1874 has constituted a court, I have never been appointed, or sworn, as one of the judges composing it. Although a statute may enact and provide for the existence of a tribunal, the right of the Crown, as *fons honoris*, to appoint the judges would still remain intact, and, in the present instance, no such appointment has been made.

This is one of the reasons given by Mr. Justice Duff, of New Brunswick, for deciding against his own jurisdiction, in a recent controverted election trial in that province, and I think it is a very strong one.

The next point is: Had the Dominion Parliament the power to add to or extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, or, in fact, of any provincial court?

An answer in the negative is, it seems to me, easily found in sections 91 and 92 of the B. N. A. Act.

It must here be borne in mind that the parliament of Canada, any more than the legislature of Quebec, is not an independent and supreme parliament like that of England, free from the control of any higher authority; on the contrary, it owes its existence to, and derives its powers from, an English statute.

That statute not only defines and limits these powers, but specially excludes from within their reach certain subjects of legislation, which it places under the control of the Provincial legislature.

Any legislation by the Dominion parliament, upon these particular subjects, is an encroachment upon the constitutional rights of the Provinces, and a contraven-

tion of that statute which is of itself the written constitution of Canada.

Such legislation must evidently be *ultra vires*.

Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act, paragraph 14, excludes from the control of the Dominion parliament, in favor of the Provincial legislature, "The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction."

Section 91 of the same act, paragraph 27, although it places criminal law and procedure under the control of the Dominion parliament, specially excludes from that control the constitution of courts, even of criminal jurisdiction.

The power thus given to the provincial legislature, to the exclusion of the Dominion parliament, namely, that of constituting and organizing provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, necessarily and evidently, it seems to me, includes the power of defining and regulating that jurisdiction. Even if there were a doubt in my mind upon this point, the comprehensive words: "the administration of justice in the province," would be sufficient to remove that doubt, for it is impossible to contend that the administration of justice does not embrace the jurisdiction of the courts. Otherwise the Dominion parliament would have control of this jurisdiction, and could not only extend but curtail it, and even take it away completely. What would then become of the right of the province to make laws in relation to the administration of justice and the constitution of courts?

That the B. N. A. Act expressly intended that the Dominion parliament should not interfere with the provincial courts, appears to me clear, moreover, from the fact that section 101 of that act gives the parliament of Canada the power to provide for the establishment of courts of its own, for the better administration of its own laws.

Having come to the conclusion, for the above reasons, that I derive no jurisdiction from the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, the next point to consider is whether I can derive jurisdiction *aliunde*; in other words, whether the Superior Court has jurisdiction in these matters, independently of that act.

This question has been so ably and exhaustively treated by the learned judge who have already decided against the jurisdiction, and especially by Mr. Justice Casault, in the case of the Controverted Election for Lévis, (*Guay et al. v. Blanchet*), that I might confine myself to a reference to the reports of their decisions with a simple expression of concurrence in their opinions and in the reasons which they have given in support of their judgments. (1) If I do not limit myself to this course, it is only for the purpose of summarizing the reasons which have led me to arrive at the same conclusion, and to insist particularly upon the ground that the case before me is not a civil matter but a political one.

The jurisdiction of the Superior Court is defined, to a certain extent, by several articles of the Code of Civil Procedure, but is more fully based upon the sections of chapter 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, from which these articles of the Code are derived, and which still serve to complete the provisions of the Code.

Under these sections, the Superior Court has jurisdiction to hear, try and determine in due course of law, all *civil pleas, causes and matters*, excepting those of summary jurisdiction and those over which original jurisdiction is given to the Circuit Court, (sec. 2); it has also jurisdiction in all cases which "might have been determined by the courts of the *Prévôt, Justice Royale, Intendant* or Superior Council, under the government of the province of Quebec prior to the year 1759, touching rights, remedies and actions of a civil nature," and which are not specially provided for by subsequent law" (Sec. 6, § 2).

The jurisdiction conferred by these laws is one which relates to civil matters only.

Is the trial of an election petition a civil matter? Is it a matter of civil rights between individuals, or of civil rights at all? Is it not a purely political matter, such a one in fact as could not have been in contemplation at the time of the passing of the statute which confer jurisdiction upon the Superior Court?

In my opinion the right sought to be enforced in this case is one which belongs to the constitution of Bellechasse, to the House of Commons, to the whole Dominion, in fact. It is therefore a political and not a civil right, and this case does not involve any "civil plea, cause or matter," or any "right remedy or action of a civil nature," such as contemplated by the laws from which the Superior Court and the judges thereof derive their jurisdiction.

It is true that cases of this kind may sometimes necessarily involve the right of a defeated candidate to a seat in the House of Commons, but even that right does not belong to him solely and indivisibly, so that he could bring action upon it; he shares it with all the other members of the constituency. It is the right to represent them and himself in political matters. Can this be called a civil right? Surely not.—I admit that a man has civil rights in connection with politics. His right to offer himself as a candidate, his right to

be placed on the voters list, even his right to vote, are all civil rights; his right, in fact, to enjoy political rights is a civil right. But the right to present one's self as one thing, and the right to be the political representative of others is another thing. The one belongs to the individual solely, the other belongs to the political community of which he is only a small constituent part, and is therefore a political and not a civil right.

This distinction between civil and political rights has been clearly and fully laid down by the judgment of H. M. Privy Council in the case of *Landry & Thibierge et al.* (1) and the reasons given by their Lordships, in support of their judgment, fully bear out my holding, that this is not a civil but a political matter.

Even without the authority which attaches to the opinion of so high a tribunal, I would not have hesitated upon this point. The right which the House of Commons of England so strenuously maintained for centuries, and which our constitution has granted to the House of Commons of Canada, namely, that of trying controverted elections, is certainly not a civil right but a political one, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Casault, to the effect that, if the Parliament of England had simply renounced that right, and parliament had not otherwise legislated upon the subject, the civil courts of England would not have had jurisdiction in these matters. (1)

Still less, under similar circumstances as regards the parliament of Canada, would the civil courts of Quebec have the necessary jurisdiction, because the jurisdiction of the civil courts of this province never was and cannot possibly be more extensive than that of those courts in England.

Another argument against the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, in these matters, is that it would be powerless to enforce its judgment, which could not be executed without the consent of the House of Commons. A jurisdiction that cannot be enforced is no jurisdiction at all. The act does not deprive the Commons of any of its privileges, and as it may expel any one of its members whose election has not been contested, even though he was duly elected, so it may expel a member who has been declared by the Court to have been duly elected. More than that, the consent, and even the action, of the House of Commons would be necessary for the execution of a judgment declaring the petitioner elected and tending to unseat the sitting member.

I therefore hold that the act of 1874 has not created a new court, but merely purports to confer upon a Provincial court a jurisdiction which it has no power to confer on such a court, and that, outside of the act in question, the Superior Court has no jurisdiction to try Dominion controverted elections.

As a consequence, the defendant's objections are maintained and the petition is dismissed.

I make no a judgment as to costs, because, as the parties were proceeding by consent, each of them has been the cause of his own expenses, and, under the circumstances of the case, it is but just that he should bear them.

I have not endeavoured to shew the unconstitutionality of the provisions of the act of 1874 respecting the procedure in election trials, because I have deemed it unnecessary to do so.

