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Agents in Montreal, DAVID ROBERTSON & CO.

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXIII. —NO. 43

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

PRICE 3 CENTS

FOR DOORS, SASH BLINDS, STAIR NEWELS, AND BALUSTERS
Send for Prices to
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195½ ST. JAMES STREET,
AND YOU WILL GET IT SURE.

TRADE & COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, February 18.

—The Allans mail SS. "Newfoundland," from Halifax, for Newfoundland, arrived at St. Johns at 7 a.m. to-day.

—The Paris *Bourse* says "that both France and the United States accept the proportion between gold and silver of 15½ to 1."

A London despatch says that if the ...ot the colliers in South Yorkshire lasts another fortnight it will affect 20,000 men. The greatest destitution prevails.

—Mr. P. Forest has received a cablegram from Paris from his friend, Mr. H. Legrue, of the Union Sucriere du Canada, telling him to at once commence the works at Berthier (*en haut*), P.Q., which will be the first establishment of a Beetroot Sugar factory in this Province. Mr. Thomas Van de Vliet, of Montreal, has the contract for the works.

—The French trade returns for the month of January show the value of the importations of food to have been 18,400,000 francs less than during January, 1880, and the value of raw materials imported 8,600,000,000 francs. The value of the exports of all sorts was 4,900,000 francs less in January than for the corresponding month last year.

—In spite of the usual severity of the winter, a majority of the railroads of the United States show a gratifying increase in their gross earnings for the month of January over the same month of 1880. Eleven roads report a decrease of $562,952, and thirty roads an increase of $1,392,951. The leading roads of the country are included.

—Return of traffic of the Great Western Railway for the week ending 11th February, 1881, and the corresponding week of 1880:—

	1881.	1880.
Passengers	$ 23,495	$ 23,211
Mails and Sundries.	2,797	3,030
Freight and Live Stock	67,234	59,249
Total	$ 93,526	$85,490
Corresponding week, 1880	$ 85,490	
Increase, 1881 ...	$ 8,036	

FINANCIAL.

The Money market continues easy and without special feature. There is a moderate demand for accommodation to mercantile borrowers, and good commercial bills are readily negotiable at 6 @ 7 per cent., as to name and date. Call and short-dated loans rule at 3 @ 4 per cent. and time loans at 4 @ 5 per cent., depending upon the strength of the collaterals and other considerations. The market for Sterling Exchange is dull, but the rates continue firm at 8¾ premium for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, and 9 cash over the counter. New York funds are steady, drafts being drawn about ¾ premium. The Stock market was steady and moderately active at the first Call, and dull and easier in the afternoon trade. Montreal opened at 181¾, and sold down to 181, closing at 180¾ bid, 181¾ asked. Ontario changed hands at 97¾ down to 97, and closed about steady at 97 @ 97¼. Peoples were quoted at 88 @ 91, Molsons at 107½ @ 108, Toronto at 144 @ 146, Jacques Cartier at 97 @ 99, and Eastern Townships at 116 asked, without transactions. Commerce declined on a fair business from 138½ @ 138. Exchange were placed at 62¼. Montreal Telegraph sold at the first Call at 127 and were inactive in the afternoon at 126¾ bid; no sellers under 127. Richelieu, ex-dividend, opened 1¼ higher at 59¼, advanced to 59¾, and at the last Call eased down again to 58¾, closing at 58¾ @ 59. City Passenger were placed at 116 at the morning Board, and at the last Call holders advanced their views to 118, buyers at 115. City Gas were quoted at 153 @ 153½, without sales. Railway Bonds were strong, L. C. and St. L. Junction selling at 7¼ premium at 87¾. The transactions were:—

MORNING BOARD.

Montreal, 10@181¾, 4@181¾, 35@181; Ontario, 40@97½; Merchants, 8@118½; Union, 30@90½; Commerce, 50@138½; Exchange, 100@62¼; Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence Junction Railway Bonds, $4,000@87¼; Montreal Telegraph, 130@127; Richelieu, 450@59¼, 355@59½, 100@59¾, 115@59; City Passenger, 50@116.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Montreal, 21@181; Ontario, 75@97¼, 10@97; Merchants, 4@117¾; Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence Junction Railway Bonds, $8,000@87¼; Richelieu, 300@59, 100@58¾.

The New York Stock market was easier, and most of the leading shares registered a decline. The market has been bolstered up by speculation, and a set back is only the natural consequence of the forcing of values beyond their legitimate range. Reading was an exception, and advanced at a bound from 65¼ up to 72¾—a gain of 7 per cent. The posted rates for prime bankers' Sterling are now $4.84 and $4.86½, some of the prime drawers however still keeping $4.87 as their posted figures. The actual rates are $4.83 @ $4.83½ and $4.85 @ $4.85½ @ $4.86¼. Prime commercial bills are $4.81½ @ $4.82. Th following table gives the quotations, compared with the closing prices yesterday, and the sales:

	Closing prev. day.	Op'g.	1.30.	Cl'g.	Sales.
W. U. Tel ..	117¾	117	117	116¾	.....
Lake Shore.	131¼	131		130¾	.....
St. Paul.....	115¾	116	114¾	114¾	.....
Do pfd.....	126¾	...	...	127	.....
Nor-West	132¾	131¾	...	130¾	.....
Do. pfd.....	142¾	...	...	142¾	.....
N. Y Cen....	149¾	151	149¾	148¾	11,600
Mich. Cen....	118¾	118¾	...	117¾	5,900
Erie Com....	50⅝	51¾	49¾	49	.....
Do. 2d.....	101¾	101¾	...	100¼	.....
Ohio & Miss..	45¾	46	45¾	45	7,300
D. L. & West.	126½	127	...	126½	28,800
Del. & Hud..	113¾	113¾	...	111¾	9,800
N. J. Cen	109	110½	...	148¾	27,500
Wabash.....	50¾	51	50¾	48¾	15,100
Do pfd.....	91¾	92	91	89¾	.....
Union Pac....	123¾	124¾	...	122¾	17,800
Reading	65¾	65¾	...	72¾	68,200
Kans. & T....	49¾	49¾	48¾	47¾	14,500
Can. South'n.	87¾	88¾	88¾	86¾	24,400
Rock Island..	138¾	138¾	...	138¼	.....
St. P. & C....	48¾	...	...	...	.....
North Pac....	46¾	46¾	...	46¾	10,500
Do. pfd.....	76¼	76¼	...	76¼	.....
Illinois Cen..	135	135	...	134¾	.....
Han. & St. Jo..	59¾	59¾	...	59¾	.....
Do. pfd....	107	107¾	...	106¾	.....
St. L. & St. F..	47	47¾	...	47¾	.....
Iron Mt.....	66¾	66	65¾	64¾	1,400
L. & N.....	93	93¾	...	93¾	.....
A & P. Tel....	47	46¾	...	46	400
Pacific Mail...	60¾	61	61¼	59¾	.....
Man. Elv.....	41¾	41¾	...	40¾	.....
C., C. & I. C..	26¾	26¾	...	26¼	.....
C., C., C. & I..	92¾	92¾	...	92¾	.....
St'ng Ex. 60..	483¾	...	...	...	.....
Do. sight....	486¾	...	...	...	.....
Money.....	...	...	...	...	.....

MONTREAL STOCK LIST.

MONTREAL, February 18.

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Last Half-yr. Dividend.	Solvency.	Present price.
Bank of Montreal..	$200	4 p.c.	181	180¾
Ontario Bank.....	40	3 p.c.	97¼	97
Bank B. N. A.....	£50	2½ p.c.	...	...
Banque du Peuple..	...	2 p.c.	*91	*88
Molsons' Bank.....	50	3 p.c.	108	107½
Bank of Toronto....	100	3½ p.c.	146	144
Bank Jac. Cartier..	25	2½ p.c.	99	97
Merchants' Bank...	100	3 p.c.	118½	117¾
Bank d'Hochelaga..	...	...	...	...
East'n Town'ships B'k.	50	3½ p.c.	116	.....
Quebec Bank.....	50	3 p.c.	...	.....
Banque Nationale...	50	3½ p.c.	...	.....
Union Bank.....	100	2 p.c.	91½	.....
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	138¾	138
Dominion Bank.....	50	4 p.c.	...	150
Bank of Hamilton...	100	3½ p.c.	...	.....
Maritime Bank.....	100	...	...	.....
Exchange Bank.....	100	...	64	62½
Ville Marie.....	100	...	...	.....
Standard Bank.....	50	3 p.c.	...	.....
Federal Bank.....	100	3½ p.c.	140	127
Imperial	100	3½ p.c.	...	118
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co..	100	...	30	25
Huron Copper Bay Co...	4	...	...	.....
Mont. Telegraph Co..	40	4 p.c.	127	126¾
Dom. Telegraph Co..	50	2½ p.c.	94	94½
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½ p.c.	*58	*58
City Passenger R.R..	50	2½ p.c.	118	115
City Gas Co.....	40	5 p.c.	153½	153
Merchants' Exchange.	100	3 p.c.	...	.....
Cla.Pret. et Cult Pon's.	4	5 p.c.	...	.....
Quebec Fire Assur'nce.	100	5 p.c.	...	.....
Montreal Invest. Ass...	...	...	...	.....
Canada Cotton Co.....	100	...	130	122
Canada Paper Co.....	100	...	125	.....
Canada Shipping Co...	...	...	112	109½
Dominion Cotton Co....	...	...	*182	*127½
Graphic Printing Co...	...	...	50	.....
Mont. Lo'n & Mortg. Co.	50	3½ p.c.	110	107
Mont. Invest. & Bdg. Co	50	3 p.c.	...	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co....	50	5 p.c.	...	.....
Can. Landed Credit Co.	100	4½ p.c.	...	.....
Bell Telephone Co....	...	...	...	.....
Montreal Gas Co.....	...	...	...	.....
L.C.B'n & St. Law. J'n R	...	...	87½	87½
Canada Central Co....	...	...	99½	98
Dominion Stock, 5 p.c.	...	...	...	.....
Dominion Bonds.....	...	...	...	.....
Dom. Tel. 5 p.c. Bds.	...	...	...	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. stg.	...	...	...	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy..	...	...	...	.....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy..	...	...	...	.....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy..	...	...	...	.....
Mt. Harb'r 6 p.c. Bds.	...	...	...	.....
Mt. Harb'r 5 p.c. Bds.	...	...	...	.....
Montreal 6 p.c. Bonds.	...	...	...	.....
Montreal W. W. Bds...	...	...	...	.....
Montreal 6 p.c. Bds...	...	...	...	.....
Montreal 6 p.c. Stock..	...	...	...	.....
Montreal 5 p.c. Stock..	...	...	...	.....

*Ex dividend.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Stock Broker.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.

The following are the official closing prices of Mining Stocks to-day:—

Alpha	1½	Mammoth	1¼
Alta	2½	Martin White ..	13-32
Belcher	1	Mexican	5½
Best and Belcher..	1	Monitor	1½
Bodie.....	6½	Noonday	3½
Bullion	1	Northern Belle..	10
Bulwer	2½	Ophir	9½
California	1	Oro.....	7-16
Challenge	1½	Overman	19-32
Consol. Virginia..	11	Orig'l Keystone.	2½
Crown Point.....	11	Potosi.....	2
Consol. Pacific	1½	Savage.....	6½
Eureka Consol. ..	22½	Sierra Nevada..	6½
Exchequer	1	Silver King	18
Gould & Curry	3½	Scorpion.....	1
Grand Prize	1	Tip Top.....	2½
Goodshaw	13-32	Union Consol....	2½
Hale & Norcross..	4½	Yellow Jacket...	5

The Eureka Consolidated Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 50c per share.

The Belcher Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50c per share.

RAILWAY WAR.

Yesterday pedestrians on St. James street were attracted by the exposition of prominently-displayed cards at the door of the ticket office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, offering to carry passengers from Montreal *via* Albany to Boston for the sum of $2, a very considerable reduction on the usual fare. The announcement was as follows:—

ALBANY, February 18.—C. C. McFall, Esq., Canadian Agent Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company, 143 St. James street, Montreal,—Until further notice you will sell first-class tickets to Boston *via* Albany at $2. I mail you to-night correspondingly low rates to all New England cities. You will please assure our patrons that this is an exceptional rate and that the same attention will be shown them as they have received when travelling with us at full fare.

D. M. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

The coupon is in four pieces, embracing a contract between the passenger and the Company, which entitles the bearer to a rebate of $7 (seven dollars) on the presentation of the certificate at the office of the Delaware and Hudson in Boston. This competition is intended to force the Vermont Central into an even line of passenger rates between the points which are covered by the Companies.

COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns are just at hand, and we give the imports and exports of Great Britain for each of the last three years:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Imports ..	£368,609,610	£362,127,741	£409,990,056
Exports ..	192,848,914	191,351,758	222,010,526

The exports include only the shipments of British and Irish products, and not the exports of foreign produce.

The imports of living animals have largely increased:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Oxen.....	£4,455,632	£4,017,991	£7,021,048
Cows.....	189,193	177,443	201,407
Calves	131,668	185,038	184,837
Sheep	2,171,988	2,252,789	2,205,139

The value of Fresh Beef imported from the United States has also gained, in spite of all the restraining influences:

Fresh Beef from	1878.	1879.	1880.
United States..	£1,208,764	£1,476,582	£1,857,268
Do. from other countries.....	66,555	24,767	8,261
Total.....	£1,335,299	£1,501,349	£1,865,529

Besides the live animals, it will be seen that England has taken nearly ten millions dollars of Fresh Beef from the same quarter during the last year.

The following will show the value of Bread Stuffs imported from the United States;

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Wheat.....	£16,466,816	£19,106,249	£20,143,541
Corn.....	12,589,622	9,802,249	11,141,642
Flour.....	4,889,904	5,119,738	5,454,964

We add the value of Raw Cotton sent to her from the United States:

	1878.	1879.	1880.
Cotton	£25,422,208	£26,083,617	£31,845,006

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Trade and Navigation returns of British India for the first eight months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, show that the value of merchandise imported was 33,92,70,305r, as against 25,61,35,715r, and that of merchandise exported 44,31,35,561r, as against 39,61,-49,912r. The value of treasure imported was 6,47,77,978r, as against 6,91,1,7,956r, and that of treasure exported 1,06,89,959r, as against 1,66,94,976r. The gross amount of import duty collected was 2,76,61,482r, as against 2,55,70,551r, and that of export duty collected 33,37,172r, as against 29,-61,649r.

