Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXVII. QUEBEC, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883. No. 13,391

AFTERNOON.

Burning of a Manchester Cotton Mill.

HEAVY AND DISASTROUS RAINS IN INDIA.

Important Arrests in Moscow.

A THREAT FROM THE "BLACK HAND" SOCIETY.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN MADAGASCAR.

The Arkansas Floods—Fire and Loss of Life—Train Robbers—The Death Penalty, &c.

SOUTH AMERICAN WARFARE.

Railway Notes—Rumored Business Failures—Ottawa Notes.

LONDON, March 7—Advices from Tamatave, Madagascar, to Feb. 26, announce the arrival of a French gunboat. The town is not yet occupied. Four French men-of-war have arrived on the north-west coast of the Island. The natives are excited and preparing to resist the French and British war vessels present.

The Danubian Conference has completed an arrangement for treaty protocols, which will be signed to-morrow.

The Windsor Cotton Mill, at Manchester, has been burned; loss £50,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7 Numbers of important arrests have been made in Moscow the last fortnight. The arrests are due to the extra vigilance of the police owing to the near approach of the coronation of the Czar. There is no reason to believe there is any special plotting to prevent the coronation.

MADRID, March 7—The Mayor of Xeres has received a letter containing a threat to poison the drinking water of that place if the prosecution of the "Black Hand" society is continued.

CALCUTTA, March 7—Heavy rains prevailed in the Kaladji district, in the presidency of Bombay; 240 houses were destroyed and hundreds of persons rendered homeless.

AMERICAN.

HELENA, Ark., March 8—The river rose a scant half inch the past 12 hours. It is thought the levees can be held now against probable emergencies, as they were maintained last night against a terrific gale that sent the water dashing over in many places. Below Helena the country is all submerged from 5 to 10 feet. The back water from Hubbard Creek is appearing in the lower end of the city, but there is no danger unless other breaks occur.

CHATTANOOGA, March 8—In an affray at Sodly, three men named Rosey, Mills and Davis were fatally stabbed.

ATLANTA, March 8—There are 200,000 visitors in the city; a large number are camping out. Every train arriving is crowded. Over 20,000 followed the remains of Stephens yesterday.

NEWMARKET, March 8—The dwelling of Simon Cronish, a well known farmer, was burned last night; his wife, daughter and an old man perished in the flames.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 8—Last night a passenger train on the Little Rock and Portsmouth Railway was boarded by 40 men two miles west of Mulberry street. They ordered the passengers to throw up their hands and began firing pistols. Conductor John Cain was fatally shot and a brakeman wounded. The robbers rushed for the engine, but the engineer pulled out and prevented robbery. The robbers jumped off after the train started. $5,000 reward is offered for the capture of the robbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8—Joseph Loamis was hanged this morning for the murder of David Levitt, in Agawan. Two hundred people witnessed the execution. Loamis read a statement on the scaffold acknowledging his crime, attributing it to rum, and craving forgiveness of his fellowmen and God.

LIMA, Feby. 13—Both Peruvian and Chilian troops are massing near Tacola. Col Vento, going with 300 Peruvians to join Iglesias, who has been proclaimed a traitor by the Constitutional Government, was attacked by several of Cacere's regiments at Cantra, and only a few besides Vento escaped. The Chilians pursued Cacere's troops, but the latter got away.

CANADIAN.

MONTREAL, March 8—The municipal deputation from Hamilton, Ont., has agreed to give the Grand Trunk four acres of ground free for a site for locomotive shops, and also to exempt the works from taxation.

The trains were all several hours late last night and this morning in arriving, owing to the blockade of snow.

There are rumors this morning of two extensive failures of dry goods houses.

The Stock Market was irregular to-day; bank shares were lower.

OTTAWA, March 8—The weather still continues cold; this morning the thermometer registered 15 degrees below zero.

Railways are still blocked up and the western mails many hours late.

A member of the syndicate who purchased the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sections on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway states that Lieut.-Governor Dewdney is not the President of the Company, nor has he any connection with it.

The deputation appointed by the Dominion Alliance to press upon Sir John A. Macdonald the proposed amendments to the Scott Act were given to understand that the Government would carefully weigh the matter. Sir John incidentally remarked that so far from wishing to remove the present restrictions on the sale of liquor, his views were entirely in the opposite direction.

A deputation composed of Messrs. Neil McColeman, Reeve of Thornbury, and T. Andrews, merchant, of the same place, were to-day introduced to Sir Hector Langevin by Mr. Sproule, M.P. for East Grey. Last session a sum was placed in the estimates for harbor improvements. The work was continued with success until the close of navigation, and the object of the interview was to ask that it be resumed as early in the spring as possible and carried on until the expended balance is exhausted. Sir Hector promised to carry out the wishes of the deputation. Thornbury promises to become an important port. Next summer the Collingwood steamers will touch there, and as it is the outlet of the Beaver Valley, a rich agricultural district, it is safe to expect that a good trade will be developed by these improvements.

Messrs. Taylor of Toronto, Eichorn of Toronto, Tuckett of Hamilton, Smith of London, and Reed of Hamilton, representing the cigar manufacturer of Ontario, to-day waited on Sir Leonard Tilley and asked for increased protection on the cheaper brands. They claim that unless the duty on German cigars is increased many of them will be obliged to close up their factories. At present many of them are working one-half time and 1,500 hands will to-day be thrown out of employment in Montreal. Sir Leonard said he thoroughly understood the difficulty and would consult with his colleagues as to the best means of overcoming it. A deputation representing the tobacco interest, consisting of Mr. Kenneth Millan of Toronto, and a Windsor manufacturer, had an interview with the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland Revenue to-day. They ask for more favorable customs and excise regulations, which will enable them more successfully to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal, today had an interview with the Government in relation to Montreal harbor dues, the exact nature of which has not yet transpired.

The statement published by several journals that certain Senators and members of Parliament have signed a "round robin," asking for an increase of sessional indemnity, is said to be without foundation.

At the meeting of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, some changes were made in the Executive. Messrs. Macpherson, Oumet, Perley and Laurie retired, and the vacancies were filled by Col. Panet, Deputy-Minister of Militia; Major Blaicklock of Montreal, Capt. O'Grady of Ottawa, and Capt. Prevost.

TORONTO, March 8—The convicts Flight and Roul, who escaped from the Central Prison on Tuesday morning, have not yet been recaptured.

The Jews here are moving to have certain reforms introduced into their service and that both sexes should sit together instead of being separated. The matter has been referred to the Chief Rabbi, in England, but should his decision be adverse the reformers will form an independent body.

The Board of Works here have decided to enforce the by-law that each street car must have a conductor and a driver.

The Law Society here have instituted an action against the city to test the validity of a by-law which provides that exempted properties are not entitled to the usual discount allowed to other water-takers in the city.

EUROPEAN.

Suicide of a Wealthy New Yorker in England.

MEETINGS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS TO-DAY PROHIBITED.

Trial of Austrian Socialists.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ORAN REBELS.

A Member of the James Gang Pardoned—The Fire Record—Mining Cave-in—A Pitiful Scene—The Arkansas Sufferers, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8—Mr. Yosts, a wealthy New Yorker, suicided to-day at the residence of the American Consul at Dumfermline. The suicide is believed to be owing to an unsuccessful divorce suit.

ALGERIA.

ORAN, March 8—Two columns of the expedition to crush the rebellion in South Oran have started.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 8—The police have been ordered to prevent all meetings in the streets to-morrow.

The Senate have rejected by 169 to 122 the first clause of Jules Simon's bill relative to the right of association and allowing the existence of religious societies; the Minister of the Interior stating the Government would present a bill on the matter.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 8—The trial of 29 Socialists on charges of high treason and complicity in murder began to-day. The accused admit they carried out a resolution passed at the club meeting to murder and plunder Merstallinger, proprietor of an extensive shoe manufactory.

UNITED STATES.

HYDE PARK, Mass., March 8—The Town Hall, including the Masonic Lodge, was burned to-day; loss $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 8—The Governor has pardoned Clarence Hite, a noted member of the James gang, sentenced to 25 years for train robbery in 1882. Hite is in the last stage of consumption. It is believed if Hite testified he could send Frank James to the penitentiary.

LOGANPORT, Ind., March 8—The German Lutheran church was burned yesterday with the parsonage; loss $32,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8—Mr. Stephens' memorial services took place to-day. Not one-twentieth of the people who desired to do so could get into the hall.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8—A. E. Kent, of San Francisco, has given Yale College $60,000 which is to be used in erecting a chemical laboratory.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., March 8—This evening the old breasts at the Reliance colliery caved in, cracking a large area of the surface under nine houses, leaving only a shell of frozen earth between the houses and the mine. The families hurriedly moved out. Twenty other houses on the public road and the Reading depot and railroad tracks are in danger. The Reading Company owns the houses; some of the houses are being pulled down and carried away as they may sink out of sight at any moment.

ARKANSAS CITY, March 8—The water continues to rise here. Very little ground is visible in the city. There is considerable suffering among the poorer classes.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8—There is no sign of Wiggins' storm here. There is light rain along the coast; the barometer is rising.

NEW YORK, March 8—There was a pitiful scene at the Tombs to-night, when the mother, sister and sweetheart of McGloin, who will be hanged to-morrow, paid their last visit to him. McGloin and Majone are resigned to their fate.

K. R. G. Mitchell & Co's candle factory, Front street, was burned to-night; loss $65,000. Cosgrove's cooperage, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $6,000.

WASHINGTON, March 8—A bronze statue of Prof. Henry, executed by Story, will be unveiled on the 19th April, during the session of the Academy of Sciences. Professor Porter, President of Yale College, will deliver the oration. The site for the statue is the centre of the lawn at the north-west corner of the Smithsonian Institute.

SPECIAL FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 8—Rev. Dr. Clarke, Pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, fell on the sidewalk to-day and fractured his knee-cap, which will prevent him fulfilling his duties for several weeks.

The Privy Council in England has confirmed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench here, in the case of Elliott vs. Lord & Munn, of this city. The amount involved was £800.

The action of the Union Bank against McCready, on a note for $1,800, was concluded to-day. The defence was that the signature was forged. Mr. McCready testified he never signed the note and that Alex. Seath, the drawer, admitted to him that it was forged. Seath, in the witness-box, swore that McCready signed the note in his presence, and that he (Seath) never admitted to McCready that it was a forgery. The evidence for the defence was so overwhelmingly in favor of the forgery that the Judge said it was not necessary for McCready's counsel to address the Court, as it had made up its mind. Judgement was reserved. The case excited great interest here, as the note sued on is only one of a number which Seath is charged with forging. The accused will be tried at the Criminal Court for his forgeries, the Grand Jury having returned "true bills" against him.

Alfred De Beaumont, advocate, and his brother, a special constable in the Court House here, were committed for trial at the Assizes for assault on Mr. Hamilton, a clerk in the Crown office.

A young man well connected in London, Eng., who has been living here on his means for over a year, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving anxious creditors behind.

A United States detective arrived here to-night, from Ohio, to press the charge of forgery against the fugitive James E. Grimes.

Michael Curran was arrested to-day for brutally assaulting and cutting his wife with a knife.

The influx of British immigrants commenced to-day for the season, 200 of the well-to-do farming class having arrived. The majority are bound for the North-West and the remainder for Ontario.

The following suspensions are announced here to-day: Henry Girard, retail dry goods, with liabilities of $20,000 and assets nominally greater; an extension only is required. Boden, Wilson & Co., produce dealers, with liabilities of $30,000; assets unknown. M. Brien, grocer, St. Hyacinthe, with liabilities of $7,000; assets unknown at present. Piche & Sons, tanners, Arthabaskaville, with liabilities of $10,000, due here principally.

R. Heyneman, cigars and tobacco manufacturer, presented a statement to-day to his creditors showing his liabilities to be $80,000, of which $15,000 are secured; assets $37,000. On Tuesday next the insolvent will make an offer at an adjourned meeting.

There is a good deal of uneasiness felt at present in regard to the commercial situation. The air is full of rumors of impending local failures.

A draft for $5,000 of Mr. C. F. Dewey, a produce merchant, operating largely here for the Liverpool market, has been returned to Molson's Bank. Mr. Dewey left about week ago for Liverpool, but whether he is a embarrassed is not known. Under any circumstances the Bank can only lose the depreciation on the butter shipped, which will not exceed 81,000.

Two special through freight trains are now dispatched weekly by the Canada Pacific Railway to Winnipeg.

The Credit Foncier is expected to shortly declare a dividend.

James Dixon broker, has been arrested on a *capias* for $2,700 at the suit of his wife, from whom he is separated

The mortality here last week was 69.

Romain Chabot, the condemned murderer at Arthabaskaville, has been caught in the act of sawing the iron bars of his cell, with the object of making his escape.

Private advices received here to-day from London state that the £260,000 loan of Winnipeg was quickly snapped up there at 107.

Through the generous thoughtfulness of Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., Mr. W. J. Graham, who has been the General Manager of the Telegraph Co. here for 25 years, was tendered leave of absence on full salary for a six or eight weeks' sojourn in the South, with all his travelling and other expenses during his absence defrayed by the company, for the recruiting of his health, which has been somewhat impaired by his long and faithful devotion to the interest of his employers. Mr. Graham has accepted the invitation and is now *en route* for Savannah, stopping on the way at New York with the President of the company.

The train service from all parts is completely demoralized at present; both in the morning and at night the expresses are four to six hours, and often more, late in arriving. The Western is reported five hours behind. Snow blockade is assigned as the cause of delay.

Mr. Laurie, of the Inland Revenue, has made a seizure on the cigar manufactory of L. Abraham, for an infraction of the revenue laws.

The weather here to-day was clear but very cold, the thermometer registering five degrees below zero. There are no signs up to a late hour to-night of the promised storm.

The stock market was lower to-day except for City Gas, which appreciated.

SPECIAL FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 8—A bill giving the Local Government power to take over from the Company the Railway from New Glasgow to the Strait of Canso, has passed its third reading in the Legislative Council. A bill introduced in the House of Assembly by Mr. MacCoy, to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed that body by a vote of 19 to 13.

The jury empanelled to investigate the cause of the accident in the Caignecto mines, MacCan, several weeks ago, by which four men met with their death, has after a long and exhaustive enquiry given a verdict that the men came to their death by inhaling carbonic oxide, and that the level was rendered foul by holing made into other workings, which caused a derangement of the ventilation, and that a great error in judgment was committed by not providing against this possible derangement; that they consider that John Patrick, underground manager, was to blame for violating the general mining rule in taking men into the mine before he examined it; and they do further believe that Mr. Baird is blamable for not more vigorously investigating the matter upon the report of Mr. Patrick. Mr. Patrick has since died, or doubtless steps would have been taken to enforce penalties for violating the mining laws.

The whole day has been clear and beautiful; the morning broke with a cloudless sky and a strong and steady wind, which has continued up to 10 o'clock to-night. At the latter hour it is becoming somewhat milder and the wind blows with less strength than during the day. The northern lights are brightly visible here in accord with Wiggins' statement yesterday that they would precede his storm. The barometer, which last night stood at 29.50, this evening at 9 o'clock was 30.20 and continued to rise slowly. One of our local prophets, while predicting a continuance of fine weather for the ensuing twenty-four hours, says he would not be surprised at a blow to-morrow night, the date for new moon and high tides. He says the wind may at any time change over from its present direction to north-east and then shift round to south-east, from which direction Wiggins' gale is to rise. Another asserts that the following forty-eight hours will assuredly be fine, to-morrow being much milder than to-day, and the wind blowing lightly from the same quarter as at present.

Some of the city wharf proprietors, fearing a fulfillment of Wiggins' prediction, have notified owners of goods, in their custody, that they will not be responsible for their safety during the ensuing week. Property in stores on some wharves is also being removed, from the lower to the upper stories. Owing, it is said, to the refusal of American fishermen to go on the banks again until the dreaded dates are past, a fresh fish famine has been caused in Boston and New York, and orders have been received here for as large a supply for those markets as possible.

SPECIAL FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 8—As the time approaches for the great storm predicted by Wiggins the interest becomes more intense. It is the general topic of conversation and many timid people are prostrated with nervousness. The telegraphic reports that several women had become insane through fear in the United States has visibly affected the prophet and seriously interfered with his appetite to-day. He regrets that the storm is coming and almost wishes now that he had not predicted it. In the interest of science, however, he felt it a duty he owed to his fellow-creatures and he promises early next week to publish to the world the theory on which he based his prognostications. The weather this evening is somewhat milder, the wind having subsided. Wiggins regards this as the calm before the storm.

Major Boulton, Warden of one of the counties in the Shell River district, accompanied by Messrs. J. White, M. P., and Ross, M. P., (Lisgar), to-day waited upon Sir Charles Tupper and asked that a bridge be built over the Assinaboine between the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. They pointed out the necessity for bridge accommodations at this point. The Minister expressed his willingness to embody in the Estimates the sum of $8,000 for the construction of a swing bridge at the point indicated, provided the Provinces and the county interested granted the balance necessary to carry out the improvement. The deputation later on waited on the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and urged the claim of the Portage, Westburn and North-Western Railway to a land grant.

An effort is being made by military men to have a grand review at some central point in Canada on Dominion Day. Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto are the places mentioned so far as likely to be selected, in the event of the militia authorities acceding to the wishes of the promoters.

A private letter from Dorchester, N. B., received by a gentleman now here, reports that Sir Albert Smith is improving rapidly, with every prospect of an early and permanent re-establishment of his health.

Mr. W. G. Reid, President, and Mr. A. G. Hodge, Secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Association, Toronto, are in the city to interview the Government in relation to proposed legislation.

Hon. Alex. Morris is in the city.

SPECIAL FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., March 8—The action for libel of the Confederation Life Association against Messrs. McCabe, Goldwin and McLaughlin, officers of the North American Insurance Company, instituted about six weeks ago, was dropped to-day, plaintiffs agreeing to pay costs. The alleged libel occurred in an article published in the *Insurance Times* of New York. From examination of the defendants it was discovered that they had not written the article, or at least that it could not be proved successfully against them.

Eleven cases against licensed victualers, for selling liquor during prohibited hours, were dismissed at the Police Court to-day, the informers' memories having in each case failed them.

John Kenny and David Evans were to-day found guilty at the Criminal Sessions for burglary. An accomplice, Crozier, who was accidentally shot during the burglary by Kenny, is still confined to the hospital.

The County Crown Attorney, Mr. Fenton, to-day received by post a letter with a coffin sketched thereon and a figure inside supposed to be Mr. Fenton; there are also figures representing his satanic majesty and attendant sprites, and the words "Sic semper tyrannis." It is presumed to have been sent by one of the persons smarting from liquor prosecutions.

There is a movement on foot to establish a Ladies' Medical School here. Several influential ladies are interesting themselves in the matter and hope to have it started in October.

SPECIAL FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 8—The Quebec train was ten hours late to-day, snow on the northern division causing the delay. The thermometer here has taken another dive, the cipher being reached at an early hour this morning. The low temperature being accompanied by a strong and keen westerly wind, was felt more severely than the colder weather on Tuesday. There has been strong wind during the day and rough weather on the Bay, obliging small vessels to run into the harbour for shelter. To-night is fine and clear.

SPECIAL FROM FREDERICTON, N.B.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 8—A heavy north-east gale prevailed here all last night and early this morning, with drifting snow, but this evening it has considerably abated.

SPECIAL FROM BATHURST, N.B.

BATHURST, N.B., March 8—Wiggins' stock has gone up; to-day is stormy and all the appearances indicate a big storm.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 8—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone declined to give a day for the discussion of the Kilmainham treaty negotiations.

Sir S. Northcote said he would not proceed further in the matter; the inferences to be drawn from the declination of the Government were quite obvious.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The following are Hon. Mr. Mousseau's resolutions respecting the study of anatomy:

Resolved,—1. That for the purposes of the study of anatomy, the Province of Quebec be divided into two sections which shall be known as "The Quebec Section" and "The Montreal Section"; which sections shall respectively comprise such judicial districts as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may be pleased to specify.

And that it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to appoint, during pleasure, an inspector of anatomy for each of such sections and a sub-inspector of anatomy for each judicial district, except those of Quebec and Montreal in which the office will be filled by the inspector of anatomy; but the persons so appointed shall not, in any way, be connected with any university or school of medicine or be practising physicians.