If the act created a new Dominion court, it could legally prescribe the procedure to be followed before that court; but, as I hold that no such court was created, it does not matter whether a mode of procedure was prescribed for it or not.

On the other hand, even if the act had legally extended the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, its provisions respecting the procedure before that court are too evidently in contravention of the terms of the B. N. A. Act, to require any argument to shew that they are *ultra vires*; but, were again, if, as I hold, the Act of 1874 did not, and could not, give jurisdiction, it is a needless to consider whether it gave procedure.

Aug 29, Q. C., for Petitioners, Pelletier & Amyot, Counsel, Langelier, Q. C., for Respondent.

(1) 3 Quebec Law Reports p. 202.

(1) Rowland, Manual of the English Constitution (1859) p. 476. Reeves' History of the English Laws, by Finlason (1869) vol. 1, pp. 84, 85 and 95 notes Hallam's Constitutional History of England, "Chandos Classics" Edition, pp. 72, 73, 74.

THE CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

"Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the Peo, le's Common Sense Medical Advice, only \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M.D. Grant Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y. If suffering from these painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for those complaints.

Checkers News.—Page's Cricket Bats, Balls, &c., Footballs and Lawn Tennis. Manu- factory, Kensington, London.
May 2, 1879. 20f-law

Taylor Brothers' Mustard.—The "Challenge" brand (double superline quality), celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavor. London, Export Chicago Mill, Chicago, Belgium. Steam Mills, Brick Lane



Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

EASTERN DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 19th, 1879, Trains will be run on this division as follows:

Express Accommodation.
Leave Quebec..... 2.20 P.M. 6.15 P.M.
Arrive Three Rivers... 7.45 P.M. 11.20 P.M.
Leave Three Rivers... 5.25 P.M. 3.15 A.M.
Arrive Hochelaga.... 8.50 P.M. 8.40 A.M.
Sure connection at St. Martin's Junction with Morning Express for Ottawa.

RETURNING.

Express Accommodation.
Leave Hochelaga.... 4.10 P.M. 6.10 A.M.
Arrive Three Rivers... 7.45 P.M. 11.30 P.M.
Leave Three Rivers... 8.00 P.M. 4.30 A.M.
Arrive Quebec..... 10.45 P.M. 9.40 A.M.
Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later, and arrive at Mile End Station ten minutes earlier.

Trains are run on Quebec time.
Refreshments at Three Rivers.

Tickets for sale at Office of STARNE, LEVÉ & ALDEN, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at Station, Quebec.

Reduction of Freight and Passenger Rates.

The Summer Tariffs are now in force, and Return Tickets to all principal points can be obtained at remarkably low rates.

Commutation Tickets, for parties desirous of passing the Summer in the country, taking advantage of the Morning and Evening Trains, can be had on application to the General Passenger Agent in the Station. Freight always as low as by any other Line.

Transfer in Montreal.

Arrangements have been made with the District Telegraph Co.'s Cabmen in Montreal, for the transfer of Passengers and Baggage between Mile End and Hochelaga Stations, and any Railway, Steamboat, Hotel or Private residence within the City limits, at

For Single Person..... 35¢
For Families, two or more.. 25¢ each.

Cab Tickets can be obtained at Office, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and of the Conductor on the Train between St. Martin's Junction and Mile End.

For information respecting rates, &c., apply to

J. T. PRINCE,
Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agent,
Quebec.
May 15, 1879. 1f



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO OTTAWA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 14th, Trains will leave HOCHELAGA DEPOT as follows:—

A.M. P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at 9.30 and 5.00
Arrive at Hull at 2.00 p.m. and 9.30
Express Trains from Hull at 9.10 and 4.45
Arrive at Hochelaga at 1.10 p.m. and 9.15
Train for St. Jerome at 5.30 a.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at 7.00 a.m.
Trains will leave Mile-End Station ten minutes later.

General Office, 13 Place d'Armes Square
STARNE, LEVÉ & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.

Offices—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Streets.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent Western Division.

J. A. STARR,
General Freight and Passenger Agent
May 19, 1879. 1f



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, Trains will leave Point Levis station as follows:—

Intercolonial Express to Halifax and St. John..... 8.00 A.M.
Mixed Train to Richmond..... 9.15 A.M.
Mail " River du Loup..... 10.00 A.M.
Market " " "..... 7.10 P.M.
Mail " Montreal..... 7.30 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Nov. 19, 1878.



The Quebec Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1872.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for Canada, on a visit to his son the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada.

The Honorable Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and the Honorable F. G. Baby, Minister of Inland Revenue, arrived in town per special train on the North Shore Railway last evening.

We are authorized to announce by a letter received to-day from Major De Winton, Governor-General's Secretary, to C. Baillaige, Esq., Secretary of the Reception Committee, that their Excellencies will land at the Queen's wharf at 10.30 a. m., on Wednesday, 4th of June.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Knight Commanders of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:—

The Honorable Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, Knight, Privy Councillor, Q.C., &c., of Quebec;

The Honorable W. P. Howland, C.B., P.C., &c., of Toronto;

The Honorable Charles Tupper, C.B., P.C., Minister of Railways, &c., of Ottawa;

The Honorable Samuel L. Tilley, C.B., P.C., Minister of Finance, &c., of St. John N.B.;

The Honorable George Brown, Senator, &c., of Toronto;

The Honorable Alexander Campbell, Senator, P.C., Postmaster-General, &c., of Toronto;

And the Honorable Richard John Cartwright, P. C., M. P., &c., of Kingston.

The present dark outlook for the continents of Europe and America is made still darker by the contents of John Bright's letter in the last number of the *North American Review*. The veteran politician has no suggestion to make for the alleviation of existing distress. He tells the world dogmatically the bad times will pass away, he also says dogmatically the policy of the Imperial Government has aggravated them,—a very idle assertion, as they exist where the present policy of the English Ministry can have no possible effect on them. All that Mr. Bright does in his letter is simply to stick to his nostrum, and all the comfort he gives to suffering humanity is a mere opinion. Surely if there were any man who might have been expected to see into the causes and suggest the remedy (if any) for existing evils, it might have been Mr. John Bright. Far from doing so, he expressly tells us it is a disease for which there is no specific remedy; and his complaint of over-production is a direct impeachment of the commercial policy he has always supported and its basis, that there never can be over-production because according to the Free Traders production heads consumption indefinitely.

We publish to-day from advance proof-sheets of the Quebec Law Reports, and with the permission of the editors, the judgment of Mr. Justice McCord in the Bellechasse controverted election case.

The point involved in the case, and in several other election trials already decided since the last Dominion elections, is the constitutionality of the "Dominion Controverted Elections Act 1874," and the jurisdiction of Provincial Courts to try these contestations.

The judges in Nova Scotia, Mr. Justice Wetmore in New Brunswick, Mr. Justice Galt and Mr. Justice Gwyne in Ontario, Chief Justice Meredith and Mr. Justice Caron in Quebec, and Mr. Justice Johnson and Mr. Justice Torrance in Montreal, uphold the constitutionality of the Act.

On the other hand, Chief Justice Allan, Mr. Justice Duff and another Judge in New Brunswick, Chief Justice Wilson in Ontario, Judges Stuart, Cassal and McCord in Quebec, and the late Mr. Justice Beauvoir in Mon-

tré, have held the Act to be unconstitutional.