PIG IRON.

Messrs John E. Swan & Brothers, Glasgow, in their weekly circular, dated January 28th, report:—"122 furnaces in blast, as against 108 same time last year. The quantity of Iron in Connal & Co.'s stores was 513,829 tons, an increase of 3,737 do. for the week. The shipments show a decrease since Christmas of 13,045 tons, as compared with the shipments to the same date in 1880. The imports of Middlesbrough Pig Iron for the same period show a decrease of 16,451 tons. The following were the quotations of the leading brands of No. 1 Pig Iron: Gartsherrie, 61s 6d; Coltness, 69s 6d; Langloan, 62s 6d; Summerlee, 62s 6d; Carnbroe, 58s; Glengarnock, 58s 6d; Eglinton, 53s 6d.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, February 16.

At the Wool sales to-day 10,300 bales were disposed of, chiefly Port Philip, Adelaide and Cape. There was a good attendance with a fair spirit, but prices are unchanged. The following are the Wool sales of Tuesday in detail:—2,085 bales Capefleece at 1s 2d @ 1s 11d, scoured at 1s @ 1s 8d, greasy at 8d @ 10¾d, locks and pieces at 10¾d; 1,247 bales Adelaide—greasy at 7¾d @ 9¼d, locks and pieces at 6¾d, lambs' greasy at 9d @ 11¾d; 966 bales Port Philip—scoured at 1s 4¾d @ 2s, greasy at 9¼d @ 1s 6d, locks and pieces at 4¾d @ 9¼d; 367 bales New Zealand—fleece at 1s 2d, scoured at 11d @ 1s 6d, greasy at 8d @ 9¾d, locks and pieces at 11¾d @ 1s 2¼d, lambs' greasy at 9¼d; 147 bales Sydney—scoured at 1s 1¾d @ 2s 1d.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

The market shows little or no improvement. Sales are made with difficulty, the disposition recently exhibited by holders to quit stocks has placed buyers upon their guard, and made them cautious in their dealings. Prices continue easy and favourable to purchasers, and reliable quotations cannot be given. Since the public sale of Montevideo, the feeling in Boston has been uncertain regarding the future. Ohio Fleece is being pressed for sale, but even at the extremely low figures mentioned there are few that have sufficient confidence to deal largely. Sales are reported in both Boston and Philadelphia of X and XX Ohio at 45 cents, and at this price it is understood that further considerable parcels could be secured. The supply of Fleeces here is small, the bulk of the holdings being California and Texas descriptions, also Montevideo. The sales reported are 10,000 lb. Carpet Noils at 22 cents; 2,000 lb. domestic do., 50; 2,000 lb. Cape, 31; 20,000 lbs. scoured Texas and California, 65 @ 82½; 42,000 lb. Fall Texas, 22 @ 32; and 1,000 lb. Georgia, and 25,000 lbs. medium Fleece, on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON FISH MARKET.

The jobbing trade is progressing favourably, and prices are gaining strength, but it is still difficult to obtain an advance on most Mackerel. Prince Edward Island 3's have been selling at $4 25 @ $4 50, but receivers are now pretty firm at $4 50. No. 2 are held at $4 75 @ $5, with sales at the inside price. Nova Scotia 3's have been selling at $4 per brl. Shore No. 3 are firm at $4.50, and No. 2 at $6 @ $6 25 per brl. Dry Codfish are in good demand, with sales of Labrador Bank at $4 12 @ $4 25 and Shore at $4 50 per qtl. The cargo of 1,500 qtls. Nova Scotia, which arrived on Friday, sold at $4 25 @ $4 50 per qtl. Hake are steady at $1 25 @ $1 37½ per qtl. Haddock and Pollock are selling at $2 @ $2 25. Pickled Herring are in better demand, and Choice Shore Splits will command $5 12½ per brl. Eastern Round are selling at $2 25 @ $2 50 and Splits are selling at $2 75 @ $3 per brl. Labrador are nominally $5 50 for large lots, and $5 75 @ $6 in a jobbing way. Smoked Herring are scarce and wanted, and Medium Scaled will command 18c @ 20c per box. Bloaters have been selling at 50c @ 55c per box.—*Shipping List.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The *Shipping List*, in giving the spirit of the New York markets, says:—"The general merchandise trade, though for the most part quiet, betray indications of coming activity as soon as the avenues of inland communication will permit, the orders among distributors and jobbers having materially accumulated of late. The Produce markets have shown more tone, and in some instances more animation. Flour and Wheat are the features, the former an increase of business, and the minor cereals have also shown more strength. Hog products continue to advance in sympathy with the upward movement of prices in the primary markets, and under the stimulus of a steady, good export demand. Lard for the first time in several years is selling above ten cents per pound. The Hog crop is a very large one, but the export demand has so increased that large speculators are enabled to manipulate the market pretty much to suit themselves. Cotton has further slightly advanced. Wool and its products continue dull and depressed. Hides and Leather move very sluggishly, and prices favour buyers, stocks being large and increasing. Trade in Drugs and Chemicals is fair, Quinine and Opium being in speculative demand, with prices tending upward. Petroleum is more active, and a fraction higher. Other Oils rule dull for most part, quiet and steady. Naval Stores have declined under large receipts and a slow demand. Raw Sugar is dull, and Refined steady. New Orleans Molasses is inactive. Coffee is dull, with prices barely steady. Tea is steady, and the demand fair. Iron is quiet, and Metals dull. Tobacco is less active, and prices barely steady. Dried Fish are scarce and firm, and moderately active. Building Materials are in fair demand and steady. Freights to Europe are weak, under a material increase of seeking tonnage. Money is active at 4 @ 7 per cent. Public securities are quite generally higher, though the share list showed a reactionary tendency at the close. Foreign Exchange has advanced."

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, February 18.

The Flour trade continues dull and without feature. The demand is almost exclusively of a jobbing and local character, and the transactions limited. Considering the inherent dullness, values are steady and well maintained. Superior Extra is firm at $5.30 @ $5.32½, and Spring Extra at $5 @ $5.05. City Bags are delivered at $3.10. Cable advices quote floating cargoes of Wheat steady, and very little offering for cargoes on passage or for shipment. The visible supply is:—Wheat, 27,187,000 bushels; Corn, 15,716,000 do.; Oats, 3,535,000 do.; Rye, 692,000 do.; and Barley, 5,846,000. The Chicago market closed today unchanged for March delivery at 98¾c, and 1c lower for April at 99¼c. The local Grain market is dull and inactive, and values are nominally unchanged for all kinds.

PORK—It is generally understood that heavy operators are manipulating to control the hog product of the West again, and the wires are evidently being pulled to create another "corner" on a larger scale than the famous Armour deal of last year. The Chicago market to-day was strong and excited, the closing quotations being $15.55 @ $15.57½ March, $15.70 @ $15.72½ April, $15.87½ May, against $15.32½ March, $15.55 April yesterday—an advance of 25c March, 17½c April. The local market is strong, and New Canada Mess sells at $18.50 @ $19, as to quantity.

LARD—The Chicago market was strong and advancing, the closing quotations being $10.25 @ $10.27½ March, $10.37½ April, $10.47½ May, against $10.10 March, $10.22½ April yesterday—an advance of 17½c per 100 lbs. The local market is strong at 13c for pails and 12½c for tubs.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is firm, but we have no transactions in car lots to report. Jobbing lots are quoted at $8 @ $8.25.

HOGS—The market is quiet and easy at 7½ @ 30c per dozen.

BUTTER—The market is steady and quiet. There is not much demand, except for local requirements, and quotations are practically unchanged. We quote: Creamery, 25c @ 27c; Eastern Townships, 20c @ 22c; Morrisburg, 20c @ 22c; Brockville, 19c @ 21c; Western 18c @ 20c; Kamouraska, 16c @ 17c The New York *Bulletin* says:—"The condition of affairs continues weak and unsatisfactory, and buyers have most of the advantage. There is, in fact, too great an accumulation of stock here, and however much a portion of the trade may quibble over the rates they are asking and could probably obtain 'if' they had a certain superlative quality to offer, it is very evident they do not get what they ask on the stock available and appear to have no means of reaching the quality desired. Fancy marks of Creamery and Dairy, to be sure, on a special trade, command a sort of premium price, and the same will apply to both Dairy and factory-packed Western; but when it comes to the bulk of the supply, there appears to be no outlet for it anywhere in proportion to the amount seeking sale; and, what adds to the discouraging features of the situation, there is no evidence that any ordinary shading would help matters materially. The home wants are certainly light, and while it is not uncommon to find shippers suddenly changing their opinion when terms became more attractive, they nearly all now claim to feel very indifferent and without encouraging advices to induce them to name a price at which they would operate."

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with the business confined to jobbing parcels, for which we quote 13c @ 14c. The Liverpool Cable is steady at 68s. The New York *Bulletin* says:—"Business continues slow and unsatisfactory, and under the ruling temper of the market, a general concession on price would have to be made in order to increase the movement of supplies. Shippers have not withdrawn, but, in most cases, appear to feel no apprehension that supplies will run short, and are inclined to move slowly and indifferently, taking chances for better terms. The sales reported to-day were generally at 'about former rates,' but the line of quotations given is from a nominal basis only, and the figures are a little high, if anything. Not much doing on home account, and few features of interest on the market."

CORN EXCHANGE REPORT.

FRIDAY, February 18.

Wheat in Chicago declined 1c.

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES.—Floating Cargoes —Wheat, steady. Corn, firm. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, very little enquiry; Corn, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and Corn, quiet; English and French country wheat markets, steady; Liverpool Wheat and Corn, spot, dull; do Red Winter Wheat, 5s 3d; do White Michigan do, 9s 3d; do American Western Mixed Corn, 5s 4½d; do Canadian Peas, 6s 9d. Liverpool Exchange, 2 30 p m—Extra India Mess Beef, 90s; Prime Western Lard, 50s; Shoulders, 30s 6d.

FLOUR—Scarcely anything doing, only reported transactions being 125 brls. Spring Extra at $5, 50 brls Fine at $4.10, and 250 Ontario Bags at $2.52½.

Superior Extra	($5.3) @ $5.32
Extra Superfine.....	5.20 @ 0.00
Fancy	5.05 @ 5.10
Spring Extra.....	5.00 @ 5.10
Superfine.....	4.65 @ 4.75
Strong Bakers'.....	5.25 @ 5.30
Fine	4.10 @ 4.20
Middlings	3.85 @ 3.95
Pollards.....	3.10 @ 3.20
Ontario Bags (delivered).....	2.47½ @ 2.60
City Bags (delivered).....	3.10 @ 0.00

BARLEY—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Ontario, $4.25 @ $4 35.

RYE—Nominal.

OATS—48c @ 46c.

PEAS—80c @ 81c.

CORNMEAL—$3 @ $3.10.

BUTTER—Western, 16c @ 18c; Brockville, 18c @ 20c Morrisburg, 19c @ 22c; Eastern Townships, 20c @ 22c; Creamery, 26c @ 29c.

CHEESE—13½c @ 14c, according to quality.

LARD—12¼c @ 13c for pails.

PORK—Heavy Mess, $18.50 @ $19.00.

HAMS—Uncovered, 12¼c @ 13c.

BACON—11c @ 12c.

DRESSED HOGS—$8.00 @ $8.25.

ASHES—Pots, $4.35 @ $4.40 per 100 lbs for Firsts.

NEW YORK, February 18, 12.10 p.m.—Wheat steady; Chicago, $1.15 @ $1.16; Milwaukee, $1.17; Toledo, $1.17; $1.18 February; $1.18 March; $1.19½ April; $1.19½ @ $1.20 May. Corn, steady; 57c @ 58c. Oats, steady; 42c @ 43c. Pork, steady; Corn, 90,000 do; Oats, 98,000 do; Rye, 1,000 do; Barley, 6,000 do.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Wheat—Receipts, 11,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 do. 9.30 a.m. Opens at 98c @ 98¼c; 11 a.m.—98¾c April. Corn—Receipts, 35,000 bush; shipments, 30,000 do. 9.30 a.m.—Opens at 42c May. 11.29 a. m.—42c @ 42¼c May; 43¼c @ 43½c per ton bushels; shipments, 63,000 do. 9.30 a.m.—Opens at 39c @ 39¼c May. Barley—Receipts, 2,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 do. 9.32 a.m.—Opens at $15.70 bid April. 11.34 a. m. —$15.72½ bid April. 11.35 a.m.—Opens at $10.30 April. 11.36 a. m. —$10.35 @ $10.37½ April.

MILWAUKEE, February 18. —Wheat—Receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 do. 9.30 a.m.—Opens at 97½c March; 98c April. 11.30 a.m.—97½c bid March.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—February 18.

	G.T.R.	Q.,M.,O.&O.
Wheat, bush.....	850	.....
Peas, bush.....	.....	.....
Oats bush.....	750	.....
Barley, bush.....	.....	400
Flour, brls.....	2185	.....
Ashes, brls	7	½
Butter, lbs.....	120	162
Leather, rolls.....	119	45
Dressed hogs.....	70	.....
W & H Wines, hhds.....	102	.....
Dressed hogs.....	134	35

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.	Feb. 17, 5.30 P. M.		Feb. 18, 1.00 P. M.	
Flour	8 6	@	11 6	8 6 @ 11 0
Spring Wheat..	8 4	@	9 4	8 3 @ 9 3
Red Winter....	8 9	@	9 6	8 8 @ 9 6
White Winter..	8 9	@	9 6	8 8 @ 9 6
Club.....	9 0	@	9 10	9 4 @ 9 10
Corn (new).....	5 5	@	0 0	5 4 @ 0 0
Corn (old).....	5 5	@	0 0	5 4 @ 0 0
Oats.....	6 2	@	0 0	6 2 @ 0 0
Oats.....	6 2	@	0 0	6 2 @ 0 0
Peas.....	6 8	@	0 0	6 8 @ 0 0
Pork.....	62 6	@	0 0	62 6 @ 0 0
Lard.....	52 6	@	0 0	52 9 @ 0 0
Bacon.....	42 6	@	44 0	42 6 @ 44 0
Tallow	42 6	@	0 0	42 6 @ 0 0
Beef (new).....	74 0	@	0 0	74 0 @ 0 0
Cheese (new).....	58 0	@	0 0	68 0 @ 0 0

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

CANADIAN.

Toronto, February 18.

