

DAILY EVENING MERCURY

MORES ET STUDIA BT POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV 5.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

75TH YEAR.—NO. 238

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879.

PRICE ONE CENT

IS SIR LOUIS CAVAGNARI DEAD?

Under this sensational heading a correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes:

Opinions are beginning to find expression in some quarters that Sir Louis Cavnagari may possibly have escaped with his life on the 3rd inst. The evidence so far forthcoming on that head is not quite conclusive as to his death. Taimur, the escaped sowar, neither saw the Envoy's body nor his place of sepulture. This man deposes that the three other European members of the Embassy were buried in a garden near the Residency, but that the mutineers had failed to discover the remains of the Envoy. Were they burnt in the building? If so, why did not Dr. Kelly's body share the same fate? When Taimur first went to the Residency on the morning of the 4th instant he saw the bodies of Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr. Jenkyns, but not those of the Envoy and the doctor. He must have paid a subsequent visit, however—how long afterwards it is impossible to say; but several hours at least must have elapsed, as three graves had been dug and filled in again during the interval. How long was it, then, that the mutineers failed to discover the corpse of Sir Louis Cavnagari? If Taimur is to be believed the Envoy was in a room set aside for the sick and wounded when the burning roof fell in and completed the tragedy. But although Dr. Kelly was in the same apartment, his remains seem to have been got out and buried before Taimur's second visit. The theory of those who hope against hope is that the mutineers may have made a captive of the wounded Envoy with a view to obtaining a large ransom from the Ameer. The Afghans, unlike the Zulus are very partial to making prisoners of those who can be turned to subsequent account either as hostages or for ransom. It is remembered that after the first Afghan war many of our officers were found to be alive who had been included among the dead. The Envoy would be infinitely more valuable to the mutineers as a prisoner than either of the other European officers. Moreover, it is evident that Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr. Jenkyns died sword in hand in the *melee*, and they could not therefore be made captive. Dr. Kelly may possibly have owed his death to the fall of the roof, or to a chance bullet. The Afghans, savage as they are, have, like other Oriental peoples, too high a respect for European hakims to deliberately murder a member of the faculty. In the case of the Envoy, however, it is plain that he did not die in the front of battle, and as he must have been in a recumbent position there seems little likelihood of his being shot. The deduction follows that if he was killed at all it must have been by the fall of the roof, and as Oriental buildings are generally light roofed, it seems somewhat unaccountable that the mutineers could not find amid the *debris* what they must have most eagerly searched for. Other critics point out that as Taimur was evidently misinformed in one important particular he may have been purposely misled by the mutineers on another. He asserts that no other members of the mission escaped from the slaughter except himself and another sowar. We know, on the contrary, that a sergeant and several soldiers have found their way to Ali Kheyl, and these do not appear to be the party of Guides who were absent from the Residency when it was attacked, and who, according to Taimur's showing, subsequently found a safe asylum. Of course, the presumption in favor of Sir Louis Cavnagari's death is very strong, but there seems just a chance that he was carried off alive from the blood-stained ruins of the embassy. The mutineers would have every reason to mislead Taimur on that point, for fear of having their valuable captive taken from them by some powerful sirdar anxious to ingratiate himself with the English.

A Paris despatch reports 1,000 emigrants embarked at Genoa for the United States on Friday and 1,200 on Sunday.

A Berlin despatch announces that an agreement relative to post office money orders has just been concluded there between Germany and the United States.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A POWDER COMPANY.

A True Bill Found for Manufacturing and Storing Explosive Substances.

Among the indictments submitted to the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench at Montreal, was one charging the Hamilton Powder Company, of which Mr. Brannard is the President, with manufacturing explosive substances, chiefly nitro-glycerine, at Belœil. The store house is situated between the river and the track. It is said that last Friday two hundred boxes each containing one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine (20,000 lbs in all) were loaded upon a barge and taken down the river Richelieu at a very rapid speed, about ten miles an hour. They went past the swing bridge where within the past few years several barges have had holes knocked in them. Some of the inhabitants say they have lived in terror on account of this storehouse. There were only 3,750 pounds in the explosion at Stratford, destroying 109 cars, and making a hole in the earth sixteen feet deep, and it may be imagined what would be the consequence should there be an explosion of such a quantity as that said to have been carried on Friday last.

The Grand Jury returned a true bill.

A "TOURMALINE" SAILOR DISAPPEARS.