Some of the learned judges appear to be of opinion that the matter is one of civil rights, and that consequently the Provincial Courts have jurisdiction, independently of the Dominion Act of 1874.

The Judicial Committee of H. M. Privy Council, on the contrary, have decided, in the case of Landry and Thèberge *et al.*, that such matters are not of an ordinary and civil nature, but of a special and political character.

The *Globe* of the 13th instant contains an article in reference to the diversity of judicial opinions upon this question, and we fully concur in its concluding remark, that "it is a matter of hope that amid the conflict of judicial opinion the Supreme Court of the Dominion may be able to define with clearness and authority the true interpretation of the Constitution as to the limits of the Federal and Provincial powers over the Courts."

Among the events which will long commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, will be the conference of the Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon several gentlemen well known in the history of Canadian politics.

Sir Narcisse Belleau, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, at present but a Knight Bachelor, is a gentleman whose advancement in rank will be acceptable to his French Canadian compatriots. He is much respected throughout Lower Canada, and has long occupied a prominent place in the councils of the Province.

The Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B., came to Canada from New York in 1830, was elected President of the Board of Trade of Toronto, director of the Ontario Bank; and appointed Executive Councillor of Canada in 1862 and again in 1864, Minister of Inland Revenue in 1867, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1868.

Dr. Tupper, identified with the history of Nova Scotia since his first accession to office, as an executive councillor of his native province in 1837, and afterwards as Prime Minister, as a working member of the Administration, and as the most powerful orator of his day in the House of Commons, has done the Dominion good service. Of an old U. E. family, he is specially entitled to a dignity that can only be conferred by the Head of the Empire, and it is but a fitting recognition of his public services, and a force of character which would have raised him to the highest eminence in whatever walk of life he chosen to adopt.

The Hon. George Brown came to Canada from New York in 1843, founded the *Globe* in 1844, was made Premier of Canada in 1858 with the Hon. A. A. Dorion, and again in 1864, and proceeded to England as delegate in 1865 and to Washington in 1874.

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, architect of the "National Policy," would be entitled to the honour which he has just received at the hands of her Majesty's representative and in the presence of her daughter. But Mr. Tilley so long ago as 1854 was a member of the Executive Council of his native province, New Brunswick, and 1867 found him the representative of that province in the first Dominion Cabinet, as Minister of Customs. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and no Canadian statesman has often been chosen to cross the Atlantic in a representative capacity. His sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity have won him an enduring place in the history of the country, and in the affectionate respect of a wide circle of friends. His persevering efforts on behalf of the Temperance cause are not the least among the qualifications possessed by Mr. Tilley for advancement on the roll of honour.

The title just conferred on the Postmaster-General is eminently well deserved, and is a fitting tribute to the grace and courtesy with which he has for many years discharged the duties devolving on the Conservative leader of the Senate. Firm when encroachments on the dignity of the House have had to be resisted, able and expert in argument, equally a gentleman in attack or defence, Mr. Campbell has won the esteem of both sides of the House, and it is not too much to say that to him more than to any other individual Senator is due the credit of having imparted that temperate and dignified tone which it is fitting should characterize the debates of an Upper Chamber; removed as its members are from the acrimony of electoral contests, and occupying a quasi-judicial position in the High Court of revision, so wisely retained in the legislative structure of our new Dominion. Mr. Campbell was leader of the Government in the old Legislative Council of Canada so long ago as 1868, and has therefore been a mem-

ber of the Upper House for 21 years. His early advancement in politics robbed the legal profession of an active member, who had given early promise of rising to the highest eminence at the Bar and on the Bench. Mr. Campbell's later connection with one of our chief banking institutions was marked by great administrative ability.

The Hon. Richard John Cartwright entered the Privy Council of Canada as Minister of Finance in 1873 and went to England as Minister of Finance in 1874 and again in 1875.

THE MONTREAL REVIEW.

The observance of the sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of our Most Gracious Sovereign by the citizen soldiery of British America at the commercial metropolis of the Dominion will be ranked among the great events in the history of Canada. Everything helped to add to the grandeur of the demonstration, and the proverbial Queen's weather was vouchsafed for the day in which the new Governor and his illustrious spouse the Princess Louise, were to take part.

Nothing occurred to mar the celebration and it was indeed another great day for Canada. The gallant, soldierly bearing and conduct of our volunteer corps from their landing in Montreal, to their departure for their homes were such as to elicit from their foreign visitors expressions of admiration tinged with jealousy that our young Dominion possessed such a fine body of brave defenders. The review and sham fight was of course the event of the day in Montreal, and the details were carried out to the satisfaction of all both participants and spectators. It is too late now to complain of the inadequacy of the grounds chosen for such a large gathering of troops as assembled on Fletcher's Field on Saturday, but we would advise that on the next occasion which the militia of Canada are gathered together in such numbers that a more suitable space be selected than the above. No better ground in the Dominion could be selected than our own historic Plains of Abraham, the scene of one of the greatest struggles in the history of America, a site unequalled in any respect in the immediate neighborhood of Montreal. Moreover the Gibraltar of America, as a fortress of renown, offers much greater attractions to military men than the commercial metropolis and we feel quite satisfied that our American cousins would have preferred that the celebration had taken place in this city instead of the dirty, ragged, small and in every way unsuited place chosen on this occasion in Montreal.

At an early hour of the morning the residents of the city and visiting friends began to flock out to the review ground, in order, if possible, to secure an eligible location from which to view the day's proceedings. At ten o'clock the surrounding hills were black with an enormous number of sight-seers. The grand stand, large as it is, was unable to accommodate one-half the number applying for seats; tickets were nevertheless sold regardless of protests, some were bought in at exorbitant rates, and at ten o'clock it was about as full as it could be.

The pavilion for the reception of the Vice-Regal party, to the left of the grand stand, was got up in elegant style. At a little after ten o'clock the first detachment of troops arrived on the ground, being the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Colonel Stevenson, followed immediately after by the Quebec Battery. Next came the Brooklyn Regiment, in open column of companies, which broke into fours from the left as it entered the ground. This battalion attracted great admiration from its bright, smart military appearance. The uniform of the band was very gorgeous. There were six mounted officers with tall black plumes waving. In the centre of the officers rode Henry Ward Beecher on a high, powerful looking charger. The bright bayonets of the 13th, and their rifle-barrels just as bright, flashed finely in the sun. In rear of each company was a negro carrying a tin vessel.

According as each battalion arrived on the ground, it was applauded by the spectators on the stands in proportion to their popularity—and when all had reached their places a line was formed from north to south, placing the Mountain, or, more properly speaking, two acute angles, the rifles thrown to the front. The infantry formed this line, the cavalry was posted on the flank, while the artillery occupied an advantageous position in rear as the ground afforded them. At twelve o'clock the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, escorted by the Dragon Guards, arrived on the ground; the whole presented arms, the artillery fired a royal salute, the vast audience cheered, and the real proceedings of the day begun. Her Royal Highness, who rode a beautiful horse and was dressed in plain black riding costume and black beaver hat bowed re-

peatedly in answer to the salutations of the people, as did His Excellency as well, lifting his hat every now and then from off his fair hair. The Marquis was dressed in civilian clothes and both rode in front of the escort. The Governor-General and Princess then went over the field and inspected the troops. His Excellency halted in front of the 13th Brooklyn, and said:—Men of the 13th battalion, citizen soldiers of a great nation—in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, whom I have the honor to represent, I thank you for coming here to-day to do her honor, and hope you will come again, many and many a time, for our countries are the same in language, laws and great traditions. Long may they continue united in the bonds of friendship, and march forward together in the van of civilization.

