

THE MONTREAL HERALD

Printing and Publishing Company,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

DAILY HERALD—Delivered in all parts of the City and by Mail (pre-paid) by Publishers \$3 per annum. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Rates for Advertising in the Daily:
First insertion (Nonpareil).....10c per line
Subsequent, if inserted every day.....5c do
If inserted every other day.....6c do
If inserted twice a week.....7c do
If inserted once a week.....8c do
One year (every day).....\$5 do
Six months.....\$3 do
Three months.....\$2 do
Quarter of above rates
Twice a week.....Half do
Once a week.....Third do
Reading Matter in Local.....20c per line.
Notices of Births, Marriages, &c. (per insertion and Deaths).....10c per line.

Yearly Rates of Advertising.
No advertisements to be considered by the year, unless it is previously agreed upon. The privilege of yearly advertisements will be confined to their regular business; and all other advertisements, such as auction sales, houses to let, dissolution of partnerships, legal notices, ships, removals, &c., will be charged extra.

JAMES STEWART.
Managing Director
THE MONTREAL HERALD
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE. Printed and Published by the MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Communications to be addressed to JAMES STEWART, Managing Director, "VICTORIA SQUARE," corner VICTORIA SQUARE and ST. JAMES STREET WEST, Montreal.

The Montreal Herald.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 5.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 5 p.m.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

FIRST PAGE.—Marine Intelligence; Commercial Items; Financial; Railway News; Produce & Provisions, &c.
SECOND PAGE.—Commercial continued, &c.
THIRD PAGE.—In An Inn Garden, &c.
FOURTH PAGE.—Editorial, Notes, &c.
FIFTH PAGE.—The Shاعر Scheme, &c.
SIXTH PAGE.—Our Parisian Gossip, &c.
SEVENTH PAGE.—Local News, &c.
EIGHTH PAGE.—Telegraphic Despatches, &c.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT.

In some quarters, but happily light is beginning to dawn upon their darkness, it is the tendency to teach that the developments of science are altogether antagonistic to the announcements of revelation. Moreover, the instinct of the human mind and, indeed, the bent of the human will is in these days to set as little store as needs be upon anything which we have to take for granted, no matter upon what authority we receive it. Hence the race of skeptics so far from having decreased has immensely augmented in numbers, since it is hard to convince persons, even though one should rise from the dead. Nevertheless, the keepers of the watch-towers of faith are as resolute as ever in their defence of the position, which they hold to be impregnable if attacked with legitimate weapons and by persons who are open to conviction. They tell us, and very truly, that religion far from being a matter of the head is more a concern for the heart than the intellect as the rationalist claims that it ought to be. The Christian professes to know in whom he has believed and no matter what may be our course of life or our social predilections it is the hardest thing possible for one to come to the belief that religion and the narrative upon which it is founded are a cunningly devised fable. The freedom from responsibility into a sense of which those who have allowed their doubts to lead them may be temporarily satisfactory to many, although in their agnosticism they throw to the winds whatever comfort they have seen to be enjoyed by those whose simple trusting faith has led them patiently and quietly to wait for the revelation of those things which they do not now know and which it would assuredly be hard for them to understand, since to take even the views of one school of unbelief, something new is continually being evolved that in the general combination will help to make up the great record of time and eternity. Ours are stirring times as concerns religious thought, for there are many who, with what they claim to be the artillery of science, never cease striving to destroy the breastworks and even the foundation of that which was first delivered to the Saints. The scientific skeptic seldom directly assails the breastworks, but commencing at the foundation he seeks to undermine the whole structure. He denies the correctness of the narrative of creation; he declares such and such occurrences to be impossible, and he gives time and space to him, with whom a thousand years are but one day, and who Himself fills all immensity. The proofs which He produces are sufficiently plausible for the impatient who chafe under uncertainty and are ready to take refuge in a denial of everything. Nevertheless, if even the profane record be not misleading, there are many such who in their extremity are forced to exclaim with a recently deceased European statesman: "Je suis perdu." However, aside from practical experiences, such as these, in refutation of the theory of the infidel, occasionally scientific men arise in the majesty and might of ascertained truth, to dispel the clouds in which the book of revelation has been enshrouded. Professors Tindall, Huxley and Darwin, with others of similar opinion have been fairly met and contended with, but in some respects their theories in their entirety have not been disproved. Still, if we place declarations of inspiration upon the same footing as the *ipsi docerunt* of those who arm themselves with the panoply of science

we reduce the question to that of the relative veracity of the scientist and the theologian. Both have been forced to take assumptions, and while those of the latter fitted in and upon the main and vital issues have been in accordance with the theory of actual history, much of what the scientist contends for is founded upon premises which he has assumed, and has had every facility for placing in accordance with the history which comparatively recently came into possession. His task of arrangement has not been so difficult. He has had everything before him, while the believer in inspiration was forced to go far beyond all history, the wonder having been that inspiration, tradition and, indeed, science, have been at no greater divergence. Without the information which history has given him, where, it may be asked, would the scientist have been with his calculations, whether we follow him into the fields of geology or over the plains of astronomy? All have started with the facts that inspiration furnished them with, and most of them have done their utmost to subsequently travel as far away as possible from them. Within a few weeks past Professor Stokes, F. R. S., lectured before the members of the Society of Arts of London, England, on what he described as "Modern Scientific Thought." In the course of his paper he as a scientific man, repudiated the idea, sometimes given expression to, that the progress of science would disprove the truth of Revelation, adding that the progress of science constantly showed the reverse to be the case. The Book of Revelation and the Book of Nature, rightly understood, had never yet clashed. Truth was only in danger from the want of knowledge, and the progress of accurate scientific research and its full encouragement were therefore of the greatest value. As to the hypothesis of Darwin, he said "there may be nothing atheistic in the belief that great numbers of species were evolved under the operation of laws known or conceivable from some preceding condition of a simpler character; in case we should find reasonable scientific evidence in favour of an affirmative answer; we should expect *a priori* that, as the wisdom of the designing mind must be immeasurably above our own, so contrivance should as a rule extend far beyond what we can trace. We should expect, therefore, on purely theistic grounds, that the doctrine of evolution, assumed for trial, would be a useful and ordinarily trustworthy guide in our scientific researches; that it might even enable us to go back one step and explain how such or such a result was brought by natural laws from such or such an anterior condition, and so might lead us to extend our knowledge of the operation of natural causes. But this is a very different thing from assuming it as an axiom, the application of which may be extended step by step indefinitely backwards." He admitted that Mr. Darwin's theory of "ancestral derivation and survival of the fittest," was highly ingenious as a hypothesis and "though true, possibly, as accounting for permanent or sub-permanent differences between allied forms, yet not conceivably bridging over the great gulf which separates remote forms of life." He contended that according to the record and to experience, man was a special creation, all that was opposed to this, being nothing more than a hypothesis of continuous transmutation incapable of experimental investigation, and making such demands upon our imagination as to stagger at last the initiated. As to the supposition of some that at a certain epoch in the world's history, mental and moral powers were conferred by divine interposition on some animal that had been gradually modified in its bodily structure by natural causes till it took the form of man, he could not see that religion had anything to lose by the adoption of this hypothesis, but neither did he see that science had anything to gain. "Those," he said, "who find the idea helpful can adopt it; but for my own part this combination of the natural and the supernatural seems somewhat grotesque, and I prefer resting in the statement of a special creation."