WHEAT — Fall, No. 1, $1 12; No 2, $1 09; No 3, $1 03; Spring, No. 1, $1 18; No 2, $1 15; No 3, $1 09; Barley, No. 1, 98c; No 2, 89 @ 93c; No 3 Extra, 83c; No 3, 73c; Peas, No 1, 70c; No 2, 68c; Oats, No 1, 36c; No. 2, 35c; Corn, 55c.

FLOUR—Superior, $5 75; Extra, $5 65; Fancy, $4 55; Strong Bakers', $5 00; Spring Extra, $4 70; Superfine, $4 55; Fine, $4 00; Bran, $12 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 75 @ $5 00; Timothy, $2 25 @ $2 50.

HOGS—$7 50 @ $7 75.

BUTTER—15c @ 20c.

ON THE STREET—Barley, 70c @ 95c; Rye, 85c @ 87c; Spring Wheat; $1 10 @ $1 17; Fall, $1 00 @ $1 10; Oatmeal, $3 85 @ $3 90; Cornmeal, $3 00; Pork, new, $18.00 Wheat and Flour, dull, tending lower; Barley, unchanged; Peas, Oats and Rye, firm; Corn, dull; Hogs, in demand.

EUROPEAN.

London, February 18.

MONETARY. — 11 30 a m — Consols 99 5-16; 4½'s, 114¾; 5's, 103⅜; Erie, 52; Ill. Central, 138¾.

5 p.m—Consols, 99 3-16 money; 99 5 16 account; 4½'s, 114⅜; 5's, 103⅜; Erie, 52⅜; Illinois Central, 138¾.

Liverpool, February 18.

COTTON—Moderate inquiry; Uplands 7-16d; Orleans, 9-16d.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago, February 18.

WHEAT—9 30 a m — 98¾ April. 9 41 a m—98⅞ @ 98¾ March. 9 52 a m — 98⅜ @ 98⅝ March; 98¾ April. 10 24 a m—98⅜ March. 10 24 a m—99c April. 10 55 a.m—98½ March. 11 18 a m—98⅜ @ 98⅛ March. 12 57 a m—98⅛ March 2 19 p m—99⅜c @ 99¼c April. 2 20 p m—98⅜ April. 2 24 p m — 99c @ 99⅛c April.

CORN—9 30 a.m—42c May. 9 41 a m — 43⅜c @ 44¼c May. 10 27 a m—37⅜c March. 2 28 p m—37⅜c @37½c March; 42½c May.

PORK—9 34 a m—$15 67½ @ $15 70 April. 9 50 a m — $15 70 April. 9 52 a m — $15 67½ April. 10 10 a m—$15 67½ April. 11 21 a.m — $15 67½ April. 11 35 a m—$15 55 March. 12 08 p m—$15 55 March; $15 62½ April. 12 24 p m —$15 62½ March. 12 31 p m — $15 62½ March; $15 80 April. 12 57 p m—$15 77½ April. 2 12 p m—$15 70 April. 2 14 a m—$15 70 @ $ 15 72½ April.

LARD—9 45 a m — $10 32½ @ $10 35 April. 9 52 a m — $10 32½ April. 10 00 a m — $10 25 bid March; $10 37½ April. 10 10 a m—$10 22½ March. 10 19 a m—$10 32½ @ $10 35 April. 11 37 a m—$10 30 @ $10 32½ April. 10 55 a m — $10 32½ April. 11 18 a m—$10 25 bid March. 1 57 p m—$10 40 April. 2 14 p m—$10 25 @ $10 27½ March; $10 35 @ $10 37½ April. 2 15 p m—$10 37½ @ $10 40 April. 2 17 p m—$10 37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,341 brls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 do; Oats, 39,-000 do; Rye, 3,000 do; Barley, 9,000.

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United States for under the Tariff of 1878. I may go further and say that grocery sugar, which costs between 13c. and 14c. per hundred less now pays 2c. per lb. and 30 per cent duty only, when, under the Tariff of 1878, it paid 1c. a pound and 25 per cent duty.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY—I speak of that class of sugar of which I had a sample a year ago. A very fair grocery sugar. That sugar is imported to-day at a quarter of a cent per lb less than it was in 1878, with five per cent. *ad valorem* less duty and the packages containing it being free of duty when brought directly from the West Indies. Therefore, that class of sugar is nearly a quarter of cent per lb. less to the consumer to-day than it was in 1878. It is quite true that the *ad valorem* duty on raw sugars used by the refiners was increased from 25 to 30 per cent. in the Tariff of 1879, but there should be no complaint

IF THE REFINERS HAVE TO PAY THAT.

It does not amount to that, because the practical effect is, as there is no duty on the packages as there was in 1878, that it does not cost a great deal more than under the Tariff of that year. Therefore, looking at it from this standpoint, if the refined sugar under this statement cost an average of 25 cents a hundred more, and if yellow sugar of average quality is sold to-day 70 cents per hundred less than under the old Tariff, and can be had a quarter of a cent less per pound, then the people who consume sugar in Canada cannot be paying a very large sum over and above what they paid before. But we have, in addition to that, an industry created which represented $750,000 last year, which is increasing and growing, and will increase and grow, amounting during the current year probably to $1,000,000, and, what is more, the vessels which brought that sugar into the port of Montreal (because it was confined to Montreal during the last year), and brought the coal there necessary to refine it, amounted to 62,000 tons. What effect had that upon the general industries of the country? It had this effect, that while it gave a large increase of revenue to the port of Montreal, it gave a largely-increased business to that district of country. But it did more. The fact that those 62,000 tons of shipping were at that port led to the shipment from it of a larger quantity of manufactured foreign products from the United States, because there was the tonnage and freight at a reduced rate. The competition of these 62,000 tons did diminish very materially

FREIGHTS AT MONTREAL

last summer, and in August and September every 10 cents paid on a barrel of flour was so much more of the profits of the Canadian in the producer's pockets, and every half-cent reduction in the freight of a bushel of wheat went into the farmer's pockets, as did also every 10 cents saved in the carriage of a box of cheese, and so, with all similar reduction in freights of bacon, pork and other products. By the operation of this tariff, we attracted last year to that port 62,000 tons of shipping that otherwise would not have been seen without it. I believe that, indirectly, the whole Dominion, and especially the West, experienced from it a great and decided advantage, but during the present year this advantage will be extended to the Lower Provinces, and with our sugar refineries in operation in Halifax and Moncton, what will be the result? There will be a

LARGE INCREASE OF TRADE

between those Provinces and the Dominion generally and the West Indies. When our vessels going to the West Indies have a return cargo of sugar and other articles they will be able to carry away from our ports fish and other products at lower rates, which will give us the benefit of greater employment for our own vessels besides. If then we should pay 25 cents per cwt. more on our sugar the agriculturists of the West and lumber and fish merchants of the Lower Provinces will have an advantage equivalent or even greater in a thousand-fold. Increased trade with the West Indies, reduction of freights and larger exports from the Lower Provinces and the Province of Quebec. The next point to which I shall call attention is the increase of our manufactures throughout the country. We see new furniture factories and new establishments for the manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock, which I had the pleasure of visiting. This shows the increase of enterprise in the country. With reference to one new industry, the manufacture of beetroot sugar, my colleague beside me (Mr. Mousseau) has just handed me a cablegram from Paris which he has received to-day. I see my hon. friend opposite (Sir Richard Cartwright) smiling, as much as to say these telegrams are very convenient. No doubt they are very convenient, sometimes, but pretence is not necessary in this matter, for it is an established fact that the beetroot sugar factories are exempt from payment of duty for ten years. Now only two years have to run, and the intention is to extend the period eight years from July next. The machinery for the factory referred to in the telegram has been purchased in Paris. I come now to

THE FURNITURE FACTORIES,

in regard to which I find a considerable increase, though not so large as in some of our other industries. With regard to locomotives and other rolling stock, the amount required by one Railroad Company, and the largely by the Government, has been ordered, and is being manufactured in the Dominion. Look, for instance, at the Grand Trunk Railway Company alone. You need only enter their workshops at Montreal to see what a wonderful impetus has been given to that particular industry, and in every city you will find similar evidence of the beneficial operation of the N.P. You will see, moreover, one factory for locomotives at Cobourg, another at London, and more in other localities; but under the old tariff, they were imported from the United States. In the production of agricultural implements, and so forth, the last year or two has witnessed a large increase. The makers complain that they make no more profits than before, but we find the quantity largely increased. The returns for Manitoba show a great increase in the purchase of Canadian manufactures and products since 1872—an increase that is marvellous. In that year their value reached $390,000, and last year $3,600,000 worth of manufactures and products of Canada were imported into Manitoba and the North-West—a large portion being

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

and a new market has been opened for our wares in that country, from which those of Americans have been shut out. In the language of a gentleman I met at Kingston in April last, and who formerly lived in Canada, but now resides at St. Paul, Minnesota, our tariff has killed his business with the North-West. The boot and shoe industry has increased 25 per cent., both as to the amount produced and the number of employes. We find them, moreover, working full time, while before they worked but one-third time. The manufacture of earthenware is constantly increasing, and that of hardware, including stoves, shovels and hoes, have received a new impetus. Among the new factories established are two for silks, one at Hamilton and the other at Montreal. They weave magnificent silks and are preparing to make bands and ribbons. Paper makers are also increasing in number, producing more than ever—wall and coloured papers inclusive. We have now one paint manufactory on a large scale established in Montreal. The organ and piano industry is largely increasing every where, and the increased demand at home, which is something marvellous, is one indication, at all events, that times are more prosperous, for such articles are purchased only when people can afford them. Then we have lock and brass works of various kinds. There is in addition

A CORSET FACTORY

in one city that employs 500 or 600 hands, and a ready-made clothing establishment employing 900. Soap and other manufactories are increasing all the time, all multiplying the number of workmen and increasing their wages. From a careful estimate it is now established that every year increases the raw material in value, by the application of machinery. The capital and labour throughout the Dominion was $6,000,000, and the number of persons employed has augmented to 14,000, representing, with their families, a total of 42,000. About $4,000,000 pass into the hands of people engaged in those industries, which money is distributed. If of those 14,000 7,000 are occupiers of houses and tenements, are they not building up a new city practically in a year, which would appear, if you were to concentrate them, a city of 40,000 inhabitants and another of 20,000 more, because we don't import half of what they consume, which gives

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT

to our own people. We are thus practically building up in a year a city of 60,000 inhabitants with capital expended last year in this way of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. We are establishing new manufactories of various kinds apart from other expenditure to the advantage of our people, and all these are the result of the N. P. in the last 18 months. I would ask the House whether, under the circumstances, the most sanguine supporters of this policy expected it would have accomplished so much in that time. The leader of the Opposition stated that I intimated my intention of visiting the agricultural districts. He must have seen that I visited some of them last year, but not so many of them as of the manufactories. Unfortunately for my plans in this respect, three members of the Government were absent in England a portion of last summer. Some of us had to keep watch and we were unable to go away as much as we desired.

But what did we find? Some few facts are patent upon the face of your inquiry everywhere you go. I know it is a vexed question and hon. members on both sides of the House argue it from different stand points, but it is clear that the effect of the Tariff has been to increase the price of flour, wheat and other cereals, and from the most careful inquiry that can be made I have arrived at this estimate, that flour is increased to the consumer on what is consumed in Canada

BUT TEN CENTS PER BARREL.

That is the calculation I make. There must be some speculation about it, but that is the closest estimate I can obtain. The increase in prices last fall and in last June and July in Canada was unquestionably caused by the Tariff. There are periods of the year, after the lowest, when we have an abundance, when in spring a large portion has been manufactured, and owing to the increased demands of the mills the prices rise. When there is a surplus, and when a market must be sought elsewhere for the wheat, prices may not be materially affected, but at the same time there are periods in the year when the growers obtain a benefit, as they did last spring. With respect to rye, I find from investigation that there has been in part of the Dominion, and along the banks of the St. Lawrence a new inquiry for that article, and that the distillers of Ontario and Quebec, instead of using corn, are asking for and buying rye, giving evidence of an increased price as the result of the duty on corn. The duty on corn has increased the production of corn in Ontario, especially in the western portion of the Province, whatever may be said with respect to other portions of the Dominion, and

WITH REGARD TO OATS,

it is estimated that the result of the Tariff has been to increase the price of oats in the Maritime Provinces, and in this part of Canada, three cents per bushel to the consumer, and, if it is any comfort to hon. gentlemen opposite, to the lumber merchants. What did I further find? That no part of the Tariff is more acceptable to the agricultural population than the increased duty imposed on fruit. Under this system persons who desired to obtain fruit in the early season when Canadian fruit was not fit to use, could afford to pay the increased duty, but in the season when we have a surplus, and we had a large surplus last year, it is admitted that, if it had not been for the duty imposed, last year's fruit crop could scarcely have been sold, and though it had to be sold at low figures, yet the financial result would have been infinitely worse had there been no protection. With respect to bacon and hams there is now a protection to the former of 2½ per cent. I may here say that some of my hon. friends behind me have been urging on the Government to increase the duty on salt pork. That article enters largely into consumption by the lumbering interests, and that is an interest which we cannot legislate especially in favour of, but against which we desire to legislate as lightly as possible. We have not, however, seen our way clear to ask to increase the duty on salt pork at present, but I may say that in looking over the duties we find that about 19 or 20 per cent. is the duty on pork and other meats. Then we see the effect of 42,000 consumers of vegetables, poultry, eggs, fresh butter, and cheese, and everything that comes into the home market in the neighbourhood of the manufacturing centres. They receive for those which may be considered perishable articles, and cannot be exported to Great Britain, increased prices as the result of the

INCREASED NUMBER OF PEOPLE

employed in manufactures, and their prosperity. In 1879 and last year, especially in 1879, very grave objections were brought against our Tariff by hon. gentlemen opposite in a very plausible manner. If some of those objections had been borne out by experience the fact would have had some effect on the Government, but I am happy to say that, after looking at seven or eight years, evidence has been produced that the fears entertained by the hon. gentlemen opposite were without foundation, and that we stand here to-day with our policy vindicated in the face of the country. One of the objections put forward was that the tariff would check the export of our products via Montreal and Quebec and the St. Lawrence if we imposed customs duties on raw material, or upon wheat or flour and products of foreign countries, passing over railways and through our canals to Europe. If that could have been established there would have been some ground for considering how the fact should influence our conduct in the matter. But what are the facts? I glean from the official records that during the summer of 1878, the open season from May to November, there were exported foreign products of the value of $6,743,771, in 1879 $9,437,727, and last summer $11,148,509. The hon. gentlemen opposite called attention to the necessity of dealing with this matter, but this Minister of Customs has arrangements by which the products of the Western States will pass through without let or hindrance, under regulations adopted by the Department, and no inconvenience whatever was felt. Now, let me say here that, in addition to this, I think the increased export was due, to a large extent, to the increased tonnage that was there. I recollect being in St. Catharines in the autumn of 1879, and the owners of vessels in the canal have told me that the trouble was with regard to the necessity for increased tonnage at the port of Montreal, and they had either to have that increased accommodation there or pay the piper where they were, and I say that any policy which may increase the tonnage at Montreal will relieve this difficulty, and