The regiment cheered His Excellency when he had finished, and the staff rode to the left flank. At about 12.16 the whole infantry line from flank to flank fired a *feu de joie* by companies, the fire running along the front rank from left to right, and taking ten seconds to each of their rounds the bands all the time playing the National Anthem. When the *feu de joie* was finished a cheer rang through the whole line from flank to flank and was caught up by the spectators with enthusiasm, and re-echoed all over the field. The line now broke into open columns of companies by battalions and brigades. The following is the order in which the troops marched past.

Colonel Stevenson's Battery of Artillery, B Battery, of Quebec, the Montreal Battery, the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the Garrison Artillery, of Quebec, the Kingston Cadets, the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, the Governor-General's Foot Guards, the Fifth and Sixth Fusiliers, the Thirteenth Brooklyn came next in order and were vociferously cheered by the immense assemblage.

The Prince of Wales, the 8th Royals, of Quebec, the 65th Royals, the Victorias of Montreal and the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, bringing up the rear.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

At half-past one o'clock the *piece de resistance* of the programme, the sham fight, commenced. The force was divided into two divisions, the defence and the attack, and the enemy (the defence) comprised the Montreal Artillery and Engineers, the Kingston Cadets, and St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. Their duty was to defend the Mount Royal road and prevent the attacking forces from turning their flank and occupy an important point, in rear of which, if occupied, would be to them a defeat. The rest of the forces formed the attack. The battle commenced by the advance of the Montreal Cavalry to feel the strength of the enemy, but, as may be supposed, before they had penetrated the lines, a brisk fire was opened upon them, from both artillery and infantry, and they retired on their supports. The 65th Battalion were then extended in skirmishing order, supported with artillery, and with cavalry on their flank, who advanced cautiously to the attack, halting and firing, the skirmishers sometimes closing and acting as supports, while the old supports extended themselves as the relieving skirmishers halted. After a while the battle became general, and the attacking party, previously masked by the slope of the hill, now developed their strength and advanced to dislodge the enemy in battle array. At this point in the sham fight the scene was truly distracting. The immense number of people who could not find room on the grand stand broke over the ropes and got into the field of battle, despite the efforts of the police and Naval Brigade, posted to assist them, under command of Captain Henry W. Smith, of the Naval Reserve Force, and in so far as the non-combatants were concerned, all order was utterly lost. The military, however, held on their way, and the battle raged furiously. The defenders fought gallantly but were forced from position to position back on the Mile End Road, the gaining of which was in reality the objective point of the army of attack.

After the military display was over the troops were entertained at a luncheon in the Crystal Palace, over which the Mayor of Montreal presided. His Worship thanked the militia for their presence, which added so much eclat to the observance of the Queen's Birthday.

On the return of the Vice Regal party to the Windsor Hotel, their Excellencies repaired to the grand drawing room of the hotel where the honors and decorations of Knight Companions of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Michael and St. George were conferred, by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Knight Commander of the Order, representing Her Majesty, on the following gentlemen:—The Honorable Sir N. F. Belleau, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; W.

P. Howland, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; S. L. Tilley, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, C. B.P.C.; A. Campbell, P.C. and R.J. Cartwright, P.C.

After this ceremony was concluded, Colonel Dyde, C.M.G., and Colonel Gzowski, were made *aide-de-camps* to the Queen.

The Honorable Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G., were present at the investiture and the Governor-General and Princess were surrounded by a brilliant staff.

In the afternoon a lacrosse match between the Caughnawaga Indians and the Montreal Lacrosse Club was played on the grounds of the latter. Five games were played and the whitemen won easily three games, carrying off the honors. Their Excellencies reached the ground shortly before six o'clock as the last game was in progress.

In the evening a grand display of fire-works took place on the lacrosse grounds, which was witnessed by a large crowd of people. Our enterprising lacrosse men ought to get up something of the kind on the arrival of the Vice-Regal party next week.

CAUTION! CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.*—As this preparation is entirely different in its composition and effect from all other remedies called hypophosphites the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of *Fellows & Co.* bl-w on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James I. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, not on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light. *Fellows' Hypophosphites* is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of nervous power and consequent muscular relaxation, viz:—Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Aphonia, Cough, Nervousness, Mental Depression, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Female Indigestion, Menstrual Dyspepsia, Syphilitic Prostration, Luesis produced by over-taxing the mind, by Grief or anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-bearing, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

MRS. GEORGE THOMPSON,

(Late W. B. Vallée & Co's and George Thompson.)

EGGS TO INTIMATE to her numerous customers that she has this day opened her

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

and would respectfully invite inspection.

The Goods are, as heretofore, made up in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

and a **PERFECT FIT** is guaranteed.

NO. 31 BUADE STREET,

March 19 1872.

CHURCH SOCIETY

—OF THE—

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec, for the continuation of the By-Law for the Management of the Pension Fund, and for the transaction of general business, will be held in the

NATIONAL SCHOOL HALL,

—on—

Wednesday, the 11th day of June

next,

At EIGHT o'clock in the Evening.

By order,

M. M. FOTHERGILL,

Secretary.

May 26, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A HORSE, Apply at

MERCURY OFFICE.

May 26, 1872.

Orleans and St. Joseph Ferry.

STEAMER MAID OF ORLEANS

NTL FURTHER NOTICE will run as follows:—

FROM ISLAND FROM QUEBEC:

4.00 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

8.10 A.M. 11.30 A.M.

2.00 P.M. 4.50 P.M.

5.50 P.M. 6.45 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

11.30 A.M. 2.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. 6.45 P.M.

Calling at St. Joseph Ferry.

ENRY PINHEY, Proprietor.

May 26, 1872.

Series of Six Pinoforte Recitals:

MR. EDWARD A. BISHOP will give the 6th and last of the above Series of Recitals at Mr. B. MORGAN'S Music Rooms on

Monday Evening Next, 26th inst., AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Admission 50 cents. Family ticket, to a unit three, \$1.00. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Morgan, May 23, 1872.

This Afternoon's Cablegrams.

London, May 26—11.30 a.m. Consols—98 15-16. Liverpool, May 26—11.30 a.m. Cotton steadier; Uplands, 6 15-16.

THIS AFTERNOON'S TELEGRAMS.

Chicago, May 26.

The Oriental Powder Company's magazine near Brighton, Illinois, containing 50,000 kegs of powder, was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon. It was entirely consumed.

Erie, Pa., May 26.

A fire near Union depot this city today destroyed four loaded freight cars with their contents. The loss is heavy. The cars were burned within ten feet of the freight house, which being fire-proof was not injured.

Watertown, N. Y., May 26.

The main barn and five outbuildings belonging to W. S. Babcock, at Adams Centre, were burned yesterday. Loss, \$8,000.

Pittsburg, May 26.

Frederick Lincoln was fatally injured and a negro badly hurt, and several others injured in a fight between negroes and whites at the Republican primary election on Friday night, in the Fourth Ward. Five leaders were arrested.

Utica, N. Y., May 26.

