

TRADE & COMMERCE

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Table listing steamship departures with columns for destination, date, and agent.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE, Montreal, March 22.

Montreal Stock Market.

There was no change in the stock situation of an essential character, the market having a generally steady appearance without many fluctuations.

These changes increase the surplus reserve \$1,934,500 and place it at \$8,559,125 compared with \$6,624,625 last week, and a deficiency of \$5,455,075 for the corresponding week of last year.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The Post says the bank statement shows a relapse toward the condition of some weeks ago, and reflects diminished operations in the stock market.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Post says the stock market continued extremely dull this forenoon, though the dealings were somewhat better distributed over the general list than heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Inside selling prices for iron and steel are \$20.50 for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2 foundry iron.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The announcement of coal freight rates was officially made yesterday, and a large amount of business will be placed at once.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Six millions second mortgage three per cent bonds of the Canada Southern Railway have been taken by a syndicate.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices for various companies like Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, etc.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The money market to-day was quiet and unchanged. Call loans on stock collateral were at 4 1/4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady, but featureless. Sterling was very quiet at late rates.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKETS.

The Shipping List in giving the spirit of the markets says: The business situation is neither better nor worse than it was at the date of our last.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

John Swan & Sons weekly report, March 7, says: There were large supplies of home-fed, fat cattle in Edinburgh.

GENERAL NOTES.

Glasgow, March 21.—Scotch warrants at 42s. 6d.

The New Haven (Ct.) Organ Company has suspended.

Middleborough, March 21.—No. 3 foundry (G. M. B.), 37s. 3d.

The New York Brewing Co. has failed. It had a capital stock of \$100,000.

Three hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

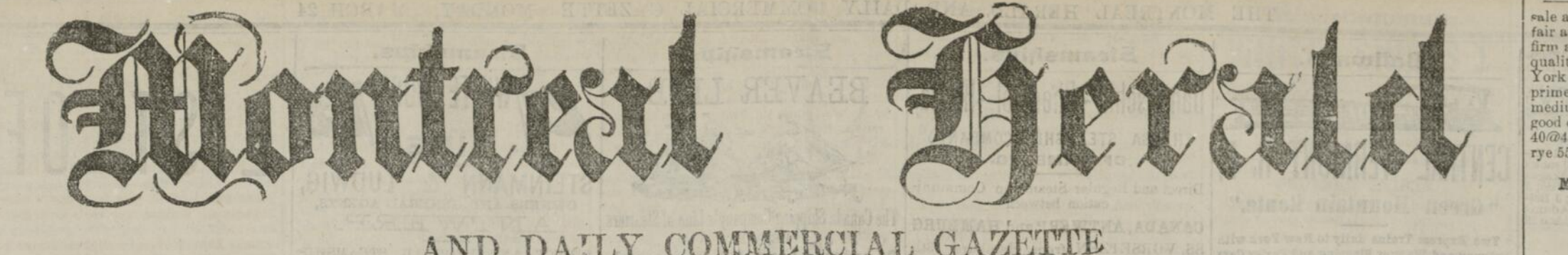
The imports of merchandise at New York for the week ending Saturday were \$12,563,960, which is unusually large.

An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Philadelphia Ship Building Co. of which Commander G. King was president.

It is reported that some very remarkable finds of gold at St. Francis, Beauce, have just fallen to the lot of the company managed by Mr. A. A. Humphrey.

LONDON, March 21.—Tin, spot, 33s. 15s.; do three months' futures, 33s. 7s. 6d.; market firm; G. O. B. Chili bars, 254 5/8; best selected copper, March 19, 1884, 42s.; spot Spanish lead, 21s.; Silesian spelter, 21s. 10s.; Hallet's antimony at 24s.

The official organ of the antiracket coal trade notifies the agents of the coal combination that if half-time is continued at the mines for another month, many laborers will leave for other pursuits. The workmen have lived from hand to mouth



AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884.

VOL. LXXXVI.—72.

PRICE, ONE CENT.

for money, and 102 1-16 for the account.

United States bonds were steady at 115 1/4 for 4 1/2's, and 104 for 5's, Railway securities were steady.

Canadian Pacific at 55 1/4; Erie at 24 1/4; and Illinois Central at 133 1/4.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The Post says the bank statement shows a relapse toward the condition of some weeks ago, and reflects diminished operations in the stock market.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The Post says the stock market continued extremely dull this forenoon, though the dealings were somewhat better distributed over the general list than heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Inside selling prices for iron and steel are \$20.50 for No. 1 and \$19 for No. 2 foundry iron.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The announcement of coal freight rates was officially made yesterday, and a large amount of business will be placed at once.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Six millions second mortgage three per cent bonds of the Canada Southern Railway have been taken by a syndicate.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices for various companies like Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, etc.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The money market to-day was quiet and unchanged. Call loans on stock collateral were at 4 1/4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady, but featureless. Sterling was very quiet at late rates.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKETS.

The Shipping List in giving the spirit of the markets says: The business situation is neither better nor worse than it was at the date of our last.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

John Swan & Sons weekly report, March 7, says: There were large supplies of home-fed, fat cattle in Edinburgh.

GENERAL NOTES.

Glasgow, March 21.—Scotch warrants at 42s. 6d.

The New Haven (Ct.) Organ Company has suspended.

Middleborough, March 21.—No. 3 foundry (G. M. B.), 37s. 3d.

The New York Brewing Co. has failed. It had a capital stock of \$100,000.

Three hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold was shipped to Europe from New York on Saturday.

The imports of merchandise at New York for the week ending Saturday were \$12,563,960, which is unusually large.

An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Philadelphia Ship Building Co. of which Commander G. King was president.

It is reported that some very remarkable finds of gold at St. Francis, Beauce, have just fallen to the lot of the company managed by Mr. A. A. Humphrey.

LONDON, March 21.—Tin, spot, 33s. 15s.; do three months' futures, 33s. 7s. 6d.; market firm; G. O. B. Chili bars, 254 5/8; best selected copper, March 19, 1884, 42s.; spot Spanish lead, 21s.; Silesian spelter, 21s. 10s.; Hallet's antimony at 24s.

The official organ of the antiracket coal trade notifies the agents of the coal combination that if half-time is continued at the mines for another month, many laborers will leave for other pursuits. The workmen have lived from hand to mouth

cattle, current top 9s 9d, very exceptional 10s.

Average price good quality, 9s 6d; secondary, 9s. Top Irish, 9s 3/4; secondary, 8s 9d; inferior, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone.

Bulls and cows of all classes considerably cheaper. Best mutton, 10d. Hoggets, 8d per lb; secondary, 9d; inferior, 8d per lb.

THE CHICAGO REPORT.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The live stock market rates about steady. Sellers generally ask a little more, but buyers appear indifferent, and while very handy kinds of cattle are a trifle firmer there is no quotable change in value since the earlier part of the week.

The week opened with a good supply of all kinds of cattle. The demand, however, was not very active, and while the few choice drives, common grades of dressed beef steers were weak.

Butchers' stock was fairly active and quotations were about the same as on the closing days of last week.

BRITISH MARKETS BY CABLE.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, March 21.—4 p.m. Cotton—Futures. Uplands, low middling at 61s 6d; uplands, low middling, 61s 6d; uplands, low middling, 61s 6d.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, March 21.—Flour.—There is scarcely any movement in flour. Buyers hold off with equanimity, but there is no pressure to sell.

Butter.—The movement of butter continues light, and the market, as a whole, presents nothing of interest.

CHEESE.—The cheese market remains very quiet, with a small local trade at 13c to 14c for fine to first.

ASHES.—Pots were quiet and unchanged at \$2.20 to \$2.25.

McLennan, 22 St. John Street, Western Chambers, reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows:—

CHICAGO, March 21, 1884.

Op'g. H'lt. Lot's Closing. S'm's day last.

Table of Chicago market prices for wheat, corn, and other commodities.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—MARCH 22.

Wheat, bush, 1,500; Corn, bush, 1,200; Oats, bush, 1,000; Flour, bush, 1,000.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE AT MONTREAL, BY RAILWAY, FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1884.

Wheat, bush, 12,500; Corn, bush, 10,000; Oats, bush, 8,000; Flour, bush, 6,000.

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Another large supply of hay awaited buyers at the College street market to-day, with a good many loads of choice among the offerings.

IMPORTS.