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

When the Earl of Derby assumed the Colonial Secretaryship a few weeks ago, he was waited upon by the representatives of Canada and the other colonies. Sir Alexander Gait, High Commissioner of Canada, on his own behalf and that of his colleagues, presented an address to His Lordship, in which he congratulated Earl Derby on his acceptance of the position of Colonial Secretary—an office with which he had been connected under a previous administration. The address, which was full and flattering, contained the following:—"We especially wish to thank your Lordship for giving us this opportunity to convey to you the formal and united expression of the loyal attachment of the colonies to the Empire, which we have the honour to represent, to our most gracious Sovereign, and the anxious desire entertained by all her colonial subjects to promote the prosperity, and to maintain the permanence of the Empire. We welcome the present interview as evincing an appreciation of the growing importance of the constitutional colonies, and we trust that our personal usefulness in serving our respective Governments, will be promoted by a more formal recognition than has hitherto been found advisable, of the deep interest which is felt by the colonies in all that concerns the welfare of the nation, of which they regard themselves an integral part. We especially rejoice that as representatives of great communities in very varied and distant portions of the world, we are able, unitedly, to testify to the welfare and prosperity which has uniformly followed the concession of local constitutional government, while enhancing the attachment to the mother country of these dependencies."

There can be no question that in expressing himself as above Sir Alexander Gait represented the

views of the mass of the people of this country, so far as he went; but it occurs to us that he should have gone further. If, as is beyond all question, Canada has, as our fiscal system evidences, the right and power to arrange and control her own fiscal affairs, why should she not also have the power to control her business connections with other countries? To all intents and purposes, in the regulation of our tariff we are free and distinct from the mother country. We may even impose and levy taxes disadvantageous and objectionable to the mother country, and pursue a trade policy antagonistic to the manufacturers of England, yet we are utterly powerless to regulate our trade relations with our neighbours. If, as is now the case with us, we have the power to levy our own protection tariffs, to a degree that in some instances is little short of prohibitory, why should we not also have the power of declaring how, and in what way we are prepared to deal with our neighbours. In the event of our finding that in some directions we are placed at a disadvantage, even by the products of the mother country, it certainly should be our province to declare that we have concluded to put an end to it. Yet this is not the case; we are at the mercy of Downing Street, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares that such and such is to be the fiscal policy of the empire, no matter how we may do, we are utterly powerless concerning our outside commercial relations. Possessed as we are of half a continent, knowing our own interests as no others can, why should we not have the right and the power to arrange our own international relations, without the interposition of the imperial authority? It is not the desire or the wish of any patriotic Canadian to advocate any measure that is likely to bring about any severance of the tie by which we are bound to the motherland; but in matters of trade and commerce we contend for the right to regulate, by and for ourselves, our outside relations. Experience has shown us that when matters of this character have been left to the Imperial authority the colonial interests have suffered, not because of any willingness to ignore or neglect the interests of the colonies, but because there was a want of knowledge and sympathy with colonial affairs. Few men in Canada wish to leave the mother country. We are warmly attached to the old land, and desire only that the connection should be maintained. At the same time, we claim for ourselves the right to manage our own affairs so far as trade and commerce are concerned. We seek no favours; we ask nothing that is wrong. We know our own business and our own business wants better than do the politicians of England. Give us the power to deal directly with those who trade with us—the power to make our own terms and conditions—and we shall be satisfied. Without that, our business community will not be contented.

THE MAYORALTY.

We publish this morning a letter from the Mayor of Montreal, declaring that he is again a candidate for the civic chair. We publish this letter with regret, inasmuch as we had reason to expect that the candidate of the English speaking portion of our population would have been returned by acclamation. We have already said that we print this letter with regret, since we had supposed that Mr. Beaudry had fallen in with the views of the English speaking people of the city, as expressed in the address presented to Mr. Bulmer a few days ago, on behalf of three thousand electors of Montreal. There can be no question that the candidature of Mr. Beaudry is of a merely personal character; inasmuch as that gentleman appears to think that he has a claim above all others to the Mayor's chair. It would be a matter of great regret should Mr. Beaudry, after his many years of service, see fit to oppose the nomination of the influential deputation which the other evening waited upon Mr. Bulmer. It is now the time for a change, and we expect that a departure will this year be made by which a representation of the English speaking Protestants will be elected to the civic chair.

What will startle our readers as being a queer way of paying old debts? It is practised in Georgia, where a negro baby, although coloured people are no longer goods and chattels, was seized under distress for debt. We do not know what the outcome of this seizure was, but as the most impetuous people have generally the largest households, many of them would be immensely relieved if some of their creditors would transplant a few of their live branches. In this way, perhaps, children would be better provided for and a step—satisfactory or otherwise—taken in the direction of regulating one of those questions in whose solution we do not all of us agree with Malthus. Doubtless the spectacle is a refreshing one of a Southern sheriff with an attachment for a negro baby.

Mr. GAGNON's majority of 53, for Kamouraska, is the largest known for a long time. This majority is significant, considering the issue seems to have been solely on the fact of Mr. Mousseau having taken three of the Chapeau Ministers into his Cabinet.

The Allan steamer "Parisian," for Liverpool, with the weekly mails, was unable to sail from Halifax on Saturday, owing to the prevalence of a heavy fog outside the harbour. Our telegraphic advices last night announced that she had sailed yesterday morning.