Billy Cotton, leader of the Little Falls grave robbers and burglars, was sentenced on Saturday to ten years for burglary and five years additional for grave robbing.

Niagara Falls, May 26.

P. J. Walker, a noted smuggler at Niagara, was carried over the Falls yesterday, by his boat being caught in the rapids. The body has not been found. He had frequently crossed at the same place, but one oar got caught in the water yesterday and he lost control of his boat. He saved two men from the same fate last year.

MARINE HOSPITAL.—The Rev. M. M. Forthgill would be glad of any illustrated papers, periodicals or other reading matter suitable for distribution amongst Protestants in the Marine Hospital; parcels might be left at the office of this paper or at his house, 501 St. John street (without.)

THE ALLAN LINE Royal Mail steamship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, left port at 9.50 a.m. on Saturday, for Liverpool, calling at Rimouski for the mails, with 14 cabin, 55 steerage passengers, and a general cargo.

DOMINION S.S. LINE.—The ss "Dominion," Captain Bouchette, arrived down from Montreal, at 6 p.m. on Saturday, with ten cabin passengers, a general cargo, and 349 head of fine cattle. She left port at 10 a.m. yesterday bound for Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMSHIP.—The A. M. steamship "Polynesian," Capt. Brown, from Liverpool, May 15, passed Father Point, at 2 p.m. yesterday, with the mails, 60 cabin, 26 intermediate, 562 steerage passengers and a general cargo for Quebec, Montreal and the West. She arrived in port at 8 a.m. today. The cabin passengers are: Mr. Henry Adams, Miss Almon, Mr. Howard Farris, Mr. G. H. Payne, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Mr. Corbett, Monsieur Desautels, Miss C. Foote, Mr. Garth, Mrs. Hamilton, three children, and nurses, Mrs. Haliburton, Miss E. O. Ross, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Kerr, Miss Laurence, Mrs. St. Mander, Mr. J. Mather, Mrs. McLaurin, Mr. J. Muir, Madame Painchaud, Mr. W. B. Phillips, Mrs. P. St. John, Mr. Bernard Ross, Mrs. J. C. St. John, Master C. Shannon, Mr. T. B. Strange, Mr. H. G. Tully, Miss M. Van Straubense, Mr. Almon, Miss Florence Banks, Rev. Abbe P. E. Leaud, Mrs. Leopold Bossange, Miss Bossange, Mrs. Fontin, Master Fontin, Mr. T. E. Donoghue, Mr. C. Garth, Rev. C. Hamilton, Capt. H. Nel, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Wm. Kent, Dr. Kitson, Miss Lussier, Miss Vasute, Rev. J. McLaurin, Miss J. Neil-McLaurin, Dr. P. A. McLaughlin, Mr. H. L. Pearsall, Mr. Toston, Miss E. Richardson, Mr. Wm. E. Crawford, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Sanford, Miss Schuman, and Mr. W. C. Spiller.

The eminence on which the lion is placed on the field of Waterloo is giving away. The upper part of the steps is already in pieces and the lion is in danger of falling.

PELRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty to owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Canonic Pills. I applied to you at Mr. DeL. Berkeley, for the Canonic Pills, for the relief of the stomach from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, sir, yours truly, HENRY ALBANY.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CANONIC PILLS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMILY HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL Assortment of first-class FAMILY HOUSEHOLD GOODS of all kinds, at low prices, which we strongly recommend to our customers.

English and American Long Cloths, Standard Makes. Plain and Twilled Cotton sheeting, all widths. White Plume Satin Cloths for Morning Wrappers. Linen Sheetings, all widths. All size Double Drawn Table Linens. Damask Doilies, Napkins and Slings. Toilet and Imperial Quilts, all sizes. The Kabak and Diaper for selling. Fronting, Medium and Stout Irish Linens. Linen Diapers and Nurse's Diapers. Prints, Cambrics, Taney, and all kinds. Towels, Gloves, Umbrellas, Sanitaries. 500 Toilet Quilts, a little soiled, at just half price. 70 doz. Gentlemen's White Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemmed, ready for use, at 25 per cent under usual price. 75 doz Children's Fancy Cotton Hosiery, from 15 to 25 cts, at a very low price.

An extensive assortment of Choice New Patterns in Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Corridors, Piles, Napier Matings, all widths, Cocoa Matings all widths. Rugs, all colors, Floor Mats, &c., &c. FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. GLOVER, FRY & CO. May 23, 1879.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the Municipal Council of the County of Gaspé, held at Percé on the 15th of March last past, the following resolution was adopted: "That it be resolved and it is hereby resolved that the territory comprised within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the east by Gaspé Bay, on the west by the Town of Percé, on the north by the waters of Gaspé Bay, and on the south by the river St. John, is hereby detached and separated from the Municipality of the Township of Douville and erected into a separate Municipality, to be known and designated, according to law, as the Municipality of the West part of the Township of Douville."

That the said resolution has been duly approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by Order in Council bearing date at Quebec the second day of April last past. Percé, May 1879. WILLIAM FLYNN, Secretary-Treasurer of the County Council for Gaspé. May 23, 1879.

MILITARY ORDERS

OR REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT IN Montreal on Queen's Birthday, with Field Sketch of position of troops at various periods of the day. Price 25 cents. DAWSON & CO. May 21, 1879.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

NEW STYLE IN White and Black Straw Hats, "Princess Louise Bonnets," New Ribbons and Flowers, and the celebrated Hand-made "HALIFAX TWEEDS," Best thing for Spring suits. Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash at A. F. BANFIELD'S, MOUNTAIN HILL. May 2, 1879.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP HYPO-PHOS-PHITES. NERVOUSNESS.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the benefits I have received from using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and it has proved an excellent restorative for nervousness and general debility. It is also a first-class tonic—enables a person to take on flesh rapidly and is free from the constipating effects characteristic of other tonics I have tried. HENRY JOHNSTON, Montreal.

Read Dr. Earle's Testimonial. Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Manufacturing Chemist. Sir.—For several months past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of my chronic phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, and I have no hesitation in saying that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those diseases. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it, invigorates the body. It affords me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is indicated, when so many other remedies are worse than useless.

I am, sir, yours truly, Z. S. EARLE, JR., M.D. It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuritis, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the progress of Diphtheria. Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. Price \$1.50 per bottle, Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. April 22, 1879.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION.

The Quebec Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1879.

The Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Joly, and Abbott will sail from Liverpool in the Allan mail steamer Circassian, on Thursday next, for this port.

The Commandant of the garrison, with two other officers of the British army, arrived in town by this morning's steamer. On reaching the Citadel gate, Col. Strange's carriage was relieved of its horses and drawn by the men of the Battery in triumph to the Officers' Quarters, preceded by the band of the corps.

The Honorable A. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary, is now engaged in making his annual inspection of the public institutions in Montreal which are under the control of the Provincial Government. On Friday last the honorable gentleman, accompanied by Drs. Howard and Roy, the Inspecting Physicians, visited the Longue Point Asylum for the Insane. This institution is managed by the Sisters of Providence, and is in receipt of a large grant of Government money yearly. There were found over 700 patients in the building, about 100 of whom the medical men were of opinion ought not to be there. They will be ordered to leave at once, and the saving to the Provincial Exchequer effected thereby will amount to about \$20,000 a year. This is perfectly right. The object of the institution in question is to protect society from the violence of irresponsible men not to relieve relatives from the duty of supporting idiotic or imbecile relatives.