GRAND TRUNK WHEAT. D. C. McLean has 1,000 bushels of No. 1 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 2 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 3 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 4 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 5 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 6 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 7 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 8 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 9 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 10 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 11 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 12 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 13 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 14 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 15 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 16 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 17 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 18 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 19 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 20 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 21 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 22 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 23 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 24 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 25 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 26 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 27 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 28 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 29 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 30 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 31 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 32 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 33 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 34 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 35 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 36 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 37 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 38 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 39 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 40 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 41 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 42 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 43 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 44 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 45 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 46 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 47 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 48 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 49 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 50 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 51 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 52 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 53 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 54 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 55 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 56 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 57 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 58 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 59 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 60 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 61 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 62 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 63 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 64 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 65 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 66 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 67 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 68 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 69 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 70 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 71 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 72 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 73 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 74 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 75 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 76 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 77 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 78 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 79 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 80 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 81 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 82 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 83 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 84 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 85 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 86 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 87 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 88 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 89 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 90 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 91 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 92 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 93 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 94 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 95 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 96 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 97 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 98 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 99 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 100 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 101 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 102 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 103 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 104 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 105 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 106 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 107 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 108 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 109 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 110 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 111 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 112 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 113 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 114 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 115 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 116 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 117 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 118 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 119 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 120 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 121 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 122 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 123 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 124 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 125 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 126 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 127 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 128 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 129 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 130 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 131 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 132 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 133 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 134 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 135 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 136 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 137 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 138 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 139 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 140 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 141 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 142 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 143 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 144 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 145 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 146 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 147 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 148 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 149 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 150 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 151 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 152 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 153 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 154 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 155 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 156 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 157 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 158 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 159 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 160 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 161 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 162 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 163 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 164 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 165 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 166 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 167 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 168 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 169 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 170 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 171 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 172 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 173 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 174 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 175 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 176 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 177 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 178 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 179 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 180 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 181 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 182 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 183 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 184 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 185 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 186 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 187 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 188 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 189 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 190 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 191 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 192 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 193 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 194 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 195 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 196 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 197 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 198 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 199 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 200 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 201 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 202 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 203 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 204 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 205 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 206 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 207 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 208 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 209 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 210 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 211 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 212 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 213 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 214 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 215 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 216 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 217 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 218 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 219 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 220 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 221 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 222 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 223 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 224 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 225 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 226 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 227 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 228 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 229 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 230 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 231 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 232 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 233 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 234 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 235 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 236 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 237 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 238 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 239 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 240 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 241 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 242 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 243 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 244 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 245 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 246 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 247 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 248 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 249 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 250 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 251 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 252 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 253 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 254 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 255 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 256 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 257 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 258 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 259 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 260 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 261 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 262 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 263 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 264 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 265 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 266 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 267 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 268 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 269 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 270 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 271 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 272 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 273 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 274 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 275 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 276 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 277 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 278 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 279 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 280 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 281 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 282 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 283 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 284 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 285 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 286 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 287 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 288 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 289 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 290 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 291 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 292 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 293 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 294 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 295 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 296 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 297 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 298 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 299 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 300 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 301 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 302 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 303 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 304 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 305 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 306 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 307 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 308 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 309 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 310 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 311 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 312 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 313 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 314 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 315 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 316 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 317 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 318 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 319 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 320 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 321 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 322 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 323 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 324 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 325 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 326 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 327 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 328 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 329 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 330 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 331 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 332 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 333 hard red winter wheat, 1,000 bushels of No. 3

LIST OF MEDALS

Won as Prizes by the Undersigned.



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876.

INCOMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE MEDAL AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1863



SILVER MEDAL IN 1868.

DIPLOMA for the best DOMESTIC HAVANA CIGAR

was awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

S. DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF

CABLE SENECA EL PADRE

And other Choice Brands of Cigars

50, 52, 54 AND 156 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

RAILWAYS. CENTRAL VERMONT R.R. "Green Mountain Route."

Two Express Trains daily to New York with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. 8.30 a.m. - Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 12.00 p.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 2.10 p.m., and Boston, via Concord, Manchester, Lowell, 7.35 p.m., New London 9.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 11.15 p.m.

St. JOHN, N.B., March 22. - The mate and crew of the wrecked schooner Wm. R. Barry arrived home today. From the time the vessel was sighted on the 15th, head winds were encountered. As she was entering Herring Gut, the wind about E.N.E., it suddenly caught around to north-west and then to north-east, blowing the vessel ashore.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will test Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedily and completely restoration of health and manly vigor.

RAILWAYS. SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY MONTREAL & BOSTON AIR LINE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, &c., and the ONLY LINE running through the White Mountains to Portland.

STEAMSHIPS. FURNESS LINE. BOSTON, Mass., and LONDON, Eng.

RAILWAYS. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

RAILWAYS. DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO'S RAILROADS. SARATOGA LINE.

MISCELLANEOUS. DR. ROBERTS' Celebrated Ointment. "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

MISCELLANEOUS. WARREN'S OUR SIGN, Manufacturer of SCALES.

STEAMSHIPS. DAMPSCHIFF - RHEDEER - HANSA, (HANSA STEAMSHIP COMPANY) OF HAMBURG.

Direct and Regular Steamship Communication between CANADA, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.

SS. VORSETZEN from Hamburg 13th April, Antwerp 20th April, for Quebec and Montreal direct.

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY, Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, and at Halifax, N.S., February 5

STEAMSHIPS. ALLAN LINE.

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

1884 - Winter Arrangements - 1884. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, and each with two compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort.

STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX.

STEAMSHIPS. GUION LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

STEAMSHIPS. QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

STEAMSHIPS. BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Company's Line of Steamers Montreal and Liverpool, comprising the following First-class, Clyde-built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

From April to November the Steamers of this Line will sail WEEKLY from LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown or Belfast to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at these Ports by direct rail for all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued.

STEAMSHIPS. DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Vancouver, 5,300 Tons. Brooklyn, 4,500 Tons. Montreal, 3,500 Tons. Toronto, 3,200 Tons. Ontario, 3,176 Tons. Quebec, 3,178 Tons. Mississippi, 2,680 Tons.

STEAMSHIPS. THOMSON LINE.

STEAMSHIPS. SPRING 1884. Mediterranean Service. The SS. BARCELONA is intended to load at MARSEILLES about 15th MARCH, for MONTREAL, calling at Genoa, Messina, Marsala, Tarragona, Valencia and Cadiz.

STEAMSHIPS. CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited) between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIPS. INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

STEAMSHIPS. WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS, ANTWERP.

DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CANADA AND ANTWERP, Under Contract with Dominion Government.

STEAMSHIPS. DOMINION LINE.

For Liverpool. The Saloon, Music Room, Staterooms and Smoking-room are amply fitted, where but little motion is felt, and the Steamer is luxuriously furnished.

STEAMSHIPS. WHITE STAR LINE.

Called at Cork Harbour, Ireland. CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

STEAMSHIPS. CUNARD LINE. LANE ROUTE.

Proposed sailings from New York: WISCONSIN, Feb. 24, 3.30 a.m.; ARIZONA, Mar. 4, 10.30 a.m.; ABERYSTWYTH, Mar. 11, 4.30 a.m.; WYOMING, Mar. 18, 3.30 p.m.; NEVADA, Mar. 25, 3.30 p.m.; OREGON, Mar. 29, 3.30 a.m.; ALASKA, Apr. 5, 1.00 p.m.; ALABAMA, Apr. 12, 4.00 a.m.; ARIZONA, Apr. 19, 11.30 a.m.; ALABAMA, May 3, 11.30 a.m.; ALASKA, May 10, 1.30 p.m.; OREGON, May 17, 4.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIPS. INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH-APPEAL.

Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices RAMSAY, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Judgments.**  
Cousineau, appellant, and Prevost et al., respondents, and Les Soeurs de l'Asile de la Providence, appellants par reprise d'instance.—Act of the desistment from the appeal was granted.

Messrs. Trudel & Co. for appellants. Messrs. Prefontaine & Co. for respondents. In the case of Cheval St. Jacques and Naleau, the motion for leave to appeal from an interlocutory judgment was rejected.