Some twenty days ago at Montreal, a seaman of the H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, was supposed to have deserted. The case was reported to the police and appeared in the papers at the time. A short time afterward two men went on board the *Tourmaline* and gave the officers a sailor's cap with a number on it, which they had found in a canal. On searching the register the number corresponded with Calvert's name. The men disappeared without leaving their names. A few days ago a conductor heard two men conversing. What they said was to the effect that a sailor had been found in the water 30 miles from here and had been buried. This occurred a week ago. Detective Lafon and Midshipman Smith telegraphed to all the small places along the river in reference to the affair.

Says the *Musical Times*:—"Twenty years ago good music teachers were well paid in New York; they were not then in abundance here, and those who were considered first-class obtained their own prices. A change has taken place in the course of years. Now we have many excellent teachers in New York, but most of them have had to come down in their prices, and it takes either adroit management or social influence to find pupils, even at moderate rates. If we read in an advertisement:—"A very superior pianist gives instruction, including singing, for 50 cents per lesson," we may be easily led into the belief that we have to do with a tyro who is not even worth the half dollar. But it is not unlikely that we are making a grave mistake. This advertisement may cover a very talented, excellent musician, who lacks either "push" or acquaintance to become popular. True, that a man who will teach for 50 cents cannot be in fashion just at present, but does fashion prove anything in favor of positive knowledge? The man who teaches to day for 50 cents, through want, may, five years hence, be the admired and petted of every society lady in Madison Avenue; and his abilities will not have been one iota improved.

DISTRIBUTING HANDBILLS.—Edouard Gauthier was charged before the Recorder yesterday with causing an obstruction in Notre Dame street. The prisoner is employed by Mr. Labelle of that street to distribute handbills and solicit patronage for his establishment, and this is the second charge that has been preferred against him for a similar offence. It was proved that the prisoner performed his duties in a most offensive and impudent manner, and he was fined \$10 and costs or two months. He was further charged with insulting Mr. Joseph Limoges, for which he was fined \$5 and costs or one month. Both fines were immediately paid under protest. —Witness.

A LIFE FOR LOVE.

A Young Lady From Iowa, Frenzied by the Death of Her Betrothed, Fires a Pistol Ball Into Her Breast, in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.

One of the most heartrending cases of suicide occurred here yesterday. Miss Luella George, a young lady of 18 years, who resides in Bonaparte, Iowa, and who has been here a month, in attendance upon the college of music, deliberately shot herself, in her room at her boarding house, at Fourth and Smith streets. The circumstances that make the case a sad one are these:—Some time ago, while visiting at Olney, Ill., Miss George met Mr. Fred. B. Harriman, a travelling salesman for Messrs. Voorhees, Miller & Co., wholesale clothiers, at 95 West Third street. Harriman made Olney his headquarters while travelling in Illinois, because his mother and one or two brothers live at Albion, not far away. The acquaintance of the two ripened into an ardent attachment, and they were engaged to be married this coming December. Miss George has two brothers, attorneys, living at Bonaparte, and one, a druggist, living at Keokuk, Iowa. When they heard of the engagement of their sister they came to Cincinnati to make inquiries about Harriman, and were thoroughly satisfied with her choice. Miss George is described as a genius, an excellent artist, and a fine musician. She came here to take lessons under the auspices of the college of music.

Last Monday evening young Harriman was attacked with a congestive or malarial fever. Miss George immediately manifested the depth of her attachment for him by the devotion with which she attended him. His room was adorned daily with fresh flowers, and she was with him as long and as often as the physician and nurse would allow. His brother Henry came to assist in taking care of him. Two physicians were called, and every possible attention was given him. Yesterday he sank so low that he lost his mind, though when Miss George came in he said, "Pettie, you have come to see me again," and then sank into a stupor from which he never rallied.

The poor girl refused to leave his bedside. The physicians, the nurse, the dying man's two brothers and the wife of one of them, Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Rupel, of the firm of Voorhees & Miller, were in the room, and the scene they describe as the most heart-rending they ever beheld. The poor girl threw herself on the floor and prayed with the most passionate agony that Fred might not die, or if he did die that she might go with him. She tore her hair, and with a pathos and depth of feeling that brought tears to the eyes of the men, prayed and prayed again for the life of her lover. At last, just before the final death struggle, her physical powers gave way and she fell in a spasm. She was carried, rigid as if she had been dead, into an adjoining room. By the time she revived Harriman was dead.