Resolved,—2. That every university or school of medicine shall pay to the inspector of anatomy, in addition to the cost of transport and of burial, a sum of ten dollars for every corpse delivered and the inspector shall pay to the sub-inspector for every corpse which the latter shall deliver to him, the sum of five dollars, over and above the cost of transport and burial.

Resolved,—3. That every superintendent or director of a public institution receiving a grant from Government and every coroner who shall knowingly omit or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the act to be based on these resolutions, and every university or school of medicine which shall receive corpses in its dissecting rooms or allow the dissection within its establishment of corpses which have not been supplied to it by the inspector of anatomy, shall, upon a complaint to that effect before a justice of the peace by the inspector or sub-inspector of anatomy, be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars for each offence; and the amount of such penalty and costs of suit shall be retained by the Treasurer of the Province out of the then next grant which such institution, university or school of medicine is to receive, or shall be retained from the emoluments which may become payable to such coroner, as the case may be.

In the Private Bills Committee a long fight occurred, yesterday, over the bill for the incorporation of St. Sauveur as a town. A large number of prominent citizens of the locality in question appeared against the measure. Mr. F. X. Lemieux, advocate, promoted the bill, and Mr. Bedard opposed it, as also Dr. Dion, of St. Sauveur. The Committee threw out the bill, on the ground that the majority of the ratepayers, both in number and in value, appeared to be opposed to it.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A Valuable Nerve Tonic

Dr. C. C. Olmstead, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 7 cts. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by J. J. Veldon, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E. Giroux & Bro., 37 and 39, St. Peter street.

March 5, 1883. Fm-d&w

Some months ago a Boston clothier started his son for Nashville with stock to open a retail store, and the other day a friend who knew of the circumstance met the father and inquired:—"Well, how does Jake get along!" "Shake is home again," was the reply. "Why, I thought he was in Nashville." "So he was." "And I heard that he was doing a rushing business." "Vhell, peesness rushed a leedle on der start, but finally it dropped off and it doan't pay expenses." "And so Jake busted?" "Well, it amounts to der same thing, I suppose. Der fire didn't get half a start before der engines vhas on hand! Poor Shake! It vhas a crushing blow when dey found a candle in a box of shavings! He vhas so young, you see!"

A house without books is a cheerless place, and speaks unfavorably of its inmates. Men are not accustomed to buy books unless they want them. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets and very plain furniture, in order that he may purchase books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved *etagere* or sideboard. Give us a house furnished with books rather than costly furniture, both if you can, but books at any rate.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when through confinement indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep the entire system has been weakened and the spirits have been broken down, Holloway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood—three sanatory actions which will speedily confer renewed vigour, brace up the failing nerves, confirm the flaccid muscles and restore to the ailing cheerfulness, that great charm of existence.

March 3, 1883. Lmbo-d&w

THE STRANGER IN LONDON.—That the great City will ere long be hardly recognisable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new *Times* office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. JAMES EPPS & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year, the number of copies of the *Times* issued is estimated at 14,276,000, while the number of packets of EPP'S COCOA sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1830 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes.

September 26 1882 tues-4



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 2nd, 1882.

GOING WEST.

11.00 A.M.—Mixed Train for Richmond, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and all Local Stations.

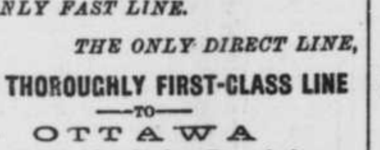
8.45 P.M.—Night Express for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Gorham, Lewiston, Portland, Montreal, and points East West, South-West and North West.

GOING EAST.

Leaving Montreal	10.00 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	6.50 A.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond	9.30 A.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	3.00 P.M.
Mixed leaves Richmond	12.45 P.M.
Arriving at Point Levi	6.45 P.M.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, October 2nd, 188 .
October 4, 1882.



Canadian Pacific Railway

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE ONLY FAST LINE.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE,

ONLY THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS LINE

—TO—

OTTAWA

The Capital of the Dominion,

AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day Express Trains, and Pullman Sleeping Cars on Night Trains

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Morning Express with Parlor Car attached for Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Pembroke, Mattawa, and all intermediate Stations.

5.40 p.m.—Evening Express with Parlor Car attached for Ottawa, Brockville, and all points West. Parlor Car to Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

6.00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for St. Rose, St. Jerome, St. Lin, and all the other fashionable suburban summer resorts East of St. Jerome.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is from Hochelaga Depot. Ten minutes later from Mile End.

For Tickets, Rates Seats in Parlor Cars and all information regarding passenger business apply at the Company's City Ticket Office,

103 St. James Street.

GEO. W. HIBBARD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Supt.

Montreal, June 1, 1882.
July 29 1882 Lm



QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1882 Trains will run as follows:—

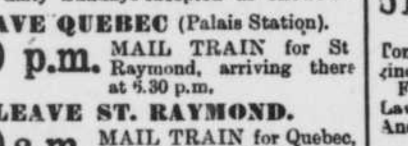
	Express	Mixed.
Leave Sherbrooke for Beauce Jct. Levis and Quebec..	8.20 AM	7.00 AM
Arrive Beauce Jct	1.05 PM	3.45 PM
" Levis	3.10 "	
" Quebec Ferry	3.30 "	
Leave Quebec for Beauce Jct., Sherbrooke, and New England points		
" Ferry	12.30 AM	
" Levis	1.00 PM	
Arrive Beauce Jct	2.45 "	
Leave Beauce Jct	3.00 "	7.50 AM
Arrive Sherbrooke	7.15 "	3.15 PM
Leave Levis for St Joseph		3.30 "
Arrive St. Joseph		6.45 "
Leave St. Joseph for Levis		7.00 AM
Arrive Levis		10.30 "

Trains run on Montreal time

The Quebec Central Railway affords the only Rail communication with the celebrated Chaudiere Gold Mines, and connecting at Sherbrooke with the Grand Trunk and Passumpsic Railways forms the most direct route between Quebec, Boston and all New England points

JAS. R. WOODWARD, General Manager.

General Ticket Offices, Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
December 14 1882.



Quebec & Lake St. John Railway

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS run daily Sundays excepted as follows:—

LEAVE QUEBEC (Palais Station).

4.00 p.m. MAIL TRAIN for St Raymond, arriving there at 6.30 p.m.

LEAVE ST. RAYMOND.

6.20 a.m. MAIL TRAIN for Quebec, arriving there at 8.55 a.m.

Stopping at Little River, Ancienne Lorette, St. Ambroise, Valcartier, St. Gabriel, St. Catherines. Lake St. Joseph, Lake Sergent and Bourg Louis.

Trains run by Montreal Time.

Trains connect at St. Ambroise with Stages for Indian Lorette, at Valcartier Station with Stages for Valcartier Village, and at St. Gabriel with the new road for the River aux Pins settlements.

Single Fare return Tickets on Saturdays.

Freight received after 3 P.M. not forwarded until next day.

LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents. J. G. SCOTT, Sec. & Manager,
November 30 1882. Commercial Chambers.

Royal Military College of Canada.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS OF Candidates for Cadetship will take place on the 6TH JUNE, 1883.

Information furnished on application to the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

March 1, 1883. Cm-so

MINERAL WATERS

— AT THE —

MEDICAL HALL

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:—

Friedrichshall
Hunyadi Janos,
Vichy (different sources),
Apollinaris,
Seltzer,
Carlsbad (spradel)
St. Leon, etc.

—ALSO—

Buchupaiba, for Kidney diseases.

RODERICK McLEOD, 16 Fabrique Street

January 30, 1883.

SMOKE

PROVINCIAL

B. HOUDE & CO.

Decemb 18, 188 Cm



Intercolonial Railway.

1882 Winter Arrangement. 1883

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4th December, the Trains will run daily, (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Will Leave Point Levis.

	RAILWAY TIME.	QUEBEC TIME.
EXPRESS for Halifax and St. John	8.10 A.M.	7.55 A.M.
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL	11.20 "	11.05 "
FREIGHT	7.00 P.M.	6.45 P.M.

Will Arrive at Point Levis.

	RAILWAY TIME.	QUEBEC TIME.
EXPRESS from Halifax and St. John	8.20 P.M.	8.05 P.M.
ACCOMMODATION and MAIL	2.15 "	2.00 "
FREIGHT	5.25 A.M.	5.10 A.M

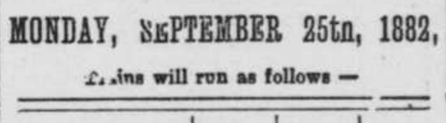
The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday, while those from Halifax and St. John remain in Campbellton.

The Pullman Car leaving Point Levis on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Monday, Wednesday and Friday to St. John.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N B., 28th November, 1882.

December 2, 1882.



NORTH SHORE Railway.

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1882,

Trains will run as follows —

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express
Leave Montreal for Quebec		3.00 PM	10.00 PM
Arrive at Quebec		9.50 "	6.30 AM
Leave Quebec for Montreal		9 10 AM	10.00 PM
Arrive at Montreal		4.00 PM	6.30 AM
Leave Montreal for St. Felix de Valois	5.15 PM		
Arrive St. Felix de Valois	8.20 "		
Leave St. Felix de Valois for Montreal	5.20 AM		
Arrive at Montreal	8.50 "		

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.

Sure connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Ottawa.

GENERAL OFFICES:—QUEBEC.

TICKET OFFICES:

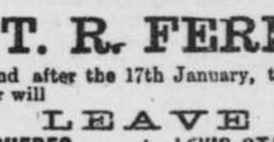
13 PLACE D'ARMES, 202 ST. JAMES STREET, } MONTREAL.

OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y, OTTAWA.

A. DAVIS, Superintendent

September 22, 1882.



G. T. R. FERRY.

On and after the 17th January, the Ferry Steamer will

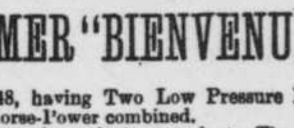
LEAVE

QUEBEC.	LEVIS STATION.
A.M.	A.M.
7.15 Express to Halifax.	7 30 Mail from the West.
10.30 Mail to River du Loup and Mixed to Richmond	P.M
P.M.	2.00 Mixed from River du Loup.
6.00 Market Train to River du Loup and Mail to the West.	3 00 Mixed from Richmond

Ice and weather permitting.

Intermediate Trips for Freight

January 17, 1883.



FOR SALE

THE PASSENGER

STEAMER "BIENVENU,"

Tonnage 648, having Two Low Pressure Engines, 50 Horse-Power combined.

For price and particulars apply to The St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf

GABOURY, Secretary

NEW FRUIT!

Now receiving ex Sarnia":

FINEST ZANTE CURRANTS in Barrels

Finest Marbot Walnuts, in Bags.

—AND—

Per Intercolonial Railway from Halifax:

3,000 Fresh Herrings, in Barrels.
1,000 Bloaters, in Boxes.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

February 6, 1883.

Messina Lemons,

Only 10 cents per Dozen.

—FOR SALE BY—

ADAM WATTERS

February 13, 1883

NEW FRUIT

CROP 1882.

Finest Dehesa Raisins.
Selected Eleme Figs.
Imperial Plums.
Valencia Raisins.
Corinth Currants

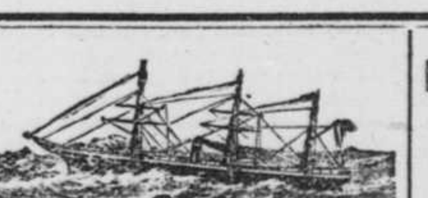
ALSO—

Hothouse Grapes.
Almeria Grapes.
Upper Canada Grapes (August Giants)

— FOR SALE BY —

A. WATTERS

22 FABRIQUE STREET.



ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1882 Winter Arrangements. 1883

THIS COMPANY'S LINES ARE COMposed of the following Double-engined, Clyde-built Iron Steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, *and have made the fastest time on record.*

Vessels	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
NUMIDIAN	6100	[Building.]
PARISIAN	5400	Capt James Wylie.
SARDINIAN	4650	Capt J E Dutton.
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt J Graham.
CIRCASSIAN	4000	Lt Smith, R N R.
PERUVIAN	3400	Capt J Ritchie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
HIBERNIAN	3440	Capt Hugh Wylie.
CASPIAN	3200	Lt Thomson, RNR.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Lt R Barrett, RNR.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt D J James.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt A McDougall.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt John Parks.
HANOVERIAN	4000	Capt J G Stephen.
BUENOS AYREAN	3800	Capt J Scott
COREAN	4000	Capt Barclay.
GRECIAN	3600	Capt C E LeGallais.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt Macnicol.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt C J Menzies
PHŒNICIAN	2800	Capt John Brown.
WALDENSIAN	2600	Capt R P Moore.
LUCERNE	2200	Cap John Kerr.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt Mylius
ACADIAN	1350	Capt F McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from Boston and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, (calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland) and from Liverpool for Portland every alternate SATURDAY, calling at Queenstown on passages from Britain, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

POLYNESIAN	Saturday, Jan. 20
HIBERNIAN	Direct.
SARDINIAN	Saturday, Jan. 27
PARISIAN	Saturday, Feb. 3
CASPIAN	Saturday Feb. 10
SARMATIAN	Saturday, Feb. 17
CIRCASSIAN	Saturday, Feb. 24
NOVA SCOTIAN	Saturday, Mar 3
SARDINIAN	Saturday, Mar 10

Rates of Passage from Quebec via Halifax:

Cabin (according to accommodation.)	$62 65, $78 and $88
Intermediate	$45.00
Steerage	$31.00

Rates of Passage from Quebec via Portland

Cabin (according to accommodation.)	$57.50, $77 50 and $87.50
Intermediate	$45.00
Steerage	$31.00

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation a Steamer will be despatched each week from GLASGOW for PORTLAND or BOSTON (via Halifax when occasion requires and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM BOSTON.

PRUSSIAN	Saturday, March 10
AUSTRIAN	Saturday, March 24
WALDENSIAN	Saturday, March 31

FROM PORTLAND.

NESTORIAN	Saturday, March 3
SCANDINAVIAN	Saturday, March 17
BUENOS AYREAN	Saturday, March 24

Through Bills of 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

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents

March 2, 1883.



Societe Postale Francaise de l'Atlantique.

BRAZILIAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.

Winter Arrangements.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMERS of this Line are appointed to sail from Halifax, N.S., (on arrival of the mails,) on the 14th of each month, for St. Thomas, Porto Rico, W. I., and all Ports in Brazil and River Plate.

Splendid Passenger accommodation.

Belgium and French Direct Mail Service.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMships of this Line are appointed to sail monthly between Antwerp, (Belgium), Havre, (France). and Canada direct

Close connections with Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Bremen; unrivalled passenger accommodation. Special facilities granted to Emigrants from Europe. Through Tickets issued from any Port in Europe to Canada and United States.

Through Bills of Lading granted.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

KENNEDY & HUNTER, Antwerp.

E. POUDAVIGNE, Havre.

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Agent General, St. Paul Street, Montreal

Or, to

GIBB, LAIRD & CO, Agents, Quebec

January 8, 1883

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1883, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North West Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1883.
February 9 1883. d-co

W. W. SHARPE & CO

PUBLISHERS AGENTS

No. 25, Park Row, New York.

Are authorised to contract for advertising in this paper.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

	Tons.		Tons
ONTARIO	3,157	BROOKLYN	3,600
MISSISSIPPI	2,680	MONTREAL	3,28
DOMINION	3,176	TORONTO	3,200
TEXAS	2,700	SARNIA	3,850
OREGON	3,856	VANCOUVER	5,700
QUEBEC	2,700		

DATES OF SAILING

From Portland to Liverpool:

DOMINION	14th Dec.
*SARNIA	28th Dec.
BROOKLYN	11th Jany.
DOMINION	25th Jany.
*SARNIA	8th Feby.
BROOKLYN	22nd Feby.
DOMINION	8th March.
*SARNIA	22nd March.
BROOKLYN	5th April.
DOMINION	19th April.
*SARNIA	3rd May.

Rate of Passage.

Cabin Quebec to Liverpool, $58.00; Return, 102 00.

Rates per steamer "Sarnia" Quebec to Liverpool $68.00; Return, $112.00; Intermediate, $46 00; Steerage, $31.00.

*"Sarnia" carries neither cattle nor sheep.

Prepaid Steerage Tickets issued at the Low Rates.

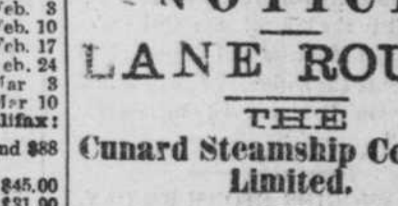
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply, in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, in London to Bowring, Jameson & Co., 1 East India Avenue; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal, and

WM. M. MACPHERSON, 75, DALHOUSIE STREET Quebec.

December 13, 1882.

CUNARD LINE.



NOTICE.

LANE ROUTE.

THE

Cunard Steamship Company Limited.

BETWEEN NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL calling at CORK HARBOR,

From Pier 40 N.R., New York.

Bothnia	Wednesday, 7th March
Parthia	Wednesday, 14th March
Catalonia	Wednesday 21st March
Pavonia	Wednesday, 28th March
Servia	Wednesday, 4th April
Bothnia	Wednesday, 11th April
Gallia	Wednesday, 18th April
Scythia	Wednesday, 25th April

And every following Wednesday from New York

RATES OF PASSAGE

$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation

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 other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowlin Green

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Agents

March 5, 1883.

WINTER RESORTS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS.

Atlas Line of Mail Steamers

For TURKS ISLAND JAMAICA, HAYTI, PORTO RICO, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and COLOMBIA. Sailing every week—Tourists are invited to avail of these trips, which they can make on any route which the Company's steamers take, at the extreme low price of $5 per day, which includes living on board the steamer the whole time, and they may transfer to any other steamer of the line they may meet on the voyage.

For passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 15, State Street, New York,

Or, E. L. SLAUGHTER, Toronto

December 9, 1882. Cm-co

COFFEE! COFFEE!

RETAILED

—AT—

WHOLESALE PRICES

Green Fresh Roasted or Ground!

PURE JAMAICA GROUND COFFEE 20cts.
EXTRA CHOICE COFFEE, 25cts
WATTERS' MIXTURE (unsurpassed). 30cts

Fresh Roasted and Ground on the premises every morning.

Unground 1c per lb less than the above quoted prices

Remember the address,—

TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT

22, FABRIQUE STREET,

A. WATTERS

Feby 1, 1883.

STARKE'S ALMANAC

JUST RECEIVED, OUR USUAL SUPply of the above useful Annual.

DAWSON & CO. PETER STREET.

December 18, 1882.

Oriental Fruit Laxative.

LATEST AND GREATEST MEDICAL discovery of the age. A CERTAIN CURE for

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DISORDERED STOMACH, HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER

And all irregularities arising from an obstructed condition of the system.

It is manufactured by the Medical Specialties Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Canada, and is sold by all druggists. Price twenty five cents per box.

September 7, 1882. Lm

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

January 19 18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—Thos Davidson.
Sale of Bank Stock—A J Maxham & Co.
Grand Operatic Soiree—Madame I Dessane.
Oakum, Pitch, Tar, &c—O'Neill & Judd.
North Shore Railway—A Davis.
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Dr J C Ayer & Co.
Cotton & Linen Goods—Glover, Fry & Co.
Fancy Goods— Do.
Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, &c—G Seifert.
Annual Cheap Sale—Behan Brothers.
"Brown's Household Panacea."
Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, MAR. 9, 1883.

A LUCKY SOLDIER.

Well, isn't he just the luckiest soldier in the Queen's army? Of course we mean Major-General Sir JOHN C. MCNEILL, V. C., K.C.M.G., &c., &c. Another honour has come to him. The last London *Gazette* announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the gallant Sir JOHN a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath. If Sir JOHN keeps on at this rate there will soon be no ribbons to conquer, and he will have to go in for steps in the peerage. Whether the time be war or peace, the lines fall in pleasant places for Sir JOHN. He deserves his honours, of course, but few men are lucky enough in this world of ours to get all the good things which they may deserve.

A VITAL QUESTION.