GIVE A LARGER TRADE

to our railways and canals. Another objection was that the imports of English manufactures would decrease, while the importation of those from the United States would increase. In reply to that, I will simply read a tabulated statement which I have in my hand, showing the exact position which the course of trade between Canada and England, the United States and other countries, respectively, since 1874-5:—In 1874-5 the importations from Great Britain were $60,000,000; from the U. S. $50,000,000; from other countries, $8,000,000; or 50 per cent from Great Britain, 42 per cent from the United States, and 7 per cent from other countries. In 1875-76 the figures were—Great Britain, $40,000,000, or 43 per cent; United States, $46,000,000, or 48 per cent, and $8,000,000, or 8 per cent, from other countries. In 1876-77—Great Britain, $39,000,000; United States, $51,000,000; other countries, $5,000,000; or 41 per cent from Great Britain, 53 per cent from the United States, and 5 per cent from other countries. In 1877-8—From Great Britain, $37,000,000; United States, $46,000,000; other countries, $5,000,000; or a per centage of 41 for Great Britain, 53 for the United States, and 5 for other countries. In 1878-79—The amount from Great Britain was $30,000,000; from the United States, $43,000,000. But the great bulk of the imports that were brought into the country in February, 1879, came from the United States, such as grey cottons, refined sugars and a number of other articles. In that year we imported from other countries $5,000,000, and the per centage that year was 38 per cent. for Great Britain, 54 per cent. from the United States and 6 per cent. from other countries. In 1879-80 we imported from Great Britain $34,000,000, from the United States $29,000,000, and from other countries $7,000,000, or a per centage of 48 from Great Britain, 40 from the United States and 11 from other countries, or, in other words, for the first time since 1874 the importations from England were in excess of these from the United States.

THE NEXT ARGUMENT

of those hon. gentlemen was that the Tariff would create an unfriendly feeling between England and Canada and damage our credit. Let us see what is the evidence upon that point. I have in my hand a little pamphlet published in England showing the exports from Great Britain to other countries, and I find that during the present year the export from Great Britain to Canada have increased by £1,200,000, or $5,000,000. This English writer shows that our trade has increased with that country instead of showing a material falling off, as the hon. gentleman predicted would happen under the trade policy of the Government. Then, sir, as to the effect upon our credit. I was able to show last year that our securities stood at 95½ and 96, as compared with 90 and 91 and 92 in 1878, and to-day I find that, with the accrued interest at 1½, they are 104¼ and 105, or an

INCREASE OF SEVEN OR EIGHT PER CENT.

The hon. gentleman opposite, my predecessor as Finance Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright), says, "That may be true, but you have not increased your securities in the same ratio as the U. S." Now, on the 30th of December last, 4½ U. S. bonds funded stood at 103½; in 1878, U. S. 4½'s stood at 115½ and 115¾. Our securities in 1878 were worth from 89 to 91, while at the present moment they are quoted at 104¼—a fact which shows an increase equal to that of the U.S. securities. But I desire to allude to a fact of still more importance. In 1878 New South Wales' securities stood higher in the money markets of England than any other colonial securities in the world—they were actually five per cent. in advance of ours at that time. To-day ours are a little in advance of theirs, a fact which will show the relative credit of the two countries, though I admit that the increase is largely due to the abundance of money; but at any rate there is the fact that our securities have increased relatively to those of New South Wales, five per cent. during the last 2 years. I come now to another point, namely, the

PREDICTED INCREASE OF TAXATION

upon the consumers. It was stated in 1879, by hon. gentlemen opposite, and repeated last year as well as during the recess, that the effect of this Tariff was to add to the taxation of the people of Canada a sum of $7,000,000; while only $2,000,000 would be paid into the public treasury. I would like to ask the hon. gentleman how that could be possibly be? I put the question, not only to him, but to Hon gentlemen on both sides of the House. If our imports have been diminished by $6,000,000, add this to the $71,000,000, which represents the amount entered for consumption last year, and we have $77,000,000 as the amount representing our importations, if we had not manufactured a certain quantity of goods at home, the average Tariff for the last year had been twenty per cent. or one fifth, which upon the $71,000,000 would be about $14,000,000. The additional duty upon the $6,000,000 [which we will estimate represents the reduction of imports] would be, if the goods had been imported instead of being made in this country, $1,200,000 instead of the $5,000,000 which the hon. gentleman named. But when I point to the agricultural implements, a large portion of the cotton and woolen goods, a large portion of the iron manufactures and many other articles with regard to which hon. gentlemen say the Tariff is not popular because it has

INCREASED THE PRICE

of the raw material, then I say that but a very small portion of the $1,200,000 is paid by the people of this country as a result of the change in the Tariff. But as to the contention of my predecessor [Sir Richard Cartwright] that a tax of $5,000,000 is imposed upon the people, and that $2,000,000 goes into their pockets, I confess I cannot understand it, and I hope that the hon. gentleman will so explain it that it may be understood by the House and by the country.

Mr. PLUMB—They tried to explain it in West Toronto last summer.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY—Another objection to the tariff was that it was going to break up the Union by distributing the taxation of the country unequally in the various Provinces. In the language of my hon. friend from Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright) the smaller Provinces would pay a much larger sum proportionately than the people of Ontario and Quebec. The hon. gentleman even went away down to the Provinces by the sea and said his sympathy for us was unbounded, and I am sure I thank him for his sympathy. But let us see what foundation there is for it. It would, the hon. gentleman said, break up the Confederation by imposing unequal taxation. It would discover this admirable superstructure which we were all so proud of. It would destroy that union which the country, as a whole, rejoiced to know had been accomplished, and which was in the interest of the whole country. But let us see how unequal this taxation during the last year under this tariff has been bearing

ON THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

I have prepared from the trade returns some tabulated statements that I desire to draw the attention of the House to, and which show that if the burden has been unfairly upon one section of the Provinces more than another, and there has been, taking all things into consideration, not much difference, it appears to have borne heavily more upon Ontario and Quebec than upon the smaller Provinces. The increase in the rate of duty on goods entered for consumption in the several Provinces, under the new Tariff, is as follows:—Ontario and Quebec, 3.76 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 3.35 per cent., New Brunswick, 3.18 per cent.; Manitoba, 2.12 per cent.; British Columbia, 5.18 per cent. British Columbia seems to have had in this matter her share. I will explain briefly one of the causes that led to that. Perhaps it may be remembered this session to some extent. Prince Edward Island, 2.21 per cent. In those figures is taken into account the fact that in the Province of Quebec last year a large portion of the revenue was received on sugar refined. In the Maritime Provinces $45,000 more sugar was entered than in the year previous. Instead of being imported from the United States, it was imported *via* Montreal; and taking that into account, the balance was still more against Quebec. The average of the whole increase was 3.60 per cent. I now come to the statement made in the trade returns by the Hon. Minister of Customs, showing

THE RATE OF TAXATION

per head of the population in the different Provinces, based on the population of 1871. Taking the population of 1871 as a basis, gives a higher rate per head than would prevail upon population; but as applying the same rule to all the Provinces, the rates will be the same. In Ontario and Quebec, for 1878-79, the rate was $3.61 per head, and for 1879-80, $4.08 per head; an increase of .45, arising out of that duty on sugar. In Nova Scotia, for 1878-79, the rate was $3.05, and in 1879-80, $3.14, an increase of 9 cents; in New Brunswick, for 1878-79, the rate was $3.67, and in 1879-80, $3.05, showing a decrease of 62 cents. In Manitoba the increase was 78 cents. In British Columbia, though the per centage on the imports was greater, the decreased rate per head was 68 cents. The rate for Prince Edward Island decreased 8 cents, and the average increase for the whole was 33 cents per head. Instead, therefore, of the smaller Provinces paying more, the shape of per centage per head of the population than the larger Provinces, it will be seen that, even making allowances for distributing the sugar duty collected in Montreal over all the Provinces, the amount paid by the smaller Provinces is less, if I except British Columbia, which, according to one mode of calculation, pays more, and, according to the other, has the advantage. If that be the case, the Tariff is not calculated to break up the union on that head. By experience, both in the Government and out of it, has been that Ontario and Quebec have always been willing to deal liberally with the smaller Provinces, and I believe no matter what party may be in power they will always continue that policy, so that they need not be alarmed with reference to the operation of this Tariff. In the next place it was said the Tariff was going to

DESTROY THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Well, I know we cannot legislate very materially to protect that interest, but I will tell you what we did do. We imposed the taxation in such a way that the shipping industry would not feel it but would be in a better position than before. I have here a return of the drawbacks paid from December, 1879, to December, 1880, to the different shippers, showing an amount paid of $60,601.33. In the whole of this return you will find that while 75 cents per ton is given on the best class of shipping there is but one application asking for a return of the whole duty paid; whereas before there was a certain amount of duty that had to be paid and there was no drawback. I am willing to submit that statement to prove beyond doubt that the shipping interest of the Dominion is to-day in a better position than under the former Tariff. The construction of the lumber interest I have carefully gone into. I have made a calculation to show what it costs to produce 2,000,000 feet of logs, including the material in the calculation, the feed, oats, pork and everything of that kind. Then I deducted the reductions in duties where the duties have been reduced and added them where they have been increased, and the net increase does not amount to one per cent. on the cost of production of 2,000,000 feet of logs when placed at the tail of the mill, while on the imports the average increase is four per cent. When the friends of the lumber interest presented their case pretty strongly with reference to the duty on pork, I did not feel that that duty hurt them very much, especially when the rate of duty on imports was increased four per cent. The Tariff had been increased to meet our deficit. Every interest was bound to pay its share, but feeling that we could not protect the lumber interests we felt bound to touch it as lightly as possible. It

DRIVES THE PEOPLE OUT OF THE COUNTRY

they say. Well, sir, I think the exaggerated statements about the exodus are pretty well exploded. I think, after the articles I have read in the Opposition press on this subject, that we shall hear no more of that. The hon. leader of the Opposition, the other night, when pressed, took up a speech which I delivered in Toronto. I said in that speech, and I repeat here, that there has been an exodus. Still hon. gentlemen opposite say that we have been discussing this matter to show that there has been no exodus. We have never said there has been no exodus. What we say is that there has been an enormous and unjustified exaggeration of it. I am not surprised that the American authorities should strive to lead away the immigration from Canada to the United States, and I doubt not that some of these persons have been paid by the Railway Companies of the United States to make these statements in order to lead people from Canada. What are we to think when we find a leading member of the Opposition, and the hon. leader of the Opposition himself, taking up these statements, and when we find the ex-Finance Minister, after the Hon. Minister of Agriculture had refuted the statements, replying that these were obtained

FROM OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES

in the United States, and that he himself had made inquiries since they were questioned, and found that they were reliable? I did feel that it was to be regretted that leading gentlemen in the Opposition, and the leading press of the Opposition, should during the last twelve months, have thought it necessary, in order to damage this policy and the Administration, to make statements and to publish statements to the country that cannot now be verified or sustained. If the object was a petty victory at some election, I feel that it is deeply to be regretted, and when at Stratford last autumn I took up the statement made by the ex-Finance Minister with reference to this emigration, and stated that I had it from good authority—from the Minister of Agriculture—that by one of the railways the exodus from Canada to the United States, instead of being 90,000 annually, as was stated, was only 53,000. The organ of the hon. gentleman at Sarnia stated that I had misled the people in a manner unworthy of a man occupying my position, and called upon me to vindicate what I had said, or to stand as a gentleman who had made a statement that was not true. Now, it appears that the whole thing was

A DELUSION AND A SHAM;

but there has been an emigration, and why was it? It was from this cause:—The United States had become prosperous a year or two before we had introduced this policy, and before we had began to feel its effects here. Wages had increased, men were employed, and

Midnight Despatches

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF MR. PARNELL.

PARIS, February 17.—Mr. Parnell returned to London to-night *via* Calais. After taking part in the Committee on a stage of the Coercion Bill, he will proceed to Ireland on Sunday next to address a public meeting. He will return here in eight or ten days to take up the work of influencing continental opinion, Mr. O'Kelly remaining here meanwhile to continue the propaganda. Mr. Parnell is greatly encouraged by his reception here. He will probably extend the circle of Irish propagandism to other countries. Before leaving Paris, accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly, he left cards at the Elysee for President Grevy. He proposes, on his return, to pay M. Grevy a personal visit.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

LONDON, February 18.—There was a numerous attendance of every section of the Conservative party at the meeting to-day to consider Mr. Gladstone's motion to cut off debate on the Protection Bill in Committee. It is stated that the meeting, after an animated discussion, resolved to frame important amendments to greatly limit the scope of the new rules.

FAILURES.

Kirk Bros., iron-masters, of Workington and Maryport, have failed, with liabilities of £100,000. Morrison Bros., old and established iron-brokers in Glasgow, have also failed. Liabilities serious.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A section in the Bank of England Charter Act provides that the issue department may print notes upon silver to the extent of the fourth of the amount of gold coin and bullion held by the department. The practice for many years has fallen into disuse, but is enforced the Bank might immediately buy over six million pounds' worth of silver.

IRELAND.

VICTOR HUGO AND IRELAND.

PARIS, February 18.—Mr. Parnell promised, on his return to Ireland, to send Victor Hugo a letter upon the political situation in that country, and M. Hugo said he would reply to such letter by a manifesto to Europe in favour of the claims of Ireland. Parnell's press propagandism is bearing fruits. Sympathetic articles appear this morning in *La Lanterne Mot d'Ordre*, and *Justice*.

LONDON, February 18.—Another Paris despatch says Parnell is going to address a letter to the French people, dealing with the condition of the country. Victor Hugo will write an address inviting the nations of Europe to take up the Irish cause.

LAND LEAGUE LETTERS.

All letters addressed to Parnell or other members of the Land League now in Paris are strictly examined by the Government officials here before being despatched.