A strange coincidence in the coming elections for the House of Assembly is the fact that the three counties which are at present unrepresented in the Quebec Legislature are alongside each other being St. Hyacinthe and the adjoining counties of Rouville and Chambly.

L'Abécille says the dome of Laval University will be illuminated on Wednesday evening, June 4th, with the new electric light.

A Chinese, for whose native name, Ah Ching, has been substituted that of Walter C. Young, probably in honor of some Christian benefactor, was recently admitted to the order of deacons in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Kip, of California. He has been in the United States for fifteen years, chiefly in New England, but has spent the last few years in San Francisco, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Beers of Trinity Church, in which the ordination took place. The young man read the Gospel for the day in his own language. Dr. Beers stated that Mr. Young had passed a better examination than the majority of candidates for orders are wont to do.

In his empirical frame of mind, Lord Beaconsfield, when in the Commons, was always heard at his worst. At his best he was incomparable. As a phrase maker, a man who can, with a combination of two or three words, label and to some extent, lame an adversary, Disraeli had no equal. His passion, rarely indulged in, seemed always funny and feigned. But his polished shafts of wit and irony, flew about the House at will, and never missed their mark. This gift he retained to the last, though as he became more prosperous his manner became more benign.

THE MOORE CELEBRATION.—In the Basilica and St. Patrick's church allusion was made at Grand Mass yesterday to the celebration of the Moore Centenary, which will take place on Wednesday evening in the Music Hall; and the people were urged to attend, in view of the charitable object to which the proceeds will be devoted. It is indeed a noble work to increase the means by which the orphan may be cared for, and the aged poor given a home wherein they may securely pass their declining years. Our fellow-citizens will no doubt liberally respond to this call, and considering that a select programme under the musical direction of Mr. Lavalée, the talented organist of St. Patrick's, will be presented to the public, there can be no doubt that an immense audience will gather on the occasion.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, May 26. Brisk north-westerly to northerly winds; generally clear, cool weather.

J. T. KINGSTON, Superintendent.

ARRIVED HOME.—The Allan mail steamship Sardinia Captain Dutton hence on the 17th inst. arrived out this morning.

NEW QUEBEC GUIDE.—We have received from Capt. C. E. Holwell a copy of a "Guide to Quebec City," by Mr. Thos. J. Oliver. To the travelling public, this convenient little book will prove of great use, as the different localities of interest in and about the city are described, and their best known histories given in it.

PICKPOCKETS.—A number of gentlemen guests at some of the principal hotels in Montreal were relieved of valuables during Friday night. Among the victims was the Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, who was robbed of his gold watch, chain and purse containing fifty odd dollars. A clue to the thieves has been found.

RECORDER'S COURT TO-DAY.—John Delaney, drunk, got 15 days' jail. Zepherin Bedard, for loitering in No. 4 Tower Field with a gang of boys, drinking at 10 1/2 a.m. on Sunday, got 2 months' jail. Several carters were fined for not showing their numbers. A small boy for setting fire to crackers on the 23rd instant, on account of his youth and being the only person brought up was condemned only to the costs of service. A man for throwing dirty water into a yard was also condemned to a fine and costs.

NO SALE.—The side-wheel tug steamer William, which was put up to auction by order of the Vice Admiralty Court, was withdrawn, the highest bid made being only \$1,500, while the lowest price wanted was over \$3,000.

CABIN PASSENGERS per s.s. Caspian, Capt. M. Trocks, for Liverpool, from Quebec, 24th May, 1879.—Mr. John J. Davidson, Mr. S. B. Fish, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillis, Miss L. Gillespie, Mr. J. B. Stevenson, Master A. Gillis, Mr. William Cassils, Rev. J. Davidson, Mr. Bawtree, Mr. W. H. Merr, Mr. P. F. X. Lafaire, Mr. Gilbert J. Dewar, Major Burton—14 cabin, and 55 stowage. The Caspian sailed at 9.30 a.m.

HOW IS THAT?—The Chicago Tribune, and several other U. S. papers, affirm that "within the memory of man emigration from Canada never was so brisk as at present." We understood from Sir John, some time ago, that his N. P. would at once stop that sort of thing. Can no one furnish these benighted people with a copy of the tariff?—St. John N. B. Telegraph.

A Mormon named Miles has been tried at Salt Lake City for polygamy and found guilty. The Mormons have always held that they, acting as they profess to do from religious motives, are in this respect above the laws of the land in which they live. To show, however, that they have little belief in their own professions, the defendant in this case sought to hinder the real issue by compelling the proof of the first marriage before permitting the testimony of the complainant as to the second marriage. As the proofs of the first marriage were in the hands of Mormon officials, and would consequently be almost impossible to get if resistance were made, the motive for this action was very clear. The judge, however, overruled the objection, and the complainant was allowed to give her testimony, which was clear as to both marriages. The guilt of the defendant was so clearly proved that the jury only took a few minutes to decide upon the verdict. The defendant entered an appeal to the Supreme Court of Utah, but his ultimate imprisonment is looked upon as certain. This case is important inasmuch as it establishes for the first time the fact that Mormons who have contracted polygamous marriages since the law forbidding such was promulgated, are subject, notwithstanding that the legality of the act has since been disputed, to prosecution and punishment.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The amount of duties collected at the Custom House to-day was \$3,617.97.

E. Payson Hammond, the eminent revivalist, has left Canada for home. Some of the local newspapers where he has been laboring are wicked and irreverent enough to ask how much Canadian money he has taken away with him as his share of the revivals.

FRATT'S STRAIGHT LIGHT EQUAL T. GAS. NO SMOKE. NO S. HILL. For Sale, by Messrs. G. M. MUIB, 115, St. Louis St. Sole Agents. January 26, 1879.

LATEST FROM RIVER PORTS.

Fox River, May 26. Stormy and snowing; strong north wind. No shipping. Father Point, May 26. S.S. Dominion outward at midnight; cloudy, gale from N.W. Clorydorme, May 26. Weather cold and snowing; strong north wind. No shipping. Ste Felicite, May 26. One three masted ss. outward at 6 a.m. Weather cloudy and very cold; strong N.E. breeze. Magdalen River, May 26. Cool and cloudy; 5 inches of snow fell this morning. Cap Chat, May 26. One 3 masted steamship outwrd at 8.30 a.m., two sailing ships inward. Cloudy and rainy. St. Anne des Monts, May 26. A three-masted steamer outward at 9 a.m.; weather cloudy and cold strong N.W. wind. Mont Louis, May 26. No shipping; weather cloudy and cold; strong N.W. wind.