A TELEGRAM received from Halifax this morning announces that H. M. S. "Dido" with H. R. H. the Princess Louise arrived safely at Bermuda on Monday morning.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. BEAUDRY STILL IN THE FIELD.
To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD:
SIR,—As rumours are afloat that I have withdrawn my candidature for the Mayoralty, I beg to state that the report is unfounded. Having been asked by an influential deputation of the citizens of Montreal, of all classes, and having accepted, I am a candidate once more for re-election.

Yours truly,
J. L. BEAUDRY.
Montreal, Feb. 3, 1883.

DEATHS.

IMBROSO.—On the 4th inst., of heart disease, Henry John Imbroso, of the Recorder's Court, aged 64 years and two months.
The funeral will leave his sister's residence, 74 Berri street, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at three o'clock, for Christ Church Cathedral, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this invitation.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.
By the United States Life Insurance Company, General Agents in Montreal, as representatives of the Company in the Province of Quebec. Apply, by letter, to M. W. Mills, Superintendent of Agencies, Windsor Hotel.
February 5 u 30

WANTED.

An American gentleman coming to Montreal for a week's pleasure, wishes lodgings with pleasant party. Address, with particulars, H. S. Moles, Montreal P. O.
February 3 h 29

FOR SALE.

80 TONS HOOP IRON,
For Sale in lots to suit purchasers, will be sold cheap, with liberal terms.
R. B. MURRAY & CO.,
36 St. Henry Street.
Montreal, February 5 u 30

OUR Boys' and Youths' Clothing Department Is Now Replete,

With a larger and fine

Assortment of Suits,

IN ALL OF THE

LEADING STYLES,

AND WILL REPAY YOU

TO INSPECT THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK

Ever Exhibited in this City.

The Boston CLOTHING HOUSE,

41 & 43 St. Joseph St.

February 5 u 30

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OTTAWA TRAINS.

On and after Monday, the 5th of February, a Sleeping Car will be run through between Montreal and Ottawa via Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways, leaving Montreal at 10 p.m. reaching Ottawa about 6 a.m., and connecting with trains for the South.
On SATURDAYS the train from Montreal will leave at 11 p.m.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, January 30th 1883 m fmw 28

THE PARTNERSHIP

heretofore existing under the name and style of J. HUDON & CO was dissolved on the 1st February instant, by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by Messrs HUDON, HEBERT & CO.

JOS. HUDON.
CHAS. P. HEBERT.
A. S. HAMELIN.
Montreal, 2nd February, 1883.

In reference to the above, the undersigned beg to intimate that they have formed a partnership under the name of HUDON, HEBERT & CO to carry on the same business and at the same place of the late firm.
JOS. HUDON.
CHAS. P. HEBERT.
A. S. HAMELIN.
R. JARRET.
February 2 m 28

NOTICE!

The partnership, heretofore existing between the late
David J. Greenshields
AND
Edward Black Greenshields,
Under the firm name of
S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,

having been dissolved by the death of the late David J. Greenshields on the 4th December last, the business will be continued, as hitherto, under the old firm name, by the undersigned, who have entered into partnership for that purpose.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS,
S. GREENSHIELDS.
February 3 m 29

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS, Manager.
ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.
Grand Matinee Saturday.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
J. W. Collier and Rice Opera Co.
Will present for the first time in this city, Gilbert & Sullivan's latest Comic Opera
IOLANTHE.
Or the Peer and Peri, which is now crowding the Savoy Theatre, London; the Standard Theatre, New York; the Lyceum Theatre, Philadelphia; and the Bijou Theatre, Boston. This production is authorized and by special arrangement with Mr. D. O'Leary Carte.
Popular Prices. Box plan now open.
ORMAND S. BUTLER,
Business Agent.
February 2 u 28

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Admission—Gallery and Reading Room Free to Members and their Families. Non Members, 25 cents to Gallery only.
SATURDAYS FREE.
February 5 u 30

For Sale or to Let.

TO LET.
The Commodious Offices, or stores, in "MONTREAL HOUSE," Custom House Square, now occupied by Messrs. Fenwick & Sclater. Rent, \$400; no taxes. Apply to
M. S. BAXTER,
Dow's Brewery.
February 5 m 30

TO LET,

THE WAREHOUSES, WINE CELLARS AND OFFICES,
At present occupied by
JOHN OSBORN, SONS & CO.,
On ST. SACRAMENT and ELOI STS.
Apply to
MR. JOSEPH,
16 St. Sacrament Street.
February 2 m 28

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL TO BE LEASED.

The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, will dispose of the Furniture, Stock, &c., in the above Hotel *en bloc* or by valuation.
W. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Kingston, Ont., Jan. 31, 1883 wfm 26

TO LET.

That suburban property of the undersigned, situated in Longue Pointe, near the Hochelaga toll gate. No water nor municipal taxes. Rent, \$400. To be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock p.m. Apply to
L. A. BOYER,
88 Common street.
February 1 m 27

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT SPLENDID VILLA,
"SOUVENIR HOUSE."
The Residence of C. J. COURSOL, Esq., M.P. This beautiful property is only partially within the City Limits, and adjoins the mansions of John Hope and Henry Judah, Esquires.
For further particulars, apply to
ROBERT KANE,
Office Heirs Hon. F. A. Quesnel,
No. 10 Exchange Court.
January 31 u 26

TO LET.

A First-class HOUSE, No. 857 Ontario Street, with all modern improvements. Can be seen on first February.

Also,
That first-class Building, corner of Stanley and Dorchester Street, well adapted for a Restaurant or Boarding House.

Three Offices at No. 199 Commissioners Street; well adapted for Engineers, Draughtsmen or for a Business Office. Well lighted. Apply to
J. L. BEAUDRY,
31 Drummond Street.
January 30 m 25

STORE TO LET, IMMEDIATELY.

We offer to lease one of the Stores we occupy on St. Paul Street, Nos. 266 and 268. The situation is excellent, and the Store well adapted for a Grocery, Wine or Dry Goods business. Well lighted Offices on first floor; four high stories, with Hoist; spacious Cellars. Apply to
A. PREVOST & CO.,
266 and 268 St. Paul Street.
January 6 u 5

TO LET.

A handsome flat, in the HERALD Block, facing Queen's Statue, Victoria Square, St. James and Craig Streets; heated by steam; well lighted. Entrance on St. James Street. Apply at the HERALD office.
December 27 u 309

FOR SALE.

Private Dwellings and Building Lots. In various parts of the city.
MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE.
F. McMANN & CO.,
96 St. Francois Xavier Street.
November 1 u 261

TWO SHOPS TO LET.