Mr. Brousseau for appellant. Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Harrison and King.**  
Mr. Justice TESSIER.—Henry W. King, the plaintiff in the Superior Court and respondent in the present appeal, is the executor of the will of the late Colin Campbell. The defendant Sarah Harrison, Campbell, is Colin Campbell's widow. By contract of marriage between Sarah Harrison and Colin Campbell, passed before Arnold and confere, notary, in July, 1833, Campbell made her a gift of the usufruct of one-half of all his property in case she should survive him. Colin Campbell died on the 17th of May, 1873, and by his will, executed on the 11th of October, 1866, he appointed testamentary executors, who were duly replaced by the said Henry W. King, the respondent. Sarah Harrison took possession of the estate given to her as aforesaid. Henry W. King was sued, in his quality of executor, by the city of Montreal for the whole amount of taxes due and unpaid upon the property of the succession of the said late Colin Campbell, one-half of which belonged to the said Sarah Harrison under the gift referred to, and on the 17th of March, 1880, he was condemned to pay, and did, in fact, pay a sum of \$1,958.86 in principal, interest and costs, for the one half of which sum, \$979.43, the said Sarah Harrison is responsible, and for the recovery of which and other sums amounting in all to \$1,979.43, King brought action against the defendant. Judgment was obtained against the defendant for \$976.70, and from this judgment the present appeal is taken.

The payment for taxes on the whole property of the succession was proved as alleged. It is also proved that King paid successively to the date of the institution of the action, certain calls on stock held by Colin Campbell at the date of his death in the Citizens' Insurance Company to the amount of \$600, for the one half of which sum, \$300, the said Sarah Harrison is responsible, but by error of the Superior Court she was condemned to pay the sum of \$400 on the 19th day of December, 1883. Some time after the return of the writ of appeal, the respondent filed a desistment for the difference between the two sums, thereby admitting the error referred to. This sum of \$300 was only paid after the institution of the action, and the respondent admitted having received a sum of \$402.73 on account of the appellant also after the institution of the action and it is reasonable therefore that this amount of \$300, though paid after the institution of the action, should be allowed for as forming part of the large sum which was credited to the appellant after the institution of the action, which leaves a balance, after making all deductions, of \$876.70 in favor of the respondent. In consequence this Court considers the judgment of the Superior Court, rendered on the 30th September, 1881, as regards the amount, erroneous, and reforms it and condemns the said Sarah Harrison to pay to the said Henry W. King as aforesaid the sum of \$876.70, with interest from the date of the institution of the action to final payment, with costs in the Superior Court against the said Sarah Harrison in favor of the respondent, but with costs of appeal against the said Henry W. King in favor of the said Sarah Harrison up to the 19th of December, 1883, the date of the desistment, filed by the respondent, but with costs subsequent to the desistment against the said appellant.

His Honor then read the formal judgment of the Court.  
Messrs. Doure & Co. for defendant, appellant. Messrs. Archibald & Co. for plaintiff, respondent.

**Salvas and Beaupre.**  
The judgment of the Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Baby.

Narcisse Beaupre, representing the rights of Maxime Beaupre, and the appellant in the Circuit Court for the district of Richelieu for the recovery of the sum of \$200. He alleges in his declaration that by a certain writing some joint privilege passed between the parties on the 2nd of May, 1876 it was agreed that Beaupre would discontinue an action then pending before the Superior Court in the district of Richelieu against Salvas, in the name of the assignee of the insolvent estate of one Beauplant, on Salvas paying the costs and agreeing to give Beaupre the one half of the amount of his collocation appearing, or to appear, on the dividend sheet to be prepared by the assignee above mentioned and which collocation Salvas was entitled to under certain transfers made to him. This half was to be not less than \$200, Salvas undertaking to make it up to that amount. Beaupre on his part agreed to adopt all necessary proceedings to secure the collocation of Salvas alone in the dividend sheet. That Beaupre conformed in every respect to the said agreement, but that there never was a dividend sheet of the Beauplant estate, in consequence of the insufficiency of the amount realized from the estate, which at the most sufficed to pay the assignee; that Salvas, on the other hand, had not fulfilled his part of the agreement, and that under the transfer made to him the plaintiff had a right to claim from Salvas the said sum of \$200.

Salvas met this action by alleging that the dividend sheet of the Beauplant insolvent estate had not been yet made, and that, besides on the representations of the said Maxime Beaupre that the estate Beauplant would give Salvas a large dividend he, Beaupre, had obtained immediately after the agreement in question an account of such future dividend a sum of \$300.

To this plea Beaupre answered by denying its allegations, and requesting that if there had not been any dividend sheet of the estate, it was due to the fact that there were no monies to divide, which the defendant himself well knew.

The parties went to enquete, and the defendant Salvas filed two promissory notes signed by him payable to the order of Maxime Beaupre and respectively made at Sorel for \$150 each, one dated the 2nd of May, 1876, and the other the 5th of July of the same year. On his side the plaintiff, Beaupre, produced a statement of account intitled "receipts and disbursements taken from the register of J. G. Beaupre," the assignee, from which it appears that on the 18th of July, 1876, there were in the assignee's hands \$3,229, which sum has been almost completely absorbed.

The Court after hearing the case decided compensation to that of Claggett, inasmuch as he had been obliged to take up the notes by paying the banks the balance due thereon and was willing to deduct the amount drawn for dividends, which still left his claim to amount to a sum greater than the value of the goods purchased from Claggett & Tait.

The facts are admitted as above narrated, leaving the question of law to be determined whether compensation had taken place or could be claimed. On this question being submitted to the Superior Court that tribunal determined in favor of Beaupre's pretensions. The question on the appeal comes now to be submitted anew to this tribunal.  
It will be conceded that if the notes had not been discounted but had remained in the hands of Beaupre there could have been no difficulty as to Beaupre's right to set off, but it is in the part of Claggett that the claim having, in fact, been transferred and the banks being in the rights of Beaupre having proved for and discharged the notes, Beaupre was left without any recourse thereon, and if allowed, in any respect, to revive the claim against the banks, he would be placed in a position to set off, which would be a double-ranking and a fraudulent preference given to this claim over the rest of his creditors, and that Beaupre has now no better right than if he had proved himself; the option to do so by the banks representing him was binding on him as if he had himself exercised it, and it is very obvious that the equities are all on the side of Beaupre. He could not control the banks as to their proving if he had paid the notes, before they proved, his right would have been undoubted. Should he be placed in a worse position than he would be if he had exercised his right, whereas the action was a real action, no pecuniary condemnation being sought for, while the value of the property is rated at \$800. Now, unless there is an appearance of fraud, this objection is that the right of dissolution of the sale does not exist de plein droit, but an opportunity of paying the debt should be given to the defendant. Here there was no delay allowed. The code provides by art. 1,336 that there can be no dissolution of sale for non-payment, also art. 1,337, which is a special stipulation to that effect, but the code also provides that its provisions shall not have a retroactive effect. The Legislature, therefore, only legislated respecting new deeds, leaving the old deeds to be regulated by the old law, not by the new. The deed referred to was passed previous to the adoption of the Code, therefore the old law, which gave a delay, should have been followed, and the judgment should have ordered the defendants to pay the amount. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, with costs in the Superior Court, but as to the costs in appeal each party will pay his share.  
Messrs. Lunn & Co. for defendants-appellants. Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Co. for plaintiff-respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Bissonette and Laurence.**  
By the Chief Justice.—Two lots of land were seized at the instance of the appellant, who was plaintiff in the court below. One lot only was sold, the price being not sufficient to cover the debt, and when the distribution was made there was not sufficient to pay the plaintiff. A venditioni exponas was thereupon issued to the sheriff for the sale of the second lot, which was also sold. Subsequently the respondent, a creditor of the defendant, complained that there was no right to set the lot off, and a venditioni exponas was thereupon issued under the circumstances. The sale was set aside.  
Two questions are presented. One is can a writ of venditioni exponas issue without the authority of the court, and can it be taken with leave of the court without the authority of the court, and can it be allowed a venditioni exponas to issue without notice. A judgment creditor might delay for months and the defendant would not suspect that his property was under seizure and the result might be ruinous. The judgment setting aside the sale would be confirmed. He hoped that the Code of Procedure would be made more intelligible. With the exception of three simple clauses, there was no reference to writs of venditioni exponas. In his opinion these matters should be well regulated by the Code of Procedure. He made this suggestion in the interests of the Bar.  
Mr. E. Z. Paradis for appellant. Messrs. Beique & Co. for respondent.  
In Lawes and The Bank of British North America the delibere was discharged, the parties having come to an understanding.  
Mr. Calder for appellant. Messrs. Bethune & Co. for respondent.