It was then midnight. She did not weep, but had a strange manner that was startling to people about her. She said she would go to her boarding-house, and refused company. Mr. Voorhees insisted on going with her, and he did go. When she got home she was in hysterical spasms. A physician was called, and the rest of the night was spent in trying to soothe her. Her ravings were pitiful. She called the name of her dead lover, chided him, sang for him, declared she would die, and showed in every way that her reason was well-nigh unsettled.

She was calmed somewhat by morning, but still was watched until she seemed to be entirely rational. She walked out, and, it is supposed, bought a pistol. She was followed by a couple of young men, who found her near the post office and took her home. At 11 o'clock she talked with Mr. Voorhees and Henry Harriman about going with the remains to Albion. She wanted to see Fred right away, and said she wanted to talk with him. They told her they would send a carriage for her at 3 o'clock. She said she would be ready to go with them, and wanted to go with them to the burial. Soon after she fell to weeping, and asked Mr. Rogers, with whom she boarded, where her heart was.

She said that was where all the pain was. She begged to be left alone a few minutes. Her request was granted, and in a few minutes a shot was heard, and she was found in her bed with the fatal stream issuing from her bosom. She had opened her clothing and placed the muzzle of the pistol over her heart, but the ball did not pierce that organ. It went through the lungs. The first physician who called said she could not live five hours but she rallied soon after, and refused to allow any treatment, saying she intended to die. She was chloroformed and thus treated. To-night she is resting well, but the physicians are unable to tell the result, as they have not found the course of the ball. Harriman's remains were taken to Albion to night for interment.

The Grand Jury is receiving much attention in England just now. Some two months ago application was made to a magistrate for a summons against the Lord Mayor of London to answer a charge of libel, which was refused on the grounds of the nature of the evidence. At the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court the would-be prosecutor went before the Grand Jury, produced a postcard containing an alleged libel, and declared on oath that he believed it was written by Sir Francis Truscott. Upon this evidence, while Sir Francis was not present either personally or by representative, he being abroad at the time, a true bill was found. On his return a month later the case came up for trial and he was immediately vindicated. This injustice has led to a discussion on which the old argument of uselessness has been reinforced by that of its capacity of inflicting injury, the latter based upon a positive wrong. The indictments against this time-honored institution might be thought sufficient to overwhelm almost any institution of less antiquity whose functions have been superseded. Its principal advantage, the expression of public opinion, is now largely fulfilled by the press.

Mr. Tremlett, the British consul at Saigon, in his report this year, mentions a remarkable peculiarity of the natives of the country that they have the great toe of each foot separated from the others, like the thumb of the hand, and it can be used in much the same manner, though not to the same extent. This distinctive mark of an Annamite is not, however, usually seen in the vicinity of Saigon, but is now confined to the inhabitants of the more northern section of the empire, where the race has remained more distinct. This peculiarity is the meaning of the native name for the Annamite race; and that the name and peculiarity are of great antiquity is shown by the mention in Chinese annals 2,300 B.C. as that (or those) of one of the "four barbarian" tribes that then formed the boundaries of the Chinese Empire.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau street, New York.
May 31, 1879. ly-30d

Just Received per Latest Steamers,

The First Houses in London and Paris,

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—
English and French Perfumery Soaps and Toilet Articles.

As well as a full supply of medicines from the celebrated house of GRIMAULT & CIE., Paris, including Church's Syrup of the Hypophosphites, Lera's Solution of Iron, Tamar Indienne, Cigarettes Indienne (the only specific for Asthma), Meyner's Dragee of Cod Liver Oil, Pil Beteulin of Iron and Quinine. A full line of seaside requisites.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Opposite Post Office.

MR. FREDERIC A. SELF,

(Organist of St. Matthew's)
Is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, Organ, Harmonium, and in singing. Terms Moderate. Special arrangements for Schools and Classes. Apply at 415 ST. JOHN STREET (without). August 12, 1879.

Richelieu & 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 Sorel.

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 "CORSIKANT," "SPARTAN," "CORINTHIAN," "PASSPORT," "ALGERIAN," "MAGNET" will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the Canal Basin at NINE o'clock A.M. and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon.

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

Sept 27, 1879

1879. 1879

ROYAL MAIL LINE

STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY

TADOUSSAC, CACOUNA, RIVIERE DU LOUP, MURRAY BAY.