In Kingston, opposite Market Square, 33 feet x 16 feet 6 inches, with good cellars. One rear fire proof vault. Apply to
RAWDEN & MACHAR,
Kingston.
April 19

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling house known as Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.
Large lot, corner of Craig and Sanguinet streets, now occupied as a coal and lumber yard.
That handsome villa residence, formerly occupied by E. A. Dubois, Esq., with about forty acres of land; large cut-stone dwelling house, out-buildings, garden, &c. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to
G. R. S. DEBEAUCIEU,
or to 153 St. Denis street.
E. C. MONK, Esq., Advocate.
182 St. James street.
February 5 u 31

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

DE ZOUCHE & CO., Sole Agents for the Famous
233 St. James St.

DECKER BROTHERS

The Emerson
The James & Holmstrom
The Stevenson & Co.

PIANOS.
The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

January 15

Battle River Valley and North-West Land Co. (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

In 6,000 Shares of \$100 Each

DIRECTORS:
JOHN BRANDON, President of the Company,
C. T. GREGORY, 1st Vice-President.
K. N. MACFARLANE, 2nd Vice-President.
Hon. GILBERT McMICKEN, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
DUNCAN McARTHUR, Manager of Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg.
GEO. B. SPENCER.
COLONEL KENNEDY.
Captain WILLIAM TAIT ROBERTSON, General Manager.

BANKERS:

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

SOLICITORS:

TUPPER, MACDONALD, McARTHUR & DEXTER.

BROKERS:

RUTHERFORD & CO., 3 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEAD OFFICE: Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY:
122,880 Acres in Battle River Valley, value.....\$ 675,000
Timber Limits, 50,000,000 feet, worth.....1,200,000
Town Site.....100,000
Total Assets.....\$1,975,000

This Company has advantages over all other Companies in being able to provide Building material with which to furnish their Settlers for the construction of their Dwellings, at a very moderate price, from the very valuable Timber Limit which they possess. With this object in view, they intend, as soon as the season permits, to erect large Saw and Planing Mills. They will also erect a large Grist Mill, which, with their other extensive buildings, will form the nucleus of a flourishing town. The wonderfully prolific nature of the soil and the salubrious climate in the Valley of the Battle River are already too well known to the public to enlarge upon here. Intending investors will at once see not only the safety but the great pecuniary advantages of purchasing Stock in this Company.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES

are now offered FOR SALE, and can only be had by applying at once to

RUTHERFORD & CO., 3 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Prospectuses and other information will be furnished on application to the Brokers.
January 2

HAVANA CIGARS.

Golden Eagles
Flor de Benitos
Margaretas
Murias
Cabals.
All these Goods are Fresh.
PHILIP HENRY'S,
134 ST. JAMES STREET.
January 30 u 25

OCTAVES
6, 6, 7, 7.
\$75. \$80. \$250. \$350.

These Second-Hand Pianos
Are the best possible value.
Uprights, Squares
and Grand Squares.
CHICKERING AND OTHER MAKERS.

Large Cash Discount.

ROSENKRANZ PIANO WAREHOUSES,
CORNER
Phillips' Square
AND
ST. CATHERINE STREET
February 2 u 28

THE ICE PALACE!

OF THE
GREAT ICE PALACE.
Taken by the Best Artists!
PRICES, 20c, 35c, 60c, 75c, 90c.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

W. J. CLARKE,
BOOKSELLER,
Beaver Hall Square.
February 2 u 28

FOR SALE.

The Machinery and Plant of a Boot and Shoe Factory in complete running order, with lease of premises and steam power, at exceedingly low rental.
Rare chance for any one going into business. Apply 204 and 206 Craig Street.
February 3 u 29

8 Common Street.
January 9 u 7

To Property Owners.

We have a very good demand for IMPROVED PROPERTIES (both Business and Residence), paying a fair revenue. Owners wishing to sell cannot do better than to consult us and get a prompt offer.

PARENT BROS.,
ESTATE AGENTS,
237 1/2 St. James Street,
January 18 m 15

FISH! FISH!
No. 1 Labrador Herrings,
Choice Brands, in barrels and halves—
Bris. No. 1 Cape Breton Herrings
Bris. North Shore Salmon
Bris. British Columbia Salmon
Bris. Sea Trout
Half-Bris. Lake Trout and
Whitefish
Cwts. Gaspe Dry Codfish
Hhds. Large Green Codfish
VERRET, STEWART & CO.
January 30 u 25

FOR SALE.
300 QUINTALS
LARGE AND MEDIUM SIZE
Prime Table Codfish.
Green Codfish,
In Barrels and Hhds.
Fish Oils!
Steam Refined, Pale, Straw and Brown
Seal Oil, Halibut and Newfoundland Cod,
in iron-bound barrels.
SYRUPS!
Barrels and Half-Barrels arriving regularly from the Atlantic Refinery, Halifax
Nova Scotia.
JOHN BAIRD & CO.,
No. 191 COMMISSIONERS STREET.
January 17 u 14

J. & R. McLEA,
Offer For Sale
Qts. DRY CODFISH, specially imported
for family use.
Hhds. Large No. 1 DRAFT CODFISH.
Nos. 1 and 2 GREEN CODFISH, Barrels
and Casks.
Boxes BONELESS FISH.
Do. do. BONELESS CODFISH.
Bris. BONELESS CODFISH.
Bris. BONELESS SALMON.
Bris. BONELESS HERRING.
CANS CANNED LOBSTERS,
NEWFOUNDLAND and GASPE COD
OIL.
NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.
WHALE OIL, Straw and Brown.
STUGAR and MOLASSES.
SMITH'S COALS.
We have a very good demand for IMPROVED PROPERTIES (both Business and Residence), paying a fair revenue. Owners wishing to sell cannot do better than to consult us and get a prompt offer.

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

Meeting of Insurance Agents to fix Rates.

THE METHODIST UNION.

Newspaper Shareholders have Recourse to Law.

CANADA "GAZETTE" NEWS

OTTAWA.