MR. SHAW'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Shaw's manifesto is addressed to Mgr. McCarthy, Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. It reviews the cause of the Irish Parliamentary party since Mr. Shaw held the leadership, and condemns its programme, which he declares has been marked out for it across the Atlantic. Mr. Shaw continues:—"I can understand and respect revolutionists, but despise and condemn the mongrel that talks bluster, hints at physical force, slinking away at a first hint of danger, leaving the poor people he has fooled in the hands of the enraged classes of the Government."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CONSERVATIVE ACTION.

LONDON, February 18.—In the Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote arose, amidst Conservative cheers, and said many of his party, although approving of Mr. Gladstone's motion, would be embarassed by the new rules. He then cited the points of the new rules. The Speaker said he would defer reply until next sitting. The Committee then resumed consideration of the Protection Bill. The deputy Speaker, Mr. Playfair, ruled a number of amendments were inadmissable, particularly amendments the effect of which in Home Rule member proposed to except his particular constituency from the operation of the Act. The first clause of the Bill was adopted—302 to 44.

PARNELL BACK AGAIN.

Parnell entered the Commons about five this afternoon, amidst cheers from Irish members.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters; that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe."

THE SOURCE OF MUCH ILL TEMPER.

When your husband comes home in bad humour, jerks off his boots, and appears to be generally miserable, do not attribute it to business cares or hard times, but to its real cause—those terrible corns which are constantly annoying him. A word to the wise will be sufficient—buy a bottle of PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. His corns will be quickly and painlessly removed, and his gratitude will be unbounded. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor sold everywhere.

BENEFACTORS.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well-known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discovery of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honoured and blessed by all as benefactors.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. tts

A CARD.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is nothing in the whole "Materia Medica" like these Medicaments for the certainty of their action in lumbago, sciatica, tic doloreux, and all flying or settled pains in the nerves and muscles. Diseases of this nature originate in bad blood and depraved humours, and until these are corrected, there can be no permanent cure. The ordinary remedies afford but temporary relief, and in the end always disappoint the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment penetrates the human system as salt penetrates meat, and the Pills greatly assist and accelerate its operation by clearing away all obstructions, and giving tone to the system generally. The prophylactic virtues of Holloway's remedies stand unrivalled.

—Mrs. Partington was recently induced to make a trip from Chelsea to Boston, and her nerves were so agitated by the excitement of the trip that as she jumped ashore she exclaimed: "Thank Heaven I'm again on vice versa.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL.

A BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SCENE—COSTLY AND CHARMING COSTUMES—MERRY HEARTS AND MERRY MASQUERS.

The great merry-making event of the season came off last night at the Victoria Rink. The weather, thanks to, we suppose, our prophet, was all that the most anxious skater and masquer could desire, and was taken advantage of by hundreds of fair lassies and gallant youths to represent in rich and costly costumes, the citizens and dames of other lands, known to our great-grandmothers in days gone by.. The directors for weeks past have spared neither themselves or their assistants in getting up such a carnival, as would surpass all others which have taken place in the "Victoria." In this praiseworthy object to give amusement and pleasure to the thousands of spectators who were present, the members of the rink nebly seconded the efforts of the Directors. Certainly the brilliant picture which met the eyes of the sightseers last night can hardly be described. It rivalled in effect all that our schoolboy imagination had conjur d up of the scenes so graphically described in the Arabian Nights. It can be truly said that last night's entertainment has eclipsed all former attempts. Venice and Rome, indeed, might envy the gala scene. Rich and rare were the costly gems and raiment worn. The skilful brush of the artist alone can faithfully give any idea of the brilliancy of the event. The youth and beauty of the city were there, dressed in costumes that made them seem more charming and fascinating. We must congratulate the President and Directors of the Victoria on the great success of the Carnival of 1881. It is one that will be long remembered in the annals of the Victoria Skating Rink. We are sorry, indeed, that, in consequence of the pressure on our columns, that we are precluded from going into a more detailed account of the affair, which it really deserves. The decorations were in excellent taste, the ice temple and the May-poles, round the latter of which some merry dances took place, were marked features in the evening's entertainment. Some sets of Lancers were excellently danced, and the march of the "Skidmore Guards" caused great and hilarious fun. The ice was in splendid condition, and Mr. Ley's, the Superintendent's is to be praised for having such a fine sheet of ice prepared for the evening. The varied colours of the costumes were brought out in a striking manner by the brilliancy of the two electric lights which were kept burning the whole time, in addition to the hundreds of gas jets. The Band of the Victoria Rifles played a choice programme during the course of the evening, and the pipers of the Royal Scots now and then blew loud and shrill their pipes, but only to call forth one solitary representative of "Auld Scotia." The following is a complete list of those on the ice in costumes:—

LADIES' LIST.

A.

Allan, Miss Katie,Snowflake; Arthur, Miss K., Fairy Snow; Anderson, Miss A., Highland Lassie; Brady, Miss B, Dawn; Baird, Miss M., Daughter of the Regiment; Binmore, Miss B, Poudre; Barbeau, Miss L., Gipsy Girl; Baldwin, Miss H A, Picardy Maiden; Beckingham, Miss E, Lawn Tennis Player; Brock, Miss M, Vivandiere; Brock, Miss M, Fancy Dress; Brooks, Miss I., Swiss Peasant; Babcock, Miss Ida, Dolly Varden; Benson, Miss Walker, A Bluebell; Benson, Miss J, Juliet; Badgley, Miss E, Poudre; Bowie, Miss M., Juanita; Barlow, Miss M, Normandy Peasant; Barlow, Miss A, Albanian Girl.

C

Cottingham, Miss L., Gipsy Queen; Campbell, Miss A., Highland Lassie; Crispo, Miss C., Fire Child; Miss A., Russian Lady; Craig, Miss A, Lady of the Olden Time; Craig, Miss M, Lady Belle.

D

Donnelly, Miss J., Attendant; Dawson, Miss Hilda, Dolly Varden; Dillon, Miss K., Titania in "Midsummer Night's Dream"; Drinkwater, Miss E, Vivandiere.

E

Ekers, Miss A, Gipsey Princess; Evans Miss E, Prussian Lady.

F

Findlay, Miss J, Daisy Chains; Foster, Miss G, Jockey,

G

Gross, Miss B, Flower Girl; Gross, Miss E, Titania; Gross, Miss M, Maud Muller; Gibb, Miss Ida, Mary Queen of Scotts; Gibb, Miss Gussie, Bow Maid; Gwillim, Miss F, Italian Girl; Graham, Miss Ada, Poudre; Gillespie, Miss E, La fille du Tambour-Major; Gillespie, Miss I, M, Polish Lady; Graham, Miss M, Little Bo-Peep; Greer, Miss J, Spanish Lady; Gardner, Miss L, Duchess of Devonshire; Gardner, Miss I, Spanish Lady; Gordon, Miss B, Polish Peasant.

H

Hall, Miss M, Spanish Girl; Hall, Miss E F, Spanish Girl; Hawksett, Miss J, Fairy Queen; Hall, Miss A, Queen of Colours; Hill, Mrs William, Daughter of the Regiment; Hesseltine, Miss May, Swiss Bell Ringer; Hill, Miss B, Roman Girl; Hunsbich, Miss B, Graduated Student; Hunricker, Miss F, Columbine; Hagar, Miss E, La Fanciulla Perfiori; Hagar, Miss F, La Doucelit; Casa flouz; Hagar, Miss G, Das Blumen Madchen; Houghton, Miss G, Leal Indian Ayah; Hanford, Miss, Mistress Mary Quite Contrary; Hamilton, Miss K, Snowshoer; Henshaw, Miss C, Gipsy Girl; Hodgson, Miss G, Housewife.

I

Ibbotson, Miss B, Spanish Lady.

J

Jamieson, Miss H, Poudree; Jones, Miss A, Brigand's Daughter.

K

Kilby, Miss M, Dolly Varden.

L

Lowson, Miss M, Gipsy Queen; Low, Miss G, Mrs Gilpin; Lowndes, Miss M, Quakeress; Landon, Mrs, Gipsy; Linton, Miss Florence, Winter; Lockwood, Miss E, School Girl; Lockwood, Miss K, School Girl; Leishman, Miss J J, Starlight; Leslie, Miss M, Ye Ladye of ye Olden Time.

M

Mitchell, Miss J, Swiss Peasant; Morris, Miss Bessie, Montreal Style, 1816; Morris, Miss Louise, Queen of Night; Mann, Miss A, Spanish Lady; Mitchell, Miss A, Greek Girl; Metcalf, Miss M, Sphinx; Mulhall, Miss M, Highland Lassie; Middleton, Miss, Spanish Lady.

Mc

McEwen, Miss G, Night; McIntyre, Miss M, Fairy Queen; McDougall, Miss Ada, Duchess of Devonshire; Macdonald, Miss L, Pompadour.

N

Nicholson, Miss D, Spanish Lady; Newton, Miss M, Lady of the Olden Time.

O

O'Brien, Miss E, Mexican Riding Dress; Oxley, Miss E H, Housemaid.

P

Privett, Miss E, Dolly Varden; Pell, Miss H, Gipsy Girl; Plow, Miss A, Lady of the time of George I; Pignolet, Miss S, Stars and Stripes; Price, Miss L, Mercy.

R

Rackwill, Miss M A, Frost; Ramsay, Miss B, Fleet of Yachts; Ramsay, Miss L, Spanish Lady; Raymond, Miss A, Fisherman; Roberts, Miss M, Reaper; Robertson, Miss J, Star of the Evening; Ritchie, Miss S C, Minton China; Roberts, Miss E, Alsatian Peasant; Robb, Miss A, Butterfly; Raymond, Miss T, Pomino Rose, Miss E, Florence Nightingale; Rhynas, Miss, Belinda; Rhynas, Miss M, Nonde; Ritchie, Miss F, "Gipsy."

S

Sowdon, Miss H B, Zig; Slater, Miss M, Polly; Sowdon, Miss M, Normandy Peasant of Seventeenth Century; Stevenson, Miss M, Match Girl; Sturrock, Miss L, Josephine; Symington, Miss May, Baroness of Longueuil; Symington, Miss Maggie, Swiss Peasant; Stoddart, Miss L, Tamborine; Scott, Miss M T, It's me, Cousin Marian; Scott, Miss A, Old Lady; Stevenson, Miss M, Mary Queen of Scots; Stevenson, Miss E, Princess Carnival; Sache, Miss Z, Poudree; Smith, Miss J F, Twilight; Sallee, Miss, Sphinx; Sorley, Miss M C, Snow-Shoe Girl; Strong, Miss E, ——; Shaw, Miss G, Greek Girl; Miss Stoddart, Blonde; Miss Scott, Follow the Drum.

T

Turner, Miss M, Canada; Thompson, Miss J, Winter; Taylor, Miss H, Bristol Girl; Taylor, Miss E, Pompadour; Thompson, Miss E B, Psyche.

W

Wollaston, Miss Marie, "Follow the Drum;" Wart, Miss A, Normandy Peasant; Wray, Miss N, Sunny; Warner, Miss M, Icicle; Wand, Miss M, Canada; Wand, Miss E, Italian Peasant; Wurtele, Miss F, Gipsy Fortune-Teller; Whitcombe, Miss M, Swiss Waitress; Wray, Miss M, Gipsy Fortune-Teller; Wray, Miss L, Fortune-Teller; Waiters, Miss L, Russian Peasant; Ward, Miss M, East Indian Ayah; Wheeler, Miss Polly Primrose.

Y

Young, Miss L, Costume of Louis XIV time; Young, Miss A, Queen of Spades.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allan, W, Stars and Stripes; Arthur, A, Julian St Pierre; Abbott, J B, Un des Incroyables; Abbott, H, Cavalier.

B

Brown, W, Clown; Becket, J S, Prince of Burgundy; Binmore, F, English Officer; Boyd, F W, Jr, Artillery Officer; Bossange, G H, Pirate; Brady, W H G, Count de La rere; Baillie, C H, Henry VIII; Baillie, J, Lord Leaguer; Brush, F, Nondescript; Barlow, J G, Court Page; Badgley, W, Regular Cadet; Budden, H, Sir Walter Raleigh; Barclay, N, Knight of the Garter; Bryson, E P, Football Player; Barry, J L, Cadet; Barlow, T L, Romeo; Barlow, E W, Snowshoer; Buell, W, Officer.

C

Childs, C, Brigand; Childs, A, Brigand; Cleeglanpeng, A, Fireman; Craven, F, Turk; Campbell, P S, Scottish Gentleman; Campbell, Colin, ——; Craig, F, Peeping Tim of Coventry; Crathern, J C, Sailor; Cowan, H, Capt Cards; Crispo, F, Swiss Peasant; Craven, J B, Viking; Charters, G, Spanish Lady; Curack, F, Gordon Pasha; Cravery, J R, Courtier; Cassils, J, Red, White and Blue; Cole, A W, English Volunteer; Clarke, A B, Village Bridegroom; Cassils, J M, Uncle Dick.

D

Davidson, P and L, Princes in the Tower; Donnelly, E, Snow-Shoer; Dunn, G C, Cadet.

E

Evans, W G, Trooper.

F

Faulkner, S C, What Is It? Findlay, J; Irishman; Fraser, N J, Duke of Richmond; Forester, G, Clown; Ferrier, G, Swiss Peasant.

G

Geddes, Master E, Duke of Parma; Gordon, C, Duke of Richmond; Gilbert, G H, Domino; Gillies, T, Zouave; Geddes, H, Wallace of Breda; Geddes, P, Brigand; Gardner, A W, and A G, Spanish Courtiers; Gardner, F H, Ali Baba; Gwilt, R B, Clown; Gordon, W B, Hunter; Goff, A O, Mexican Hunter.

H

Hopkins, F, Neapolitan Count; Hague, F, Harlequin; Hague, H T, Sir Roger, Houghton, F, Indian; Hagerman, C W, Mercutio; Hamilton, F W, Fra Diavalo; Hersey, T, is Alive; Hill, W, Don Pedro; Hill, Master Ernest, George Washington; Harman, R W, Don Cæsar de Bazan; Hodgson, C J, Boston Swell; Hamilton, W, Bengal Tiger; Harries, G, Norwegian Prince; Harries, F, Pantaloon; Harries, A, Battalion Somersetshire Rifles; Hague, L, Robin Hood; Heidlmand, C, Turk; Hogson, W, Page of the XVI Century; Henderson, T, Jester to King Henry IV; Heidlmand, G, Persian Grandee; Hambley, J, Spanish Grandee; Hamilton, E, Snow-shoer; Haldimand, A W, Courtier of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; Henshaw, F C, Ben Bolt; Hill, H, Chinaman; Hodgson, W, Rip Van Winkle Returning Home; Hunter, W S, Hadji Baba; Kinghorn D, Mephistopheles.