The question of cheap light is one of the social problems of the 19th century, and is attracting univeral attention. It is gratifying to find both houses of our Legislature taking a deep interest in this question. Until the Citizens' Gas Company of Montreal came down for a charter, very few of our legislators had thought much about the question of cheap light. Now a very deep interest has been awakened regarding the subject, and we find the most enlightened, the most progressive and the most sincere of our legislators enlisted in the crusade for cheap light. Every honest man who has given the question a moment's consideration will admit that as a prime necessary of life our light should be ranked with our bread and our water. Hence we conclude that any man who opposes the Citizens' Gas Company's bill, or any other bill of a like character, is enlisted against the people's interests. We will watch closely the votes on this question. The people throughout the whole country will watch them closely, and we sincerely believe the name of every opponent to the bill of the Citizens' Gas Company of Montreal will be noted by the taxpayers of the nation. It will be interesting to see how our city members will vote on the question.

THE WIGGINS STORM TO-DAY.

If you want to see WIGGINS's awful storm to-day, you must look at the weather closely. The professor says that he is positive that a tidal wave will occur in the Bay of Bengal or the coast of Australia and in the Gulf of Mexico. He states moreover that the Newfoundlanders are going to have a great day of it. Not a fishing boat *on earth*,—mark the phrase,—will be able to live on the banks of Newfoundland in the storm. All round the world there are going to be fearful times to-day, and Halifax is going to suffer very much. Montreal will be comparatively safe, but the Bermudas, the American coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the wild Atlantic are to be convulsed as they have never been agitated before. WIGGINS bases his reputation on his success to-day. If he fails to produce his storm, then he promises to retire forever from the office of weather prophet. We fear, however, that we will lose the genial professor, and that there will be a postponement, in this instance, on account of the weather. Three days ago we had a storm, but that was only a bit of a breeze compared to what we are to have to-day. As WIGGINS remarks it was only "one of the celestial warriors running to battle."—a sort of Prince RUPERT doubtless, who was always rushing ahead, when he ought to have remained with the body of the army. On the 6th instant one of the planets, it seems, crossed the earth's disc, and there *was* a row. We may stop to say here that it is no trifling offense to cross the earth's disc. The earth protested and what was the result. Five feet of snow in Montreal, the city that WIGGINS promised to spare, and the postponement of Sir LEONARD TILLEY's budget speech, which was to have been delivered to-day, until next week. It would have been better if this impetuous planet had waited until the solid phalanx had been ready to move. We may premise that he was only trying to "show off." But WIGGINS smelt a planet. It was part of his organized plan, to have one let out, just to shew what could be done on even a small scale. "It was through fear of these precursory storms that I warned the Viceroy of India and the Lords of the Admiralty to order all ships under their command to safe harbors not later than the 5th of March," he says. In the face of this, it was mean and unkind, we think, for the London *Daily Telegraph* to sneer at our fresh Canadian prophet, in these terms :—

"A prediction which has been published, that a terrible gale will occur in March, and that it will not be safe for ships to be on the water between March 5th and 31st, having caused alarm in minds of smack-owners as to the safety of their property, Mr. Emmet, underwriter, of Ramsgate, wrote to the Meteorological Office, London, on the subject, and received the following reply: 'The prophecy to which you allude emanates from some man in the Finance Department of the Canadian Government. It is utter nonsense. No living man can predict the weather two days before hand, much less six months. The idea that the Admiralty have ordered ships to be in port is also absurd and utterly false.'"

It is easy to see that the Englishers are jealous. It is part of their narrow-minded policy to look down on everything colonial. They even laugh at our WIGGINS, and pooh-pooh his storm as if it were no thing. How admirable in contrast is the conduct of the Ottawa crank, who built a cave in the recesses of which he might hide during the time the winds were blowing great guns. There's faith for you, and the crank will laugh in his sleeve, or his cave, to-day, when the rest of us are hurrying along looking for our houses amidst the ruins. And contrast again, with the miserable policy of the Lords of the British Admiralty, the tactics of safety which are being pursued by the hardy fishermen of Long Branch. All day yesterday these veterans of the coast were engaged in tying up their boats, and swearing on their bended knees,—the way fishermen usually wear in the nautical plays on the stage,—that they will not go to sea until the danger is past. And from Gloucester, Mass., comes the same news. The fishermen will not face the elements until WIGGINS calls off his storm. And the prophet himself, what is he doing all the time? why simply living up to his perihelion, and marshalling his hosts of warring planets. What a glorious part for any mortal to play. HERSCHELL, we may be sure, would have given ten years of his life to be in WIGGINS's boots to-day, and General HAZEN, we can surmise, will grow red with weeping and vexation before the night is past. Under these circumstances, when WIGGINS is really doing his best, how manifestly unjust it is for the New York *Sun* to say :

"Encouraged by the faith which some foolish people have shown in his powers of weather prophecy, Wiggins, of Canada, now insists that the tremendous storm which he had predicted for March 11 will surely occur, and he announces that he is going to Halifax to witness its effects. After the complete failure of his February storm predictions, Wiggins said the March storm would not be so bad as he had supposed, but now, finding that there are people whose faith is stronger than his own, he ventures to touch up the sombre colors of his prophecy again. If somebody should predict that on a certain day a gust of wind would start from Orange hills and blow Trinity steeple over into Wall street, the prediction would have about as much foundation as Wiggins' prophecy, that the frightful tempest he describes will strike the Atlantic coast on March 11. These weather prophets make fools of the people who believe in them."

One does not need to read between the lines to discover Mr. DANA's venom. Had WIGGINS been an American the *Sun* would never have traduced him in so vile a way, but the fact that he is a Canadian is enough, and the writer dips his pen in gall, and lashes the only real natural astronomical weather predictor Canada has ever produced. But WIGGINS can stand it. Were he a vindictive man now, he could make it pretty hot for the *Sun* office to-day. A single perihelion could do it, a mere planet sent across the *Sun's* disc would annihilate the office and all it contained, in less time than it takes to say "Jack Robinson," and in the face of that the *Sun* serenely ejaculates that WIGGINS is a fool. We shall see about that to-day. Meanwhile, we advise nobody to go out without an overcoat.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN PARLIAMENT.

We are surprised to find in the Ottawa correspondence of the Moncton *Transcript*,—the correspondence being written by its editor, Mr. J. E. B. MACREADY; an *habitue* of the Press Gallery for years,—the following paragraph :—

"A French member, Mr. Valin, urged the propriety of assisting passages of Lower Canadians who wished to migrate to the North-West, as equally desirable with assisting passages of immigrants from the Old World. He spoke in French, with great animation, but his views were too palpably absurd to commend themselves to the good sense of the House. There are several members of the House whose native language is German, and others who speak Gælic. They have not hitherto claimed their right to speak in those languages in Parliament, but it is proposed that they shall do so on some future occasion. As it is, very little attention is paid by the majority of the House to any speech not delivered in English."

Surely the *Transcript* knows better than this. French is as much the language of Canada, in an official sense, as English is. A French member does not speak in his native tongue in Parliament because he is "privileged." He has a perfect right to do so. Gælic and German are not languages of the country, and it would be absurd to find members speaking in those tongues, and when they try it "on some future occasion," they will only be laughed at. The *Transcript* speaks of Mr. VALIN in contemptuous terms. Our contemporary evidently does not know the Chairman of the Quebec Harbour Commission.

THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. GAGNON attacked the CHRONICLE yesterday for having spoken of the Opposition obstructions to the business of the House, and denied that such obstructions had taken place. Mr. MCSHANE followed and was good enough to ask that the CHRONICLE would correct the statement. If the members of the Opposition will, even at this late hour, show their sincerity in this matter, by assisting to bring the session to an early close, the CHRONICLE will be the first to give them due credit for the same.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*Special to the Morning Chronicle*)

OTTAWA, March 8—It is said that there is some probability of the Opposition members refusing to serve on the Committee to which Sir John proposes to refer the license question. They contend that the Government is abrogating its functions as a Government, as it is endeavoring to shirk the responsibility of introducing legislation on this important subject.

Mr. Ross (Lisgar) is urging on the Government that the time for fyling claims under the Manitoba Act, which expired last May by limitation, should be extended for a year or two longer, as there are still a number of persons who have been occupying and working farms in the Red River Valley for fifteen or twenty years who have never received patents under the Manitoba Act, and who do not know that they require titles. The only time they find out that they need a patent is when they want to borrow money or sell their farms.

The following laws expire at the end of the present session of Parliament :—An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of Canada, until the end of the next session of Parliament, and an Act respecting the administration of criminal justice in the territory in dispute between the Governments of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada.

The Government to-day agreed upon their policy in relation to the amendments to the banking act. They will adhere to the original measure in so far as to prohibit private bankers from using the terms "banking association," "company" or "institution," by which to designate themselves, but the act will not come into operation until October 1st, so as to enable private banks to exhaust their stock of stationery and prepare for the change in name and to enable incorporated banks to retire all their loans on bank stocks. The law has made advances upon bank shares by chartered banks an illegal act for some two years past, but no penalty for infraction of the law other than the extreme one of forfeiture of the charter has been at the command of the Government. In the amendment now before the House a penalty for loans of this character is provided and will be exacted whenever infractions are discovered, but in order to enable banks to bring themselves within the law its operation has been postponed until October 1st.

This afternoon, Messrs. R. W Shepherd, Steele, D. A. Watt and Thos. White, M. P., members of Council, and Hons. Thos. Ryan and J. J. C. Abbott, members of the Art Association of Montreal, had an interview with Sir Leonard Tilley. They asked that the duty on books, etchings and engravings, bound or unbound, should be made specific and duty imposed on the weight ; that works of art of recognized artists of reputation in marble and terra-cotta should be made free of duty ; that works of art in the baser metals, such as bronze and copper, when imported as such, should be subject to a specific tax imposed on the weight, and that the duty on stained glass should be made specific and imposed on the square foot. In the last recommendation the reputation has the support of Mr. Spence of Montreal and other manufacturers of stained glass, and in that for the imposition of a specific duty on works of art in the baser metals the cordial approbation of manufacturers of these works for other uses than as art ornaments. Sir Leonard Tilley promised to take the subjects into consideration and submit the recommendations to his colleagues. The object of the required changes in duty, it will be seen, is to encourage the importation of art of various kinds of distinguished artists.

IRISH TROUBLES.

The Breach of Promise Case Against Mr. Biggar, M. P.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE'S CHARGES.

DEPARTURE OF 200 LIMERICK GIRLS.

Release of Byrne by the French Authorities.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TREASURER EGAN.

LONDON, March 8—A correspondent in Dublin states positively that the authorities expect very soon to implicate several Irish members of Parliament who for a long time have been suspected of connection with the murder conspiracy.

The trial of the action of Miss Hyland against Mr. Biggar, for damages for breach of promise of marriage, was begun to-day. The counsel said the parties were introduced to each other in Paris by Patrick Egan. Miss Hyland testified that Egan was mainly responsible for her action in bringing the suit. It is stated Egan left because he wished to avoid being called as a witness.

Lady Florence Dixie charges that Messrs. Biggar and Parnell, as Trustees of the Land League Fund, have not accounted for £152,000. She declares that while this money is unaccounted for Parnell and his followers will have no right to mock the sufferings of the distressed people of Ireland by a sham championship of the starving peasantry.

In the Hyland-Biggar breach of promise case, the jury rendered a verdict of £4,000 against the defendant.

DUBLIN, March 8—Judge Johnston, in opening the Sligo Assizes, congratulated the jury on the diminution of agrarian crimes.

LIMERICK, March 8—Two hundred girls have started for New Hampshire. Almost the entire population assembled to bid them good-bye ; the scenes were affecting.

PARIS, March 8—To one of the affidavits showing Byrne was in London at the date of the Phœnix Park murders, is appended a telegram sent from London by Byrne on that date, announcing the release of Davitt from prison.

Byrne was released this evening, the authorities not deeming the case one for extradition.

BALLYDEHOB, March 8—Hodnett, son of the recently sentenced Bantry agitator, has been arrested on a charge of mailing a parcel of dynamite to Earl Spencer.

DUBLIN, March 8—Mr. Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, states that Egan had been under the police supervision for some time, but that he left on Thursday unknown to the police. Mr. Jenkinson believed that Egan fled because he thought that if Sheridan was extradited important evidence would come into the hands of the authorities. Three letters from Egan were found on Carey's premises, dated October and November, 1881, at which time the Invincibles were established. One letter expresses a hope that Carey will succeed in the work he has on hand.

NOTES AND NEWS

Judge Routhier's Lecture.

Last evening, the Hon. Judge Routhier lectured on "Divorce" to a very large audience in one of the lecture rooms of Laval University. It was the second discourse of a series which His Honor has been giving lately in the University on Domestic Society, the first one having been on Marriage. The Judge was in excellent voice and discussed the law and subject of divorce in an able and thorough manner. He traced the career of the law in France and elsewhere, and dealt with the causes which led to its final abolishment in certain countries, and pointed out its evils in a very masterly way. He showed the blighting effects it had on peoples of any community, how utterly opposed it was to all Christian religions, and referred to its alarming existence in the United States, where in some sections the proportion of divorces was as one out of every twenty-four marriages contracted, and contrasted its sinfulness with that of polygamy and other crimes against the social law. His Honor proved conclusively that divorces led to unhappiness and unstability among people. Where the law was a dead-letter men and women led purer and better lives. He interlarded his learned and scholarly paper with opinions from the works of great lawyers and commentators on the law points of the question, and quoted some pertinent extracts from the plays of Sardou and the writings of Dumas and others to show certain features of the marriage state in a special light. The Judge's lecture was full of admirable illustrations, sound advice and happy allusions. He drew a picture of woman's condition when divorced and contrasted it with man's,—certainly in a way which would cause any one who contemplated an appeal to the Courts with such an object in view, to hesitate and forbear. This part of the lecture was very effective, and pointed a fine moral. His Honor's theme was ably handled throughout, and the applause which greeted his periods at times, was very great. He spoke for about an hour and held the attention of his audience closely until the end. Among those present were His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Dr. Hamel, Rev. Mr. Bruchesi, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, Hon. Mr. de la Bruyere, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Remillard, Mr. S. Lesage, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Chapais, Mr. Comeau and others.

The Citizens' Gas Company Bill.

The Bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Company of Montreal was before the Private Bills Committee yesterday, commencing at 11.45.

The Chairman, Mr. Beaubien, asked to have an understanding as to mode of discussion. The promoters of the bill asked to have two Counsel and the Mayor of Montreal heard. The opposition desired to be heard by Counsel and the directors of the actual Gas Company. The Chairman read the preamble of the bill and the war commenced. Mayor Beaudry said that as representing the city of Montreal, the general opinion of the citizens was favorable to the bill. The Corporation was willing to have the streets of the city opened for the purpose of laying the pipes necessary to secure the much desired diminution in the price of gas. Twenty-five out of twenty-seven members of the Council had petitioned in favor of the passage of the bill. In supporting it he was not expressing alone his own opinion but that of the great bulk of the citizens.

John Ostell, Vice-President of the Montreal Gas Company, followed. He said in years gone by there were two Gas Companies in Montreal. Result was amalgamation and prices went up to $5. This had been gradually reduced by the present Company to $1.55 net. It was all very well to promise but a different thing to fulfill such promises as made by the promoters of the bill. He asked the Committee to bear in mind the interests of the five hundred stockholders of the Company, including a large percentage of widows and orphans, religious and charitable institutions. The company had been called a monopoly, but the Premier had truly said in the House last night that monopolies were not always injurious or undesirable. He objected to interference with vested rights, and said there was too much communism in these days, which was illustrated by immediate attacks upon any individuals or corporations making fair profits.

Mr. R. McGibbon, advocate, made a fluent and telling speech in support of the bill. He said he had understood that the Montreal Gas Company was to make a vigorous opposition to the bill, but from the arguments of Mr. Ostell he should say that the Gas Company in its own interest and that of the widows and orphans so pathetically alluded to by him should aid the incorporation of the new company. The Vice-President of the Gas Company had advanced the startling proposition that the bill should not be passed, because the incorporation of a second company would send up the price of gas. In any other branch of business the contrary would be the case. In the city of Detroit there were till lately two gas companies, each furnishing gas at $1 per 1,000 feet. As soon as they amalgamated the price went up to $2. The present bill prevents amalgamation or pooling arrangements with any other company, under the penalty of forfeiting the charter. If there was any feeling at all in Montreal against the measure, if one citizen of importance opposed it he would like to see him, and the movement had been inaugurated by the largest petition ever signed in Montreal, asking the Corporation for permission to lay its pipes in the streets. French and English citizens alike, merchants and professional men had all signed. Amongst the promoters were names like that of Mr. Andrew Allan, of men whose respectability could never be questioned. These names were a guarantee that there was no speculation in the matter. He denied the speculative charge indignantly. When he arrived here on Wednesday he found the principal argument of the opponents was that the scheme was of a bogus or speculative character. He immediately telegraphed the promoters and had several replies expressive of their thorough earnestness from men like Mr. Arthur Roy, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Mr. Jos. Hudon, Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau and Mr. Hy. Hogan, St. Lawrence Hall, who telegraphed "Am in serious earnest in this enterprise, which is against a huge monopoly." The City Council unanimously passed a resolution approving of the bill, and 25 out of 27 councillors signed a petition praying for its passage. Mr. Ostell had spoken of the efforts of the Gas Company to protect the interests of widows and orphans. He had not referred, however, to the numbers of poor widows and others who had to burn tallow candles because they could not pay the rates charged by this company for gas. It was not in reason that the bill should be rejected. There was no solid argument against it. If the Gas Company believe they are furnishing gas at lowest possible rates, they had nothing to fear from competition. When their contract expires in 1885 for lighting the city, the new Company bind themselves to tender for the work, and if the Gas Company then tender as low, say for $1 per 1,000 feet, the new Company would retire. By their bill they were precluded from paying more than 10 per cent dividend, or from accumulating more than 5 per cent of a rest. The Company also provided in their bill that the City Council should send three directors to the Board meetings with access to all the books, &c. What could be fairer? As to the old Company, its original capital had been $1,000,000. It had been watered to the extent of $700,000, and a dividend amounting to 12 per cent on the whole was paid. He would read now what Mr. Workman, of Montreal, himself a stockholder of this Gas Company, had recently said at a public meeting as to the enormous profits of the Company.

Mr. F. X. Archambault—What paper do you read from?

Mr. McGibbon—The *Star*.

Mr. Archambault—I thought so.

Mr. Stephens—You don't believe in that, do you?

Mr. Archambault—No, indeed I do not.

Mr. McGibbon said what he was about to read was a report of what had occurred at a public meeting and had never been denied. He then read what Mr. Workman had said respecting the enormous profits made by Messrs. Frothingham and Workman on $800 originally subscribed to the Gas Company.

Mr. McGibbon, continuing, said that other gas companies might charge more than that in Montreal, but it must be remembered that in the United States they had to pay for the right of opening streets and expensive costs of legislation, so that it frequently happened a company had to expend $200,000 or $300,000 at the very outset, and then to provide street lamps, for which the Montreal Gas Company were paid $24 each. He asked that the new company be allowed a charter and given a chance to tender. They wanted to be protected against monopoly, and if the other company reduced the price of gas to their figure, were prepared to withdraw without being reimbursed for their outlay.

Mr. Jesse Joseph, President of the Gas Company, followed, speaking until shortly before one o'clock, when the Committee adjourned. He referred to the ease with which signatures were secured to petitions, especially when the people were told that by signing them they could keep their bills at half price. He then read lengthy extracts from a report by A. Hickenlooper to the Committee on Light of the Board of Public Works of the City of Cincinnati, contending that it was always inadvisable to have competition in the supply of gas, as the result was invariably the absorption of the weaker company by the stronger, and the subsequent increase in rates. The experience of numerous cities on this subject was quoted in support of this pretension. Mr. Joseph said that the present company had possession of the streets of the city and their system of pipes in the streets had been built with the city. If this bill was passed, a war between the two companies would set in which would cause large costs and outlay, and finally when the weaker succumbed, the rates would have to be raised and the public thus made to pay for the rivalry and worse than useless war which would have been waged. By the terms of the contract passed between the Corporation of Montreal and the Gas Company, the former pledged itself to grant no permission to any other Company to lay pipes in the city before 1885. By this contract they also agreed to supply light at $2.50 per 1,000 feet up to 1885. Notwithstanding this, the Company had, some few years ago, without any solicitation from the Corporation, reduced their charges to $2.00 per thousand, thus knocking off $60,000. Last year again they had made another reduction, unsolicited, to $1.90 per thousand. That had been the policy of the Company, that was its present policy and would continue to be its policy in the future. He denied that there was any monopoly in the Gas Company. It had started 35 years ago, and for seven years had paid no dividend. Then it paid for some time four, five and six per cent. Referring to Mr. Workman's speech read from the *Star*, by Mr. McGibbon, he said it was singular to find anybody complaining that their investments paid them too large dividends. Analysing his figures, however, it would be seen on reflection that the $800 paid 35 years ago, at 8 per cent. compound interest should now amount, on an ordinary investment, to $16,900, and at 10 per cent., the rate allowed in England on gas investments, should reach the sum of $36,000. Owing to the risk of accidents to which they were subject, gas companies were like gunpowder. In England 10 per cent. was allowed to be paid by them, and in France 20 per cent. It would be remembered that an explosion in Glasgow a few days ago caused damage to gas works to the extent of $300,000. A similar accident some years ago in Liverpool caused a loss of $570,000. So that he did not think 12 per cent. was too high to pay here on a gas stock. He referred to the special impost on the Gas Company of $5,000 in addition for ordinary taxes paid the city of Montreal, making in all nearly $10,000 per annum. Referring to the large amount expended on buildings, etc., by the Company, he said the proposed legislation, if adopted, would amount to virtual confiscation of its property, in which they counted as shareholders numerous churches, hospitals, nunneries and other institutions. He denied that the stock of the Company had been watered.