deed of sale to Joseph Laverty of a lot of ground with the building thereon, situated in the lot of St. Augustin, now the town of St. Henri. The consideration was the payment of a certain amount to the vendor. After payment of \$30 by Laverty, a rente constricta was created for the balance of \$218 at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum. Plaintiff instituted his action against the appellant Hall and Laverty's widow, Hall's mother-in-law, setting up the arrears of the rente, and concluded by asking that the deed of sale be rescinded. The defendants, as stated, were two in number, Hall representing one half of Laverty's estate and his mother-in-law the other. Neither of them appeared and judgment by default was given in favor of the plaintiff, the premises within three days instead of 15 days.  
Dame Eliza Allen Hall, mother-in-law, died on the 10th of April, 1882, and the judgment was rendered on the 17th of the same month, and although it is a rule not to render judgments against persons who do not appear, the inscription in this is not a matter of importance in this case.  
The first question raised is whether you can annul a deed of sale on a rente constricta. Some authorities say you can, others that you cannot unless there is a stipulation in the deed for the right of dissolution.  
Another objection to the judgment was that it condemned the defendants to abandon the premises in three days instead of fifteen. That is not much of an error. There is not so much difference between three days and fifteen days as to the status of the Code, which is a personal action of the amount sought to be recovered, whereas the action was a real action, no pecuniary condemnation being sought for, while the value of the property is rated at \$800. Now, unless there is an appearance of fraud, this objection is that the right of dissolution of the sale does not exist de plein droit, but an opportunity of paying the debt should be given to the defendant. Here there was no delay allowed. The code provides by art. 1,336 that there can be no dissolution of sale for non-payment, also art. 1,337, which is a special stipulation to that effect, but the code also provides that its provisions shall not have a retroactive effect. The Legislature, therefore, only legislated respecting new deeds, leaving the old deeds to be regulated by the old law, not by the new. The deed referred to was passed previous to the adoption of the Code, therefore the old law, which gave a delay, should have been followed, and the judgment should have ordered the defendants to pay the amount. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, with costs in the Superior Court, but as to the costs in appeal each party will pay his share.  
Messrs. Lunn & Co. for defendants-appellants. Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Co. for plaintiff-respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Salvas and Beaupre.**  
The judgment of the Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Baby.

**Claggett and Beard.**  
The Chief Justice and Justice Baby dissenting.  
Judge Cross pronounced the judgment of the majority of the court.  
The respondent, Samuel W. Beard, sold coals to the firm of Claggett & Tait to the amount of \$323.50, for which he took their promissory note.  
Claggett & Tait sold goods to Beard to the value of \$191.31. There was thus mutual credit given by the parties to each other.  
The note given by Claggett & Tait was not paid at maturity, but was renewed by two notes, one for \$118.25, and the other for \$190, which Beard discounted at the Ontario Bank, one of them thereafter passing to the firm of Claggett & Tait.  
Claggett & Tait went into the Insolvent Court, and the banks, as holders, proved these two promissory notes against their estate. They made a composition deal with their creditors, including the Ontario Bank and the Bank of Montreal, paying them thirty-five cents for the dollar, amounting to \$107.05 on the composition on the said two notes.  
Pursuant to the terms of the composition deal the assets of the estate were reassigned to Claggett, who sues Beard on the account for the goods which Claggett & Tait had furnished to him.  
Beard claims a deduction for the amount due him by Claggett & Tait, for coals, allowing to be deducted therefrom the amounts drawn by the banks as dividends on the notes.  
Claggett, thus vested in the rights of the assignee, replies that the notes are completely discharged by the banks and the dividends drawn thereon, that consequently Beard has no right to set off the amount due him for coals, for which he had accepted the promissory notes of Claggett and Tait, which notes he had transferred to the banks who had exercised and extended the same. They were, therefore, there, paid and discharged, and could not be revived by Beard to claim compensation by reason thereof. Beard, on the other hand, claims that the promissory notes operated no novation of his claim, that mutual credit had been given, and that he had a right to oppose his claim in

favor of the plaintiff, condemning the defendant to pay him the sum of \$200, and it is from that judgment that Salvas appeals.  
This Court is obliged to come to the same conclusion. In fact, it appears from the terms of the agreement referred to, that Beaupre was to receive \$200 from Salvas under certain circumstances, whether the latter was or was not sufficiently collocated on Beauplant's estate, and the fact—contrary to the expectation of both parties—that there was no longer anything to distribute does not deprive Beaupre of the consideration which had induced him to assume the obligation to make advances against Salvas, for then, as the learned judge said in the Court below, Salvas alone would have profited from the agreement stipulated in the writing referred to.  
Beaupre, subsequently to this agreement, took the necessary steps to compel the defendant to prepare a dividend sheet, but the latter produced a statement showing that he had nothing on hand to distribute, and that there was no dividend sheet to make in this estate.  
In addition to this Salvas has not made legal proof of the payment of the \$300 which he says he gave Beaupre by the two notes referred to by him. These two notes are payable on demand and the presumption is that they were given for value had and received at the time they were signed, and cannot, consequently, be considered to have been given in payment of what was coming to Beaupre under the agreement referred to.  
The judgment of the Court below is confirmed with costs.  
Mr. A. Germain with Mr. C. A. Geoffroin, Q.C., as counsel, for appellant. Mr. A. Gagnon for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, RAMSAY, CROSS and BABY.  
The Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of

**Ferrault and Morin.**  
Napoleon Denault was the tenant of the respondent, Louis Morin, and he is in arrears for rent a writ of saisie gagree was issued, and a seizure made of horses, &c., belonging to a stage line. Perrault came in with an intervention, claiming a portion of the articles seized, and one black mare as his property, and asked that they be abstracted from the seizure, on the ground that the premises were not his, but that he was the owner of the stage business was quite a different one.  
The intervention was dismissed, and thereupon Perrault took out a writ of appeal, whereupon Morin lodged a desistment from that part of the judgment affecting all the articles except the black mare. An attempt at a compromise was made, but was not carried out. The question is was the horse the property of Perrault or not. Perrault leased to Denault all the appliances for carrying on the stage coach line between Longue Pointe and Montreal, and it was provided in the lease that any of the horses should die they were to be replaced by Denault. One of them died and Denault replaced it with his own horse and this was seized. The question is, did this replacing of the horse that died transfer the ownership of the former to Perrault. The horse, it is admitted, was not worth \$25, and the offer of the appellant to compromise and each pay one half of the costs incurred should have been accepted. The Court is of opinion that the horse was the property of Perrault, and the judgment of the Court of Review is reformed accordingly, with the costs in review and in appeal divided.  
The case of the appellant to compromise, Mr. F. X. Choquet for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, CROSS and BABY.

**Hall and Hetta.**  
The Chief Justice.—On the 26th of September, 1855, Arthur C. Webster made a

deed of sale to Joseph Laverty of a lot of ground with the building thereon, situated in the lot of St. Augustin, now the town of St. Henri. The consideration was the payment of a certain amount to the vendor. After payment of \$30 by Laverty, a rente constricta was created for the balance of \$218 at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum. Plaintiff instituted his action against the appellant Hall and Laverty's widow, Hall's mother-in-law, setting up the arrears of the rente, and concluded by asking that the deed of sale be rescinded. The defendants, as stated, were two in number, Hall representing one half of Laverty's estate and his mother-in-law the other. Neither of them appeared and judgment by default was given in favor of the plaintiff, the premises within three days instead of 15 days.  
Dame Eliza Allen Hall, mother-in-law, died on the 10th of April, 1882, and the judgment was rendered on the 17th of the same month, and although it is a rule not to render judgments against persons who do not appear, the inscription in this is not a matter of importance in this case.  
The first question raised is whether you can annul a deed of sale on a rente constricta. Some authorities say you can, others that you cannot unless there is a stipulation in the deed for the right of dissolution.  
Another objection to the judgment was that it condemned the defendants to abandon the premises in three days instead of fifteen. That is not much of an error. There is not so much difference between three days and fifteen days as to the status of the Code, which is a personal action of the amount sought to be recovered, whereas the action was a real action, no pecuniary condemnation being sought for, while the value of the property is rated at \$800. Now, unless there is an appearance of fraud, this objection is that the right of dissolution of the sale does not exist de plein droit, but an opportunity of paying the debt should be given to the defendant. Here there was no delay allowed. The code provides by art. 1,336 that there can be no dissolution of sale for non-payment, also art. 1,337, which is a special stipulation to that effect, but the code also provides that its provisions shall not have a retroactive effect. The Legislature, therefore, only legislated respecting new deeds, leaving the old deeds to be regulated by the old law, not by the new. The deed referred to was passed previous to the adoption of the Code, therefore the old law, which gave a delay, should have been followed, and the judgment should have ordered the defendants to pay the amount. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, with costs in the Superior Court, but as to the costs in appeal each party will pay his share.  
Messrs. Lunn & Co. for defendants-appellants. Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Co. for plaintiff-respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Salvas and Beaupre.**  
The judgment of the Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Baby.