I

Ibbotson J S, Snowshoer.

J

Jack R, Turk.

K

Kinghorn J, Footballer; Kinghorn R, Spanish Page; Kenrick C, Louis XIII; Kohl E F, Sairey Gamp; Kingston Chas, French Soldier; Kingston F F, Barrister; Kimpton A, Sailor; Kimloch J A, Archimedes; Kimloch G R, Ali Baba; Kinghorn D, Mephistopheles.

L

Lord A G, Harlequin; Leishman W H, Pink of Fashion; Leprohon C deB, Duke of Lancaster; Lockwood, Prince George; Lockwood A, Prince; Lockwood R, Blue Boy; Leishman J G, Antetvrian; Leishman W S, Snowshoer, Low J, Pierrot; Low G, Esquimaux.

M

Mitchell, C, Page, Mathews, E M, ——; Mussen, P N, Speculator from Kentucky; Milburn, Claude, Prince Bumble; Munderloh, J, Going to Bed; Mooney, R S, Student.

Mc

McCulloch, R and F, Gentlemen of the Olden Time; McIntyre, D, Darly Doyle; McYeomns and raiment worn. The skilful Naughton, A E, Alcamber; McPherson, A, Brigand; McMartin, J, Land Leaguer; McIntyre, W, Bengal Tiger; Macpherson, G, Kukiux Klan; McLennan, R, Footballer; McEntyre, J, Don Jamand; McDonnough, W, Bengal Tiger; McIntosh, P, Redcoat; McNaughton, D, Spanish Peasant; McGoun, S, Sea Cadet; Macdonnell, A J, Louis XIV; McGoun, G M, Courtier.

N

Nivin, H, Turk; Nivin, W B, Indian Chief; Nicholson, D, Bengal Tiger; Nivin, F C, Viking.

O

Ogilvie, S, Domino; O'Brien, W, Courtier to King Charles II; Oliver, J E, Distinguished Foreigner; O'Brien, Douglass, Count Rochefort; Odell, SS, Gentleman of the Olden Time.

P

Prowse, H J, Boatswain; Prowse, G W, English Officer; Pell, Harry, Courtier of Henry VII; Pringle, A, Domino; Pell, F, Prince of Charles II Reign; Pratt, Fred, Fernando in "The Favourite;" Patterson, H, Old Man; Prevost, J, Simon Legree, Southern Planter; Pringle, E, Cigarette.

R

Ritchie, A, Malcolm; Reddy, F, Scottish Gentleman; Rough, C C, Greek Admiral; Robertson, W F, Prince Yoringal; Robertson, A, Domino; Robertson, R A, Mongolian; Raymond, G, American Swell; Rockwood, Swiss Peasant; Robertson, G R, Boston Swell Boy, J, Punch; Reford, O, Cadet; Robb, A, Japanese Prince; Reford, R, Spaniard; Richards, J W, Courtier of the 15th Century; Rodden, W O, Spanish Peasant; Robb, E, Nena Sahib; Ritelie, N P, Parsee; Rhynas, J S, Policeman.

S

Stirling, R, Hindoo; Slater, F, Chinaman; Scott, F D, Italian Peasant; Skaife, F W, North-West Mounted Police; Street, H, "81"; Stuart, A, Brigand; Symington, T, King Coffee; Stroud, J, Punch; Selby, I, Courtier of Henry IV; Selby, D, Italian Brigand; Selby, de L, French Marquis; Stevenson, F, Jockey; Steele, D, Duke of Buckingham; Starke, J, Highlander; Smith, J L, Pirate of Penzance; Simpson, Percy, Turk; Sullivan, C A, Marquis of Varennes; Stark, A, Irish Land Leaguer; Stevenson, E, Jr, Beebies Needle Governor; Stevenson, B, Jockey; Slater, C F, Reporter; Symington, J H, Artillery Officer; Stodart, J G, Nonsecript; Smith, E, English Pedlar; Story, W F, ——; Slessor, W F, Jedialdiausbang; Symington, A, Negro Swell; Stewart, D, Don Carlos; Starke, W, Bengal Tiger; Scott, F B, Sam Patch; Stephens, G W, Huntsman; Slater, Yankee Pedlar.

T

Thompson, A Turk; Thompson, A, Newsboy; Tait, T J, Turk; Thompson, G, cavalier.

W

Walker, G A, Forester; Ward, H H, Medical Staff Officer; Wilson, R, Turkish General; Wheeler, C L, Lord Dundreary; Walker, J, Snowshoer; Walker, F J, Man-of-Wars-Man; Woods, R J, Instructor of Musketry; Woods, J A, Scottish Fusilier; White, W, Snowshoer; Walters, C, British Officer; Warner, J E, Pirate of Penzance; Walker, A T, Spring; Wray, A, Indian; Wray, C, What is It? Walters, H, Don Alphonso; Wait, G S, Rock Point Cadet; Wight, R G, Forester.

THE SIRENS.

John Evans, Captain; Jack Isaacson, Sergeant; W E Elliott, S Evans, W McRobie, G Wilson, J Ferguson, Frank Craig, W Brodie, Geo Seale, W Thompson, A Kay, W Sharpe, E Constantine, C S Slater, F Prince, F McMartin, S Jackson, B Isaacson, W Patterson, and D Kyle.

"—Judge," said a western lawyer, "isn't e-q-u-i the way to spell equinomical?" "I think so," said the Judge, "but I'll look it up in Webster's Dictionary." He fumbled over the pages for five minutes and then said, in heat, "Well, I've been a Webster man and voted for him for President, but any man that will write a dictionary and leave out such a common word as 'equinomical' can't have my vote any more."

New Advertisements.

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office on

SATURDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY Next,

At ONE o'clock, P. M.

In conformity with the 4th clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th instant to the 19th of February next, both days inclusive.

A DIVIDEND of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the 19th of February next.

By order of the Board.

J. N. BEAUDRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th January, 1881. mwf 20

THE NORTH AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.)

Guarantee Fund.....$100.000
Deposited with Government.. $50,000

Head Office—Temple Chambers, No. 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., President.
HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.
WM. MCCABE, F.I.A., Managing Director.

In Mutual Branch all Profits Accrue to the Assured, to whom they Legitimately belong, being the only plan which gives insurance at net cost.

Perfect safety with moderate premiums.
Mutual policy-holders *free by charter* from all liability other than the voluntary payment of premiums.

Industrial Insurance Adapted to all Classes.

From the poorest to the richest, from the child to the man of 60.

Premiums from $2 to $10 a year, or from 5 to 25 cents per week.

Dues collected at the homes of members.

Policies *paid immediately* upon proof of death, thus providing for necessary expenditures in the hour of pressing need.

A grave objection to Life Insurance in the past has been that it was beyond the reach of persons of small means.

Although they have needed it most, they have been debarred from its benefits.

No life is so valuable to the family as that of the Father or Mother, upon whose daily labour it depends for support.

When death invades the family circle, it frequently happens that there is not money enough for decent burial.

Companies in general have declined to insure children, to issue policies for less than $1,000, or to accept dues oftener than once in three months.

This Company meets these objections (1) by insuring children to the extent of $60, (2) by issuing policies to adults for small sums, not exceeding $500, and (3) by providing insurance at a cost as low as five cents per week.

Every member of the family can be insured—father, mother, brothers, sisters, down to the child of two years old.

No time or trouble is exacted in paying dues, as collectors call at the house regularly each week.

The dues on a policy once issued never increases on account of advancing years; but in the case of children, the *insurance money* increases up to age 12 without increase of dues.

Special attention is invited to this Company's Industrial policies for sums of $100 to $500, by yearly and half-yearly premiums, and correspondence is requested from medical gentlemen, local agents and others willing to co-operate in placing such advantages within the reach of all.

While this plan is valuable to the person of small means, it is none the less so to the person better off. Upon the death of the husband, the little money he may happen to have in his pocket is frequently all the wife has for immediate support. If he have funds in bank, a delay occurs in taking out letters of administration or executorship. If there be debts due him, they have to be collected, compromised or lost. If he has ordinary life insurance policies, payment must be awaited for two or three months from the fyling of the proofs; but under this Company's plan of paying within twenty-four hours, the wife and family are immediately placed in funds, without borrowing, delay or trouble.

All needed explanations will be cheerfully furnished upon application to

F. C. IRELAND,
Manager Prov. Que.,
353 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

J. A. DEVINE,
Agent for Montreal.
February 17 41

Houses for Sale or to Let.

Advertisements under this head inserted at following rates:—20 words, 1 insertion, 25c; 3 insertions, 60c; 6 insertions, $1; 12 insertions, $1.75; one month, $3 additional words and insertions in proportion.

NOTICE.

I am now receiving daily applications for

Houses, Shops and Offices,

And am Prepared to treat with LANDLORDS for the le ting of the same.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
210 St. James Street.

February 12 37

HOUSES FOR SALE

WITH AND WITHOUT GROUNDS,

In the following streets:

SHERBROOKE, DORCHESTER, CRAIG, ST. JAMILLE, MILTON, VICTORIA, PEEL, MOUNTAIN, SIMPSON, ST. MATHEW, RICHMOND, ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDRE, MAISONNEUVE, DUBORD, MAPLE, RICHMONDSQUARE, LAVAL AVENUE, ST. CATHERINE, ST. JOSEPH, UPPER ST. URBAIN, DUROCHER, UNIVERSITY, MANSFIELD, STANLEY, MACKAY, McGAVISH, UPPER ALEXANDER, ONTARIO, BEAUDRY, CHAMPLAIN, FRONTENAC, BRITANNIA, DROLET AVE, MAPLE AVENUE.

Also a number of desirable Villas outside the city limits, Building and Villa lots in different parts of the city, and several large manufacturing premises, with and without power.

O. W. STANTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
32 191 St. James street.

TO LET,

That very handsome Store, corner of Notre Dame and St. Helen Street, known as the "Recollet House"; will be rented as it is, or divided into two Stores. Apply to

O. W. STANTON,
Real Estate Agent, 191 St. James Street.
February 19 r 43

OFFICES TO LET.

Those centrally situated offices, No. 672 Notre Dame St., now occupied by J. C. McCorkill, Estate, will be heated by hot water, easy of access, and fitted up specially for professional men, being a first-class stand for a commercial lawyer.

Apply to
W. WALKER,
February 9 570 Notre Dame St. 34

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwelling houses known as Nos. 65, 67 and 69 of said street, with large lot in rear.

The 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-seven feet of land; large and commodious house, out-buildings, garden, etc. This desirable property is situated almost opposite "View Mount," the residence of the late Donald Ross, Esq. Titles perfect. Terms easy. Apply to

G. R. S. DEBEAUJEU,
or to 196 St. Denis street.
E. C. MONK, Esq., Advocate, will be
182 St. James street.
February 5, 1881. 31

TO LET.

Store No. 73 St. James street, and flats over the same. Well adapted for light manufacturing business. Apply to
Estate JOHN PRATT,
335 St. Paul street.
February 5, 1881. 31

TO LET.

One large Room in the front part of the HERALD Building, and another, well-suited for light manufacturing, on the second flat, three Bedrooms, Bath-room and Hall on first flat, three Bedrooms, Bath-room and Hall on second flat; four large Bedrooms on upper flat, Basement Kitchen, Pantry, Dining-room and Cellar, large Yard and Shed. Lease, $25, no Taxes. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 Centennial Terrace, St. Martin street, above the Antoine street; about the same accommodation and like rent as above, very best drainage and easily heated; also, No. 7 Terrace. These houses rented a few years ago for eighty pounds—seventy with Taxes. Large Shop and Dwelling corner of St. Antoine and Sparks street, 25 ft. front by 70 ft. in depth, large Wing Kitchen above and Workshops; also, Shop and three large show windows, nice dwelling above store, with private entrance; a splendid stand for a nice family grocery, provision business or any business requiring such; Rent low. No. 471 Seigneurs street, Nos. 379 and 381 Craig, Nos. 324 and 384 St. Antoine street, now undergoing thorough repairs inside and out, front painted in new colors, modern and perfect drainage; ready for 1st April, or sooner if required; Rent $16, no Taxes. No. 31 Coursol street. Nos. 17 and 21 Plateau street; Rent £50 and Taxes. Shop and Dwelling corner Conde and Wellington, Seigneurs street; Shop and Dwelling, corner Grand Trunk and Conde streets; Shop and Dwelling, No. 380 Craig street; No. 25 St. Genevieve street; Nos. 8 and 14 Grand Trunk street; Nos. 477 and 481 Wellington street.

Apply to
OWEN MCGARVEY,
February 11 9 St. Joseph Street. 36

TO LET.

A Beautiful Villa, Fine Grounds, Kitchen Garden, Poultry Yard, Greenery, Conservatory, &c., &c. Will be let on very favourable terms to a desirable Tenant.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 8 Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke Street; house and stables in perfect order, and will be let or sold very cheap for cash.

FOR SALE, on very easy terms, Beautiful Villa Lots on side of Mountain, head of Simpson Street; also, Villas and Villa Lots on Dorchester Street West.

TO LET.—Fine Offices and large Flats in Jacques-Cartier Buildings, corner of St. John and Hospital Streets. All these Properties are among the most healthy and desirable situations in the city.

TO LET.—A fine Farm, under high state of cultivation, good Buildings, Grapery, &c., &c., Good tenants more desirable than large rentals."

Apply to
W. F. LEWIS & CO.,
February 9 29 St. Sacrament Street. du 34

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G. R. S. DEB

LOCAL NEWS.

ONLY

$2.00

First-class MONTREAL to WORCESTER, MASS., *via* the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

INDUSTRIAL ROOMS. — The number of women supplied with work by the Industrial Rooms for the week ending February 18, was 93, and the amount paid $91.05.

IMPASSABLE.—Owing to the fall of the water in the river, the ice has cracked in several places, across the upper road to St. Lambert, and in consequence the road is in an impassable condition.

THE audience at Shaw & Gowdey's sale-rooms yesterday was the largest this season. Prices are opening higher than last year. The firm have already been engaged in some of the largest sales to come off this spring.