Mr. Stephens—Oh! oh!

Mr Joseph repeated that the stock had not been watered. New stock had been issued, but it arose from the proceeds of sales of valuable landed estates and accumulated profits which had been invested in extending the works, thereby increasing the assets of the company. He quoted from a list of 830 gas companies in America, to show that the rates charged in Montreal, $1.90 for light and $1.20 for other purposes, averaging $1.55, were about the lowest charged anywhere on the continent. Even in the city of Philadelphia, where the city owns the Gas Company and no dividends are paid, in order that cheap gas may be assured, it is found necessary to charge $1.90 per 1,000 feet. He alluded to the statement made by Mr. McGibbon of street lamps being supplied by the city of Philadelphia free. This may well be accounted for, when it is called to mind that the Gas Company is the property of the Corporation.

Being nearly one o'clock, the Committee adjourned until 10.30 a.m. to-day, when Mr. Drouin, advocate, will address the Committee in favor of the bill, Mr. Ben Globenski for the Gas Company and Mr. McGibbon will sum up in reply.

The Committee adopted yesterday the bill to amend the charter of the Canadian Electric Light Company, amending it to strike out other means of illuminating besides the electric light, and permitting the use of gas only for the purpose of generating electric light.

Eighth Royal Rifles.

ANNUAL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

There was a very large house last night in the Music Hall on the occasion of the grand annual concert of the 8th Royal Rifles. The galleries as well as the body of the Hall were well filled, and a large number of members of the 8th and of sister corps were present in uniform. The programme opened with an overture, beautifully played by the band of the 8th Royal Rifles. Corporal Wilkinson, of the 8th, sang as a solo "The Scout," and was encored. Then followed the chorus "Union Jack of old England," with solo by Private H. J. Morgan of the 8th. This was very well rendered, both solo and chorus, and loudly encored.

The sword exercise by a squad of "A" Battery was splendidly executed and elicited the warm admiration of the audience.

Sergt. Neil of the 8th was encored after singing "Sailing," and gave another solo in his usual pleasing manner.

The club swinging of the Privates Diamond of the 8th was quite clever and was deservedly applauded.

The *tableau* which followed, "Leaving for active service," was perhaps the most attractive feature of the entertainment. Several companies of the 8th, headed by their band, marched past in true soldierly manner as if leaving for active service, amid the plaudits of the audience. In the next scene a mast had been rigged up, and the men apparently boarded a ship in full marching order, the band of the "A" Battery playing them away. Both scenes were very effective.

The overture to the second part of the programme was played by the band of the 8th aided by some members of the "A" Battery band and was very fine.

The tableau "First Bivouac" was very fine, and was rendered more attractive by Corporal Wilkinson's fine singing of "Tenting To-night."

"I fear no foe" was admirably sung by Private H. J. Morgan of the 8th, who gave as an encore "Vanity."

The 8th War Song, of which the solo was taken by Corporal Wilkinson of the 8th, was very good and was encored.

The bayonet exercise by a squad of the 8th was splendidly executed and was deservedly applauded.

After a fine selection of music by the band, Privates Diamond amused the audience with a number of clever acrobatic feasts, after which there was a good laugh at the "Awkward Squad" and the concert closed with the National Anthem.

A World of Good.

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

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND opened out a large supply of

Family Household Goods

of our usual standard makes, from the best manufacturers in Great Britain, which for durability and real value cannot be surpassed.

White Long Cloths—various makes.
White, Medium and Stout Calicos.
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Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens.
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Irish Linens, Linen Diapers.
Grass Cloths, Hollands.
Muslins of all kinds. Pique's
White and Colored Flannels and Blankets, very superior makes.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

FANCY GOODS

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BROcaded Silks and Grenadines, Dress Velvets, Ribbons, Lisse Frillings, Gloves, Feathers Flowers, Dress Caps, Real Laces, Fichus, Light Evening Shades in Silk and Spun Hose, Fans, &c., &c.

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January 20, 1883.

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EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STRICTLY FOR CASH!

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LARGE NUMBERS OF THE GOODS previously advertised having been sold we have found it necessary to change such advertisement and bring before the public the very special CHEAP GOODS we have *NOW* to offer.

THE WHOLE STOCK IS REDUCED !

Not merely the few goods at present noticed.

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Black Paramattas, 39c., 52c. and 60c.
" Crape Cloth, 32c.
" Cobourg, 18c. and 24c.
" French Merino, 40c. and 52c.
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" Henrietta Cloth, $1.63 for $1.20.
" French Wool Poplins, 36c.
" Persian Cords, 19c., 24c. and 40c.
" Rep Cord, 40c.
" Grecian Cord, 46c.
" French Wool Net, 40c.
" Bunting (wide), 36c.
" French Wool Delaine, 32c.
" Estaman Wool Serge, 32c.
" Sicilian Mohair (heavy) for Skirts, 64c.
Very Cheap Hosiery.
Black Silks (Bonnets') celebrated make, $4.00 for $2.40.
Special low prices $2.25 for $1.60.
Black Velveteens (fast pile) 88c.
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Plain and Striped Lustres, 35c. for 13c.
Colored Balernos (silk warp) 35c. for 14c.
Costume Tweeds, 16c. and 20c.
All Wool French Beiges, 19c. and 24c.
All Wool Beige Bunting, 28c.
Striped Linens, 25c. for 10½c.
Plain Alpacas, 25c. for 12c.
Nun's Veiling, 27c.
French Wool Cashmeres (wide), 60c. and 68c.
Skirt Material, 35c. for 18c.
Spring Ulster Cloths (double width), 60c. & 72c.
All Wool Tweeds, 52c., 60c. and 80c.
Mousquetaire Kids, (Washing Gloves) } 72c. and 81c.
Cashmere Jersey Gloves, only 24c.
Kids (2 Buttons), 32c.
Spring Skirts from 72c.
Underwear in Cotton and Merino at prices far below the usual.
Knitting Cottons under current prices.
Edgings, Embroideries and Trimmings, very cheap.
Silk Umbrellas, $1.12.

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Apply at the Office of
BENSON BROS. & CO.,
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WANTED,

A BOY, FOR GENERAL WORK about a House.

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FIRST CLASS BRASS MOULDER, competent to undertake management of Foundry.

Apply, stating experience, &c.,
CHARLES GARTH & CO.,
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	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Quebec—North Shore......	9 10	10.00
" " Grand Trunk........	....	8.45
Arrive Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic Railway........	8.15	12.45
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Arrive at Quebec, North Shore......	6.30	9.50
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Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Parlor Cars on all Trains.

The Train from Quebec at 8.45 P.M. connects with Trains from Halifax and St. John's, via the Intercolonial Railway.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, March 6th, 1883.
March 8, 1883. C-co

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GOLD, OPEN FACED, QUARTER-Hour Repeater, manufactured by Leroy et Fils, Paris. Silver, open-faced Chronometer, made by Jno. Arnold, London. Very small Chronometer Clock, strikes hours.

—ALSO—

Oak Walking Sticks made from the French Frigate "L'Orignal," sunk in the Harbour 1750 raised in 1879.

For sale at G. SEIFERT'S,
European Bazaar,
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Watches, Jewellery and Fancy Goods

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD. Sterling Silver, Filagree, Onyx, and Whitby Jet Jewellery, and a large assortment of Fancy Goods in Brass, Ormolu and Olive Wood.

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St. John Street, Upper Town, and Sous-le-Fort Street, Lower Town

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Table Cutlery, Rodger's.

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Silver Plated Knives.

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Of Every Description,

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SKELETON and other

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Specialities in Furs !

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITed to inspect the

Largest and Cheapest Stock of Valuable FURS in the Dominion !

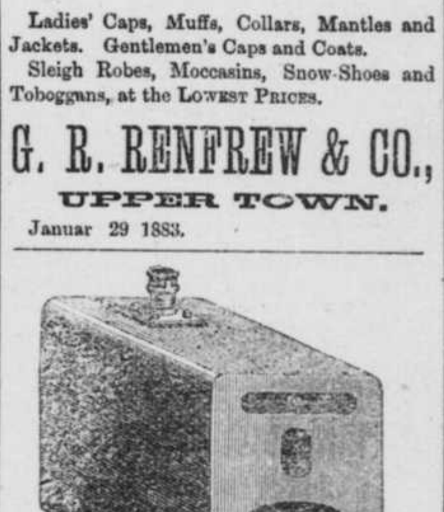
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We would particularly draw the attention of the public and the trade to these

Treble Chambered, Wrought Welded Crown Boilers.

Having supplied a great many of them for Heating PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, and GREENHOUSES in and around the City, they are Cheaper than any Cast Iron Boilers made.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN QUIET, REFRESHING SLEEP, FREE FROM HEADache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J COLLIS BROWNE, (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. *Dear Sir*,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE ; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 10th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the Words, "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Gt. Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London

October 20, 1882. Z-ao-fri

J. S. MAYO,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

OILS, OILS,

Of Every Description.

9 COMMON STREET,

MONTREAL.

January 26, 1883. Lm

E. B. EDDY,

Mammoth MATCH and WOODEN-WARE Manufacturer.

WASH-BOARDS, PAILS, TUBS,

—AND—

Parlor and Sulphur Matches, THE BEST MADE.

☞ Ask your Grocer for them, and take no other. ☜

FOR SALE BY

F. H. ANDREWS & SON.

—ALSO—

The Largest and Best Assortment in the City of Oak Tanned Leather and American Rubber Belting, all sizes and plys ; Mill Oils of all grades, constantly on hand.

December 11, 1882. my6'81

FAMILY GOODS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING ONE OF the Largest Assortments of

Family and Domestic Goods

Ever offered in Quebec. Importing all these Goods direct from the Makers, we feel confident they will be found the Cheapest in the City.

Horrock's Long Cloths.
Hawkins & Son's Long Cloths, from 10c. to 25c.
Shirt Make White Cottons, from 10c. to 22c.
Heavy white Twilled Cottons, from 16c. to 27c.
Pillow Cottons, 40 to 45 inch wide.
White Cotton Sheetings, 72 to 90 inch wide.
White Twilled do, 72 to 81 " "
Pillow Linens, 40 to 45 " "
White Striped and Check Muslins.
White Brilliants and Piques.
White Toilet and Crib Quilts.
Glass Linen, Plain and Checked.
Huckaback Towellings.
White Linen Table Damask.
Half Bleached Table Linens.
Table Napkins.
Huckaback Towels.

—ALSO

A Large Assortment of Muslin Embroideries, to which we invite Special Attention.

DAVIDSON & HORAN

January 18, 1883.

Tailor to His Excellency the Governor-General.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVING to my New Establishment in PLACE D'ARMES on the 1st of MAY NEXT, I offer the whole of my Stock at

GREAT BARGAINS

COMMENCING FROM

12th DECEMBER, 1882.

D. MORGAN,

TAILOR.

December 12, 1882. feb12'81 Lm

New Papers & Envelopes.

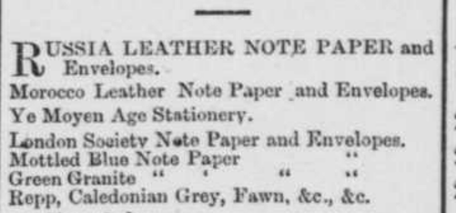
RUSSIA LEATHER NOTE PAPER and Envelopes.
Morocco Leather Note Paper and Envelopes.
Ye Moyen Age Stationery.
London Society Note Paper and Envelopes.
Mottled Blue Note Paper " "
Green Granite " " " "
Repp, Caledonian Grey, Fawn, &c., &c.

For sale by

W. STANLEY,

69 and 71, St. John Street, and 82, St. Peter Street.

February 5 1883. nov28-Lm



NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Nilsson and Albani's Concerts.

NOTICE.

A TRAIN WILL LEAVE MONTREAL at Midnight on the 12th, 27th and 29th instant, to accommodate those wishing to attend Mdme. Nilsson and Albani's Concerts.

Extra Sleeping Cars will be attached, berths can be secured, for the 12th instant, up to the 10th instant, and for the 27th and 29th instant, up to 24th instant.

A. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

March 9, 1883. 9,10,12-C

MUSIC HALL.

GRAND OPERATIC SOIREE,

—GIVEN BY—

Madame I. Dessane

Thursday, 15th March, 1883.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Robitaille, Hon. E. B. de La Bruere, Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Hon. L. O. Taillon, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Price of Admission.......50 cents.
Reserved Seats..........75 "
Galleries..............35 "

Tickets may be had at Messrs. R. Morgan's, A. Lavigne's, Bernard & Allaire's and Capt. Holiwell's. The plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Morgan's.

March 9, 1883.



Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF the IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th March, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Sermon will be preached by the Revd. CHAS. HAMILTON, and the Musical Service will be conducted by the Organist and Choir of St. Matthew's.

☞ All interested in the purely benevolent work of the Society are cordially invited.

A COLLECTION in aid of the funds will be taken up.

THOS. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

March 9, 1883. C

250 Bdles. Best English Oakum.
250 " " American "
250 " " Canadian "

Black Pitch,
Green Pitch,
Coal Tar,
Pine Tar,
Stockholm Tar,
Rosin, Bright and Black Varnish,
Cotton Waste and Machinery
Oil of every description
at lowest prices.

O'NEILL & JUDD.

March 9, 1883. Fm

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED, A FOREMAN FOR A BOOK and Job Printing Office, and Two JOB COMPOSITORS.

Apply to
JOHN LOVELL & SON,
Montreal.

March 8, 1883. Cp

IN HOT WATER.

TAKE A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF HOT WATER, EVERY MORNING, HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST, AND YOU WILL GO TO BUSINESS WITH AN ELASTIC STEP, A CLEAR BRAIN, AND EVERY FUNCTION OF YOUR BODY WORKING AT HARMONY.

March 9, 1883. feb9 Bm-co

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Apetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

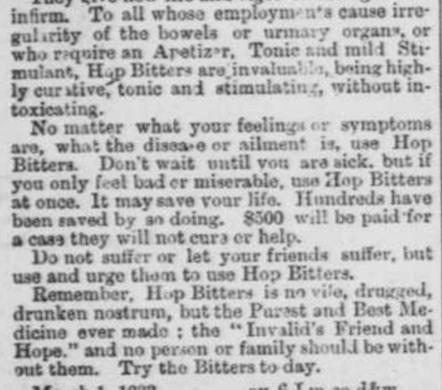
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope." and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

March 1, 1883 ov 6 Lm-co-d&w

MADAM F. BERTHIAUME'S
RHEUMATIC BALM
AND
BALM SALVE



THE GREAT
FRENCH REMEDY

St. Albans, Jany. 30, 1883.

Madame F. Berthiaume,

It is well known both in your city of Montreal and here, that my case of Rheumatism was one of the worst known, as I had been a cripple for a long time and had been treated by the best medical skill, and had gone on their advice to different springs of note, but without receiving any benefit, but now I am only too pleased to tell you that your Rheumatic Balm has given me such relief that I am able to go about quite freely, without the aid of crutch or cane; in fact all who know me are surprised to see me so well. I have for a long time been engaged with Bradley Barlow, Esq., as a gardiner, and he as well as scores of others are astonished at my recovery. I am sure your Rheumatic Balm will effect a cure where all other remedies fail, as my case shows it.

I am, respectfully yours,
GEO. COOK.

I would wish to state here to the public that my Rheumatic Balm is not on sale in the United States, but claiming as I did that my Rheumatic Balm would cure the worst cronic cases of Rheumatism, some of the friends of Mr. Geo. Cook, who live here in Canada, pointed Mr. Cook's case as one my Rheumatic Balm would do no good. I then sent it to him at St. Alban's, Vermont, and the above letter is the result of the never-failing Rheumatic Balm.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.
Wholesale Agents, Montreal,
H. Haswell & Co.

Madame F. Berthiaume,
P. O. Box 178, Montreal.
February 13, 1883. jan16 tue&fri-Lm

NOTICE.

Amendments to the City Charter.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE, and others interested, will be held at the Board Room on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

By order,
F. H. ANDREWS, Secretary.
March 8, 1883. B

In the matter of
P. H. MATTE, Tanner, of Stanfold, Insolvent.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Stanfold, on TUESDAY, 13th March, at 10 o'clock A.M., the whole of the Stock of Leather, manufactured and in process of manufacture, amounting according to inventory to the sum of $8,684.46, with the Tannery at Princeville, with all the Machinery used for the manufacture of Leather, two Houses in the Village of Princeville, and one in the Village of Plessisville, Somerset, with other properties to be designated on the day of sale.

The Sale will be Without Reserve. The buyers of such shall be required to deposit $500 in cash or accepted cheque before adjudication.

The Properties and Stock can be examined between this date and the day of sale, by applying on the ground to G. RUELLAND.

The Sale will take place at 10 A.M.

For the Creditors,
FELIX GOURDEAU, Interim Assignee.
March 7, 1883. td

NOTICE.

To the Shareholders of the late Quebec Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A FINAL AND LAST DIVIDEND OF Forty Cents on each Share, will be paid on or after the 15th instant, payable at the Office of the N. A. Rubber Company, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 5th March, 1883.
By order,
ALFRED PIDDINGTON, Acting Secretary.
March 6, 1883. H-bo

SOUFFLE PARFUME

LATEST ILLUSTRATED WALTZ,

PLAYED WITH GREAT SUCCESS AT the Speaker's Musical Evenings, by one of Quebec's most brilliant Pianists, and at the last Concert by the Band of 8th Royal Rifles.

—COMPOSED BY—
J. VEZINA.
Price. - - - - 65c.

Published and for sale by
A. LAVIGNE,
Importer of Pianos and Organs,
55, Fabrique Street

N.B.—Just now, a few SECOND-HAND Pianos and Organs to be disposed of at very low figures.

March 7, 1883. apl26-Lm

Fire Bricks!
Fire Bricks!
Fire Bricks!
A few thousand Carr's on hand.
—ALSO—
PLASTER CEMENT, &c.
George M. Webster & Co.
March 9, 1883

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 8—The House met at 3.30 p. m.

Mr. STEPHENS presented the petition of John Cairns, a member of the Irish Mutual Building Society of Montreal, for amendments to the Society's charter.

Hon. Mr. PAQUET, from the Private Bills Committee, reported the rejection of the bill to incorporate the municipality of St. Sauveur as a town, the preamble not having been proven.

Hon. Mr. LYNCH moved—"That it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands to employ, between the first of April and the first of November in any year, for the more effectual prevention of forest fires, such a number of men as he may deem necessary for that end; and he may for any portion of the Province of Quebec appoint an officer for that purpose, who shall be known and designated as Fire Superintendent." In support of his motion he made a very powerful speech, referring to the recommendations of the Forestry Congress, to the Message of President Arthur, of the United States, to the opinions of Mr. Russell and of Professor Sargeant, and to many other corroborative evidences of the necessity of protecting our forests against their greatest scourge,—fire. He referred to the diminution in the supply of white pine, and felt sure that the limitholders, who were equally interested with the Government in the protection of our forests, would willingly consent to a small imposition for the purpose of securing this desirable supervision. He alluded to the law now in force in Ontario concerning forest protection and spoke of the admirable manner in which it had worked. He did not know whether, if the same system had been in vogue in this Province, it would have succeeded in preventing the large conflagrations which we had experienced, but he looked forward in the future to the establishment of a body of well-trained men, who would at all events be instrumental in preventing fires heretofore caused by carelessness or negligence. He would be glad of any suggestions from members of the House which would make his measure more practical, and desired particularly that the Legislature should assert the principle of adopting an effectual manner by means of no large outlay of forest protection against fire. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. JOLY warmly supported the resolution, adding the hope that the Government would appoint, as Superintendents, honest and useful men and not parties recommended to their favor by political reasons, and offering a large number of practical suggestions, especially with regard to railways running through forest lands.