**Claggett and Beard.**  
The Chief Justice and Justice Baby dissenting.  
Judge Cross pronounced the judgment of the majority of the court.  
The respondent, Samuel W. Beard, sold coals to the firm of Claggett & Tait to the amount of \$323.50, for which he took their promissory note.  
Claggett & Tait sold goods to Beard to the value of \$191.31. There was thus mutual credit given by the parties to each other.  
The note given by Claggett & Tait was not paid at maturity, but was renewed by two notes, one for \$118.25, and the other for \$190, which Beard discounted at the Ontario Bank, one of them thereafter passing to the firm of Claggett & Tait.  
Claggett & Tait went into the Insolvent Court, and the banks, as holders, proved these two promissory notes against their estate. They made a composition deal with their creditors, including the Ontario Bank and the Bank of Montreal, paying them thirty-five cents for the dollar, amounting to \$107.05 on the composition on the said two notes.  
Pursuant to the terms of the composition deal the assets of the estate were reassigned to Claggett, who sues Beard on the account for the goods which Claggett & Tait had furnished to him.  
Beard claims a deduction for the amount due him by Claggett & Tait, for coals, allowing to be deducted therefrom the amounts drawn by the banks as dividends on the notes.  
Claggett, thus vested in the rights of the assignee, replies that the notes are completely discharged by the banks and the dividends drawn thereon, that consequently Beard has no right to set off the amount due him for coals, for which he had accepted the promissory notes of Claggett and Tait, which notes he had transferred to the banks who had exercised and extended the same. They were, therefore, there, paid and discharged, and could not be revived by Beard to claim compensation by reason thereof. Beard, on the other hand, claims that the promissory notes operated no novation of his claim, that mutual credit had been given, and that he had a right to oppose his claim in

favor of the plaintiff, condemning the defendant to pay him the sum of \$200, and it is from that judgment that Salvas appeals.  
This Court is obliged to come to the same conclusion. In fact, it appears from the terms of the agreement referred to, that Beaupre was to receive \$200 from Salvas under certain circumstances, whether the latter was or was not sufficiently collocated on Beauplant's estate, and the fact—contrary to the expectation of both parties—that there was no longer anything to distribute does not deprive Beaupre of the consideration which had induced him to assume the obligation to make advances against Salvas, for then, as the learned judge said in the Court below, Salvas alone would have profited from the agreement stipulated in the writing referred to.  
Beaupre, subsequently to this agreement, took the necessary steps to compel the defendant to prepare a dividend sheet, but the latter produced a statement showing that he had nothing on hand to distribute, and that there was no dividend sheet to make in this estate.  
In addition to this Salvas has not made legal proof of the payment of the \$300 which he says he gave Beaupre by the two notes referred to by him. These two notes are payable on demand and the presumption is that they were given for value had and received at the time they were signed, and cannot, consequently, be considered to have been given in payment of what was coming to Beaupre under the agreement referred to.  
The judgment of the Court below is confirmed with costs.  
Mr. A. Germain with Mr. C. A. Geoffroin, Q.C., as counsel, for appellant. Mr. A. Gagnon for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, RAMSAY, CROSS and BABY.  
The Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of

**Ferrault and Morin.**  
Napoleon Denault was the tenant of the respondent, Louis Morin, and he is in arrears for rent a writ of saisie gagree was issued, and a seizure made of horses, &c., belonging to a stage line. Perrault came in with an intervention, claiming a portion of the articles seized, and one black mare as his property, and asked that they be abstracted from the seizure, on the ground that the premises were not his, but that he was the owner of the stage business was quite a different one.  
The intervention was dismissed, and thereupon Perrault took out a writ of appeal, whereupon Morin lodged a desistment from that part of the judgment affecting all the articles except the black mare. An attempt at a compromise was made, but was not carried out. The question is was the horse the property of Perrault or not. Perrault leased to Denault all the appliances for carrying on the stage coach line between Longue Pointe and Montreal, and it was provided in the lease that any of the horses should die they were to be replaced by Denault. One of them died and Denault replaced it with his own horse and this was seized. The question is, did this replacing of the horse that died transfer the ownership of the former to Perrault. The horse, it is admitted, was not worth \$25, and the offer of the appellant to compromise and each pay one half of the costs incurred should have been accepted. The Court is of opinion that the horse was the property of Perrault, and the judgment of the Court of Review is reformed accordingly, with the costs in review and in appeal divided.  
The case of the appellant to compromise, Mr. F. X. Choquet for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, CROSS and BABY.

**Hall and Hetta.**  
The Chief Justice.—On the 26th of September, 1855, Arthur C. Webster made a

deed of sale to Joseph Laverty of a lot of ground with the building thereon, situated in the lot of St. Augustin, now the town of St. Henri. The consideration was the payment of a certain amount to the vendor. After payment of \$30 by Laverty, a rente constricta was created for the balance of \$218 at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum. Plaintiff instituted his action against the appellant Hall and Laverty's widow, Hall's mother-in-law, setting up the arrears of the rente, and concluded by asking that the deed of sale be rescinded. The defendants, as stated, were two in number, Hall representing one half of Laverty's estate and his mother-in-law the other. Neither of them appeared and judgment by default was given in favor of the plaintiff, the premises within three days instead of 15 days.  
Dame Eliza Allen Hall, mother-in-law, died on the 10th of April, 1882, and the judgment was rendered on the 17th of the same month, and although it is a rule not to render judgments against persons who do not appear, the inscription in this is not a matter of importance in this case.  
The first question raised is whether you can annul a deed of sale on a rente constricta. Some authorities say you can, others that you cannot unless there is a stipulation in the deed for the right of dissolution.  
Another objection to the judgment was that it condemned the defendants to abandon the premises in three days instead of fifteen. That is not much of an error. There is not so much difference between three days and fifteen days as to the status of the Code, which is a personal action of the amount sought to be recovered, whereas the action was a real action, no pecuniary condemnation being sought for, while the value of the property is rated at \$800. Now, unless there is an appearance of fraud, this objection is that the right of dissolution of the sale does not exist de plein droit, but an opportunity of paying the debt should be given to the defendant. Here there was no delay allowed. The code provides by art. 1,336 that there can be no dissolution of sale for non-payment, also art. 1,337, which is a special stipulation to that effect, but the code also provides that its provisions shall not have a retroactive effect. The Legislature, therefore, only legislated respecting new deeds, leaving the old deeds to be regulated by the old law, not by the new. The deed referred to was passed previous to the adoption of the Code, therefore the old law, which gave a delay, should have been followed, and the judgment should have ordered the defendants to pay the amount. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, with costs in the Superior Court, but as to the costs in appeal each party will pay his share.  
Messrs. Lunn & Co. for defendants-appellants. Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Co. for plaintiff-respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Salvas and Beaupre.**  
The judgment of the Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Baby.