"Canada Gazette" Items.—The *Canada Gazette* contains the following notices:—Meeting of the Red River and Assiniboine Bridge Company; meeting and dividend of La Banque du Peuple; dividend notice by the Peoples Bank of Halifax; application for letters patent by the Canada Spring and Hose Company. In the Government notices is that of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in relation to the application to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

The Windsor Packing Company has given notice of its intention to apply to Parliament for an act of incorporation. An order-in-council has been passed regarding the tolls to be collected for the use of the water at Medicine Harbour; also regarding the office of Port Warden of Yarmouth, N.S.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidation fund of the Dominion of Canada as by returns furnished to the finance department to the night of the 31st January, 1883:—

Revenue:	
Excises and duties	\$1,811,805.50
Post Office	488,642.94
Public works, including railways	282,947.22
Miscellaneous	3,692,719.15
Total	\$2,794,995.28
Revenue to 31st December, 1882	\$2,800,591.11
Expenditure:	
Public works, including railways	\$20,860,591.11
Expenditure to 31st December, 1882	\$12,519,383.22
Grand total	\$16,112,054.37

The following is an unreviewed statement of inland revenues accrued during the month of November, 1882:—

Spirits	\$4,039.29
Malt liquor	28,127.40
Slides and boats	19,759.79
Cutting timber	3,757.37
Hydraulic and other works	4,742.82
Minor Public Works	583.39
Inspection of Weights and Measures	2,345.15
Inspection of Fish	182.25
Law Stamps	245.00
Total	\$709,231.42

New Maps.—The Department of the Interior have under way three new maps, one embracing the Province of Manitoba, another a general view of the North-West Territories, and a third the country immediately west of the 107th meridian.

Mr. A. Grignard, formerly connected with the Geological Survey, has been appointed a second-class clerk in the Survey branch of the Department of the Interior, in charge of the lithographic printing of Townships and other plans. The system has been on trial since the beginning of August, and the result has been not only to effect an enormous reduction in the cost of these plans, but they have been produced much more speedily, thus rendering the newly surveyed townships readily available for homesteaders to make their entries.

Carriage Makers' Demands.—A deputation from Toronto and Markham, representing the carriage manufacturing interests of Ontario are in the city and will to-morrow have an interview with Sir Leonard Tilley. They want a specific instead of an *ad valorem* duty placed on American wagons and carriages, imported into Canada.

TORONTO.

Extradited.—Toronto, Ont., February 3.—The Hall extradition case, which has been before the Canadian courts for nearly a year terminated to-day with his removal to Newark, N.J. In company with two detectives from Newark a start homewards was made on the 3.30 train.

BRANTFORD.

Political.—BRANTFORD, Ont., February 3.—At the Conservative Convention held here to-day Dr. Harris was chosen President and was also nominated as candidate to contest the south riding of Brant with Hon. A. S. Hardy. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Dr. Harris, President; Thos. Elliott, Vice-President; Hugh McK. Wilson, Treasurer; David Curtis, Secretary. After choosing officers Dr. Harris received the unanimous nomination of candidate to contest the riding of South Brant with Hon. A. S. Hardy.

FARMERSVILLE.

Methodist Union.—FARMERSVILLE, Ont., February 4.—At the quarterly meeting of the Farmersville Canada Methodist Circuit, held to-day at Addison, the basis of the union was fully discussed and unanimously adopted. The meeting also pledged itself to the Conference to furnish full share of any expenses which may be necessarily incurred in connection with bringing the union to a successful consummation.

HALIFAX.

A Journal's Squabbles.—HALIFAX, February 5.—For some time past there has been some talk of political and journalistic circles in relation to the management of the *Halifax* newspaper, and the matter has now become public. One J. J. Stewart, who for several years was editor, resigned or was removed some

weeks ago. He and his friends came into collision with the parties in control. Two wings of the proprietors were thus formed, Stewart's opponents triumphed. At a meeting of the Directors on Friday a dividend was declared, and certain appropriations were made. To-day Mr. Stewart and his law partner, Robert Sedgwick, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Board from paying the dividend, on the ground that the company's position did not warrant it.

FIRE REPORT.

MONTREAL, February 4.—Shortly before five o'clock this morning flames were discovered bursting from the cellar windows of Messrs. J. W. Hanson & Co.'s hardware establishment, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. The alarm was promptly given and the firemen as promptly responded. The cellar in which the fire was raging was filled with African fibre used for upholstery purposes, which is very inflammable in nature, and caused a very heavy smoke. Several streams were soon playing on the flames, which were extinguished after some damage. The damage is not great, amounting probably to not over \$500.

St. CUNEO, February 3.—Shortly before five o'clock this morning the men of the St. Cuneo fire Department were called out by an alarm from box No. 16 to attend a fire which had broken out in the newly established Match Company's factory, on the corner of Vinet and Canal streets. When the firemen arrived on the scene the flames had already obtained mastery over the greater portion of the premises, which were of wood, and notwithstanding all their efforts the whole building was destroyed in about an hour. The peculiar location of the factory necessitated the use of about 700 feet of hose, and the force of water necessarily was weaker than it would otherwise have been. The flames were confined to the premises in which they originally broke out. The damage, including building, stock, &c., is about \$15,000, but it is said the insurance is ample to cover all the loss.

KIRKVILLE, Mo., February 3.—On Thursday night a hotel and the other buildings were burned. While a drug store was burning there was a serious explosion, supposed to be chemicals or gasoline. A great many people were injured.

ALBION, N. Y., February 3.—By a fire last night the machine shop, offices and wood and pattern shops of the Curtis Manufacturing Company were destroyed. The loss amounted to \$125,000 and insurance to \$80,000. Two hundred and fifty men are out of employment. The works were the largest in the place and all new. The old works were burned last March. The company makes agricultural implements.

WINSTON, February 1.—H. T. Despard's block at West Lynne, containing twenty thousand dollars' worth of general merchandise, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Four thousand dollars' worth of stock was saved. Insurance, \$5,000. The exertions of the Emerson fire brigade saved the Prun block and the Windsor Hotel. A man named Johnston, of the Hudson Bay store, was almost suffocated.

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 3.—Durdett, Smith & Co.'s building, River street, was burned this morning. Total loss, \$94,000. The following are the sufferers: Burdett, Smith & Co., stores; O'Connor & Callopy, cigars; Nathan Kline, collars; August Hoecker, collars; Mutual Union Telephone office; Kelly & Knox, insurance; and the law office.

JANESVILLE, February 4.—A girl dropped a lighted taper in the show window of Zabinski's millinery store, on Newark avenue this evening, setting the drapery on fire, which spread to the adjoining buildings occupied by Clerihew's clothing house, Cowan & Morley's dry goods, the wholesale grocery of Hugh Cassidy, P. T. Eason, clothing, Alfred Burton, fancy goods, Spotts & Co., fancy goods, Pepper's confectionery, also tenement buildings, seven in number, all wooden shells, loss \$130,000. A fireman fell from a ladder and was seriously hurt. Zabinski and the girl were badly burned endeavoring to extinguish the fire, which spread so quickly. There were many narrow escapes.