Mr. CARBRAY said the Government could not take too much interest in the protection of the forests. Within the last 25 years, it was probable that more timber had been destroyed by fire in this province than had been cut for the market. He had heard only to-day a lumberman complaining of the laxity of the rules of the Crown Lands Department with reference to the cutting of trees measuring less than twelve inches at the stump. After the Dominion subsidy, our forests now supplied almost our only source of revenue, and he could not recommend too strongly to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands the great importance of taking means for their preservation, and to render effective the present regulations of the department affecting them. He was sure no member of the House would begrudge a reasonable amount to be set apart for this purpose from the revenue derived from our Crown Lands. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. FLYNN followed, expressing the pleasure with which he had heard the remarks which had fallen on this subject, both from the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, and also from the hon. ex-leader of the Opposition. He spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN also supported the resolution, suggesting amongst other things that the guardians who should be appointed might be employed in seeding down such portions of the bush as had been swept by fires and were unfit for cultivation, and instancing trees now 30 feet in height, the seed of which he himself had planted. He also spoke of the waste occasioned by the manufacture of square timber, speaking at considerable length.

Hon. Mr. MARCHAND made lengthy remarks in favor of the resolution.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The debate was resumed on the motion of Hon. Mr. Paquet for the House to go into Committee on the bill to incorporate the General Colonization and Industrial Enterprise Company.

Messrs. PICARD and TRUDEL declared themselves in opposition to the measure.

Mr. MARTIN supported the bill very warmly.

Mr. MARION said that after hearing the discussion on the bill he saw no danger to granting the lands asked for by the bill, particularly when the honesty and integrity of the administration was taken into consideration. The Company would have had no difficulty in obtaining what it asked if it had been divided into various companies, one for each industry referred to in the bill.

Mr. WATTS objected to the principle of the bill as dangerous. It proposed no limits to the powers to be granted the Company. Each section of it accorded exobitant powers. If the Government acceded to the bill every subsequent administration would be greatly embarrassed by it.

Mr. LABERGE denied that it would be in the interest of the Province for any one individual or company to purchase all its railways. In such a case a huge monopoly could be formed and any prices charged for freight or passengers.

Hon. Mr. PAQUET denied that the bill established a monopoly, either of Government lands or anything else. The Government would be to blame if they allowed themselves to be ruled by the company. The company asked power to do no more than any private individual could do.

Mr. DUHAMEL said all the opposition to the bill was due to the fact that Mr. Senecal was one of the promoters.

Mr. POUPORE would oppose the bill in Committee if not amended to suit his views.

Mr. OWENS said that before recording his vote on the principle of the bill now under discussion, he desired in as few words as possible to define his position and state his reasons for voting against it. He might differ with many of the hon. gentlemen who had preceded him. He might look upon Mr. Senecal and the gentlemen associated with him as the most energetic and enterprising of our commercial men, and in opposing the bill as he did, the hon. gentlemen on both sides of this House would understand that he was not actuated by any fanatical prejudices against Mr. Senecal or any of the promoters of the bill, but rather that he was opposed to the principle of the bill which bristled with objectionable clauses. However, it was not pleasing at this stage to discuss these objections clause by clause, but he would merely say that, notwithstanding the assertions of the honorable gentlemen who support the bill, the object was to create a monopoly which might later endanger the best interests of this Province. The honorable member for L'Assomption and other honorable gentlemen who, relying upon the honesty, wisdom and powers of resistance of our Government, feel confident that the interests of this Province would be carefully guarded. He quite agreed with those hon. gentlemen so far as the Government as at present constituted was concerned, but in the near future this monopoly which we were asked by this legislation to create, might virtually govern this Province. The Government that will then administer the affairs of this Province may be the mere creation of this monopoly. In that case, the best interests of the Province may be handed over to this huge monopoly. The powers asked for by the Bill were such as he trusted would never be granted to any Company by this House, and for that reason he must vote for the amendment of the honorable member for Kamouraska.

Mr. ASSELIN said great progress had been of late made in colonization, railway building, &c., and he asked, since the aid of capitalists had been so warmly welcomed in behalf of these objects, why the application of the present Company should be refused.

Mr. DESCHENES referred to the charter granted in 1881 to the River du Loup, *en haut*, Manufacturing Company, which was similar in many respects to the present Bill.

Mr. CASAVANT thought the limit of the company's capital, $25,000,000, would be dangerous, when divided throughout the Province, and amongst the various enterprises of the company.

Hon. Mr. GARNEAU desired amendments to the bill, but would like it referred to Committee of the whole.

Mr. DEMERS and Hon Mr. MARCHAND opposed the measure.

Mr. ST. HILAIRE supported it, believing it would be to the advantage of the Chicoutimi and Saguenay R. R.

Hon. Mr. FLYNN said if the preamble of the bill was adopted without amendments, it would be impossible to amend it.

The amendment of Mr. Gagnon was then put to the vote and defeated on the following division:—

For—Messrs. Mercier, Stephens, Joly, Marchand, Flynn, Beaubien, Picard, Brousseau, Dorais, Spencer, Owens, Fregeau, Trudel, Thornton, Beauchamp, Cameron, Shehyn, Watts, Rinfret, Laberge, McShane, Gagnon, Bernard, Demers, Charlebois, Poupore and Desmatchez.—27

Against:—Messrs. Mousseau, Wurtele, Blanchet, Gauthier, St. Hilaire, Bergevin, Deschenes, Nantel, Archambault, Asselin, Desjardins, Paquet, Faucher de St. Maurice, Marcotte, Leblanc, Caron, Robillard, Leduc, Martin, Martel, Poulin, Richard, Desaulniers, Audet, Casavant, Paradis, Marion, Duhamel, Garneau and Duckett—30.

The main motion was then adopted on the same division and the House went into Committee on the bill, Mr. Desjardins in the chair.

A long discussion occurred on the preamble of the bill, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House then adjourned at 1 a.m.

News of the City and District.

Benefits of Accident Insurance.—Solid Cash in hand,—**$5,500,000** paid to Accident Policy-holders in The Travelers, of Hartford. Get a yearly Policy and share in the benefit.

Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway.—The plans of this railway have been completed and were yesterday deposited in the Railway Committee room of the Legislative Assembly.

Board of Trade.—The adjourned general meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, and others interested, concerning the amendments to the City Charter, will be held this afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.—See advt.

Cataraqui Conservatory.—This fine conservatory will be continued open to visitors to-day. All who have not visited it during last week should not lose the opportunity thus afforded. The proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the Ladies' Protestant Home.

Attempted Escape of a Murderer.—A day or two since, the gaoler of the prison at Arthabaska found that Romain Chabot, sentenced to death on the 3rd instant, had sawn through the iron bars of his cell with a view to making good his escape. He has now been more thoroughly secured.

Personal.—Mr. Ralph Peverley, of the firm of Ralph Peverley & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been in town the past few days negotiating for the purchase of birch, ash and maple sawn lumber. Parties having such for sale would do well to address the firm at Rimouski, P.Q.

Acknowledgment.—The passengers by the train which left Montreal on Tuesday afternoon, desire us to express their thanks to Mr. A. Davis, Manager of the line, for having placed the official car at their disposal, with hot coffee and other refreshments, during the time they were snowed up on the line.

City Council.—Special weekly meeting this evening, at 7.30. Orders of the Day:—627th report of the Road Committee (tenders for carters' and other numbers); 629th report of the same Committee (tenders for the removal of the Provan property, in St. John street; second reading of the by-law concerning firewood; Councillor Molony's notice of motion to amend firewood by-law.

Funeral of the Late Mr. John Duggan.—A very large concourse of friends escorted the remains of the late Mr. John Duggan, advocate, to their last resting place in St. Patrick's Cemetery, yesterday, thus testifying to the respect in which the family of the deceased is held in this city. The solemn funeral rites of the Church took place at St. Patrick's.

Commander Cheyne's Grand Pictorial and Realistic Arctic, Oceanic and Egyptian Entertainments.—There is a growing demand to hear this distinguished Arctic explorer in Quebec, and we understand that he can be induce to lecture here on obtaining a reasonable guarantee of support. Mr. R. Morgan has stepped into the gap and trusts those parties who feel interested will call immediately at his store and leave their names.

The Kaween.—Mr. William Kirby, F.R.S.C., of Niagara, the genial author of "The Chien d'Or" romance, has just presented the Spencer Grange museum with splendid specimens of the duck tribe—(a drake and a duck)—known to science as *anas glacialis*, to sportsmen as the Kaween. "The extreme southern range of this bird," writes Mr. Kirby, "is said to be the Niagara river, on Lake Ontario." Fenimore Cooper says it is only found there, where the Niagara empties into Lake Ontario. It comes about 1st January and leaves in May. Probably the drift ice that floats down in such quantities into Ontario prevents a natural habitat in winter, to these birds. Their name, Kaween, is an Indian Chippewa word, which the loud note of these birds imitates exactly: it signifies, in Chippewa, "No," "no, indeed." They are the most lively of the duck tribe, but are unfortunate in not being legally protected as other ducks. They were always considered hardly edible here, but of late years they have been hunted to death by pot hunters for the American market. They are favorites of mine to look at and listen to. I used to see thousands of them in front of my door; now only occasionally a small flock.—Niagara, March 5, 1883.

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, etc., etc.

Toronto, March 9, 1 a.m.—Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime Provinces—Westerly to south-westly winds and fine weather, with stationary or slightly temperatures to-day, and higher temperatures to-morrow.

Washington, March 9, 1 a.m.—Lake Region—Warmer and fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness with rain or snow; winds mostly southerly with lower pressure, followed in the West districts by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

St John's, NF, March 8—The heaviest gale for twenty years was here last night; it moderated this morning. A Cape Race despatch reports a blinding snow-storm. Several vessels in great danger and much damage is feared.

New York, March 8—While lowering an anchor last night, Capt. J. A. Johnson, of the barkentine "Elverina," was struck by the chain, knocked overboard and killed. He served in the navy during the last war and received the thanks of Congress for capturing a rebel schooner.

New Orleans, March 8—It is reported that several sailing vessels ready to go to sea will not sail for several days, owing to Wiggins' storm.

Long Branch, L I, March 8—Wiggins' scare has reached here and the fishermen are tieing up their boats, and declare they will not go to sea until the danger of the storm is past.

London, March 8—The sinking of the steamer "Gloucester City" was caused by collision with ice.

London, March 6—A terrific gale is blowing along the coast of England and Scotland, and numerous shipwrecks of a disastrous character are reported. Two vessels and three men have been lost at Dundee, three vessels at Scarborough, one at the Isle of Man, and two lives at Whitstable, Kent. Two vessels were wrecked at Schevenersen, Holland, and 14 people were drowned.

Key West, March 6—Steamer "Consul," Capt Purvis, from Liverpool for New Orleans, with salt, ran ashore on Triumph Reef March 1. She was taken off by six small wrecking vessels on the 3rd, and proceeded to New Orleans, where she will settle the salvage.

London, March 6—Steamer "France," which was reported off the Lizard this morning, had a heavy list to starboard.

New Orleans, La., March 6, 1883—The Swedish bark "Andromeda" has been wrecked on Ulloa Bar, on the coast of British Honduras. The crew were saved.

Halifax, NS, March 8—Steamer "Geo Shattuck," from Pierre-Miquelon, reports passing through heavy field ice nearly the whole passage, getting clear of it only off Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia.

Glasgow, March 8—Arrived out—Steamships Circassia and State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

Queenstown, March 8—Arrived—Steamship Servia, from New York.

New York, March 8.—Arrived—Steamships Hohenstauffen, from Bremen; Parthia and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and Maas, from Rotterdam.

Daily Weather and Shipping Report.

March 8.

CAPE BRETON.

Meat Cove Signal Station—Near Cape St. Lawrence, landing place of Magdalen Islands' cable—580 marine miles to Quebec—Fresh NW wind and clear weather.

Low Point, CB—Strong west wind; weather clear and cold; drift ice moving off fast.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Grosse Isle Signal Station—475 marine miles to Quebec—North side of the Magdalen Island group—Moderate NW gale and fair weather; therm. 8.

Etang Du Nord Light-house Signal Station—Strong north wind and clear weather.

Amherst Island Light-house Signal Station—South side of the Magdalen Island group—475 marine miles to Quebec—Strong NW wind and clear weather.

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

Heath Point, Light-house and Signal Station—435 miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Strong NW wind; therm. zero.

South Point, Light-house and Signal Station—413 miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Gale west wind; weather cloudy and rough.

Shallop's Creek—3.00 p.m.—Strong NW wind and drifting.

Salt Lake—3.00 p.m.—Heavy NW gale; weather cloudy.

South-West Point, Light-house Signal Station—355 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—NW gale and snow; weather too utterly utter; therm. 2 below zero; no open water.

Bescie River Telegraph Station—340 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Strong NW gale; weather clear; no open water.

West Point Light-house Signal Station—328 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Freshening NW gale; weather cloudy; therm. 3° below zero; no open water.

English Bay—3.00 p.m.—NW gale; weather cloudy and snowing.

SOUTH SHORE OF THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Point Maquerau Light-house Signal Station—396 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Weather clear and cold; strong west wind; gulf full of ice.

Cape Despair, Light-house Signal Station—378 marine miles to Quebec—3.00 p.m.—Weather clear and cold; gale of west wind; ice moving off from the shore.

Cape Rosier, Light-house Signal Station—345 marine miles to Quebec—8.10 a.m.—Weather cloudy; therm. 4 below zero; stiff NW breeze; gulf full of ice.

Fox River Telegraph Station—330 marine miles to Quebec—8.30 a.m.—Weather cloudy and cold; strong NW breeze; gulf full of ice.

Martin River Light-house Signal Station—255 marine miles to Quebec—8.30 a.m.—Weather clear and cold; gale NW wind.

Father Point Light-house Signal Station—151 marine miles to Quebec—9.00 a.m.—Weather clear and cold; fresh NW wind; therm. 1; no ice on river.

L'Anse-a-Giles—Weather very cold; river entirely covered with ice; roads obstructed with snow.

COMMERCIAL.

FAILURES.

London, March 8—Messrs. Wells & Co., owners of the Commercial Iron Works, have failed; liabilities, £250,000.

Indianapolis, March 8—Messrs. Spottis & Co., commission merchants, have failed; liabilities, $70,000; no assets; the failure it is said is due to speculation.

Montreal Stock Market—March 8.

First Board.

Bank of Montreal, 207 to 206½.
Ontario Bank, 113 to 112; sales, 5 shares at 112.
Banque du Peuple, 88 to 84¾; sales, 25 shares at 85½; 25 shares at 85¼; 75 shares at 85.
Molson's Bank, 132 to 130.
Bank of Toronto, 186½ to 186.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 115 to 111.
Merchant's Bank, 125¾ to 125; sales, 15 shares at 125½.
Union Bank, 92 to 85.
Bank of Commerce, 134½ to 134¼.
Exchange Bank, 165 to 159½.
Federal Bank, 161½ to 161; sales, 25 shares at 161; 25 shares at 161.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 123¾ to 123¼; sales, 25 shares at 123¾; 125 shares at 123½; 50 shares at 123¼.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 71 to 69.
City Passenger Railway Company, 146 to 145½; sales, 15 shares at 146.
Montreal Gas Company, 192½ to 192¼; sales, 150 shares at 192; 25 shares at 192¼; 575 shares at 192½; 1725 shares at 192¾; 100 shares at 192¼; 100 shares at 192.
Canada Cotton Company, 120¾ to 115.
Dundas Cotton Company, ex-div., 97½ to 95.
Ontario Investment Company, 133 to 129.
St. Paul, M. and M. Railway, 144 to 143.
North-West Land Co., 58s to 56s.
Canada Pacific Railway, 61 to 59.

Second Board.

Bank of Montreal, 207 to 206½; sales, 25 shares at 206½; 42 shares at 206½; 100 shares at 206¾; 25 shares at 207.
Ontario Bank, 113 to 112.
Banque du Peuple, 88 to 84.
Molson's Bank, 132 to 130.
Bank of Toronto, 187 to 185¾.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, 111 offered.
Merchant's Bank, 125½ to 125¼; sales, 25 shares at 125¼.
Bank of Commerce, 134½ to 134¼; sales, 50 shares at 134¼; 100 shares at 134¼.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 124 to 123½.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 71 to 69½.
Montreal Gas Company, 193 to 192¾; sales, 15 shares at 192½; 600 shares at 192¾; 100 shares at 193; 300 shares at 193.
St. Paul, M. and M. Railway, 144½ asked.
North-West Land Co., 58s to 56s 6d.

London, March 8—Three hundred and forty thousand pounds in bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York.

New York, March 8, 1883—Sterling Exchange, 4.84@4.81½.

London, March 8, 11.30 a.m.—Consols at 102½ for both money and account. United States Bonds—Extended 5's 106½.

Liverpool, March 8, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton in moderate enquiry and freely supplied. Uplands 5 9-16d. Orleans 5 11-16d.

New York Stock Market, March 8, 1 p.m.—Stocks advanced; Canada Southern, 67½; D and H, 107¾; D & L, 124¾; D & R G, 44½; Erie, 37½; Illinois Central, 144; Lake Shore, 110; Michigan Central, 94¾; N P, 49¾; do preferred, 86¾; North-West, 132¾; do preferred, 146¾; New York Central, 127¼; St Paul, 89½; do preferred, 101¼; Western Union Telegraph, 84¼.

New York, March 8—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull; receipts 12,000 brls; sales 12,000 brls, at 3,75 to 4,15 for super State and western, and 4,15 to 7,25 for common to choice extra State. Rye flour weak, weak, at 3,70 to 4,00. Wheat closed less active; receipts 63,000 bus; sales 165,000 bus, No 1 white at 1,16. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; receipts 134,000 bus; sales 168,000 bus, at 63c to 72c on spot, and 74c to 77¾c for future. Barley firm; No 1 at 1,02. Oats quiet; receipts 36,000 bus; sales 23,000 bus, at 52c to 55c for western mixed, and 54c to 63c for white western. Pork firm. Lard firm, at 11,45. Butter at 14c to 36c. Cheese 5c to 14½c.

Montreal, March 8—Flour—receipts 1000 brls; sales reported 800 brls. The Market is quiet at unchanged rates. Transactions—125 brls super extra at 5,15; 250 do at 5,15; 250 do choice superior extra at 5,22½; 130 do strong bakers at 5,35; 125 do at 5,25. Grain, Provisions and Ashes unchanged.

New York, March 8.—Railroads higher. Stocks closed firm.

Chicago, March 8—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled; regular at 1,08¾ to 1,08⅞ sellers sellers April; 1,13¾ to 1,13⅞ sellers May; 1,13⅝ sellers June; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,08½ to 1,09; No 2 red at 1,10½. Corn unsettled, at 57¼c to 59c cash; 57¼c to 58c sellers March; 58¾c sellers April; 62½c to 62⅝c sellers May; 62c to 62¾c sellers June, and 63¾c sellers July. Oats quiet, at 42¼c cash and sellers March; 42⅝c sellers April; 44⅝c to 44¾c sellers May; 44½c to 44⅝c sellers June; 43⅜c to 43½c sellers July. Rye dull, at 65c. Barley nominal. Pork unsettled, at 18,05 to 18,10 cash and sellers March. Lard firm, at 11,20 cash and sellers March. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 7,50; short ribs, 9,95; short clear, 10,15. Whiskey steady at 1,17. Receipts—20,000 brls flour; 25,000 bus wheat; 220,000 bus corn; 77,000 bus oats; 5,000 bus rye; and 23,000 bus barley. Shipments—1,000 brls flour; 3,000 bus wheat; 171,000 bus corn; 75,000 bus oats; 3,000 bus rye, and 23,000 bus barley.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents. No exception will be made to this rule.

DEATH.

On the 9th instant, at his mother's residence, No. 20 St. James street, Lower Town, Michael P. O'Neill, aged 28 years and 10 months.