**Claggett and Beard.**  
The Chief Justice and Justice Baby dissenting.  
Judge Cross pronounced the judgment of the majority of the court.  
The respondent, Samuel W. Beard, sold coals to the firm of Claggett & Tait to the amount of \$323.50, for which he took their promissory note.  
Claggett & Tait sold goods to Beard to the value of \$191.31. There was thus mutual credit given by the parties to each other.  
The note given by Claggett & Tait was not paid at maturity, but was renewed by two notes, one for \$118.25, and the other for \$190, which Beard discounted at the Ontario Bank, one of them thereafter passing to the firm of Claggett & Tait.  
Claggett & Tait went into the Insolvent Court, and the banks, as holders, proved these two promissory notes against their estate. They made a composition deal with their creditors, including the Ontario Bank and the Bank of Montreal, paying them thirty-five cents for the dollar, amounting to \$107.05 on the composition on the said two notes.  
Pursuant to the terms of the composition deal the assets of the estate were reassigned to Claggett, who sues Beard on the account for the goods which Claggett & Tait had furnished to him.  
Beard claims a deduction for the amount due him by Claggett & Tait, for coals, allowing to be deducted therefrom the amounts drawn by the banks as dividends on the notes.  
Claggett, thus vested in the rights of the assignee, replies that the notes are completely discharged by the banks and the dividends drawn thereon, that consequently Beard has no right to set off the amount due him for coals, for which he had accepted the promissory notes of Claggett and Tait, which notes he had transferred to the banks who had exercised and extended the same. They were, therefore, there, paid and discharged, and could not be revived by Beard to claim compensation by reason thereof. Beard, on the other hand, claims that the promissory notes operated no novation of his claim, that mutual credit had been given, and that he had a right to oppose his claim in

favor of the plaintiff, condemning the defendant to pay him the sum of \$200, and it is from that judgment that Salvas appeals.  
This Court is obliged to come to the same conclusion. In fact, it appears from the terms of the agreement referred to, that Beaupre was to receive \$200 from Salvas under certain circumstances, whether the latter was or was not sufficiently collocated on Beauplant's estate, and the fact—contrary to the expectation of both parties—that there was no longer anything to distribute does not deprive Beaupre of the consideration which had induced him to assume the obligation to make advances against Salvas, for then, as the learned judge said in the Court below, Salvas alone would have profited from the agreement stipulated in the writing referred to.  
Beaupre, subsequently to this agreement, took the necessary steps to compel the defendant to prepare a dividend sheet, but the latter produced a statement showing that he had nothing on hand to distribute, and that there was no dividend sheet to make in this estate.  
In addition to this Salvas has not made legal proof of the payment of the \$300 which he says he gave Beaupre by the two notes referred to by him. These two notes are payable on demand and the presumption is that they were given for value had and received at the time they were signed, and cannot, consequently, be considered to have been given in payment of what was coming to Beaupre under the agreement referred to.  
The judgment of the Court below is confirmed with costs.  
Mr. A. Germain with Mr. C. A. Geoffroin, Q.C., as counsel, for appellant. Mr. A. Gagnon for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, RAMSAY, CROSS and BABY.  
The Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of

**Ferrault and Morin.**  
Napoleon Denault was the tenant of the respondent, Louis Morin, and he is in arrears for rent a writ of saisie gagree was issued, and a seizure made of horses, &c., belonging to a stage line. Perrault came in with an intervention, claiming a portion of the articles seized, and one black mare as his property, and asked that they be abstracted from the seizure, on the ground that the premises were not his, but that he was the owner of the stage business was quite a different one.  
The intervention was dismissed, and thereupon Perrault took out a writ of appeal, whereupon Morin lodged a desistment from that part of the judgment affecting all the articles except the black mare. An attempt at a compromise was made, but was not carried out. The question is was the horse the property of Perrault or not. Perrault leased to Denault all the appliances for carrying on the stage coach line between Longue Pointe and Montreal, and it was provided in the lease that any of the horses should die they were to be replaced by Denault. One of them died and Denault replaced it with his own horse and this was seized. The question is, did this replacing of the horse that died transfer the ownership of the former to Perrault. The horse, it is admitted, was not worth \$25, and the offer of the appellant to compromise and each pay one half of the costs incurred should have been accepted. The Court is of opinion that the horse was the property of Perrault, and the judgment of the Court of Review is reformed accordingly, with the costs in review and in appeal divided.  
The case of the appellant to compromise, Mr. F. X. Choquet for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, CROSS and BABY.

**Hall and Hetta.**  
The Chief Justice.—On the 26th of September, 1855, Arthur C. Webster made a

deed of sale to Joseph Laverty of a lot of ground with the building thereon, situated in the lot of St. Augustin, now the town of St. Henri. The consideration was the payment of a certain amount to the vendor. After payment of \$30 by Laverty, a rente constricta was created for the balance of \$218 at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum. Plaintiff instituted his action against the appellant Hall and Laverty's widow, Hall's mother-in-law, setting up the arrears of the rente, and concluded by asking that the deed of sale be rescinded. The defendants, as stated, were two in number, Hall representing one half of Laverty's estate and his mother-in-law the other. Neither of them appeared and judgment by default was given in favor of the plaintiff, the premises within three days instead of 15 days.  
Dame Eliza Allen Hall, mother-in-law, died on the 10th of April, 1882, and the judgment was rendered on the 17th of the same month, and although it is a rule not to render judgments against persons who do not appear, the inscription in this is not a matter of importance in this case.  
The first question raised is whether you can annul a deed of sale on a rente constricta. Some authorities say you can, others that you cannot unless there is a stipulation in the deed for the right of dissolution.  
Another objection to the judgment was that it condemned the defendants to abandon the premises in three days instead of fifteen. That is not much of an error. There is not so much difference between three days and fifteen days as to the status of the Code, which is a personal action of the amount sought to be recovered, whereas the action was a real action, no pecuniary condemnation being sought for, while the value of the property is rated at \$800. Now, unless there is an appearance of fraud, this objection is that the right of dissolution of the sale does not exist de plein droit, but an opportunity of paying the debt should be given to the defendant. Here there was no delay allowed. The code provides by art. 1,336 that there can be no dissolution of sale for non-payment, also art. 1,337, which is a special stipulation to that effect, but the code also provides that its provisions shall not have a retroactive effect. The Legislature, therefore, only legislated respecting new deeds, leaving the old deeds to be regulated by the old law, not by the new. The deed referred to was passed previous to the adoption of the Code, therefore the old law, which gave a delay, should have been followed, and the judgment should have ordered the defendants to pay the amount. The judgment is, therefore, reversed, with costs in the Superior Court, but as to the costs in appeal each party will pay his share.  
Messrs. Lunn & Co. for defendants-appellants. Messrs. DeBellefeuille & Co. for plaintiff-respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, TESSIER, CROSS and BABY.

**Salvas and Beaupre.**  
The judgment of the Court was rendered by Mr. Justice Baby.

**Claggett and Beard.**  
The Chief Justice and Justice Baby dissenting.  
Judge Cross pronounced the judgment of the majority of the court.  
The respondent, Samuel W. Beard, sold coals to the firm of Claggett & Tait to the amount of \$323.50, for which he took their promissory note.  
Claggett & Tait sold goods to Beard to the value of \$191.31. There was thus mutual credit given by the parties to each other.  
The note given by Claggett & Tait was not paid at maturity, but was renewed by two notes, one for \$118.25, and the other for \$190, which Beard discounted at the Ontario Bank, one of them thereafter passing to the firm of Claggett & Tait.  
Claggett & Tait went into the Insolvent Court, and the banks, as holders, proved these two promissory notes against their estate. They made a composition deal with their creditors, including the Ontario Bank and the Bank of Montreal, paying them thirty-five cents for the dollar, amounting to \$107.05 on the composition on the said two notes.  
Pursuant to the terms of the composition deal the assets of the estate were reassigned to Claggett, who sues Beard on the account for the goods which Claggett & Tait had furnished to him.  
Beard claims a deduction for the amount due him by Claggett & Tait, for coals, allowing to be deducted therefrom the amounts drawn by the banks as dividends on the notes.  
Claggett, thus vested in the rights of the assignee, replies that the notes are completely discharged by the banks and the dividends drawn thereon, that consequently Beard has no right to set off the amount due him for coals, for which he had accepted the promissory notes of Claggett and Tait, which notes he had transferred to the banks who had exercised and extended the same. They were, therefore, there, paid and discharged, and could not be revived by Beard to claim compensation by reason thereof. Beard, on the other hand, claims that the promissory notes operated no novation of his claim, that mutual credit had been given, and that he had a right to oppose his claim in

favor of the plaintiff, condemning the defendant to pay him the sum of \$200, and it is from that judgment that Salvas appeals.  
This Court is obliged to come to the same conclusion. In fact, it appears from the terms of the agreement referred to, that Beaupre was to receive \$200 from Salvas under certain circumstances, whether the latter was or was not sufficiently collocated on Beauplant's estate, and the fact—contrary to the expectation of both parties—that there was no longer anything to distribute does not deprive Beaupre of the consideration which had induced him to assume the obligation to make advances against Salvas, for then, as the learned judge said in the Court below, Salvas alone would have profited from the agreement stipulated in the writing referred to.  
Beaupre, subsequently to this agreement, took the necessary steps to compel the defendant to prepare a dividend sheet, but the latter produced a statement showing that he had nothing on hand to distribute, and that there was no dividend sheet to make in this estate.  
In addition to this Salvas has not made legal proof of the payment of the \$300 which he says he gave Beaupre by the two notes referred to by him. These two notes are payable on demand and the presumption is that they were given for value had and received at the time they were signed, and cannot, consequently, be considered to have been given in payment of what was coming to Beaupre under the agreement referred to.  
The judgment of the Court below is confirmed with costs.  
Mr. A. Germain with Mr. C. A. Geoffroin, Q.C., as counsel, for appellant. Mr. A. Gagnon for respondent.  
Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORION, Chief Justice, and Justices MONK, RAMSAY, CROSS and BABY.  
The Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of