SHIPPI G INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED. May 26. S.S. Polynesian, Brown, Liverpool, Allan, Ross & Co, general. Bark Sarsborg, Kloman, Christiana, R. R. Dorell & Co, bal. Ve talland, Olsen, Kragero, H. Hagens, al. Lydia, Melmore, Ardrosian, F. Gunn, coal. Ann Gray, Fairquhar, London, J. Burstall & Co, bal. Deodarus, Derward, Charente, H. Fry & Co, general. Mangerton, Bryson, Greenock, Wright & Co, general. S. Erl King, Leggat, Glasgow, J. Ross & Co, for Montreal. S. Eirene, K. L. O. Glasgow, do do. Diversdale, Bristol, for Montreal.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 26. Beaver, Coty, Lar aces D & J Maguire, Atkinson's wharf. Challenge, Wilson, Greenock, H. Fry & Co, Sillery cove. Arran, Johnston, Greenock, J. McLarn & Co, Giblin's wharf. Harvest home, German, London Dry, John Barsall & Co, Spencer cove. Flor, Jorgensen, Sharpness, do do. Bruc, Fraser, Barrow, do Foundry wharf. Imperial, Morrison, Liverpool, do O'Brien's. President, Lie, London, R. R. Dorell & Co, Hall's boats. India, Hutchison, London, do do. Lydia, Aho, Op ro, do Eli's boats. Laura, Gundersen, Bristol, do do. Brittain, Seiter, Youghal, J. Bars' li & Co, Warehouse Co's wharf.

CLEAR'D.

May 26. Bark Gratia, Fredericksen, Leith, R. R. Dorell & Co. Ship Ho-ding, Zonichow, London, G. B. Hall & Co. S. Dominion, Bouchette, Liverpool, W. A. Masphers. S. S. Tazul, Clarke, London, Ross & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

VERY LARGE MIRROR—Mahogany Frame and Stand. Suitable for a Millinery or Tailoring Establishment. THIS OFFICE. Apply at May 20, 1879.

PHÉLON

FOR SALE at McKNIGHT'S COACH FACTORY, No. 20 St. Lawrence Street, Quebec. May 7, 1879. 3x2xw

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS

PARTIES intending to make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other persons are hereby notified that they are required by the rules of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively (which are published in full in the "Quebec Official Gazette") to give ONE MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the "Quebec Official Gazette," in the French and English languages and also in a French and an English newspaper published in the District affected and to comply with the requirements therein mentioned, and copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House, and any persons who shall make application shall within one week from the first publication of such notice in the Official Gazette, forward a copy of his Bill with the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Clerk of the Committee on Private Bills. All petitions for PRIVATE BILLS must be presented within the "first two weeks" of the Session. BOUCHER DE FOUCHERVILLE, Clerk Legislative Council. G. M. MUIB, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Quebec, April 1, 1879.

LATEST SHARE LIST.

Quebec, May 26, 1879.

Table with columns: BANKS, List of Shares, Last Dividend, Buyers, Sellers. Includes Montreal, Merchants, Commerce, Ontario, Toronto, Consolidated, Molsons, Du Peuple, Jacques-Cartier, Union, Quebec, Exchange, Eastern Townships, Nationale, Dominion, Hamilton, Maritime, Federal, Stadacons, British North America, and MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: BONDS, Dominion Stock, Gov. Deb. 5 p.c., Per Share, \$65 paid, \$20 paid.

P. A. SHAW, Gowers Building

A GREAT PAPER.—On most public matters new-days there are great differences of opinion, but the people of all classes seem to be quite united on one question. Every person who has seen it admits that the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal is the very best weekly newspaper in the country.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

New Books.

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED: WANDERINGS IN PATAGONIA; by J. Bertram. The Lady of Arcostok, by W. D. Howells.

For Excursion Parties, Shooting and Fishing, &c.

EXCURSIONISTS, SPORTSMEN AND others are recommended to try the following FRENCH PRESERVED MEATS, which may be kept through the hottest season.

Lyons Sausages, Rolled Hams, Stuffed Tongues, Head Cheese, Fresh Sausage, Cervelas.

A specialty of Fresh and Salt Butter, Fresh Egg, Fruits and Vegetables. All of first quality and at moderate prices.

E. ROUMILHAC, 90 St. John Street, Upper Town. Quebec, 14th May, 1879.

COL. RHODES' FRUIT FARM.

BEDDING AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

12 BEDDING OR Ornamental Plants, our selection, \$1.00. 12 Bedding and Ornamental Plants, purchaser's selection, \$1.50.

Address, COL. RHODES' FRUIT FARM, Post Office 72, or JOHN E. FOIG Gardener, Quebec who will give personal attention to Furnishing, Planting, and keeping in order Gardens in and around Quebec this summer.

Lequel, Cut Bloom and Floral Decorations filled to order. W. R. May 13, 1879.

Allan Line



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian & United States Mails

1879-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS-1879.

THIS Company's Lines are composed of the most modern and best-class, full-powered Clyde-built, double-engine iron steamships

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Commander. Lists ships like SARDINIAN, POLYNESIAN, CIRCASSIAN, SARMATIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, PRUSSIAN, MORAVIAN, PERUVIAN, CASPIAN, HIBERNIAN, NOVA SCOTIA, AUSTRIAN, NESTORIAN, MANITOBA, CANADIAN, CORINTHIAN, PHOENICIAN, WALDENSIAN, ACADIAN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board all land Mails and Passengers, to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Table with columns: Vessel, Date. Lists ships like CIRCASSIAN, SARDINIAN, CASPIAN, MORAVIAN, POLYNESIAN, SARMATIAN, PHOENICIAN, ACADIAN, CORINTHIAN.

Rates of Passage from Quebec;

Table with columns: Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage. Rates: Cabin \$70 or \$80, Intermediate \$40, Steerage \$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Line, sailing from Glasgow every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC on or about every THURSDAY, are intended to be despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

Table with columns: Vessel, Date. Lists ships like WALDENSIAN, PHOENICIAN, CANADIAN, MANITOBA, PRUSSIAN, MORAVIAN, CORINTHIAN.

Rates of Passage from Quebec.

Table with columns: Cabin, Intermediate, Steerage. Rates: Cabin \$70 or \$80, Intermediate \$40, Steerage \$25.

Return Tickets issued at Reduced Rates. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

A Tender with Mails and Passengers for the Liverpool Mail Steamers will leave the Napoleon Wharf every Sunday morning, at nine o'clock precisely.

For further particulars apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

Quebec, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by a certain number of citizens of the City of Quebec, to be authorized to form themselves into a club for the purposes of amusement and gymnastics, to be called the "Quebec Athletic and Billiard Club."

CHS. LANGELIER, Solicitor for petitioners. May 8, 1879.

HOLMAN Liver Fever Ague Pad Company.

THIS MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY, which has never failed when properly adjusted, cures, without medicine, every ailment except that of organic heart disease. Thousands of testimonials prove this.

J. GORDON BENNETT, Agent for the Province of Quebec. May 10, 1879.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared

For the Current Half Year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st MAY next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE next. The Chair to be taken at one o'clock. R. B. ANGUS, General Manager. Montreal, 15th April, 1879.

St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co



KAMOURASKA LINE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Steamer

"CLYDE,"

Capt. AUG. BERNIER,

will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf at 7 A.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Berthier, Crane Island, L'Islet, St. Jean Port Joli, River Ouelle and Kamouraska.

Returning, will leave Kamouraska as the tide may suit, and River Ouelle at 6 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

For further information enquire at the Company's Office, S. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary. N.B.—Thursday, the 2nd instant, being a holiday, the "Clyde" will postpone her returning to Quebec to the following day. May 17, 1879.

St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.



THE STEAMER "ST. LAWRENCE," CAPT. LECOURE,

Until further notice, will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 A.M., for Chateaufort and Hal Hal Bay, and will stop at Baie St. Paul, Les Ebolements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Tadoussac and L'Anse St. Jean, both going and returning.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary. May 17, 1879.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation COMPANY.