TORONTO, Ont., February 4.—A fire occurred in the grain elevator and storehouse of Thomas Davis & Co., Don Brewery, to-day. It was discovered about two o'clock in the morning by a maltster, who was turning barley in the kiln adjoining. He at once gave the alarm, and the brigade have been engaged sixteen hours battling with the flames, owing to the intricate construction of the building and the difficulty of reaching the fire, which has burned out of the large bins. The building is constructed of wood and is valued at \$10,000, insured for \$4,000 in the Western, Queen, Guardian, Royal and other offices. The machinery destroyed is valued at \$5,000, insured for half that amount. The stock, thirty thousand bushels of malt, value \$25,000; five thousand bushels barley, \$3,500, is nearly all destroyed. The insurance on the stock amounted to \$15,000 as follows: Norwich Union, \$2,500; Western, \$2,500; Etna, \$2,500; Queen City, \$5,000, and \$3,000 among North British, Guardian, Royal Canadian, and Royal.

CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Mr. James Clare, widely known for his liberality to Catholic institutions, was killed last evening by his carriage overturning by collision with a sulky to which Clare's sitting on the sulky, was badly hurt.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Edmund White, of Gilchrist, White & Co., ship chandler, disappeared a fortnight ago. The senior partner, Capt. Geo. Gilchrist, father-in-law of ex-Mayor Grace, is aged 92. It is said White took the money of the firm for his personal use, and so he bore in the name of the firm \$40,000. The firm has been forced to propose a compromise with the creditors. The liabilities are \$100,000 and assets, \$47,000. White's parents live in Elmira. It is stated White was dissipated and speculated. It is thought he went to Mexico.

WINFIELD, Kan., February 1.—Young Club, who shot the monthly wounded Sheriff Shenneman several days ago while the latter was attempting to arrest him, and who, a few days before shot and killed a constable in Jefferson County, was taken out of goal here between two and three o'clock this morning by a party of masked men and hanged to a railway bridge on the outskirts of the town. Last evening he confessed to Mrs. Shenneman, the widow of the Sheriff, that he was Charles Cobb and gave her his revolver. Subsequently he told Sheriff McIntyre that he had been influenced to commit the murder by reading of the exploits of Jesse James and other desperadoes. The coroner will hold an inquest.

SARATOGA, February 3.—Two freight trains on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad collided yesterday morning near Schenectady, badly wrecking several cars. A brakeman on one of the trains was killed.

QUEBEC, February 4.—A man named Laflamme, of St. Moise, Rimouski, and his daughter, a school teacher, were both killed by an Intercolonial Railroad train near St. Moise, while attempting to drive across the track, a day or two ago.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

Lady St. Leonards Obtains a Judicial Separation.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Spanish Bulegy of England's Liberty and Grandeur.

UPRISING IN INDIA.

ENGLAND.

Meeting of Insurance Agents.

LONDON, February 3.—A meeting of the insurance men of London, together with a number from Toronto and Montreal, took place at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, for the purpose of arranging a tariff of rates for the guidance of the agents of the various companies at London and vicinity, besides a number of local insurance men there were the following gentlemen representing Toronto and Montreal: Toronto—Wm. Blight, H. A. Ball, Wm. Henderson, J. J. Kenny, S. F. Maquin, J. R. Mitchell. Montreal—G. F. C. Smith, T. Davidson, A. M. Forbes, C. C. Forster, W. H. Rintoul. The following resolution was adopted, that after a consideration and examination of the London tariff, and comparing the same with those of other places, the representatives of the head offices here present, desire to record their general approval of the same, but to remove any feeling with regard to the manner in which the specific tariff now in operation was framed, it is resolved that a disinterested and experienced person be forthwith employed by the head offices to examine and if necessary amend the present ratings.

Judicial Separation.—Lady St. Leonards has obtained a decree of judicial separation against Lord St. Leonards on the grounds of adultery. A collision.

The London and South-Western Company's steamer "Hilda," plying between the Island of Jersey and Southampton, sank an unknown French ship. A boat containing two officers and three seamen from the "Hilda" attempted to rescue the French crew, but failed.

IRELAND.

Phoenix Park Murders.

DUBLIN, February 3.—J. Carey, a member of the Corporation, Brady, O'Brien, McCaffrey, Peter Casey, Hanlon, Doyle and Kelley were charged to-day with the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Witness Fitzsimmons identified Councilor Cary as connected with the conspiracy. Fitzsimmons deposed he rented a room from James Carey. He discovered in the loft of the house two knives and a rifle. There was great excitement among the large crowd in court when the above prisoners were placed in the dock. A painful pause ensued, when Fitzsimmons was called. The prisoners shook hands with each other and joked nodding to friends.

The reading of the charge was greeted by the prisoners with bursts of loud laughter which created a painful sensation in court. Fitzsimmons said a rifle and knives were among the rubbish. Amid intense excitement an inspector produced two sharp, long-bladed dissection knives and a rifle. The magistrates eagerly examined the knives. There was some uneasiness among the prisoners. Dr. Porter deposed the cuts in the clothes and wounds of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke were inflicted by instruments similar to those produced. Fitzsimmons deposed that James Carey sometimes visited the loft where the knives were found.

Dr. Wyles deposed that some of the wounds on Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke corresponded exactly to the knives produced. The witness Hans identified O'Brien as one of the four men lying near the scene of the murder and Brady as being close by shortly before it was perpetrated. A female witness confirmed the above. Mr. Porter added that some of the wounds might have been caused by weapons different from the knives. The magistrates ruled that the identification of Peter Casey by Fitzsimmons was complete.

Hans identified Brady as the driver of the car on which the assassins rode. Upon his identifying O'Brien, he later attempted to smile, but broke into a profuse perspiration.

The evidence of Mr. Porter was followed with extraordinary interest. The prisoners leaned over the dock apparently drinking in every word.

Mr. Porter said the wound that transfixed Mr. Burke's heart enabled him to judge the length of the weapon which must have been nine or ten inches. After another witness had identified Brady and McCaffrey as being at the scene immediately before the murder. The case was remanded until Monday.

Hands, unlike other witnesses to-day, was severely cross-examined by counsel for the prisoners. When he left the stand his wife was called. The prisoners, during the opening of her examination, quietly shifted their place in the dock. They then turned their backs to the court, in bringing the Molly Maguires to justice. In connection therewith, Mr. Jenkinson, the director of the department visited London a fortnight ago and conferred with Sir Wm. Harcourt, the Secretary of the Home Department. As the result, men in a public station have been more vigilantly guarded, especially the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Harcourt. The French Police undertook to protect Mr. Gladstone while in France.