BAIE ST. PAUL and LES BOULEMENS.

Until further notice the Steamer

ST. LAWRENCE

CAPT. LECOURES,

Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 A.M., for Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Boulements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, and Tadoussac. Connecting at Quebec with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Boats; and at Riviere du Loup with the Intercolonial Railway for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

TICKETS for sale, and State-Rooms secured at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office.

For further information enquire at the Office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY, Secretary

Sept 15, 1879.

St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

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 Northey, 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, St. Andrew's Wharf.
A. GABOURY, Secretary.

June 6, 1879.

Orleans and St. Joseph Ferry

STEAMER "MAID OF ORLEANS"

On and after the 6th instant, the steamer "Maid of Orleans" will leave as follows until further notice:—

FROM ISLAND.	FROM QUEBEC.
8.10 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
2.00 P.M.	4.15 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

(Weather Permitting.)
11.30 A.M. 1.45 P.M.
5.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

HENRY PINHEY,

Proprietor.

Oct. 2, 1879.

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, P.Q.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held at the City of Quebec on

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, The 15th, 16th and 17th October: Permanent (for the current year) DR. H. H. MILLS, Quebec.

Secretary (for the current year) F. W. HICKS, Montreal.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.—Messrs. Wm. Hosmer, Dr. Masden, Roderick McLeod, J. Daubar, G. C. E. T. Fletcher, Wm. Clint, H. N. Jones, P. C. McQuarrie, J. H. Richardson, and the Rector of the High School of Quebec, and, ex-officio, the Ministers of the Protestant Churches of the City and environs of Quebec and resident Officers of the Association.

Intention to present papers, or subjects for discussion, should be intimated to the Secretary, or to a member of the Local Committees, before or on October 14th.

F. W. HICKS, Secretary.

September 24, 1879.

The Quebec Mercury

Friday Evening, Oct. 10, 1879.

The action of Sir Michael Hicks Beach in recommending "recapitulation," as the Times calls it, is evidently creating great dissatisfaction in the Mother Country. That the son-in-law of a beloved and justly popular Sovereign should be advised by any English statesman, to become a mere instrument in the hands of the Colonial Ministry of the moment, is evidently calculated to gall the pride of a loyal and high spirited people. Messrs. Langevin, Angers, Chapleau, J. J. Ross and DeBoucherville will have reason to be proud of their powers for intrigue! They have subjugated the Blood Royal of Britain and chained the Sovereign to their chariot wheels in vicarious humiliation. No such triumph pampered the pride of the French Trajan Louis XIV. No such success attended the arms of the First Napoleon. This is not all. Triumphant over the Crown they are victorious over the people. Quebec is their "washpot," and over Canada "they have cast out their shoe." A miserable minority in the Province and still weaker in the Dominion, as next elections will surely prove, they nevertheless drive the man "who drives the Sovereign." The once energetic and resolute statesman who carried Confederation is now reduced to the position of the involuntary leader in mischief, the urchin who is thrust in front by his school fellows that he may serve as their shield and their scape-goat.

Quite a refreshing admission was made by an American citizen at Winnipeg lately. The British Agricultural Commissioners were being entertained by the Premier of the Province, and United States Consul Taylor being a guest at the banquet, declared that three-fourths of the wheat-producing territory of the continent lay to the north of the boundary line.

A political meeting is announced for Tuesday next at Kamouraska, at which addresses will be delivered by Hon. Messrs. Joly, Langelier, Mercier, Pelletier, Ross and Turcotte, Messrs. Gasgrain, M. P., Dumont, M. P., Fiset, M. P., Dupuis, M. P., Langevin, M. P., Gagnon, M. P. P. The Hon. Mr. Dionne, Legislative Councilor for the division of Granville, is invited to attend and to give his reasons for having voted for the refusal of the Supplies.

Mr. William Cassils, President of the Canadian District Telegraph Co., was yesterday elected President of the Canada Central Railway.

The correct number of tenders received at Ottawa for the military overcoats is 34, not 60 as stated in a despatch. The difference between the highest and lowest tender is \$4 per coat. The tenders are from every part of the Dominion.