POLICE COURT.—In this Court, yesterday morning, Louis Taillefer, jr., for using insulting language, was fined 50 cents or one hour's imprisonment. Mary Phelan, 34, and Mary McPherson, 18, McCord street, shop-lifting and larceny, were remanded.

BOARD OF REVISERS.—The Board of Revisers met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of appointing polling-places and Returning-officers for the coming municipal elections. There were present Ald. Laurent (Chairman), Proctor, J. C. Wilson, Kennedy and Lavigne.

—"My *poverty* and not my *will* consents," was the language of the poor body who is said to have turned away from the place where Carreno was drawing divine music from a glorious instrument to seek a place where lower-priced pianos that would be more within his means were kept.

JUST COMPLETED.—A fine lot of Drawing-Room Sets, in Ebony and Gold and Walnut, covered in Spun and Raw Silks, stuffed with curled hair; also a large lot of Fine Bed-room Sets of the latest designs and best workmanship, to be had cheap at H. J. Shaw & Co.'s, 726 Craig street (near Victoria Square).

OFFICE CHAIRS.—We have at present the best and largest assortment of office-chairs in the city, comprising the Rotary Chair, in cane-seat and upholstered with leather; Arm-chairs, in cane-seat and upholstered in leather; wood-seat, rotary and Arm-chairs, Office-stools of eight different styles. H. J. Shaw & Co., 726 Craig street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Treasurer of the St. George's Society acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations: From a Friend, $10; Dr. R. C. Godfrey, $10; H. Speid, $5; Rev. R. W. Norman, $5, in aid of the funds of the Society.....The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donation: Captain Clakeley, $5, Mascouche, per Rev. Robert Wilson.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at Ottawa. The tourney, open to all residents of the Dominion, will begin as soon as the organization of the meeting and the settlement of preliminaries have been affected. The first prize will be a silver cup, given by the President, Mr. T. Ledroit, of Quebec. Four other prizes will also be given.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The number of voters in the several wards are as follows:—East Ward, 440; Centre Ward, 574; West Ward, 926; St. Ann's Ward, 1,358; St. Antoine Ward, 2,401; St. Lawrence Ward, 1,094; St. Louis Ward, 1,210; St. James Ward, 1,279; St. Mary's Ward, 726. Total, 10,008. There are about 13,000 citizens who will be deprived of voting on account of their taxes not being paid up.

MISSIONARY SERVICES.—The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, the celebrated preacher and lecturer, of Brooklyn, will conduct both the services at the St. James Street Methodist Church on Sunday next. The fame of Dr. Peck as a forcible, earnest and scholarly preacher is second to none od this continent. He will, also, with the Rev. Dr. George Douglas, deliver an address at the missionary meeting to be held in the same edifice.

WINDSOR HOTEL RACES.—Messrs J R Harper, R H Brand, G Holiday, W C Richardson, F Field, W Bannerman and J Elliott have been appointed a Committee of Management of the Windsor Hotel Races, to take place on Wednesday, the 2nd March. The Judges will be Messrs Angus Grant, W Clendinneng, Henshaw, Lt-Col Whitehead, Maj Stevenson and Hector Mackenzie. Mr D E Bowie is to be the starter, and Mr. Harper the time-keeper.

ONLY

$2.00

First-class MONTREAL to SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *via* the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were nine cases disposed of in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning. Joseph St. Amour, 19, shoemaker, Champlain street, insulting passengers, $5 or one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Maria Moningny, 21, Dorchester street, assault and battery on the person of Delina Cloutier, wife of Victor Gosselin, acquitted. James Cunningham, 29, labourer, Farm street, drunk and assaulting the police, and aggravated assault on John Franey, remanded till Wednesday next. Charles Auld, 40, clerk, Cote des Neiges, lying drunk in a sleigh, $1 or eight days' hard labour. James Graham, 20, machinist, Basin street, loitering in McCord street, $1 or eight days' hard labour. John Burrell was charged with wasting the water of the Montreal Water Works, on Foundling street, but the case was dismissed. Prospere Versailles and Alphonse Versailles were charged with committing the same offence on Chatham street, and were fined $1 and $1.15 costs.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A carpenter employed in Messrs. Ogilvie & Co.'s grist mills, named Jean Baptiste Amyot, aged 44, living at 202 Grand Trunk street, Point St. Charles, died suddenly yesterday morning. He had been at work as usual during Thursday, and and returning home in the evening he partook of a hearty supper and went to bed. At 6 o'clock this morning he got up and lit the fire, and in a few minutes after lay down again on the bed and instantly expired. Coroner Jones was notified, and held an inquest at 10 o'clock. Madame Amyot, wife of the deceased, testified to the facts as before stated. Her husband was a close abstainer from intoxicating liquor. Dr. H. B. Leblanc stated he had known deceased many years; he was not altogether a strong man; when he arrived in the morning he found deceased dead; had examined the body and found no external signs of violence or of congestion; was of opinion deceased came to his death from syncope. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased came to his death from syncope." He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

THE GAME SEASON.—The game keeper for this district made a raid a few days ago on some forty different game dealers, many of whom were fined for having game in their possession last year out of season. Many of them must have held it ignorantly, as is proved by the fact that this year not one of them have been found with unseasonable game. On the other hand, they seem to try and assist the Game Club to have the existing law carried out. They no doubt see that this course will ultimately be for their best interest, as otherwise there would be no game left in the country in five or ten years. One of the Packing Companies' Managers states that, ignorantly, he bought venison out of season last year, and mixed it with other meat, probably thinking it might improve the blood, but the reverse was the case, and the small proportion of game spoiled the whole package. He is now a strong supporter of the game laws and the Game Club in doing good work in carrying out, as far as possible, the existing game laws, which, though very defective, are better than none, and the Club is alive to the necessity of having the law changed with the view of giving many kinds of game a better chance for breeding.

THE CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Morning service, Rev. Dr. Jenkins; evening service, Mr. W. T. Herridge, B.A.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West.—Rev Wm. Hall, M.A., at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m.

REV. JAMES H. DIXON will conduct Divine service at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge on Sunday, at 2 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH (Coursol street.) — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at the evening service, Rev. Dr. Sullivan.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Services commence at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, the pastor, will preach at both services.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Presbyterian), St Lawrence street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. William Caven, of Buckingham, will officiate at both services.

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.—The Rev. J. S. Black will preach at 11 o'clock, forenoon, and at 7 o'clock, evening.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH. — Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the evening, "On the duty of man to his own mind."

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational). — The pastor, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, will preach at morning and evening services. Subject of evening discourse, "Life in the Ideal."

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.— Rev. Geo. Forsey, pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Subject for the evening, "The True Model."

ZION CHURCH (Queen's Hall.)—Pastor, Rev. A. J. Bray, will preach at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for Evening service, "Prospects of Protestantism."

TRINITY CHURCH (Church of England), opposite Viger square, St. Denis street).—Morning service at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7 p.m. Officiating minister, Rev. J. Walters.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (corner of College and Inspector streets).—Sexagesima Sunday.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector, will preach at both services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.— The Rev. Professor Shaw, M.A., LL.B., will preach in this church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and Rev. E. E. Scott will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH.— Rev. Dr. Mark. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for evening discourse, "Honest Skepticism." The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Choral Litany at 4.15 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The congregation are respectfully informed that all the collections will be in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Diocese.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Oddfellows' Hall, 662½ Craig street.—Meeting for Communion and Bible-class at 11 a.m. At 7 p.m. Wm. W. Johnston will deliver a lecture on "The Hopes of Christianity, and the superiority of the motives to right living which they supply."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. — Sexagesima Sunday. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion after morning service. The congregation are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the offertory both morning and evening will be devoted to the purchase of fuel for the poor of the parish. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan will preach at morning service, and the Rev. J. G. Baylis, B.D., in the evening.

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION.

Willie Paterson, a little son of Mr. Robert Paterson, has been spending a month's vacation at home, and has now returned to Montreal to resume his studies. When Willie was a small child he had a severe attack of sickness, which left him deaf. He has for the last two years been attending the Mackay Deaf-Mute Institute in Montreal. The last letter written by him to his parents brought tears of joy to their eyes. Others were affected the same way who were acquainted with his serious yet pleasant face. He has made great progress while at the Institute, and can read and write with accuracy; add and substract numbers, multiply and divide, with an ease superior to many of his own age who have been sent to our common schools and are blessed with their entire intellect. This institution cannot be too highly spoken of. The principal is himself a deaf-mute, and is making the school a great success. There are now in attendance twenty-four boys and eleven girls. The main building is a fine stone structure with outbuildings for recreation in wet weather, work-shops, &c. The work-shops, a new enterprise, only need better power and will be put in easy in the spring—to make them complete. With this advantage the students can learn a trade if they desire, and enter upon business life with activity and success before them.—*Coaticook Observer, Feb.* 12.

THE SUPREME COURT AND MR. GIROUARD'S BILL BEFORE THE BAR OF MONTREAL.

Yesterday a meeting of the members of the Bar took place at the Court House, Montreal, to take into consideration the Bill of Mr. Girouard, M.P., for limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Federal matters.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., seconded by Mr. JOSEPH DOUTRE, Q.C., it was resolved, after discussion, and on a divison of 42 against 24, that the jurisdiction of the Court be left as it stands.

With few exceptions, the leading members of the Bar voted with the majority.

In seconding the motion of Mr. Kerr, Mr. DOUTRE made the following remarks:—

The complaints from the Province of Quebec concerning the Supreme Court cannot have any foundation except on the extraordinary assumption that our system of laws is so much at variance with the judicial institutions of our sister Provinces that no man, however bright his intellect, however deep and varied are his studies and experience, can understand our laws, unless he has spent his life in Lower Canada. Delusion is too mild a term to characterize such an opinion. I would call it a libel on our laws. Lawyers of some practice have always been able to learn some parts of arts or sciences of which they have made no previous study. They have to enlist a good civilian order to try the Court or a jury intricate technicalities concerning the building of a bridge, of a house, of a railway, of a steam vessel, of a patent case in surgery, of chemical affinities or compositions of certain articles—of the management of a farm—matters connected with sylviculture, pisciculture and all the imaginable branches of agriculture and industry. Law yers must learn still more of the intricacies of banking and book-keeping. Did we ever hear that a doctor or a watchmaker or a manufacturer had been called upon to digest the evidence on his Act? Lawyers are not for doing so, obliged to know how to make a cornice or a sewing machine. They know what they are called upon to explain, and the judge or jury, acting on the same principle, decide what has been explained to them, with a precision which astonishes the man or one Art or of one Science.

How unreasonable it is, then, to say that a judge coming from the Province of laws is unfit to understand a point, under another system of laws, fully explained to him. It is a great mistake to imagine that there exist vast and innumerable differences between the English and French laws, in fact between the judicial institutions of all countries in the world. When we read the decisions of the Privy Council in cases coming from India and governed by local laws, we find that, after all, the human head reasons pretty much the same way all over the world, and has recourse to almost similar remedies for all grievances. The experience we have had of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shows that judges, whose training has connected them with different systems of laws, may safely be entrusted with the most complicated questions arising under any kind of Judicial institutions. The more they have compared differences, the better fitted they have become to apply the results of experience. The Supreme Court has hardly been five years in existence. During that period, 46 cases of the Province of Quebec have been decided by that Court. Seventeen appeals emanated from what have been reversed or allowed. Let any one test the fitness of its Judges by pointing out one of those decisions as being open to serious criticism.

We could not work the political institutions, issued from the Confederation of the Provinces, without such a Court if the necessity of such a tribunal could at any time be questioned, recent legislation in England has rendered that Court indispensable.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Act of 1876 (39 and 40 V., C. 59) provides, Section 14, that whenever any two of the said Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have died or resigned, they will be replaced by Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. One of these said Judges, Sir James Colville, died on the 5th December last. The *Law Times* of the 11th December, commenting on that event and on the Statute referred to, says:—"The effect of this Act, when it has come fully in operation will be most beneficial for England, may be). We shall then have, for the first time in our history, what will be precisely the same Court of Appeal for the United Kingdom and that for India and the Colonies will be, for the most part, at all events, composed of the same persons, though sitting under different names." The same journal favours the new system, because it will bring uniformity throughout the whole Empire. For the same reason, we must have here a Court which will, on questions of common interest in the Dominion, create uniformity of jurisprudence.

There is no doubt that the new English Appelate Court, so composed, will be as strong, and probably stronger, than the present Judicial Committee. But when Canadian appeals will be mixed with a long list of English and other colonial cases, it will in all probability be impossible for Canadian suitors to protect their interests through their Colonial Counsel. I have not only confidence but admiration for the high and perfect training of English barristers; but, close attention and care are not necessarily embodied with talent and learning. I would not advise an appeal to England, unless it should be looked after on the spot, by a Canadian Counsel, familiar with the case, even if he should be in Court a silent bystander. The business before the Privy Council is now so regulated that, in most cases, Counsel from Canada, may arrive in London a day or two before the hearing and return promptly. When Canadian cases will form part of a long list of appeals, it will perhaps require several months for attendance in Court to obtain a hearing. For these reasons our Supreme Court is more indispensable than ever, with its present jurisdiction. Since I may suggest to the modest Quebec lawyers, who think they could not understand an English case, a modification in the Constitution of that Court, as regards Quebec appeals, which would require no increase in the number of Judges. Our appeals are limited to cases involving $2,000 and upwards. Let such appeals go direct to the Supreme Court from the Superior or Revision Courts, and let three Judges of our Queen's Bench, or five, if you like, go to Ottawa and sit in those Quebec cases, with the Judges or a bare quorum of the Supreme Court. The 27th section of the Supreme and and Exchequer Court Act of 1875, provides that an appeal shall lie directly to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the Court of original jurisdiction, by consent of parties. Let us make the rule of the exception. It would be a blessing for suitors to be saved a costly intermediate appeal, and such Court would have for us all the undisputed moral authority which it commands already in the other Provinces. On the other hand, it would bring in contact the leading lawyers of the whole Province and would tend to foster a spirit of common feelings on subjects which are now viewed from points of sectionalism. In the meantime we cannot hesitate for one moment in supporting the continuance of the Court as it is—leaving to the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures the duty of harmonizing it gradually with the varied requirements of the country.

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Experience proves that the present sanitary system, as applied to dwellings and buildings of all sorts, does not attain the desired object. Traps of every kind, instead of preventing the entrance of sewer gas, retain it, and become highly dangerous.