FRANCE.

Prisoner Jerome's Treatment.—PARIS, February 4.—During the removal of Prince Jerome to Autenail a strong guard was placed to prevent his escape. No visitors were allowed to enter the asylum where he is. It is stated the Prince is very dejected.

The Expulsion Bill.

The Senate has decided to elect the Committee on the Expulsion Bill on Monday. The Left Centre has pronounced against the bill, but will accept a compromise rendering the measure unpersonal generally, and not directed against particular persons.

Hungarian Students.

It is reported that the Hungarian Medical students here have been suddenly recalled, in view of being employed in the Austrian army.

Socialists Meeting.

MARSEILLES, February 4.—A meeting of Socialists was held to-day at Nampa. Women were present. A resolution was adopted strongly condemning the Lyons tribunal which convicted Prince Krapotkin and his fellow prisoners. The proceedings were turbulent and terminated amid cries of "vive la revolution internationale."

SPAIN.

England, a Privileged Nation.

MADRID, February 4.—Sagasta, replying to the objections raised to the new parliament bill, expressed admiration for the procedure of England in all acts of her political life, which rendered her a privileged nation as regarded liberty, prosperity and grandeur. Sagasta wished Spain would follow England's example. He insisted upon the necessity of the oath or an equivalent thereof. The motion for the abolition of the oath was rejected.

RUSSIA.

Suffering in Siberia.

BERLIN, February 4.—A letter from a political prisoner at Siberia, details the sufferings of prisoners in the province beyond lake Baikal, who are robbed, beaten and badly fed. The director of the prison, on being reached with, exclaimed it did not matter if prisoners died of starvation.

SWITZERLAND.

Salvation Army.

NAUGHATTE, Feb. 4.—The authorities have prohibited this evening a meeting of the Salvation Army.

INDIA.

Bleeds Uprising.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.—The report of the uprising of the Bleeds is confirmed. An armed band plundered Nanpur. Difficulties occurred at Chaktala and Bahra. A town in Ali Rajpore is threatened. A political agent from Bhopanar has arrived at the latter place, to which detachments of Malva and Bheel corps and Central Indian Horse have been ordered. Troops left Bombay for Sagar, and a detachment has been ordered to be in readiness.

FLOODS AND FIRES.

Oil Refinery takes Fire—25,000 Barrels of Oil Burned—Railroad Bridge Wrecked—Destroying Southern Countries.—CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.

A flood of fire caused widespread damage to-day, the rain had been falling continuously for more than 24 hours. The Cuyahoga river tributaries, which overflowed their banks, are still falling. There are small prospects of the rain ceasing. Two thousand barrels of oil in the valley are inundated. The damage will be large. No loss of life is yet reported. Early this morning the waters of Kingsbury Run rose beyond their usual height, and spread over hundreds of acres of the low land surrounding a leaky petroleum still of the Standard Oil Works, located at a considerable distance above the city. The man's man works. The escaping oil was swept away down the stream and carried under the boilers of the Great Western Oil Works, which were nearly submerged. The oil ignited and flowed to the tank containing 10,000 barrels of crude petroleum, which then exploded, spreading fire in all directions. Some were carried to Merrill & Morgan's Paraffine Works, which were also fired. The flaming flood next attacked the Standard Oil Co.'s Works, located in the Valley, one after another, which took fire, until tonight. Two thousand barrels of oil, five thousand barrels of oil, four stills, agitator, engine house, five hundred feet of railway trestle and various small works were destroyed. Not less than fifty thousand barrels of oil were consumed. The loss is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$300,000. The machinery in the still is worth \$170,000. The fire engines have been working to-day. A large force will be required to-night.

Late to-night the 8th large storage tank of the Standard oil works exploded from fire. The loss of oil thus far is 65,000 barrels, worth \$100,000. Midnight. The conflagration is thought to be under control. The wind has changed turning the flames back over the burned district. No prediction can be made as to the first day. The water may at any time break in the tank and scatter the burning oil. The Standard Company's loss may reach a quarter of a million. The insurance is small. At midnight the river is booming the rain falling steadily. This evening a schooner was torn from her moorings and hurled against the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad bridge, which is so severely wrecked that cars cannot pass, thus destroying Southern connections.

The fire in the Standard Oil Works is nearly exhausted. The scene of the conflagration resembles chaos. The loss is at least \$300,000. The flood reached its highest point to-day. The flats are covered with floating lumber, elevators, iron works, mills, packing houses and freight houses more or less submerged. It is estimated that 23,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 shingles have been washed away. In the N. Y. & P. O. freight house the cars were submerged to the floors. The Company refuses freight for the present. Fifty fires at the lumber yards stood all night in the water up to their breasts and were rescued with difficulty to-day. Two miles of the Cleveland Paper Company, containing forty tons of manufactured pipe-work submerged nearly to the top of the first story. The tug "Florence" was capsized and sank. Schooners and steamers were tossed about, but rode through without much injury. The lower central way bridge is broken. The district all about presented the appearance of a lake dotted with chimneys, roofs of buildings, and lumber piles. The freshest in the most destructive ever known. The water is higher than since the great flood of 1859, and the damage scarcely less than a million and perhaps much greater. The weather turned rapidly cold to-day. 25 families are homeless.

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

NEW WORLD NEWS.

A French Colony About to be Established in Mexico.

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN MINES.

Guiteau's Spiritual Adviser Makes War on the Press.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.

Encouragement to the Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Rev. William Hicks, Guiteau's spiritual adviser, says the *Star* of Washington, and the *Graphic*, of New York, each for \$35,000 damages for alleged libel. The papers published a statement that Hicks demanded \$2,000 of the Surgeon-General before he would permit Guiteau's bones to be articulated. The counsel for Hicks threatens to sue every paper in which this statement appeared.

Inundation.—NEW YORK, February 4.—The Pennsylvania and Valley Railroad tracks are flooded, disabling the latter badly. The bridge of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad is threatened. The water swept away John Kennedy's house, Mrs. Kennedy and her three children being scarcely saved. Mary Strapp was drowned. Harrison Greer and children were washed out of their house, but were rescued. It is raining steadily, threatening further destruction.

A French Colony.—MEXICO, February 4.—A Frenchman has been authorized to organize a company to bring to Mexico twenty French colonies aggregating 5,000 French families.