Notice of interment in next issue. 2

Second Annual Report of the Quebec Temperance Union.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—During the official year just closing, the important work which the Union has imposed upon itself in this community, has been prosecuted with perhaps a greater degree of success, than is apparent, even to the most devoted workers among us, seeing that the seedtime, with its attendant labor, and weariness, and waiting, is as much, and perhaps a more important part of the harvest as the ingathering of its fruit in the golden days of a bountiful autumn, and looking forward with bright hope for that harvest of peace and sobriety and contentment, which will some day follow our sowing, we would neither be discouraged in our labors, nor dissuaded to abandon them by the reflection that that harvest may never come to us.

Duty calls us to that particular phase of labor in this great and important work which falls to our lot, and we have decided to obey duty's call, leaving the results to that unerring wisdom, which directs and controls and notices, even such apparently trifling circumstances as a "sparrow's fall," and few motives we think could urge us more strongly in the path of that duty which our Union prescribes, than the knowledge that the drink-curse is exercising its constant, and steady, and ceaseless assaults, upon the weak and erring around us, whose very weakness and exposure admonish us in tones of pressing power to succor and save them, and stimulate us to remove the temptations before which they are falling, and should call forth on our part a zeal and activity in some degree corresponding with the danger and ruin from which they cry for deliverance. It was while the husbandman slept that "the enemy sowed the tares," and lethargy and inaction now in this temperance, preventative and reformative work mean an immensely increased harvest of the misery, and wretchedness, and ruin, which the drink-curse is so persistently sowing.

During the summer months of the past year the only active work which the Union was able to accomplish was done by its members in their individual capacity, as opportunity offered, and that we have reason to believe was considerable; the example simply of some three hundred abstainers in such a community as ours, even though their voices were all silent, could not be without a wholesome effect, and we flatter ourselves that some hearts are a little lighter and some homes a little happier than if our Union had never assumed its self-imposed "labor of love."

From the beginning we recognized that our influence would be chiefly felt, in contributing our quota to that leaven of public opinion, which is working noiselessly, but not the less surely, in all Christian lands, for the ultimate overthrow and outlawry of that legalized traffic in strong drink, to which so many of our helpless fellows owe their degradation and ruin, and the outlook at the present moment is not discouraging. Ours is but a small part of the great battlefield, upon which this form of evil is being stricken down and our fellow combatant in other and more perilous portions of the field, all signalling us to "hold the fort" here, and determining by God's help to do so, we invoke the aid and plead for the assistance of every friend of humanity, in the "Ancient Capital" and its neighborhood. We implore the young especially, male and female, to enroll themselves under our banners, and begin the momentous race of life aright, devoting those powers of mind and heart, with which God has endowed them, to His and humanity's service in the morning of life's day, so that when the shades of evening are gathering around them and the darkness of night fast falling, no unavailing regrets of health ruined, and character lost, and hope well nigh extinguished, through the doings of drink, may rise up as a terrible nightmare to them, as it has done so often to others, to embitter the close of lifes, with the conviction that it has been wanted, and all because the seductions of appetite were not resisted firmly and effectually at the proper time.

Our public meetings for a variety of reasons, were ewer than usual, during the past winter, the principal meeting having been held in the building in December, and was addressed by Dr. Marsden, the Rev. Mr. Rexford, and H. S. Scott, Esq., all of whom treated the subject in an instructive and impressive manner, each from a different standpoint. Some meetings were also held in the Jeffery Hale School-house, under the auspices of the ladies' auxilliary, and lately in this building a series of most successful and impressive services were held, also under their auspices, by Mrs. Youmans, whose qualities of head and heart, eminently fit her for the important temperance work which she is doing throughout our land and even beyond its borders. As the ladies will no doubt allude in the separate report which they furnish to this lady's work here in our interests, we would merely add that the greater portion of names added this year to our abstinence pledge, were procured through Mrs. Youmans' instrumentality, and that our total members pledged to abstinence now number 327, exclusive of those enrolled in the lady's pledge books, at their cottage meetings. We cannot close without publicly expressing our cordial thanks to the Young Men's Christian Association for the gratuitous use of their splendid rooms for holding so many of our meetings, and the hearty cooperation of so many of their members; we would also record our deep obligation to the city ministers who sympathize with our work and give us the efficient aid of their powerful advocacy; to the Rev. Dr. Clark, of Montreal, who has kindly remained over to address us to-night; to the city press for their friendly interest in us and our work, especially the proprietor of the Chronicle, whose readiness to publish frequent reports and local notices of our meetings gratuitously, entitle him to special mention; to one and all we tender our heartiest thanks, and trust that laboring together, each in our several spheres, and fighting as best we may life's momentous battle, we may be sometimes able to unselfishly extend a friendly hand to some more sorely pressed fellow, and learn if no other lesson should come to us, "the luxury of doing good."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

It is stated that the new Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the offer of the presidency of the Church of England Temperance Society—an office which the late Archbishop Tait also held.

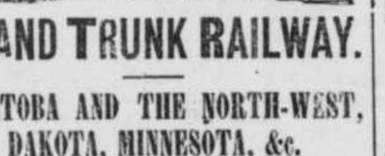
Beautiful is the activity which works for good, and beautiful the stillness that works for good; blessed the self-sacrifice of the one, and blessed the self-forgetfulness of the other.

The International Literary Association will meet at Amsterdam in September for its sixth congress. A prize is offered for an essay on liberty of thought and speech in Holland during the 17th and 18th centuries.

ASTRAL OIL!

Cases containing Two 5 gall. Cans.
" " Twelve 1 " "
Casks " about 20 galls.
Bbls. " " 40 "

—FOR SALE BY—
C. PEVERLEY,
69, PETER STREET.
February 27, 1883.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST, DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, &c.

SEASON 1883.

THE POPULAR SPECIAL TRAINS will, commencing WEDNESDAY, March 14th, and every succeeding WEDNESDAY during March and April, be despatched from

MONTREAL, BROCKVILLE AND TORONTO,

stopping at Intermediate Stations *en route* for accommodation of passengers from all points in Ontario.

First-Class accommodation provided passengers at LOWEST FARE.

Live Stock, Waggons, Household Effects in Through Cars at VERY LOW RATES.

For Information, Tariffs, etc., apply to Grand Trunk Railway Agents, or to J. Stephenson, General Passenger Agent, Montreal; W. Edgar, Assistant G. P. A., Toronto.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.
Montreal, March 2nd, 1883.
March 6, 1883. L-bo

Wiggins' Storm Herald!

WITH ALMANAC FOR 1883, BY E. Stone Wiggins, M.A., LL D., author of "The Architecture of the Heavens," "English Grammar for Dominion High Schools," and other works.

"Oh, the storm! the storm of '83,
The storm that'll creep o'er land and sea.'

A great storm will strike this planet on th 9th March, 1883, cross the Meridien of Ottawa Sunday the 11th. "No vessel smaller than a Cunarder will be able to live in this tempest."

Price, 20 Cents.

NEW BOOKS

UNSPOTTED FROM THE WORLD, A Novel, by Mrs. G. W. Godfrey.
James Nasmyth Engineer, an Autobiography edited by Samuel Smiles.
Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's, Fashion Books and Magazines of the month.
DAWSON & CO.
March 5, 1883.



North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE AND LIFE
—OF—
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Capital: TWO MILLION POUNDS STG.
—AND—
LARGE ACCUMULATED FUNDS.
LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY

JOHN LAIRD, Agent,
113, Peter Street.
March 1, 1883. Am

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

Sale of Dog Cart, Tandem Sleigh, Albert Sleigh, Robes, &c.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. WILL sell, on
MONDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, at the Citadel.

Four Wheel Dog Cart, with Pat. Axle, Platform Gear, Lamps, Poles, Shafts, &c.
Tandem Sleigh, with Hot Water Tin, &c.
Albert Sleigh, with Pole and Shafts.
Double Set Tanned Harness. Can be used as Double, Single or Tandem.
Three Wolf Skins and Two Buffalo Robes, all in splendid order.
1 Two-Wheel Cart.
1 Single Set Black Leather Harness.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & Co.
March 6, 1883.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!

THAT HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE lately occupied and belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN VON EXTER, Esq., forming

Corner of Ursule and Ann Streets.

The house is built of Stone, covered with Metal, has Patent Closets, Bath-Room, good Yard and Brick Outhouses covered with Metal, is situated in the most central position in the City, and altogether will be found a very desirable Family residence.

Terms Liberal. Possession immediately.
On View from 2 to 4 each day.
Sale at Messrs. Maxham & Co's, on

Tuesday, 13th inst.,
At ELEVEN o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO., A. & B.
March 2, 1883.

Sale of Bank Stock!!

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by authorization of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Quebec, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, at the

Office of Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & BROKERS,
No. 130, ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC,

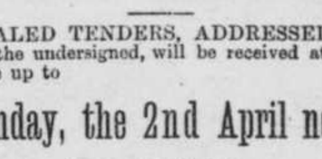
at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon of

WEDNESDAY,
The 14th day of March inst.,

The following BANK STOCKS, belonging to the Estate of the late MISS ELIZABETH GALBRAITH, in her lifetime of the Parish of Beauport, in the District of Quebec, deceased, to wit:—

Eight (8) Shares in the Capital Stock of the Quebec Bank;
Twenty (20) Shares in the Capital Stock of La Banque Nationale.

JOHN STRANG, Notary Public.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO., Auctioneers.
March 9, 1883.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, will be received at this Office up to

Monday, the 2nd April next,
INCLUSIVE,

For the Construction of a New Court House at Quebec, at the corner of St. Louis Street and Place d'Armes.

The plans and specifications of the work may be seen each day, at this office, after the 5th March next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Tenders should be endorsed: "Tenders for Court House."

The Department does not engage itself to accept the lowest, or any of the Tenders.

By order,
ERNEST GAGNON, Secretary.
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Quebec, 24th February, 1883.

N.B.—No re-production without a special order in writing.
February 27 1883. J

LANGLOIS & JOLY,

C. B. LANGLOIS, Q.C.,
E. G. JOLY, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATES.
119, ST. PETER STREET.
February 26, 1883. Am

The Cook's Friend.

THE HIGH REPUTATION

and extensive sale of the old, *time-tried* and *well proved*

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER

have moved unscrupulous parties [illegible] imitate the package in which it is sold, and even *appropriate* a[illegible] of its name as means of foisting on consumers a powder containing (for cheapness), Alum in large quantity.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH by purchasing only the Genuine COOK'S FRIEND, which is well known [illegible] contain NO Alum nor any other noxious drug.

See [illegible] the full name, in large letters, is printed across [illegible] directions for use.

For Sale by Respectable Grocers Everywhere.

W. D. McLAREN,
55, College Street,
Montreal.
February 22, 1883

ANTI-STYLOGRAPH!

A SELF-FEEDING RESERVOIR PEN-HOLDER, carrying a Non-Corrodible Pen with *Ordinary Nibs* invented by T. A. Hearson, Professor of Applied Mechanics at the Royal Naval College.

"Hearson's Anti-Stylograph is a neat looking affair, and the specimen we are writing this notice with does its work very creditably Perhaps after a while we shall get so attached to it as to throw our inkstand out of the window."—*London Graphic.*

Ready for instant use without adjustment.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Who's Who in 1883
January Army List.
Oliver & Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for the year 1883.
DAWSON & CO.
February 21, 1883.

PRUNES.

BOXES PRUNES, A. DUFOR & CO., Bordeaux.
Brls. Currants.
For sale by
M.G. MOUNTAIN.
February 21 1883.

For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE on MAPLE AVENUE



SECOND HOUSE BIJOU TERRACE, 9 Rooms, Cellar and Water Closet. Lot 22 x 125, entrance rear, newly painted and tinted throughout. Price $2,400, payable $600 cash, balance in five years at 6% interest. House two years built. Keys at Mr. Burroughs', Mount Pleasant.

L. F. BURROUGHS,
105, Peter Street,
Or, Mount Pleasant.
March 8, 1883. Am

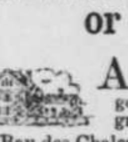
House to Let,



HOUSE No 4 LITTLE RICHMOND Street, "Cliff View Place," in perfect order (7 rooms) with all conveniences and Garden attached, at present occupied by G. H. Cherrier.

Apply to
MEREDITH & COUTURE, Notaries,
92, St. Peter Street.
March 5, 1883. L

Summer Resort for Sale or to Let.



A COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING Eleven Rooms, good Garden and surrounding grounds, on Carleton Beach in the Bay des Chaleurs, destined to become one of the finest Summer Resorts in Canada. Good Fishing and Bathing. Scenery unsurpassed. One of the healthiest of Watering Places.

For further particulars apply to
JOSEPH R. MICHAUD,
No. 8, Sous-le-Fort Street,
Or P. O. Box 794, Quebec.
February 26, 1883. L

To Let,

SHOPS, STORES and HOUSES.

—ALSO—

In "Victoria Chambers," Two Double Offices with first-class Fire-Proof Safes in each.

On St. Valier Street, St. Sauveur, a Cottage and a small Farm, well situated for Grazing purposes.

Apply to
J. B. RENAUD.
February 26, 1883. feb13 Am-p

FOR SALE,



TWO FINE TWO-STORY Brick Houses, in Desfosses Street, in a splendid business centre, one forming the corner of St. Dominique and Desfosses Streets.

Address:
J. E. BOILY, Notary.
Or,
C. LABREQUE, Notary.
February 17, 1883. Am

To Let,



TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, with all modern improvements, Nos. 37 and 39, Richelieu Street, at present occupied by J. B. Vezina and E. B. Scott, Esqrs.

Apply to
ANDREW HATCH,
No. 1, Stanislaus Street.
Or, at
No. 41, RICHELIEU ST.
February 15, 1883.

FARM FOR SALE

A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situate in the Township of Ireland, County of Megantic, 4th and 5th Ranges, containing 577½ acres, comprising farming lands in the highest state of cultivation, wood lands with a variety of timber, Dwelling-House, Barns, Blacksmith's Forge, and other buildings, all in a good state of repair. To be sold on easy terms of payment.

For further information apply to
J. B. PARKIN, N. P.
February 13, 1883. tf-co

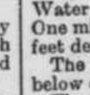
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,

OTTAWA COVE, including WHARVES, Deep Water Piers, (alongside of which the largest vessels can load), Houses, Booms, Chains, &c.

Possession from the First of May next.

Apply to
ROSS & CO.
February 13, 1883. Am-co

First-Class Residence for Sale.



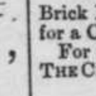
THAT MAGNIFICENT FIRST-class Residence at the Corner of Maple Avenue and St. Foye Road, fronting on latter, containing 16 Rooms, heated by Hot Water, "Spence Furnace," Plate Glass Windows, Bath, Patent Water Closet, and all modern conveniences. One minute's walk from Street Cars. Lot 160 feet deep by 40 wide. Entrance in rear.

The above is for sale at a great sacrifice, below cost.

Those desirous of securing an unprecedented bargain may apply to

CYRILLE TESSIER, Notary,
No. 10, D'Aiguillon Street.
February 9, 1883. Am

For Sale or to Let,



THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situated in the Village of Lauzon, Indian Cove, Levis, known as the "Wallace Property," with Brick House and Lot 88½x100 feet, well suited for a Country Residence.

For particulars, apply to
The Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien,
No. 56, St. Peter Street,
Quebec.
February 8, 1883. ao-tf

To Let,

THE COAL YARD AND PREMISES, St. Paul Street, for several years occupied by Messrs. J. McNaughton & Co.

Apply to
JAMES DINNING,
St. Paul Street.
February 7, 1883.

To Let,

With Possession on 1st of May Next,



THAT ELEGANT AND DEsirable Business Stand lately occupied by Belanger & Gariepy as a Hardware Store, situated No. 51, Fabrique Street.

Apply to
V. W. LARUE, N. P.,
No. 14, Garneau Street.
February 5, 1883. tf

For Sale or to Let



THAT COMMODIOUS AND beautifully situated residence, No 65, Esplanade, at present occupied by J. U. Laird, Esq.

Possession in May next.

Apply to
C. R. O'CONNOR,
No. 5, D'Aiguillon Street.
February 1, 1883. tf

To Let,

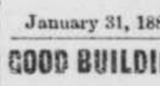


THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 56, St. Ursule Street, at present occupied by Madame Gauvreau.

Admission between 2 and 4 o'clock.

Apply to
PH. HUOT, N. P.,
7, St. Lewis Street.
February 1, 1883. tf

For Sale or to Let,



FROM 1st MAY NEXT "Battlefield Cottage," No 301, Grande Allee, containing 14 apartments with [illegible]ings, and a Garden with fruit trees.

Rent moderate.

Also, to be Let, Furnished,

From 1st May to 1st Nov., No. 47, Esplanade

Apply to
M. CONNOLLY,
No. 47, Esplanade.
January 31, 1883. tf

GOOD BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

Houses and Business Stands for Sale or to Let.

MODERATE RENTS TO DESIRable tenants.

Moderate prices and easy terms of payment to desirable purchasers.

A large amount of Good Storage to Let.

Apply to
JOHN HEARN,
15, Sault-au-Matelot St.
June 10, 1882. jan18-Lm

For Sale or to Let.

For Sale or to Let,

THE SPACIOUS AND VALUABLE Beach Property known as "WINDSOR COVE," situated on the South Shore of River St. Lawrence, lately occupied by A. F. A Knight. Immediate possession.

Apply to
F. X LEMIEUX, Advocate.
10, Garden Street, Quebec.
Or to
GLACKEMEYER & GAUVREAU, Notaries,
84, St. Peter Street.
December 25, 1882. co tf

CANNED GOODS.

CASES 3lb TIN TOMATOES, 2 Doz.
Do. 2lb " Green Beans, 2 Doz.
Do. 2lb " Fine Green Peas, 2 Doz.
Do. 1lb " Fine " " 4 Doz.
Do. 2lb " Green Peas, 2 Doz.
Do. 1lb " " " 4 Doz.
Do. 2lb " Sugar Corn, 2 Doz.
Do. Lobsters, 4 Doz.
Do. Salmon, 4 Doz.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
February 21, 1883.



Brunet, Laurent & Co.'s

CHEAP SALE
HAS JUST COMMENCED.

1,500 REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS of Goods, and of useful lengths are offered at IMMENSE REDUCTION.

500 Doz. of Job Linen Handkerchiefs will be sold at half their value.

New Silks and Broche Satins, New Cretonnes, New Prints, New Sateens and New Cottons of all descriptions just received.

A splendid lot of FRENCH and SWISS EMBROIDERY, new designs.

BRUNET & LAURENT
SIGN OF THE "MAPLE LEAF."
February 19, 1883. Bm

OUR NATIONAL FOODS

—MANUFACTURED BY—
FISH & IRELAND.
LACHUTE MILLS.

Rolled Oatmeal, Disecated Wheat!

The Wheat is hulled and the woody fibre, which contains no nutriment, is entirely removed. It is then Disecated and Rolled, rendering it a most perfect Food.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
M. G. MOUNTAIN, Agent for Quebec.
February, 17, 1883.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CALL of TWENTY PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been made, and that the same will be payable on or before the FIFTEENTH day of MARCH proximo, at the Company's Office, in the City of Montreal.

Quebec, 8th February, 1883.
W. E. BLUMHART, Secretary.
February 13, 1883.

GREAT BARGAINS!

ARE OFFERED
—AT—
MISS A. MOHR,
CORNER
JOHN AND URSULE STREETS.

MISS A. MOHR IS OFFERING another Large Bankrupt Stock, and a General Clearing out of the following Goods at a Reduction of

33 PER CENT.
For Prompt Cash.

Woollen Goods,
Children's Pinafores,
Infants' Cloaks,
Embroideries,
White Skirts,
Ladies' Underwear
Fancy Goods,

ALL IN GREAT VARIETY.

Miss A. Mohr invites the Ladies of Quebec to give her a Call and Price the Goods, as she is offering Real Bargains, not to be repeated again.

February 9, 1883. jan24 Cm

PIANOS!!

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE very kindly expressed her approbation regarding the good qualities of the KNABE & CO: Pianos. These instruments of reputation are sold in Quebec *only* by BERNARD & ALLAIRE. Also, the following makes on hand:—"Chickering," "Stevenson & Co.," "Heintzman & Co.," "Newcomb & Co.," "Weber," New York, "McCammon, "G. M. Weber & Co.," "Kranich & Bach."