**Ferrault and Morin.**  
Napoleon Denault was the tenant of the respondent, Louis Morin, and he is in arrears for rent a writ of saisie gagree was issued, and a seizure made of horses, &c., belonging to a stage line. Perrault came in with an intervention, claiming a portion of the articles seized, and one black mare as his property, and asked that they be abstracted from the seizure, on the ground that the premises were not his, but that he was the owner of the stage business was quite a different one.  
The intervention was dismissed, and thereupon Perrault took out a writ of appeal, whereupon Morin lodged a desistment from that part of the judgment affecting all the articles except the black mare. An attempt at a compromise was made, but was not carried out. The question is was the horse the property of Perrault or not. Perrault leased to Denault all the appliances for carrying on the stage coach line between Longue Pointe and Montreal, and it was provided in the lease that any of the horses should die they were to be replaced by Denault. One of them died and Denault replaced it with his own horse and this was seized. The question is, did this replacing of the horse that died transfer the ownership of the former to Perrault. The horse, it is admitted, was not worth \$25, and the offer of the appellant to compromise and each pay one half of the costs incurred should have been accepted. The Court is of opinion that the horse was the property of Perrault

The Montreal Herald.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.

All correspondence for this Herald (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. J. H. McTAVISH, at the Herald Office, 19 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

APPPOINTMENTS. Royal Theatre Museum—Performances at 2.30 and 8 p.m.

OUR PACIFIC COAL FIELDS.

There appears to be a good deal of dissatisfaction with the Government's proposition to hand over the coal fields of Vancouver Island to the United States Central Pacific Railway people in consideration of building a comparatively short piece of railway on the Island.

THE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday was a bad day for electioneering in Jacques Cartier and the other counties. It rained heavily and the roads were in very bad condition.

THE STATE OF THE STREETS.

The shocking condition of the streets of this city for some weeks past and their very unsatisfactory state during the whole winter suggest that an entire change in the mode of caring for them in the winter season is imperatively required.

THE "WITNESS" LABEL.

A seizure after judgment has been taken out by Messrs. Geffron & Co., acting on behalf of the Banque du Peuple, against James Stewart and The Herald Publishing Company for \$1,300.

THE STEAMER SARMATIA.

The steamer Sarmatia arrived at Halifax from Liverpool last (Sunday) night with the mails and the following passengers:—F. Hilton Green, W. H. Peck, Lord A. P. Cecil, A. T. Steer, H. Blair, A. Sillars, H. Beard, C. D. Morgan, Mr. Dwyer, T. Olsen, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Haverland, C. A. Lethbridge, Captain J. T. Bennett, Miss Bennett, A. Mace, Mrs. Mace, Miss E. Mace, Master Mace and nurse, T. Donohoe, Mr. Allan, F. Grese, A. Colombel, Mr. Lelanders, Mr. Jacquet, Mr. Prenville, T. Glover, F. Cole Carnish, Mr. Goldfinch, E. Polly, T. G. Gribble, A. Bramley, A. W. H. Thacker, R. Templeton, C. MacPherson, R. D. Baugh, T. Wood, G. Blythe, Mr. Pippy, D. A. Ryan, J. Daly, E. Rand, B. Rand, A. Koehnig, Mr. Hird, H. W. Edwards, Mr. Kerne, C. Landry, E. Peppin, T. Peppin, R. Laurie, Miss Talum, Major Munro, T. H. Calland, F. Calland, Miss A. F. Wilson, W. Jeffard, H. J. Ashford, J. A. Brained, W. J. Skin; also 40 intermediate and 211 steerage.

OPEN LETTER.

To Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk.

Sir,—The following appeared in the Star of Friday evening: In view of the enormous increase in the receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway during the past few weeks, the management has seriously been contemplating the reduction of the salaries of all the employees.

I think, Mr. Hickson, it will be generally conceded that you are entirely correct in reducing your expenditure. If you can not afford to pay all the people you employ reduce the number and pay what you can.

Your road is in extremis. Then retrench; lop off useless officials; cut down the salaries of the indoor men; reduce your staff around station houses if you can.

Yesterday was a bad day for electioneering in Jacques Cartier and the other counties. It rained heavily and the roads were in very bad condition.

The shocking condition of the streets of this city for some weeks past and their very unsatisfactory state during the whole winter suggest that an entire change in the mode of caring for them in the winter season is imperatively required.

A seizure after judgment has been taken out by Messrs. Geffron & Co., acting on behalf of the Banque du Peuple, against James Stewart and The Herald Publishing Company for \$1,300.

The steamer Sarmatia arrived at Halifax from Liverpool last (Sunday) night with the mails and the following passengers:—F. Hilton Green, W. H. Peck, Lord A. P. Cecil, A. T. Steer, H. Blair, A. Sillars, H. Beard, C. D. Morgan, Mr. Dwyer, T. Olsen, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Haverland, C. A. Lethbridge, Captain J. T. Bennett, Miss Bennett, A. Mace, Mrs. Mace, Miss E. Mace, Master Mace and nurse, T. Donohoe, Mr. Allan, F. Grese, A. Colombel, Mr. Lelanders, Mr. Jacquet, Mr. Prenville, T. Glover, F. Cole Carnish, Mr. Goldfinch, E. Polly, T. G. Gribble, A. Bramley, A. W. H. Thacker, R. Templeton, C. MacPherson, R. D. Baugh, T. Wood, G. Blythe, Mr. Pippy, D. A. Ryan, J. Daly, E. Rand, B. Rand, A. Koehnig, Mr. Hird, H. W. Edwards, Mr. Kerne, C. Landry, E. Peppin, T. Peppin, R. Laurie, Miss Talum, Major Munro, T. H. Calland, F. Calland, Miss A. F. Wilson, W. Jeffard, H. J. Ashford, J. A. Brained, W. J. Skin; also 40 intermediate and 211 steerage.

Take your own personal acts. Instead of being a railroad manager, you have become a politician and a lobbyist. While you are indulging in threatening epistles to the public men of the country, your railway may be killing a score and a half of passengers in the suburbs of Toronto.

And first I would ask you whether you really believe you have added to the traffic of the Grand Trunk by your series of persecutions of other Canadian railways.

Young Men, go to Texas to learn and engage in stock raising; delightful climate, good society, fine saddle horses to ride, with absolute certainty of a fortune in a few years.

for the Grand Trunk coal supply—and the rates to the people along the Great Western to the level of extortion, you have allowed the road to degenerate until it is almost on a par with the Grand Trunk itself.

Where, indeed, have you not taken on obligations, where have you not incurred liabilities—whether by purchasing stock or bonds, guaranteeing interest, leasing, or in some other way laying the Grand Trunk treasury under contribution?

I notice that, although you profess an inability to pay proper wages to your train hands, you go on increasing the number of lawyers whom the company seem to have in their employ.

You know, Mr. Hickson, that your equipment is running down,—that your passenger cars are filthy and the subject of remark by all who travel over other roads whether in Canada or the United States.

Your recent attitude, Mr. Hickson, towards the people of this country has given you a fatal notoriety. Your humiliation in the Railway Committee and the House of Commons, despite your personal efforts and pleadings, have shown that the Grand Trunk's general manager has become weak as other men.