The German army manoeuvres in Alsace and Lorraine have been of the most interesting character. The field was chosen apparently to let France have a look at the German army in a quiet, contemplative way. Indeed, the French critics who thronged to the scene were amazed at the liberty allowed them. They were permitted to go all over the fortresses to study all the strategic points, and to make notes and sketches to their hearts' content. They all agree that the discipline was wonderful, and the performance in every way masterly. The manoeuvres seem to have won the admiration of every military critic that was present. The Emperor William witnessed the whole review, and the German press speaks of his evidently failing health. It is not probable that either he or the Czar will long survive. Both are old, and infirmity has made rapid advances with them of late years, precipitated by cares of State, personal anxieties, and the thousand penalties that attach to the wearing of a crown.

Of course, as in all such cases, Sir Francis Binkley and his associates are accused of some irregularities and accountants are called in to audit the books. In such cases, without the most scrupulous service for it? High sounding names are appended to the prospectus of this Bank and that, in order to give the public confidence in the honest conduct of the enterprise, and when a person accepts a position of such a character he tacitly gives assurance that affairs shall be faithfully and honestly conducted. In the case of the Consolidated Bank, at least, the promise lacked performance. The manager was allowed to go on his own reckless way, and was so unsupported by the advice of the directors that he was bullied in his own office into granting discounts to the extent of hundreds of thousands to men who were not worth the shoes they stood up in. The representations which from month to month were issued as to the situation that the Consolidated Bank occupied led many persons to invest their money in it, to lend money to it, and to accept its notes as valid security. It now turns out that all this was brought about by conspiracy of a glaring kind, to which if it can be shown the Directors were active parties they are certainly open to the gravest censure, if not to personal punishment. Position, in a like manner, has its duties as well as its emoluments. The later history of the Consolidated Bank was one reeking with misrepresentation to which the Directors gave a silent consent. It may be good natured to say that the Directors believed that all things were right; that they had faith in the Manager; that they could not have thought that he would have been a party to a fraud, one carried on with lying pertinacity from page to page in the *Canada Gazette*. Grant all this, but yet was it not their duty to see, to know that the leading facts in connection with the Bank were just as they were represented to be! Of what use were their names to the public except as a guarantee of good faith, and if that faith has not been kept, in what better position are they than any ordinary villain who may obtain money or securities under false pretences. We can protect ourselves against thieves and robbers but not against knights and gentlemen!

There is no necessity for the Grand Jurors to submit a presentment to the presiding Judge; they need not do so unless they feel so inclined. At the Sarnia Assizes the Grand Jury said they had no presentment to make. Mr. Justice Morrison commended them for their good sense, and said there was no occasion to make a presentment when they had nothing to present. It was a mistake to think that they were, out of respect to the Court, bound to go to the trouble of writing a presentment.

For some weeks there has been on foot amongst a number of workpeople out of employment in Oldham, England, a scheme for emigration to Natal. As they were too poor to defray their own expenses, they determined upon trying to obtain Government assistance. Accordingly a letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who replied to the effect that he had no funds at his disposal out of which assistance could be granted to emigrants, adding that emigration from this country, to the colonies was conducted by agents of the respective colonies at the expense of the Governments they represented. It has been determined by the intending emigrants to forward to the Natal Land and Emigration Board at Pietermaritzburg a list of those who are willing to emigrate.

MURDERER WANTED—The City Detectives are on the lookout for Henry Gunn, who is wanted at Boston for the murder of Justin L. Gunn, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on the 29th September. The criminal is thought to have come on in this direction.

CUSTOMS INSPECTION—Mr. Cavanagh, Inspector of Customs, has arrived in town from Montreal and is engaged on duty in connection with his periodical inspection at the Custom House here.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME—The recent active prosecutions against houses of ill-fame have had the effect of closing several of them and inmates whose occupations seem to be gone here are daily leaving for the West in large numbers. It is stated that twenty-four of these outcasts left by the outgoing trains and boat yesterday.

Probabilities.
The low area which was over Minnesota yesterday has moved North-Eastward with greatly reduced energy and is now in the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay. The pressure is highest in the extreme Western States and over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. With the exception of light rain in a few places, the weather is very fine at nearly all stations. Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lower Lake region, moderate to fresh winds; partly cloudy weather. Upper St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh winds; partly cloudy weather. Lower St. Lawrence, decreasing winds; partly cloudy weather. Maritime Provinces, moderate to fresh winds; cloudy to partly cloudy weather with showers.