BERNARD & ALLAIRE.

REED ORGANS!

"N. Doherty & Co.," "Bell, Sons & Co.," "Kilgour & Gage," "Dominion Organ Co.," Orchestra and Band Instruments, Orguenettes, Autophones, Accordeons, &c., &c.

Sheet Music at a Reduction of 50 p.c.

Rich Oil Paintings, of different sizes, by renowned artists. Sole Agency for the Dominion BERNARD & ALLAIRE.

SEWING MACHINES!

The "WILLIAM'S SINGER" Sewing Machine Holds the Fort Leads the World Conquers them all Wins the prizes Is always ahead! Pleases the Ladies! Lightens their Labors! Makes Home Happy! "Performs its duty," and Lasts a Lifetime. Try it Buy it See that you get it, at

BERNARD & ALLAIRE'S,
Music Publishers,
6, Fabrique Street,
Quebec.
February 7, 1883. sep 5-Lm

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE

IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT our Large Stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods!

we have, as usual at this season, made LARGE REDUCTIONS in prices, and are now offering

GREAT BARGAINS in

Fancy Dress Goods of every description, Black and Coloured Velvets and Velveteens, Ladies' and Gents Scotch Wool Underclothing, Ulster Cloths, Beavers, Pilots, Naps, Sealskins, Serges, Tweeds, &c., &c.

To our Large Stock of
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS!
We call special attention.

300 Setts Lace Curtains.
Brass Poles, Rings, Fittings, &c.
Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, &c.

Brussels, Tapestry and Scotch Carpets, Cocoa Matting, Matts, Rugs, &c., best English Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!!
Best qualities in all sizes.
BEHAN BROTHERS.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 8—The House met at 3.30 o'clock.

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

Several petitions asking for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association of British North America were presented.

A number of returns were brought down.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Mr. PAINT moved that the Special Committee on Inter-Provincial Trade be empowered to send for persons, papers and records and to report.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE thought there ought to be some explanations as to the object and scope of the Committee before the House was asked to sanction what may be a very heavy expenditure.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD agreed that some explanation should be made.

Mr. PAINT said that it was not proposed to summon more than three or four witnesses from the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

The motion was carried.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Dr. FERGUSON—Act to incorporate the Niagara Railway Bridge Company.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria)—Act to incorporate the Atlantic, Pacific, and Peace River Telegraph Company.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria)—To incorporate the Pacific and Peace River Railway Company.

Mr. BERGIN—To incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. TASSE—To incorporate the Pier and Boom Improvement Company.

Mr. CURRAN—Act respecting The Citizens Insurance Company.

Mr. CURRAN—Act incorporating the St. Lawrence Bridge and Manufacturing Company.

RAILWAY FENCES.

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew)—Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879. He explained that the law at present required that Railway Companies should erect fences to prevent cattle, &c., getting on their track, but in one or two cases Judges had held that the farmers, whose property was crossed by the railway, ought to notify the Company that fences were needed. The object of this bill was to make it compulsory on the Railways to erect the fences without any notice.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. McCARTHY moved the second reading of the act constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada and to amend the Consolidated Railway Act. He said that the bill was substantially that of last year, as reported from the Select Committee. He urged the necessity for creating a special Court for the settlement of railway cases, and cited the success which had attended such a Court. He contended that the railway corporations virtually did as they pleased and should have some greater supervision to ensure that they carried out their obligations to the public. The different Governments, Dominion and Provincial and municipal, had contributed about one-third of the cost of the railways of the country and their interests ought to be protected.

Sir CHAS. TUPPER said he did not rise to oppose the bill, but to call attention to some of its points. The question was a very different one here from what it was in England. There the system was isolated, but our system must be more or less influenced by the larger railway system to the south of us, unless it was to be confined entirely to local traffic and to attempt to compete for any portion of the great through trade which we had always regarded as one of the most important things for us to gain. The fact that one-third of the cost of the railways had been contributed by the Government showed the great importance which the people attached to works of this kind. He referred to the question of railways chartered by Provincial Governments, and thought the House ought to be very careful about placing restrictions on railways which had Dominion charters, which would place them at a disadvantage with roads which had obtained local charters. He dwelt at some length on the immense advantage which railways had been to Canada, and the large amount of foreign capital which had been invested in them. Most of this capital had not paid any interest, and it would not be good policy to impose on the railway companies conditions which did not exist when this capital was invested.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE advised a consultation with the managers of the great companies so as to let them see that there was no desire to treat them unfairly, and suggested that after one general meeting of the Railway Committee to decide whether or not the principle of the bill should be approved, the bill, if the general principle was opposed, should be submitted to a sub Committee.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE thought that the Government ought to declare whether it would allow Government railways to come under the jurisdiction of this Court. He could not see any necessity for the bill and would not be prepared to advocate it unless all the Provincial Governments were included.

Mr. HAGGART supported the bill.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD recommended that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and thought that there was a growing feeling in favor of legislation of this sort.

Mr. McCARTHY regretted having to refer the bill to the Railway Committee as he was afraid that it would not pass this session. He defended the bill generally, and contended that the Dominion House had jurisdiction over Provincial roads as far as matters relating purely to trade and commerce were concerned.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Railways.

The House adjourned at 5.50.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. VANASSE—On Monday next—Address to His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of correspondence from 1st July, 1867, to this date, between the Dominion Government and the several Provincial Governments of the Dominion, respecting the claims of each of the said Provincial Governments against the Dominion for the repayment of sums expended by the Provinces on account of the Dominion for the administration of justice in the several Provinces, that is to say, for the arrest, trial, conviction and maintenance of persons guilty of violating the criminal law. 2nd. A statement in detail of the claims settled, the date of settlement, the sums paid, and the names of the Provinces to which the payments were made.

Mr. VALIN—On Tuesday next—Order of the House for copies of all documents and correspondence relating to the seizure of tobacco from the brig "Adeline," and the enquiry held the 17th to the 21st May, at the request of Messrs. Lemesurier & Sons respecting the said seizure.

IRISH INFORMERS.

CAREY DECLARES THAT HE ONLY GOT AHEAD OF HIS CONFEDERATES IN BETRAYING THEM.

What the British Government Supposes it can Establish about Mr. Sheridan.

LONDON, February 21.—You may well suppose that very little is talked of here at the present moment besides the extraordinary revelations which have recently been brought to light in Dublin. Yet why they should be called extraordinary I do not know, for the same set of figures, upon whom all eyes are now fixed, is to be traced throughout Irish history for generations past—namely, the member of the secret society, the informer and the hangman. Generations may pass and governments may change, but that melancholy group invariably makes its appearance on the scene. It was so in '98—perhaps the most hopeful period which the "Liberators" have ever known—and it is likely to be so to the end. The informer is sure to come forward and ply his vile trade sooner or later. There is so great a certainty of this that it is astonishing how any body of Irishmen can be brought together to act in any sort of conspiracy. The hand of one of their own number is always destined to lead them to the gallows, and it is generally the hand of the most guilty among them which does the foul and traitorous work.

In the present instance there has been very little departure from the innumerable precedents established in former times. James Carey, the chief informer, was the ringleader of the gang, and now he has become their betrayer. All that can be said for him is that he has not delivered over his companions to the executioner for the sake of the reward of £10,000 which was offered by the Government immediately after the Phoenix Park murders. The large sum did not suffice to open the mouth of any of the conspirators. The agency which produced that result is the one which is moved by the ex-Indian official, Mr. Jenkinson, whose name will long be remembered in the annals of the Irish "Invincibles." Mr. Jenkinson has gone to work very quietly, taking his share of the abuse which the popular party in Ireland, and not a few of the leading Radicals in England, have heaped upon all who were engaged in the work of trying to re-establish the supremacy of the law. Whether he had anything to do with the suppression of the Thugs in India I know not; he could scarcely have taken part in the early proceedings against that much dreaded organization, for the chief work was done between 1831 and 1837. But the Thugs have been troublesome at many different periods since then, and the one effectual mode of dealing with them, which was first practised by Colonel Meadows Taylor, has ever since been adopted. It is to make a member of the gang reveal the name and offenses of another and so to follow up the chain to its last link. The small fry trusted to the capture of the big fish. By this progress every man who was concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was tracked. It is said that more than half the number of the prisoners now awaiting their trial offered to turn Queen's evidence, but the Government would only accept of Carey. That accounts for his remark when the prisoners were hurling anathemas at him one day: "You all wanted to forestall me." He felt that his own neck was in the noose, and he got it out by putting in the necks of all his companions.

How much did he really know? A great many persons, some in very prominent positions, will be trembling in their shoes until that question is answered. The recognized leaders of the Land League are by no means in a pleasant or desirable position. It is beyond a doubt that they were in a constant and close communication with some of the persons accused of planning all these murders in Ireland, and notably with Mr. Sheridan. One condition in the celebrated Kilmainham compact was that Sheridan should help the Government to suppress lawlessness in the west of Ireland, though on what terms has never been clearly stated. Mr. Chamberlain, perhaps, could tell, for he was one of the influential persons engaged in negotiating the Kilmainham treaty. How far, then, will Mr. Parnell and his associates in the Land League be compromised by the disclosures now hanging over their heads? I, for one, do not believe for a moment that Mr. Parnell had any instrumentality whatever in the acts which have produced such terrible consequences; he has always been a strenuous advocate of the principle of confining the agitation for the redress of Irish grievances within the strictest limits of the law. His knowledge of Irish history has doubtless shown him the peril and disaster which are inseparable from the wild schemes which reckless men are always ready to propose—especially when they are themselves at a safe distance from the scene of danger. Is it at all probable that Mr. Parnell, after his repeated warnings to his countrymen to keep on the safe side of the law, would render himself responsible for the crimes of an organized band of assassins?

But although Mr. Parnell may not be in any danger, it may turn out that other members of the Land League are not so fortunate. It is no secret that some of them are very much alarmed, and it is also clear that a conspiracy so extensive as this was not directed by such savages—for in their aspect, as well as in their deeds, they are little better—as Brady and "Skin the Goat." The mysterious "No. One" was doubtless one of the guiding minds, but there were others even more active and influential whose orders he obeyed. The whisper is that Carey knew who they all were and that he has told the Government, who are only waiting for the proper moment to use the information. At present the business in hand is to convict and hang the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and there will probably be not much delay in doing that. Then other prosecutions must succeed, and among them there will be some aimed at personages of much greater social and political importance than "Skin the Goat."

But, whatever may happen, it is only too certain that the really guilty parties—those who have done the most to encourage or to direct this conspiracy—will escape. The tools and the dupes will alone suffer. There is the informer Carey himself—a baser wretch never lived. He lured innocent men into the plot and then denounced them. One of the prisoners in the dock (as you will have read) pointed to him at the close of his evidence and exclaimed bitterly: "To that man I owe all the misfortunes of my life." How often has the same sorrowful cry resounded from the jail or the gallows in Ireland? But even among Irish informers James Carey has attained to exceptional infamy. He is was who pointed out Mr. Burke to the assassins and who armed them with the knives which slew the victims. His social position was a good one—he was a Town Councillor of Dublin, and last year he came within three votes of being made Lord Mayor. Whatever he went into was thought to be quite safe. The "lower classes" trusted in him, and there was no man so popular in all the various organizations which are now scattered over Ireland. Yet he has not hesitated to sacrifice all his comrades, although among them is his own brother, whose hard fate does not save him from the execration of his fellow-prisoners. Brady may almost be said to be a murderer by instinct—he evidently glories in his trade. He listened to Carey's account of his crossing from body to body and stabbing them over and over again, and then "wiping his knife upon the grass" to get rid of the blood, with evident enjoyment. With such a monster as this, surely there can be little sympathy felt anywhere; but of the two, James Carey seems to be the worse. And yet he will get off scot free, and perhaps with money in his purse.

Again, what is to be said of the persons of education and position who have done so much to encourage these secret organizations, in the press, on the platform and even in the House of Commons? Have not the conspirators been told by persons high in authority that lawlessness is the surest road to the accomplishment of their ends, and have not all attempts to carry out the law been discountenanced by able editors and "advanced" writers? Carey has expressly stated that in consequence of a newspaper article the attack upon Mr. Burke and his companion was made when it was—the newspaper article actually set the assassins' knives in motion. In England as well as in Ireland—in London as well as in Dublin—there are newspapers which have incessantly told the agitators that they were right in attempting to "clean out the Castle." Mr. Forster, who was trying to restore order in Ireland, was assailed by the organ of Mr. Chamberlain with a cowardly ferocity worthy of Brady himself. But these able editors can now shrink safely into the background, or, if they prefer it, they may come forward to the front of the platform and draw what they call a "moral" from the tale. It is much to be regretted that a moral of a more practical kind cannot be brought home to them in a way which would cause them to remember it for the rest of their lives.

A score of men or so are now on their road to the executioner, but there are still upwards of two hundred "Invincibles" scattered over England, many of them being in London. Here arises the necessity for setting a personal guard over the Ministers, including Lord Hartington, who has done no wrong to Ireland, whatever Ireland may have done to him. Will these men disband, or will they try to strike terror into the Government by a new series of crimes? If they are wise they wi'l, in the popular phase, make themselves scarce, and that speedily. They will not be safe anywhere in this country, now that the informer has once more broken loose. And may it not be suggested that the associations in the United States which send money for the use of the "Invincibles" are infallibly handing over many a miserable creature to the hangman? What good purpose is to be accomplished by thus continually feeding the gallows? Crime and outrage can have but one end, for the law in this country is relentless, and sooner or later it is sure to demand and obtain vengeance for any infraction of it. Once more let it be asked, Does not the whole history of Ireland prove this? Is it not, then, a cruel thing to send money over here to tempt a set of wretched men to commit deeds which will consign them to the gallows and a convict's grave?—New York *World*.

Voyage of the "Quebec."

The voyage of the steamer "Quebec" will in some measure compare with the late Admiral Rous's famous journey across the same space of water. The vessel left Portland, Me., on January 1, having on board 176 cattle and 568 sheep, and a crew of forty-five hands, not counting eleven men who had charge of the cattle. Nothing particular seems to have happened until the ship was about 1,300 miles distant from Liverpool. She was then on a sudden found not to be under command. On examination the cause was seen to lie in the rudder having been split by some means or other below the water mark. No greater misfortune short of some disaster that should actually sink her could befall a vessel than irreparable injury to her steering apparatus. Whatever of seamanship a master may have in him must be taxed to an extremity by an accident of this nature. But serious as the evil is in any case, it is far graver when it occurs to a steamer than when it befalls a sailing vessel. In the latter, by carefully trimming the sails, the ship may be steered, and in old books of seamanship great pains were always taken to show how this should be done. A steamer goes afloat with barely enough sail to steady her even when all that she has is expanded. She is usually nine or ten times longer than she is broad, and her aftermast trysail, were it as large as all the cloths in a ship's spanker, and other after-canvas, might scarcely furnish the sternmost end of her with leverage enough to keep her head to sea. When the people of the "Quebec" found their rudder split they endeavoured to rig up a jury contrivance, but the heavy weather rendered it useless. Fortunately the engines remained serviceable, and they were used on all occasions, though the sails, of course, were found more advantageous as a mode of steering the ship. Unfortunately the gales encountered were too fierce to enable the "Quebec" to set her sails very often, and the result was that the rate of progress made by this rudderless ocean-going steamer never exceeded twenty-eight miles a day.

The weather she encountered is described as having been terrific, which may well be credited, not only on the testimony of the severe gales which have visited these coasts during the past month, but on the assurance of numerous ship-masters, whose reports attest to their having met with some of the worst storms in the Atlantic which have been known for years. That the disabled "Quebec" should have held her own under such conditions is little short of a miracle, and the adventure at least deserves recording as an example of skilful seamanship. The "Kenmare Castle" is supposed to have gone down in consequence of the loss of her steer gear, and it is not a little remarkable that the "Quebec" should have been held by admirable vigilance and knowledge, clear of that broadside posture in the trough of the sea, which nearly always proves fatal to the long and narrow modern iron steamship. As it was, heavy seas frequently swept her decks, and many sheep-pens with their occupants were carried overboard. Of the seven hundred and forty-four bullocks and sheep with which she had been originally loaded, only one hundred and forty-nine were landed alive, the remaining five hundred and ninety-five "having," as we read, "died from exhaustion and the knocking about, or having been washed overboard."

The time occupied by the "Quebec" in making the voyage from Portland was fifty days, and it is satisfactory to note that though 595 animals perished during the passage, the whole of the crew and the eleven men who looked after the beasts were found to be in excellent health on their arrival in Liverpool. For some time fears were entertained that the ship was lost, and it was with feelings of great relief that the news was read of vessels arriving with reports of having signalled her.—*London Telegraph*.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

CAREY'S TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO P. J. SHERIDAN.

NUMBER ONE.

DUBLIN—It is reported that the mysterious "Number One" is a shop-keeper in Dublin named Tighue or Tait, and that he is still in the United Kingdom, and will be arrested shortly. The *Observer* says the police think the "Invincibles" are still lurking in this city, and that "Number One" is still in the United Kingdom.

CAREY'S EVIDENCE ABOUT SHERIDAN.

In view of the interest taken in the Sheridan case, the following extract from the evidence of Carey, the informer, given on February 23, may be interesting:

Q. Did you come subsequently to know a man named P. J. Sheridan, of Tubbercurry? A. I never knew him.

Q. Did you afterwards come to know him? A. His name was mentioned.

Q. Did Walsh introduce any man to you at the Angel? A. He did.

Q. That man was introduced to you in a particular garb and costume. Did you subsequently discover he was disguised? A. I did afterwards.

Q. And was that the man you were afterwards told was P. J. Sheridan? A. That was the man.

Q. What was the disguise or what profession did he pretend to belong to when you were introduced to him at the Angel Hotel? A. The Rev. Fathey Murphy, (Carey laughing), a namesake of yours.

Q. Was he in the dress and garb of a priest? A. He was.

Q. Did Walsh tell him who you were and where you had been? A. He did. He said we were out in the park.

Q. Did he say what you were doing in the park? A. He said looking out to see Mr. Forster—to make his acquaintance.

Q. Did Sheridan himself, who was disguised that way, tell you where he was going? A. He said he was going down the country.

Q. Did he say for what purpose? A. He did.

Q. What was it? A. To extend a branch of this down the country.

Q. Of the Invincibles? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect seeing him on a subsequent occasion at any hotel? A. I do; the Midland Hotel.

Q. Was he on the second occasion in the same disguise? A. He was.

Q. Did he on either of those occasions say anything as to making any preparations, or anything about arms, or so forth. A. On the second occasion.

Q. What did he say on the second occasion. A. We ourselves told him that they were to send over some arms to us, and asked why they did not do it. He said when he would go back he would see about it.

Q. Go back where? A. To London.

Q. Was he on his way to London when you saw him the next time? A. He was; the first week in February.

Q. Did he name any person in the West or South with respect to whom he had been making preparations? A. There was one name.

Q. What name did he mention? A. Mr. Clifford Lloyd and men like him.

Q. Did you know a man named Capt. McCafferty? A. (After a long pause) I do.

Q. Did he speak of any other weapons but revolvers? A. I myself suggested knives.

Q. To whom? A. To Sheridan; not knives, but daggers.

Q. You suggested them to Sheridan at the Midland Hotel? A. He gave directions about putting cord round the handles.

Q. Who did—McCafferty? A. He did, as a stop for the hand.

Q. After Sheridan left you at the hotel and went over to London, did that man's wife bring over any weapon to you? A. A woman came with them.

Q. Did you know who the woman was? A. Not at that time.

Q. When she first came to your house was it in the morning or evening? A. In the evening, at 8 30 o'clock.

Q. What did she bring with her on that first evening? A. A rifle, two revolvers, and about six knives.

Q. Was the rifle a Winchester one? A. I am not sure—there was a slight difference.

Q. Did you see how she brought the rifle: A. The rifle was hung by a string round her neck.

Q. What kind were the two revolvers? A. Similar to the one that was on the table.

Q. Were there any cartridges with the rifle, or for it? A. There were, and for the revolvers. There were 4,000 rounds.

Q. What did she bring those in? A. She had them in a parcel; the ammunition in a parcel, and the knives were in a box.

Literary Notes.