The Inundations.—BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 4.—Five hundred houses were inundated here on Saturday night. Some parts of the city have water 10 feet. Five bridges have been swept away and several houses are badly damaged or destroyed. Eighty-five families are on the flats between here and Tarpot had to flee for their lives when the ice gorge broke, leaving all their effects. Many of their houses have been swept away. The waters are now subsiding.

Inundations.—AKRON, O., February 4.—The damage by the flood here was \$50,000. Locks 19 and 20 of the Ohio canal were washed away. Others badly injured. In the 6th ward this morning the ice gorge near Whitmore & Robinson's works broke. Three families were rescued with difficulty. All the families in the Cuyahoga valley and the northern part of the city fled from their homes last night. Rain fell in torrents. The Valley railroad was washed away in many places. Trains were abandoned.

MEXICO.

Minor's Dispute.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, February 4.—Seven Americans were killed last Wednesday in the Pinos Altos mining district. The trouble arose from a dispute about mine locations. A number of Mexicans were also killed.

A telegram was received at Ottawa from New York, on Friday stating that Glasgow capitalists had arrived in that city and were anxious to get the figures of the Haycock iron mines in this vicinity. Mr. Haycock is in England.

News has been received in London that the Chinese Government has consented to establish telegraphic communication between Peking and Kiching, a town close to the Chinese frontier and the great emporium of trade between Russia and China.

Arbitrators are now engaged on the claims of Peck, Benny & Co., James McDougall and John Fair, who ask for damages in relation of rent on their sites on the Lachine Canal. P. A. Peterson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the Government arbitrator.

Mr. Dean, of the firm of Dean, Westbrook & Kraus, of Philadelphia, who received the contract for the construction of the railway and traffic bridge at Emerson, has left Ottawa for home. Their tender amounted to \$200,000. The plans are still under examination in the Department.

The Government of Denmark, in its representations to Prussia in regard to the position of the 2,500 Danish subjects in North Schleswig, Prussia, points out that the Danish law of German Schleswig-Holsteiners residing in Denmark are specially exempted from military service.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday an injunction was applied for at the suit of the Cunard Steamship Company, restricting David Macleiver from trading under the name of Burns & Macleiver. The injunction was not formally granted, but the defendant was ordered to file a reply by Tuesday next.

The Berlin *Cross-Gazette* says: "The fact that the Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. DeGiers, the Russian Foreign Minister, has produced is clearly reflected in the general calm which ensued when it was perceived that the Powers intend making an effort to preserve the peace of Europe."

A Paris correspondent, commenting on the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of M. Fabre's compromise bill in regard to Princes, says: "The Senate will probably reject the clause relating to the army. The press bill will be more likely to cause a Ministerial crisis than the expulsion bill."

A largely attended meeting was held Friday in the hall of the Scottish Corporation in Aberdeen. Among those present were Lord Archibald Campbell and other Scotch notabilities. A resolution was unanimously passed, recommending the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of the crofters on the Isle of Skye.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The dates of several sales at private residences have already been fixed in Mr. Potter's diary, which will be among the events of the spring season. One of the largest sales will probably be held in March. Mr. Potter asks an early notice from those who desire his services in "selling off" at auction. He will spare no effort to maintain his high reputation both for success in selling and thorough business-like management in other particulars.

REAL ESTATE.—This week Mr. Potter sells some valuable properties, wholesale and retail stores, choice dwellings, large employment for factories in the suburbs, fine building lots for houses and shops, central city property, etc. Capitalists and manufacturers, business and professional men, should read his advertisements, as the properties are for positive sale, and chances for making good purchases are occurring every day. The season will soon be past, and there will be many regrets over lost opportunities.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

—The Emperor of Germany is better, —A rather severe snow-storm set in at Quebec on Saturday evening.

—Mr. Field, the wounded juror, has gone to England for his health.

—Dr. Thomson denies that small-pox exists in the shanties on the Kippewa.

—Prince Frederick Charles' projected visit to Asia Minor has been abandoned.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Bel-Lawes libel case will not be further proceeded with.

—Mr. R. Nagle has sold some of his limits on the Nipissing to Mr. Allan Grant for \$100,000.

—Mr. A. P. Ross is the Conservative Candidate in West Middlesex for the Ontario Assembly.

—Archbishop McCabe is ill at his residence, Monkstown. No serious apprehensions are felt.

—The Sultan especially objects to the proposed reorganization of the Egyptian army under English officers.

—An ice bridge has formed opposite Quebec and will be in good order for passengers in a couple of days.

—The first Chinese paper ever printed in the United States east of San Francisco, was issued in New York on Saturday.

—Edward Vickery, ex-M.P.P., for Cumberland, in the local legislature, died at his home in Parrsboro Saturday morning.

—Mr. Shakespeare one of the members elect for Victoria, B. C., and Mr. Reid, M. P., for Cariboo have arrived at Ottawa.

—Mr. Peter Nicholson, of Prince Arthur Landing, is in Ottawa, taking the necessary steps to procure a divorce from his wife.

—The Conservative convention of the county of Frontenac has nominated Henry Wilmut, of Pittsburg, for the Local Legislature.

—The Vienna *Press* states that no agreement has been arrived at between Austria and Roumania in regard to the Danubian question.

—Prince Bismarck's illness, although not dangerous, is attended with much pain, and will confine him to his room for several weeks.

—The quarterly board of the Morven Circuit of the Methodist Church of Canada has voted unanimously in favour of the basis of union.

—The British Government has refused the request of the authorities of Inverness for military and to execute legal processes in the Isle of Skye.

—It has now transpired that King Leopold has been suffering for three weeks from inflammation of the intestine. He is now convalescent.

—The Penal Code Committee in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has decided in favour of the maintenance of capital punishment.

—Mr. Gordon, a merchant of Sherbrooke, one of the Masonic delegates, is reported to have fallen near St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, and to have broken his leg.

—Crowds attacked the Prefecture at Ferri, Italy, and demanded the death of Masina, editor of the *Provincia*, who denounced the Overland agitation.

—A lecture on Manitoba and the Northwest was delivered by Dr. Orton, M.P., in Drayton on Wednesday, and at Fergus on Friday evening to crowded houses.

—It is now rumored that Vincent, the defaulting Treasurer of Alabama, has gone to Canada. Vincent lost large sums in playing poker in gambling dens in Montgomery.

—The *Daily News* in its financial article says: "The St. Petersburg banking house of Jacobson is reported as having suspended. Small provincial capitalists will be mainly affected."