Current Literature.—We have to acknowledge the courtesy of a friend in sending us a number of "The Quebec Political Crisis," a pamphlet purporting to contain "Notes and precedents." The accuracy with which the latter are taken may be inferred from the fact that on page 12 it produces what it calls "a phrase of Hume's," which purports to be part of a history of Queen Anne's reign, and never was written by Hume, whose labors on his history stopped at an earlier date. In quoting Queen Anne's reign, the writer forgets to mention that Queen Anne brought the Peers to subjection by the terror of the creating power vested in the Crown. The work shows much ill-applied industry and contains an array of quotations not in themselves uninteresting, but so misapplied as to be of no benefit whatever in the existing discussion of the Canadian and Provincial constitutions.

TO THE EDITOR.—Dear Sir,—I notice with regret that Mr. Lavallee has withdrawn his notice of a concert he proposed giving in the Victoria Hall this week. Many in Quebec will hope it is only postponed for a few days, since the excellent music he always presents, assisted by first-class artists, is too great a treat for our citizens to be deprived of. There were apparently too many entertainments on the tapis for this week. Two classical concerts with a piano recital, and theatricals every evening at the Music Hall by the ever popular Mr. McDowell and company. I trust, however, that after this week we may have the great pleasure of listening to the fine programme Mr. Lavallee had in store for us, and that being duly encouraged, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club may also think it worth their while to visit Quebec and that they may meet a hearty welcome here. Certainly it will not say much for the musical taste of this city if such concerts are suffered, through the apathy of our people, to fall to the ground.
Yours very truly,
Musico.
Quebec, Oct. 6, 1879.

TRIAL OF CEMENT.—Gauvreau's Quebec cement and the English "Portland" cement which have been on trial for the past ten days were finally tested yesterday. The experiment however seems to have been unsatisfactory, as the rival cements are again to be submitted to the action of the tide and weather for another fifteen days when they will again be pronounced upon by the Dominion authorities.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.—The men of B Battery have commenced active practice at the Drill Shed in mounting and shifting ordnance for their approaching contest with A Battery of Kingston.

RICHIEUX STEAMERS.—The Montreal boat arrived down this morning on time, and will leave to-day at 5 o'clock as usual.

TEA.—Large quantities of tea now in bond, are, it is stated, being bought up here for the Montreal market, where the article is in a most unsettled condition and is rapidly advancing in price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MUSIC HALL.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th.
The Last Parisian Sensation,
HOUPLA!
OR LE GRAND CASINIR.
Music by CHARLES LE MOUL.
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE at The Lion Tamer of the Circus
Grand "Houpla" Matinee Saturday.
Saturday Night, Benefit of Mr. Rowe
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS HONOR THE LIQUOR-GOVERNOR.
LITTLE EM'LY
Will be repeated.
Reserved Seats at Capt. C. E. Howell's, Oct. 10, 1879.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
Tenders for Wood.
TENDERS ADDRESS'D TO TENDERS for Wood will be received by the undersigned
ON OR BEFORE 20th INST.
for from 500 to 8,500 CORDS FIREWOOD, principally Maple and Birch; deliverable at either Mile-End or Hochelaga Stations.
A quantity of the Wood is now at Hochelaga Station, being a sample of the whole for sale.
Terms of sale, cash.
The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
The Cords to be 125 cubic feet.
C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent,
Western Division.
Oct. 10, 1879.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDMENTS.
In the matter of
ISANDAR WELL, of Lewis Insolvent.
A writ of attachment has been issued in this case and the creditors are notified to meet at my office No. 24, St. Peter street, Quebec, on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of October instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive a statement of his affairs, appoint an assignee if they see fit and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
ALFRED LEMIEUX,
Assignee.
Quebec, October 10, 1879.

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, PATRICK MURPHY, Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS TRIBEY, Defendant.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in virtue of a writ of *condemnation* issued in this case, the goods and chattels of the above named defendant, consisting of one horse, calcheo, harness, &c., &c., &c., seized in this case, will be sold on the 21st day of October, 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the Montcalm Market-place, Quebec.
HONORE CASALTY, B.N.C.
October 10, 1879.