Mr. Henry James, jr., has added a new canvas to his Anglo-American portrait gallery, and a very entertaining contribution it is. In a volume of moderate dimensions, he tells three stories, each in his inimitable vein, and entitled respectively "The Siege of London," "The Pension Beaurepas," and "The Point of View." The first story is by far the best thing in the book, and it is rich in character-drawing, and clever in movement. The characters are, of course, unlovable and sometimes they are vulgar, but they are genuine, and hundreds of such may be found any day in European towns and American cities. Mr. James is so true to nature, and tells people their faults with such readiness, that one cannot help feeling annoyed at him for doing it so faithfully. He is always piquant and bright and witty. His women are women out of books, his men are not so well done, as a rule, but they speak and act artistically, and according to Mr. James's canons that is everything. In "The Siege of London," Mr. James narrowly escaped having a plot. "The Pension Beaurepas" is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and lands the reader anywhere in the world, but near the end of the story. "The Point of View" is a sprightly and witty thing,—almost a story, but really a particularly animated sketch. The book is published by Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Dawson's.)

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.

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 no mistake about 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. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

February 20, 1883. Lm-d&w

SKINNY MEN.

'Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual debility. $1.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

DEAR SIR,—Last night it was my happy privilege to listen to Mr. Stuart's lecture on Longfellow. I don't believe a more beautiful wreath has been laid on the grave of the great poet than that prepared by Mr. Stuart, and exhibited to a most delighted audience last night. In one of Sankey's hymns is this sentence—"You may forget the singer, but you wont forget the song." But in the elegy or biographical song we listened to last night, we won't forget either the song or the singer. I believe the singer gives half the glory to the song. We all know that Longfellow was the chief of American poets. And though his harp be laid aside, the vibrations of the chords he so skilfully touched still keep sounding in our ears, and will for ages yet to come.

Longfellow was the great leader of the American choir. He also sang the sweetest solos. And O! what a host of lesser singers united in the grand chorus to swell the minstrelsy of this great continent. Longfellow was not only a nature-gifted poet, but he had the advantages of learning and observation—he was a scholar and a traveller—he had the tools and the material, and he used them well. All this was beautifully shown in Mr. Stuart's choice lecture. Perhaps few of the audience thought of the great task of the lecturer in searching for and culling the choice flowers for his wreath to Longfellow.

I think the lecture should be published, that the world might have a tribute to perpetuate the memory of the great poet. If Longfellow had received the beautiful garments, prepared for him by Mr. Stewart, before his decease he would have said he never got a better fit or dress of a richer material. It is said that an enthusiastic painter in viewing the paintings of some of the great masters, exclaimed, "I also am a painter." In like manner I was almost forced to exclaim, while listening to the poetic language of the lecturer last night, "I also am a poet," but being but a little one, I may waste my sweetness on the desert air. Still "Lives of Great Men," as Longfellow has it in his psalm of life, remind us that we, too, may elevate ourselves and leave some little monument behind us to let the world know that we lived in it.

It was strange that a formal vote of thanks was not awarded to the lecturer. But every one was so charmed that the old stereotyped form was omitted. I regretted not having proposed a vote of thanks, but not being a member I felt diffident. And to make amends for my neglect I give this testimony of my appreciation of the lecturer and his subject.

I am, &c.,

VERITAS.

Quebec, 8th March, 1883.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

DEAR SIR,—Regarding a recent notice of fish and oils prepared by me for the coming Exhibition at London which you gave in your valuable journal, I consider it only fair to say that I only gave my aid therein at the request of a gentleman who has always taken the highest interest in and towards the development of our Canadian fisheries, the Hon. Dr. P. Fortin, M. P.

Excusing myself in asking you to favor me by inserting this explanation,

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
H. GRENIER,
Inspector of Fish and Oils.

Quebec, 8th March, 1883.

Quebec Timber Trade, 1845.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed, clipped from the London *News* of 1845, will interest, I am certain, many of your readers. It is a brief account of the timber "export trade" of that year, and recalls the memories of many old and valued friends who have since gone to their rest! There are, however, living in our midst and elsewhere a few who were in St. Peter street at that period and who will be gratified, no doubt, to see this old statement reproduced.

Yours,
AN OLD STICK.

Quebec, 8th March, 1883.

QUEBEC TIMBER SHIPPERS, 1845.

	Ships.	Tons.
A. Gilmour & Co.	188	796333
LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co.	138	48969
C. E. Levey & Co.	121	45623
Atkinson, Osborne & Co.	126	44341
G. B. Symes	111	42609
Pemberton Brothers	95	34771
Thomas Froste & Co.	62	27011
H. & E. Burstall	50	22098
W. Sharples, Son & Co.	37	19199
H. N. Jones	36	18398
Thomas C. Lee	37	17910
John Munn	21	16339
W. Chapman & Co.	45	15005
W. J. C. Benson	34	14280
J. A. Pirie & Co.	30	14183
Pickersgill, Tibbets & Co.	28	12328
Thomas Curry & Co.	32	11707
Dean, Rodger & Co.	18	8837
G. H. Parke & Co.	9	5178
E. & J. E. Oliver	8	4532
D. Burnett	10	4367
R. Roberts	10	3943
Ross, Shuter & Co.	8	3585
Welch & Davies	9	3073
H. S. Dalkin	7	2518
R. Hickson	10	2712
G. Black	5	2763
W. K. Baird	5	2485
A. Gordon	6	2385
William Price & Co.	6	2350
A. Burns	6	2336
Day & Nelson	5	2259
T. M'Caw & Co.	3	1818
Muckle & Kelly	5	1636
H. C. Ross & Co.	3	1582
W. Dawson	5	1496
Gillespie & Co.	2	1351
Hamiton & Low	3	1076
J. J. Lowndes	3	970
William Henry	2	963
Ryan Brothers	3	770
C. A. Holt	1	683
W. Hunt & Co.	2	546
R. Shaw	1	514
Captain Tulloch	1	406
Forsyth & Bell	1	401
H. E. Scott	1	401
C. M. Brockelsby	1	393
W. Stevenson	1	330
Cunningham & Way	1	330
George Blenkin & Co.	1	310
Anderson & Paradis	1	220
M. J. Wilson	1	216
Total	1355	554018

Gruyere Cheese.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

MR. EDITOR,—I look upon myself in anticipation as "a ruined community." Mr. Simon Fortin, of St. Alphonse, has a one-horse cheese factory, thinks he can make Gruyere, and wants a grant to try it. If he succeeds in producing a cheese which even the rats will turn up their noses at, a demand "in the interest of French nationality" will be made on the Dominion for 50 per cent extra duty on the *real cheese*, or an importation of goats demanded. Any way, I must eat bad cheese or pay more for my

GRUYERE.

Quebec, March 8, 1883.

The Citizens' Gas Company Bill.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—As a matter of justice, and in order that you may not be misled in the matter of the above Bill, I desire to offer a few observations upon the subject, which may also prove of interest to the members of the Railway Committee. An outcry has been raised as to the prices charged by the Montreal Gas Company, whereas they are to be found on comparison cheaper than those charged by any of the other 800 companies of the Continent with perhaps one or two exceptions. Thus in Burlington $2.70 per thousand is charged, in Troy $2.75, in Portland $2.50. In New York where there are six companies, each charges $2.25, so that instead of competing to bring down the price of gas, they have actually combined to keep it up. Mr. Hickenlooper's report upon this subject to the Committee on Light of the Board of Public Works of Cincinnati is a most interesting document and should be read by all members of the Committee. It states that "there is not to-day in this country, or even in the world, a single legitimate competing Gas Company." The admission of a second Gas Company, in the same locality, is said to invariably result in a compromise as to price or district. "So that if by authorizing the introduction of another Company, you could at the present time secure for a few favored citizens gas at a few cents per thousand less than they are now paying, it would be but laying the foundation for the fixing of a very much higher price for all time to come." Another extract:—"In San Francisco, a competing Gas Company was allowed by the city authorities to lay gas mains in the streets under a written agreement that it should not sell out to the old Company; but after a short season of cheap gas, the new Company was absorbed by the old one under a change of name." One of the leading conclusions of this valuable report is that "in every important instance the promises and pledges so freely made by opposition interests *before* the acquirement of the necessary privileges have *afterwards* been totally ignored. Surely our legislators will pause before they repeat another blunder which the experiences of so many American cities forbid, and will bow in this important question to the decision of so competent an authority as that above quoted. What can the City Councillors of Montreal know on the subject compared to such a man as General Hickenlooper? At all events their signatures to the petition in favor of the bill are only in their private capacity, since the Council has not yet met to organize since the recent elections.

Mr. Joseph's arguments before the Committee yesterday appeared to make a very favorable impression, being as they were both instructive and reasonable. Let the members of the Committee remember that the Gas Company has not acted as a monopoly. Despite its contract with the city it has twice, unsolicited, reduced the price of gas, and now charges less than almost any other company on the continent. Montreal should be prepared to profit by the experience of other cities as to promises of competing companies, and not remain unconvinced until she finds herself that

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

Quebec, March 8th, 1883.

"ROUGH ON RATS.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 cents. Druggists.

Vicomte d'Haussonville has just published in Paris a work upon the United States.

☞ Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

The greatest pleasure I know, said Lamb, is to do a good action by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a positive cure for all those weaknesses so common to our best female population.

The temperate are the most truly luxurious. By abstaining from most things, it is surprising how many things we enjoy.

In the absence of suitable materials, or the time to prepare it, people often go without a dressing for salads. Buy DURKEE'S and you will never trouble yourself to make another.

The Creator has invested every object in the outward realm with the charm of beauty, that it may answer to our inward perceptions.

"For four years I suffered agony from a skin disease. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured me." C. B. McDonald, Piantersville, Ala. $1 at druggists.

We never know the true value of friends. While they live, we are too sensative to their faults; when we have lost them, we only see their virtues.

There is no doubt about it, that Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is the only known remedy that science has bestowed upon mankind that will positively cure kidney diseases. Ask your druggist for it. d&w

Affectation in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to see our objects, and never fails to make us be taken notice of, either as wanting sense or sincerity.

Beautiful Hair is one of the most striking and pleasing of characteristics and can easily be obtained by the use of the Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50 cent per bottle by all druggists. d&w

Ladies who suffer periodically from pains in the back will find immediate relief in a few doses of Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure. It was never known to fail. Try it at once. Your druggist keeps it. d&w

Blessings may appear under the shape of pains, losses, and disappointments; but let a man have patience, and he will see them in their proper figure.

Fresh air, exercise good food and Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills will, when used together, cure any case of nervousness, sick headache, or indigestion. They strengthen the nervous system. 5,000 Physicians prescribe them.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and singers, confirm the opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs.

Lost wealth may be replaced by industry; lost knowledge by study; lost health by temperance or medicines; but lost time is gone forever.

A Beautiful Head of Hair.—There is nothing more pleasing in the external appearance of women or men than a beautiful head of hair, and it is possible for every person to possess it by using the long and well-known Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. d&w

If you are desirous to obtain immediate relief from any kidney trouble, and thus prevent the fatal results that always attend the neglect of these distressing complaints (and who does not?) why take Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure at once. It is safe, simple and effectual d&w

Professor Seeley has in press a volume, based on a series of lectures lately delivered on English colonial history, which will be known as "The Expansion of England."

Of all the ills that flesh is heir to kidney disease is the most distressing. To sufferers, we can only say take Dr. VanBuren's Kidney Cure at once, and thus obtain a relief you cannot find elsewhere All druggists have it. d&w

It is often asked "Why does my doctor recommend Cadbury's Cocoa Essence?" The reason is that being absolutely genuine, and concentrated by the removal of the superfluous fat, it contains four times the amount of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents of the average of other Cocoas which are mixed with sugar and starch. Beware of imitations, which are often pushed by shop-keepers for the extra profit jn26Lmd&w

A strong temperance sentiment is beginning to spring up among the foreign inhabitants of Cairo, Egypt, and an urgent request has been sent to England for an experienced worker to organize a temperance society for Egypt.

In reply to inquiries relative to the "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" test, the $1,000 offered is open to all. The position taken by the patentee is that there is more real nourishment in one pound of JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF than in 200 pounds of Leibig's or any similar Extract of meat The patentee will accept the decision of analytical experts mutually chosen, practical test on animals, or any method promising an impartial and satisfactory result. marb-Fm

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

March 3 1883. Jm-d&w

If there is anything which even a very clever young man ought to congratulate himself on, it is the knowledge, early acquired, that he is not a genius. For if he thinks otherwise, the chances are that the mistake may spoil him; while if he proves to be a genius, the world will find it out before he does.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them. REV. E. R. WARREN.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since.

March 3, 1883 Jm-d&w

BUCHUPAIBA.

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists

"The Only one in America."

The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this Institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reliable references, to 173, Church Street, Toronto, Ont.; 13, Philip Square, Montreal, P.Q.

M. Souvielle and the surgeons associated with him are devoting their whole time to the treatment of the above diseases, and it is no more a matter of doubt as to the genuineness of their treatment and the wonderful results arising from the use of the Spirometer, which can be testified to by hundreds of people who have been cured all over the Dominion. A few extracts from letters daily received at his offices

CONSUMPTION.

Eli Caverly, Aylmer, Ont., writes Dr. M Souvielle:—Three months ago I was given up to die of consumption by our best physicians; one lung was breaking down, the other completely consolidated. I thought I must die; but induced by friends I tried your Spirometer and medicines, which I got from one of your surgeons. To-day I am perfectly well and able to work as hard as ever I could, through the use of your wonderful instrument and medicines.

ASTHMA.

James Perkins, 265, Dundas-st., London, Ont., writes Dr. M. Souvielle:—For over eight years I have been a sufferer from asthma. Three months' use of your Spirometer and medicines have completely cured me.

January 30, 1883. jan15-Lm-d&w

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 City.*

October 11, 1882. m,w&fri-Lm-d&w

PHYSICING HORSES.

Many persons physic their horses frequently—especially every spring. This is a great error, and one which has caused the loss of many valuable horses, as physic as it is usually given, often produces inflammation of the bowels, which generally proves fatal; it also weakens the horse and thus renders him more liable to disease or less able to throw it off—what is required is a medicine which will operate gently upon the bowels, and act upon the liver and lungs, removing all obstructions therefrom, purifying the blood and enabling all the organs to do their work without overtasking any, which is accomplished by the use of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it is always safe and certain.

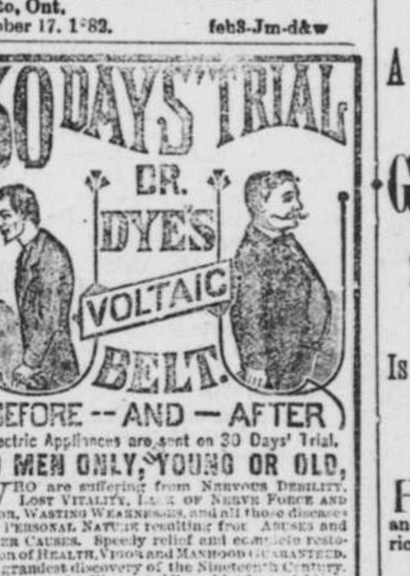
Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietor for Canada. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

March 3. 1883 Jm-d&w

Why allow a cough to lacerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints, lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excoriations and abrasions of the skin, are healed by it with gratifying rapidity All medicine dealers sell

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN Toronto, Ont.

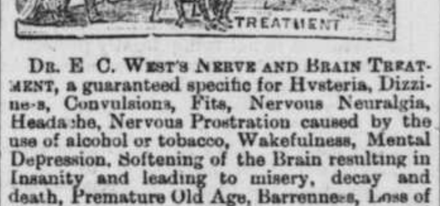
October 17. 1882. feb3-Jm-d&w



NOT THE SLIGHTEST AFFINITY exists between the numberless cough mixtures with which the market is flooded and that successful preparation—Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It stands alone, distinct, is like itself, and nothing else. It embodies the best results of advanced pharmaceutical science. It accomplishes positive, decisive results, effectually relieving coughs (when the lungs are not tuberculous or hopelessly affected), colds, laryngitis, and diseases of a scrofulous origin. While it does not cure Consumption, it is the most reliable means of defence against that dreadful scourge. The invigorating properties of the hypophosphites reimburse the system debilitated by the constant wear and tear of a cough, while the paroxysms rapidly diminish in violence, in consequence of the soothing emollient action of the cod liver oil upon the inflamed lung membrane The phosphorus, lime and soda, in combination with it, are all natural components in the construction of the bodily edifice, which, in a state of decay, lacks a sufficiency of those elements. These the hypophosphites supply, increasing the nutritive properties of the blood, and building up and rehabilitating the tottering human structure with a degree of promptitude as astonishing as it is gratifying to the invalid. A perceptible gain in flesh as well as in strength is one of the consequences of using this standard preparation, which both time and experience have demonstrated to be fully worthy of the confidence reposed in it. Prepared by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, and sold by all druggists.

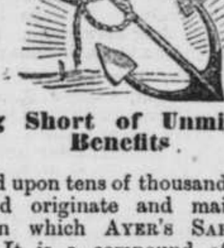
October 18, 1882 Jmd&w

Health is Wealth



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. JOHN C. WEST & Co., sole proprietors, Toronto, Ont. Sold in Quebec by J. J. VELDON, 122, St. Joseph Street, and E. GIROUX & BRO 37 & 39, St. Peter Street

August 9 1882 Lm-d&w



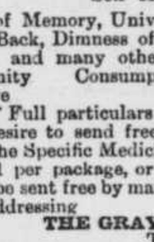
Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron,—all powerful, blood-making, blood-cleansing and life-sustaining—and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain, produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of waning vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick.

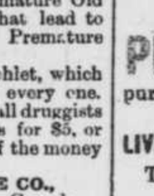
For sale by all druggists.

August 4, 1882 Lm od&amw

AY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity Consumption and a Premature Grave



☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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

☞ Sold by J. Vernier, Quebec.

July 5, 1882. Lmd&w

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female constitution is subject. It invigorates the debilitated and delicate; and by regulating and strengthening the system, fortifies the youthful constitution for the duties of life, and when taken in middle or old age, proves a real blessing, and on the approach of Child-birth these Pills should be used for two or three weeks previous to confinement; the benefits to be derived are incalculable; they fortify the constitution, lessen the suffering during labor, prevent weakness of the organs, and enable the mother to perform her duties with comfort to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue in slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR

$1.00 and 6 cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

February 8,1883 Jm-d&w

WALNUTS, &c.

BAGS MARBOTS WALNUTS, A. DUfor & Co.

Bags Filberts.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN

February 21, 1883.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y.

November 16, 1882 Fm-eo-d&w

TEAS! TEAS!

RETAILED
—AT—
WHOLESALE PRICES

TO PROCURE THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
—GO TO—
A RELIABLE ESTABLISHMENT,
THE
GREAT TEA DEPOT,
22, FABRIQUE STREET.

Is under the Personal Management of a Professional TEA-TASTER.

HAVING SELECTED SOME OF THE finest descriptions of INDIAN, CHINA and JAPAN TEAS in the English and American Markets,

I would respectfully invite public attention to my splendid stock of TEAS, and has no hesitation in asserting that for quality, quantity and variety it is scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled by any other Retail Establishment in the Dominion.

Special attention is requested to the following

LOW PRICES.

☞ TEAS ☜

Good Sound (Broken Leaf Black Tea	12c.	worth	20c.
Good Sound Black Tea	16c.	"	25c.
Choice Black Tea	20c.	"	30c.
Good Sound (Broken Leaf) Japan	12c.	"	20c.
Good Sound Japan, Uncolored,	16c.	"	25c
Choice Japan, do.	20c.	"	30c.
Hyson Twankay	16c.	"	25c.
Choice Hyson Twankay	2°c.	"	50c.
Extra Choice Hyson	30c.	"	40c.

Oolong (Formosa) 60c. per lb,
Assam, Pouchong, Souchong and Congous, Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Flowery Pekoe.

And other Special Varities of Choice TEAS a usual Low Prices.

Remember the address,—

GREAT TEA DEPOT,
22, FABRIQUE STREET,
A. WATTERS.

January 1, 1883.

SMOKE
GOLDEN LEAF!
B. HOUDE & CO.

December 18, 1882. Cm

1883.

Harper's Magazine
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine, begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme the most beautiful in its appearance, and the best magazine for the home. A new novel, entitled "For the Major," by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number In literary and artistic excellence the *Magazine* improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for the lighter entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, &c.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$ 4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE } HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE }	5 00
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May 0, 1882

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April 5, 1880. feb30-36m

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