BETWEEN QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

Run Regularly as follows.—

The "QUEBEC" on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the "MONTREAL" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at FIVE o'clock P.M. from Quebec, stopping at Batiscan, Three Rivers and Sorl.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with rail-ways for all points West—will for the present leave as follows:—

The "ALGERIAN" on Tuesdays, the "SPARTAN" on Thursdays, and the "CORNICAN" on Saturdays, from the Canal Basin at NINE o'clock A.M. and La-hine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon.

TICKET OFFICE UPPER TOWN, where State Rooms can be secured at R. M. STOCKING'S, opposite St Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office, Napoleon Wharf. A. DESFORGE, Agent. May 13, 1879.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY



On and after the 9th instant, the Ferry Steamer will

LEAVE QUEBEC. LEAVE LEVIS. A.M. 7.15 Express to Halifax. 7.45 Market Train from R. du Loup. 9.15 Mixed to Richmond and Mail to River du Loup.

P.M. 7.00 Market Train to R. du Loup and Mail to the West. 4.00 Mail from River du Loup.

On Saturdays only. 2 P.M.—English Mail to Rimouski. 7.15 Intercolonial Express from Halifax.

Intermediate Trips for Freight. May 19, 1879. 12m

FINANCIAL.

Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall Street, New York. Oct. 5, 1878. 1v

NOTICE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, May, 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the 50th rule of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, all Petitions for Private Bills must be presented on or before the 3rd of June next.

G. M. MUIR, Clerk Leg. Assembly. May 20, 1879. 1w-top

Taylor Brothers CHOCOLATE CREAM, CHOCOLATE CREAM TABLETS, CHOCOLATE DROPS and MARSHMALLOW CHOCOLATE are highly delicious.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and charitable purposes, in 1868 for a term of twenty-five years to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. Its grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT during which will take place the 109th GRAND MONTHLY

AND THE Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing, At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879. Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUBOARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$100,000

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$3. Tenth, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Table with columns: Prize description, Amount. Includes Capital prize of \$100,000, Grand prize of 50,000, Large prizes of 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 300, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Table with columns: Approximation prizes of \$93, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1.

11,279 Prizes, amounting to \$512,500

Gen. G. T. Beauboard, of La. } Commis- G. J. A. Early, of Va. } sioners.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans. Write for Circulars and orders to

M. A. GAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana, or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York May 17, 1879. 1m-3w

ICE! PURE ICE!!

SEASON 1879.

JOHN MUSSON & CO., Established over 30 Years.

OLDEST, SUREST AND BEST. Every Block of Ice cut on the Little River, far above all City Drainage.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS will please send in their names and addresses. Liberal arrangements made with parties residing outside the Toll-Gate.

PRICES LOW. TERMS EAST. May 6, 1879. 2m

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Monday, the second day of June next. The Chair to be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board. J. STEVENSON, Cashier. April 25, 1879. 1v

Remarkably Good and Cheap Board and Lodging

Can be had at the Lauzon House, No. 71 Commercial Street Levis. Nearly opposite the Ferry Landing.

Persons desirous of boarding for the summer will be provided for on the lowest possible terms, finding all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a city hotel, at the lowest rates of the ordinary country house accommodation.

The casual visitor will be gladly welcomed, and well entertained.

Fruit, milk and cakes a ways on hand. Lobsters, Sardines and Oysters in every style.

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., at all times, day or night; likewise lemonade, &c., at any moment.

Persons desirous of lodging, without board, can be accommodated on application in addition to lofty, elegant, and well furnished rooms the use during day time of four Special and Elegantly Furnished Sitting Rooms as also of a Reading Room, where all the leading newspapers, local and others, both French and English, including those European and American printed most sought by strangers, can be enjoyed. Also an extensive and valuable library and (if not objected to by a boarder) the use of excellent and expensive pianos, in perfect order, as well as music books, containing all the newest and best airs, can be enjoyed. If solitude and quiet be preferred, they can be enjoyed at will. Any person desirous of board, without lodging, can procure the same at his own hours, of the best quality and at the lowest price. The same in reference to a single meal for a lengthened period, for the convenience of persons in business. May 7, 1879.

THE QUEBEC DAILY MERCURY

ESTABLISHED BY THOMAS CARY, BARRISTER, 1805

GEORGE T. CARY, Editor and Publisher.

Printing House, Mercury Buildings, 11 Buede street, three doors west of the Post Office.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

FIRST INSERTION, 6 lines and under... 50 cents " " 7 lines to 10 " " 80 " " " Over 10 lines, per line 8 " SUBSEQUENT INSERTIONS... 4 "

All advertisements, unaccompanied with direction, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly insertions are charged 8 cents per line each insertion.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered by 8 a.m., previous to publication.

One Square, yearly, not to exceed 22 lines \$30, with the privilege of changing quarters, half-square, not to exceed 14 lines, \$20, with the same privilege. Professional and other cards, not exceeding 6 lines, \$10 per annum. No Advertisement to be considered as by the year unless it is previously agreed upon between the parties. The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business, and all other Advertisements be charged extra.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS.—Yearly, \$4. Half-yearly, \$2. Quarterly \$1, in advance.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

NEW YORK.—S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and State street, Boston, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, New York, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York and Boston.

CHICAGO.—Cook, Coburn & Co., Office, 87 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. LONDON.—F. Algar, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, and G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London, E. C., England, are authorized to receive advertisements for THE MERCURY.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, 3rd January, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased by Order in Council dated the 20th January instant, to add the following clause to the Timber Regulations:—

All persons are hereby strictly forbidden and as they may have previously obtained a special authorization to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands or from his agents, to settle, squat, clear or chop on Lots in Unsurveyed Territory, or on Surveyed Lands not yet open for sale or to cut down any merchantable trees which may be found thereon, comprised within the limits of this Province, and forming portions of the locations granted in virtue of licenses for the cutting of timber thereon; said timber being the exclusive property of the holders of said licenses, who have the exclusive right to enter actions against any person or persons who may be found violating this order.

F. LA GELIER, Commissioner of Crown Lands. February 10, 1879. 1v

A GREAT OFFER.

FOR \$10.50

we will send you bound in full sheep an unabridged Worcester's Dictionary, and the Fortnightly Review for one year.

Retail price Worcester's Dictionary... \$12.00 Subscription price per annum Fortnightly... 5.00 Or we will give an unabridged, bound in Sheep, WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

for five yearly subscribers to THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, Or for four yearly subscribers to the FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW

we will give a copy of that famous work, bound in two vols., SUPERNATURAL RELIGION, AGENTS WANTED, to whom we will pay a good commission to canvass their locality. For particulars, order books, specimen copies, address the publishers

BELFORDS, CLARK & CO., 60 York Street, Toronto. March 8, 1878.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT ENGLISH TRADE MARK. LOWN REVEALED AN UNFAILING CURE for Seminal Weakness, Spermatocoea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow.

Before Taking low as a consequence After Taking, quence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Inanity and Consumption and Premature Grave. Full particulars by pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one who applies. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Quebec by all druggists and everywhere in Canada and the United States by all wholesale and retail druggists. February 5, 1879. 1v

The Quebec Daily Evening Mercury

Printed and published at the office of GEORGE T. CARY, 11 and 13 Buede Street in the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.