THE LATEST FASHIONS!
From Paris and London, ex ss. "Sarmatian."
FRENCH WINTER BONNETS.
New Style in Ladies' Hats,
Winter Mantles,
Very Choice Costumes,
Pompadour Velvets,
Real Lace Fichus,
Capes, &c.,
Lace, Broche and Point d'Isen-on,
New Silk Fallings,
New Colours Velveteens,
Embossed Co. for Trimming,
New Flowers and Feathers,
New Ribbons & Fringes.
Dress-Making, Mantle-Making, Millinery.
FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
GLOVER, FRY & CO.
Oct. 9, 1879.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.
Dame Marie Helmina Onésime Philomène Paré, of the City of Quebec, wife separated by contract of marriage as to property, from Charles Edmond Thimoison Martineau, of the same place, clerk, and duly authorized & sworn in justice.
vs.
The said Charles Edmond Thimoison Martineau,
Defendant.
An action in separation as to body has been instituted in this case.
W. J. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
October 9, 1879.

NOTICE.
ON AND FROM MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, the Twenty-five (25) Cent Rate for TEN WORDS between all places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the Dominion Telegraph Company's Lines will be
Reduced to Twenty (20) Cents.
The same reduction will be made between all Offices in Ontario and Quebec, and Buffalo, Detroit, Oswego, and Ogdensburg.
The reduction above named will likewise be made on this Company's proportion for all messages sent via their line to the United States.
By order,
THOS. SWINYARD,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 4th October, 1879.
October 6, 1879.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.
Shortest and Quickest Route to Montreal,
And via South Eastern Railway, to
BOSTON, NEW YORK and ALL PORTS SOUTH and WEST.
Small Pullman Palace-Car with the following, via:
By Express, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.
By Mail, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
By Accommodation, Daily.
Leave Quebec 7:00 a.m. 9:40 p.m. 6:15 p.m.
Three Rivers 1:50 p.m. 6:25 p.m. 4:30 a.m.
Arrive Montreal 4:10 p.m. 9:35 p.m. 9:50 a.m.
Boston 9:25 a.m.
RETURNING.
By Express, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
By Mail, Daily.
By Accommodation, Daily.
Leave Boston 7:00 p.m.
Montreal 12:20 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
Three Rivers 3:35 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 4:45 a.m.
Arrive Quebec 6:00 p.m. 10:20 p.m. 9:00 a.m.
Passengers for the West can make close connection with Express Trains leaving Montreal at 10 p.m. by taking Mail Train at 5:40 p.m. from Quebec, saving twelve hours time.
Ticket Offices—Quebec, opposite St. Louis Hotel (second door from corner) and in Montreal at 202 St. James street, and 159 Notre Dame street.
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Agents.
J. T. PRINCE,
General Passenger Agent.
Quebec, Oct. 2, 1879.

Dominion Telegraph Company.
Reduction in Rates of Twenty Per Cent.
NOTICE.
ON AND FROM MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER, the Twenty-five (25) Cent Rate for TEN WORDS between all places in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the Dominion Telegraph Company's Lines will be
Reduced to Twenty (20) Cents.
The same reduction will be made between all Offices in Ontario and Quebec, and Buffalo, Detroit, Oswego, and Ogdensburg.
The reduction above named will likewise be made on this Company's proportion for all messages sent via their line to the United States.
By order,
THOS. SWINYARD,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 4th October, 1879.
October 6, 1879.

Quebec Floral Conservatories.
I have just completed arrangements to secure
BOSTON ROSES
and other CHOICE FLOWERS direct from the Boston Growers, and shall continue to make
Cut Flowers for Weddings, Parties and Funerals, a Specialty.
Bouquets from 25c. Button-Hole Bouquets, 5 cents. Window Plants 40 per cent. under usual prices. Hanging Baskets, 50c. Prepared Potting Soil 25cts. per bushel. Landscape and Jobbing Gardening in all its Branches.
Floral Conservatories, Duferin Terrace.
JOHN D. DOIG,
October 4, 1879.

New Books.
MESSRS. DAWSON & CO
HAVE JUST RECEIVED:
The Dominion Annual Register and Review for the Twelfth year of the Canadian Union, 1878. Edited by Henry J. Morgan, &c.
Adventures of Benben Davidge—a Story for Boys, by James Greenwood.
The Life and Work of St. Paul, by F. W. Farrar, F.R.S.
James de Coligny, Admiral of France, &c., &c., by Walter Bennett, M.A.
Judas Macchabeus and the Jewish War of Independence, by C. B. Conder, R.E.
DAWSON & CO.,
Foot of Mountain Hill
October 4, 1879.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
On and after MONDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the six months ending the 31st October next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th October to the 2nd of NOVEMBER inclusively.
By order,
F. VEZINA,
Cashier.
Quebec, 27th September, 1879.