The important system now submitted by me does away with all traps within the building, because the closets, sinks and baths discharge direct into the soil pipe. Between the building and the sewer is placed a "PATENT TRAP," which effectually prevent the inlet of sewer gas, it is of sufficient size not to be fouled, and is provided with a check valve on the dip-plate to prevent its being unsyphoned by the suckage in the sewer, caused by the discharge from a neighbouring building; on the right side of the trap is a grating for the free admission of air into the soil pipe.

Sewer gas as a rule will not escape from a confined sewer until it is saturated with the gas, as is always the case in ordinary trapped sewers; and since a free use of air is the best disinfectant for the diffusion of such gases, the soil pipe is continued to the top of the building, and is fitted with one of the patent "Exhaust Terminals or Cowls." The Cowl is constructed on a principal similar to that of "Giffard's Injector," and gives the greatest possible discharge at the lowest velocity of the wind.

By the above-described arrangement it will be seen there is a constant flow of fresh air through the soil pipe, between the trap and the exhaust cowl; thus, no sewer gas can lodge in the pipe or drain, nor be discharged through the openings connected with the sinks, baths or closets. It is, therefore, evident that such an arrangement will add materially to the healthiness of any building, however well constructed.

The system is peculiarly adapted for hospitals, and in such cases the trap grating, through which the air is admitted, is fitted with a disinfector with trays of Chloride of Lime, Carbolic acid, or any other disinfectant. The air being drawn by the exhaust cowl through the disinfector and the grating up the soil pipe, all zymotic germs in the sewer gas are destroyed. In houses fitted with the system where the closets are used, there is a *down* draught with the soil pipe, sufficient to prevent any disagreeable discharge of sewer gas *upwards*. By the system there is a regular and uniform supply of fresh air introduced at a proper temperature, whilst at the same time the foul air is being continuously extracted, and in both cases the current is imperceptible to the occupants of a room. Hattam his obtained a ventilating pipe is carried from top to bottom of the building, and an exhaust cowl is placed on the top. Each room is connected at the floor and ceiling levels with the pipe, and is provided with openings with suitable regulators. Inlets are provided at the opposite side of the room at the ceiling level for the admission of fresh air. The openings being at the highest point in the room, above the heads of the occupants, there cannot possibly be any draught, and as the outlets into the ventilating shaft are at the ceiling and floor levels, the hot air in the former, and the foul air and carbonic acid in the latter case, are completely drawn off. All the openings are so arranged that the velocity of the air within the room shall not exceed 3 feet per second.

Provision can be made to heat the air before it is admitted into the room, thus largely saving fuel. The whole system, it will at once be seen, is of the greatest possible importance to the community at large, especially to those who are confined for a number of hours during the day.

No subjects can command graver attention than those of *sanitation* and *ventilation*. The difficulties are certainly overcome, a most simple solution of the problem is arrived at, and the adoption of both the TRAP and the EXHAUST COWL, in connection therewith, should be seriously considered.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. WINGFIELD-BONNYN, C.E.,
26 Hospital street.

Montreal, February 18, 1881.

Number of Tube.	Diameter of Inlet Tube of Cowl.	Velocity.	2 Miles	4 Miles.	6 Miles	8 Miles.	10 Miles.	12 Miles.
1	2 inches	138	414	828	1242	1656	2070	2484
2	3 "	311	933	1866	2799	3732	4665	5598
3	4 "	553	1659	3318	4977	6636	8295	9954
4	5 "	864	2592	5184	7776	10368	12960	15552
5	6 "	1244	3732	7464	11196	14928	18660	22392
6	7 "	1694	5082	10164	15246	20328	25410	30492
7	8 "	2213	6639	13278	19917	26556	33195	39834
8	9 "	2801	8403	16806	25209	33612	42015	50418
9	10 "	3459	10377	20754	31131	41508	51885	62262
10	11 "	4186	12558	25116	37674	50232	62790	75348
11	12 "	4978	14934	29868	44802	59736	74670	89604
12	13 "	5842	17526	35052	52578	70104	87630	105156
13	14 "	6772	20316	40632	60948	81264	101580	121896
14	15 "	7773	23319	46638	69957	93276	116595	139914
15	16 "	8838	26514	53028	79542	106056	132570	159084
16	17 "	10771	32313	64626	96939	129252	161565	193878
17	18 "	12938	38814	77628	116442	155256	194070	232884
18	19 "	15357	46071	92142	138213	184284	230355	276426
19	20 "	18027	54081	108162	162243	216324	270405	324486

Quantity of air exhausted by each size of Cowl at different velocities of the wind.

Quantity of Air exhausted in cubic feet *per hour.*

RAILWAY TICKET-SCALPING.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

SIR,—Your article in reference to the above would lead one to suppose that I had purchased $2,000 worth of railway tickets for $400, when such is not the case, as the tickets were bought at a great deal higher rate than I could have purchased them since at the different Railway Companies in Chicago. The entire value of the tickets will not exceed $400, and they cost me $300, and the balance, which was seized in their office on St. James street, was worth about 300. This seizure, to my mind, was only made to annoy and harass me, as they know these tickets were honestly purchased and at a fair price, and that the Company have not a shadow of a claim on them, as they have been for the last two months in the hands of Mr. Edgar, the General Passenger Agent, and Mr. Simard, the General Travelling Agent of the Great Western Company, and was loaned to oblige them (so as to assist them to try and make a certain party disgorge, as they claim), and when I made a demand for these tickets at their office, I then discovered that they took a mean advantage of my confidence by seizing them. This, to my mind, is simply a method adopted to make our business odious and bring us into disrepute. Of course, these gentlemen have not to pay the expenses of a lawsuit out of their private purse, hence they can afford to take any chance to gain an advantage by the delays and uncertainties of the law.

Apologising for the space,
I remain, yours truly,
L. ABRAHAMS.

Montreal, February 17, 1881.

ABOUT PIANOS, PIANO MATINEES, AND THE LETTER SIGNED "H."

To the Editor of the MONTREAL HERALD.

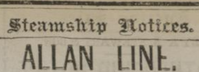
DEAR SIR,—If the verdict of the audience who lately listened to Madame Carreño's playing could be obtained, and that verdict did officially declare that the Piano she used was a "*Noble instrument*," the DECKER representative would be willing to proclaim their belief, not only in the "generous policy" and the "business segacity," but what is more difficult still, in the musical judgment of the Weberites. "H" need not be angry. A Decker can easily be more "*Noble*" than a Weber and not half trip. "Noble" artistically, "Noble" mechanically, and "Noble" in possessing more vocal sympathetic tone than mortal ears ever listened to, since the morning stars sang together for joy.

C.

Montreal, February 18, 1881.

Steamship Notices.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails.

1881. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1881.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Doubled-Engine, Clyde-built *IRON STEAMSHIPS*. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest.

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
Parisian	5,000	Capt. Jas. H. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3000	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Circassian	4000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Mediterranean	3650	Capt. John Graham.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Barclay.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. M. Trocks.
Austrian	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Canadian	3000	
Grecian	3600	Capt. Legallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	3000	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian	2500	Capt. Moore.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. McNichol.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Wylie.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Boston each WEDNESDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched:

FROM BOSTON.

CIRCASSIAN	Thursday, Feb. 3,	1.00 p.m
*SARMATIAN	" Feb. 10,	7.00 a.m
HIBERNIAN	" Feb. 17,	11.30 a.m
*POLYNESIAN	" Feb. 24,	5.30 a.m
CASPIAN	" Mar. 2,	noon
*SARMATIAN	" Mar. 10,	5.30 a.m
CIRCASSIAN	" Mar. 17,	10.30 a.m
PARISIAN	" Mar. 24,	4.30 p.m

FROM HALIFAX.

HIBERNIAN	Saturday, Feb.	19
POLYNESIAN	"	Feb. 26
CASPIAN	"	Mar. 5
SARMATIAN	"	Mar. 12
CIRCASSIAN	"	Mar. 19
PARISIAN	"	Mar. 26

*Passengers may embark at Boston on the Steamers marked * on the evening previous o sailing, if they so desire.*

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Halifax:

Cabin.....$67, $78 and $88.60.
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$45.00.
Steerage.....$30.00.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Boston:

Cabin.....$68, $78 and $88.00.
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$46.00.
Steerage.....$31.00.

The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. Johns, N. F. as follows, connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifax, on January 20, February 3 and 17, March 3, 17 and 31:—

FROM HALIFAX.
Tuesday, February 1 and 15, March 1, 15 and 29, April 12.

FROM ST. JOHNS.
Monday, February 7 and 21, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:
Cabin.....$20.00. Intermediate.....$15.00.
Steerage.....$6.00.

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a Steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston for Glasgow direct.

FROM GLASGOW.

SCANDINAVIAN	January 31
PRUSSIAN	February 7
WALDENSIAN	" 14
AUSTRIAN	" 21

FROM BOSTON.

WALDENSIAN	February 25
AUSTRIAN	March 4

Through Bills Lading granted in Liverpool, and Glasgow and at all Continental ports, to all Points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

VIA BOSTON OR HALIFAX.
Connections made by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western (Wagner's Merchants' Despatch), via Boston.

Through Rates and through Bills of Lading for Eastern Points can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

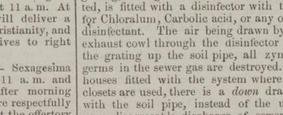
For Freight, passage or other information, apply to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; ALEXANDER HUNTER, 7 Rue Scribe, Paris; AUG. SCHMITZ & CO., or RICHARD BERNS, Antwerp; RUYS & CO., Rotterdam; G. INGO, Hamburg; JAMES, Moss & Co., Bordeaux; HENRY RUPPEL & SONS, Bremen; CHARLEY & MOORE, Belfast; THOMSON, BORRIE & WORKMAN 17 Gracechurch street, London; JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; ALLAN BROTHERS, James street, Liverpool; ALLANS, RAE & Co., Quebec; ALLAN & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. BOURLIER, Toronto; LEVE & ALDEN, 207 Broadway, New York, and 5 State street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal.

February 1 182

WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbor, Ireland,
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.



CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE,

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR,

FROM NEW YORK.

HECLA	Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1881
GALLIA	Wednesday, Mar. 2, "
SCOTHIA	Wednesday, Mar. 9, "
PARTHIA	Wednesday, Mar. 16, "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Mar. 23, "
MARATHON	Wednesday, Mar. 30, "
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 6, "
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, April 13 "

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$80, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Intermediate Passage, $50.

Return tickets on favourable terms.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

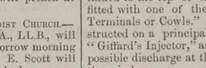
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg, and for Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green:

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or to
5 St. Francois Xavier street.

January 6 8

Notice to Shippers and Importers.



Winter Steamship Service via Portland,
in conection with the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

The Canada Shipp'g Co | The Dominion SS Co
Beaver Line | Dominion Line.

Will perform a weekly service between Liverpool and Portland during the ensuing winter, with the following first-class Iron-Built Steamships, leaving Liverpool on Thursday and Portland on Friday in each week:—

Beaver Line.	Tons.	Dominion Line.	Tons.
Lake Winnipeg	3,300	Brooklyn	3,600
Lake Manitoba	3,300	Ontario	3,176
Lake Ontario	3,200	Toronto	3,284

APPOINTED SAILINGS:

BEAVER LINE.
LAKE NEPIGON.....Feb. 4, 1881
LAKE WINNIPEG.....Feb 18, 1881
LAKE MANITOBA.....Mar. 4, 1881

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
DOMINION LINE.
ONTARIO.....Jan. 28, 1881
TORONTO.....Feb. 11, 1881
BROOKLYN.....Feb. 25, 1881
FOR GLASGOW.
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....Feb. 11, 1881
QUEBEC.....Feb. 25, 1881

These Steamships are all of large carrying capacity, will insure at the current rates, and have superior accommodation for passengers.

Through Bills Lading issued by all Grand Trunk Railway Agents in Canada.

Apply in Liverpool to H. J. SELKIRK, Manager Canadian Shipping Company, Beaver Line; FLYNN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, Dominion Line; and in Montreal to THOMPSON, MURRAY & Co., Custom House Square, Agents Canada Shipping Co., and DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Exchange Court, Agent Dominion Company.

January 32 271

Steamship Notices.

DOMINION LINE
OF
STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

	Tons.		
Montreal	3,284	Toronto	3,284
Dominion	3,176	Ontario	3,176
Brooklyn	3,000	Quebec	2,600
Quebec	2,700	Ottawa	3,850
Mississippi	2,060	Sarnia (build'g)	3,850
St. Louis	2,000	Canada (build'g)	3,850
Brooklyn	3,000		

DATES OF SAILING.
Steamers will sail as follows:
FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL.
BROOKLYN.....25th Feb.
ONTARIO.....11th Mar.
TORONTO.....25th Mar.

FOR GLASGOW
QUEBEC.....4th Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool, $57.50; Return, $101.25.
Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the owest rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.
For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Bowering, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.

January 22 89

Miscellaneous.

UNIVERSAL GRINDER.

To Produce Merchants, Farmers AND OTHERS.

The Syndicate working NEWELL'S PATENT UNIVERSAL GRINDER have opened their new and extensive mill premises in this city at No. 572 William street, facing the canal above St. Gabriel locks. They undertake to crush or grind PHOSPHATE and other minerals, animal bones and other substances, at a rate from one to eight tons per hour, according to fineness required, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Barley, Malt, Flax, and any other cereals are reduced to COARSE or FINE meal, in quantities exceeding ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS an hour! Moulee, Cracked Corn, GRANULATED WHEAT and GRAHAM FLOUR are specialties attainable only by the use of these machines.

Orders for grinding are now registered. For details, apply at the

DOMINION GEN'L AGENCY
26 Hospital Street,
Montreal.

December 23 trs 310

PURE APPLE CIDER.

Sparkling and on draught. Made specially from select fruit for

FREDERICK KINGSTON
WINE MERCHANT
25 HOSPITAL STREET.

January 1 1

WILLIAM DOW & CO.
Brewers and Maltsters.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bitters only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:

Thos. J. Howard..... 173 St. Peter street
Jos. Virtue..... 19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson..... 389 St. Constant st
Wm. Bishop..... 479 Lagauchetiere st
Thos. Rinsella..... 144 Ottawa street
Cheop. Maissonneuve.....583 St. Dominique st

ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE

Jno. H. R. Molson & Bros.
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
286 St Mary Street,
MONTREAL.
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE,
FAMILIES REGULARL