MONTREAL is a very healthy place in some respects, but in some other respects it is nothing to brag of. It is said that Minto, the Scotch seeder, intends to settle in Montreal.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

OTTAWA, March 22. Immigration and Colonization. The immigration and colonization committee met this morning and examined Mr. Wm. R. White, of Pembroke, in regard to the resources of the free grant district in the northern part of Ontario.

And now, Mr. Hickson, I desire to direct your attention to certain facts and circumstances which may help to explain to Grand Trunk investors why you are so busily engaged at present in attempts at equalizing revenue and expenditures.

As the English journals have pointed out to you, this acquisition is actually worse than worthless while you have a second road to Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

And first I would ask you whether you really believe you have added to the traffic of the Grand Trunk by your series of persecutions of other Canadian railways.

Young Men, go to Texas to learn and engage in stock raising; delightful climate, good society, fine saddle horses to ride, with absolute certainty of a fortune in a few years.

should be noted while you have advanced the rates to the people along the Great Western to the level of extortion, you have allowed the road to degenerate until it is almost on a par with the Grand Trunk itself.

Where, indeed, have you not taken on obligations, where have you not incurred liabilities—whether by purchasing stock or bonds, guaranteeing interest, leasing, or in some other way laying the Grand Trunk treasury under contribution?

I notice that, although you profess an inability to pay proper wages to your train hands, you go on increasing the number of lawyers whom the company seem to have in their employ.

You know, Mr. Hickson, that your equipment is running down,—that your passenger cars are filthy and the subject of remark by all who travel over other roads whether in Canada or the United States.

Your recent attitude, Mr. Hickson, towards the people of this country has given you a fatal notoriety. Your humiliation in the Railway Committee and the House of Commons, despite your personal efforts and pleadings, have shown that the Grand Trunk's general manager has become weak as other men.

MONTREAL is a very healthy place in some respects, but in some other respects it is nothing to brag of. It is said that Minto, the Scotch seeder, intends to settle in Montreal.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

OTTAWA, March 22. Immigration and Colonization. The immigration and colonization committee met this morning and examined Mr. Wm. R. White, of Pembroke, in regard to the resources of the free grant district in the northern part of Ontario.

And now, Mr. Hickson, I desire to direct your attention to certain facts and circumstances which may help to explain to Grand Trunk investors why you are so busily engaged at present in attempts at equalizing revenue and expenditures.

As the English journals have pointed out to you, this acquisition is actually worse than worthless while you have a second road to Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

And first I would ask you whether you really believe you have added to the traffic of the Grand Trunk by your series of persecutions of other Canadian railways.

Young Men, go to Texas to learn and engage in stock raising; delightful climate, good society, fine saddle horses to ride, with absolute certainty of a fortune in a few years.

National Assurance Co. of Ireland.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1822. Capital One Million Pounds Sterling.

SCOTT & BOLT, Chief Agents for Canada. BOLT & BOURNE, Special Agents, Montreal.

THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY

MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, &c., &c., &c. ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAPER OF ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT.

STANDLY PENTLAND, Agent.

Office: 19 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in South-eastern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE

New Advertisements.

Closed To-morrow! To-morrow being a Holiday, J. B. RICHARDS' Establishment will be closed.

WANTED, A thoroughly competent Compositor, to take charge of the Job Department of a Printing Establishment.

MONEY TO LEND On First Mortgage City Property. Rates low. Apply to WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., 133 St. James Street.

TOWN OR CONCERT HALLS. THE N.Y. PIANO CO. Offer the magnificent Grand Pianos good as new, and suitable for Town Halls or Concert rooms.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice that a CALL OF TWENTY PER CENT. upon the amount of the Capital Stock of the said Bank has been duly made, and that the same is payable at the Office of the said Liquidators.

ARCH CAMPBELL, Liquidators of the F. B. MATTHEWS, Exchange Bank of Canada.

FOR SALE, AT ST. ANNE'S, Summer Residence and Grounds, Grand Trunk Avenue.

FOR SALE, Estate MOISIC IRON COMPANY, PROPERTY ON LACHINE CANAL.

SIDEWALKS. All persons owning, occupying or having charge of houses or other buildings or lots of ground in this city are hereby required to appear and to answer in front of their respective property, and to have the same kept clear of snow and ice from the 1st of April next until the close of the present winter.

HERCULE PARADIS, Chief of Police. Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall, Montreal, 22nd March, 1884.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorneys, Messrs. J. & W. A. Bates, in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, of Montreal, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, and on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the said District of Montreal, and has left this Province, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to appear and to answer to the Plaintiff in the French language, in the newspaper of this city called Le Monde, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called The Montreal Herald, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to the Plaintiff in the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff is permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON, G.C.C. March 21 u W D du 72

Amusements.

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM. SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers. Every Afternoon and Evening during week commencing Monday, March 24.

Art Association of Montreal. Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, PHILLIPS' SQUARE.

Open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission—Non-Members, 25 cts.

TO LET, Building corner St. James and Cathedral Streets.

OPEN FLATS AND GOOD LIGHT, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING, STORE or OFFICES.

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE! I am instructed by the owners of THE "ESDALE PROPERTY," (Situated at the head of University Street.) To offer it for sale.

FOR SALE or TO LET, The premises heretofore occupied by the Bank. Apply on the premises.

BARRON BLOCK, Corner ST. JAMES and ST. JOHN STREETS. TO LET, A few Offices, having double entrances on St. John and St. James Streets.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE PARIS KID GLOVE STORE. Have taken the Agency for Montreal of the NEW YORK DOMESTIC PAPER PATTERNS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 262 ST. JAMES STREET, NEAR MCGILL.

HATS & FURS! Continuation of the Business of the LATE WM. SAMUEL.

SEE THE STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS BEING OPENED UP BY L. LOEWENTHAL, THE ARTIST TAILOR, No. 424 Notre Dame Street.

NEW MUSIC! THE LYRA POLKA—Played with immense success at the CARNIVAL BALL.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY BUREAU, 1082 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

FOR SALE, That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

FOR SALE, That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

FOR SALE, That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

FOR SALE, That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

FOR SALE, That semi-detached Stone front House, No. 598 Sherbrooke Street.

FOR SALE, That splendid house No. 320 Sherbrooke St., opposite McGill College.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, March 7, 1884. The remarkable natural aptitude of the French people for all that concerns both art in general, and the application of art in industry in particular, is abundantly sustained and stimulated, by not only the view of the multitude of artistically elaborated objects of all kinds which the streets of this capital offer a permanent and constantly renewed exhibition, and by the splendid collections of works of art so freely thrown open to all on the only day of the week when the handicraftsmen of the capital have a possibility of frequenting them, but also by the special exhibitions of painting, statuary, artistic pottery, glass, furniture, tapestry, &c., &c., which are so numerous here that very few people would have the necessary time for studying all the admirable models so lavishly offered to their contemplation, and all of which, as a matter of course, open their doors gratis on Sundays, expressly to enable the working classes to frequent them.

Among the bewildering variety of such schools of taste which are now disputing the notice of the public of Paris, is the admirable Museum of Decorative Art, which has just re-opened its doors, affording to all who care to visit it a view of the most splendid and beautiful specimens of every class of ornamental product. Another exhibition which has just opened, and which is well worthy of attention, is that of the Association of Artists, now attracting much attention. The "Union des Femmes Peintres et Sculpteurs" has collected, at the Industrial Palace of the Champs Elysees, a really noteworthy display of pictures and of statuary. Hardly an inferior work is to be found in the display, while many of the works exhibited might rank with the most successful efforts of the most successful artists. The surpassing excellence of many of the works here brought together has taken the critical and artistic authorities of this region by surprise, and THE SUCCESSORS NOW BEING ACHIEVED BY WOMEN

in so many of the walks in which the men have hitherto had no rivals is beginning to excite a good deal of uneasiness among them, especially as ladies have recently secured appointments to which, only a year ago, no women would have dreamed of aspiring. An exhibition of hair-dressing is also attracting crowds of visitors, of whom, as will be readily believed, a majority are ladies. The most curious of the head-dresses are of the last century, the Alsation specimens being especially numerous and well preserved. From the quantity of French crowns, hats, and fringes adorning these adornments of heads long since laid low, the majority of these curious evidences of the follies of fashion would seem to be chargeable on ladies of a certain social rank.

An exhibition of another character, and that will draw a larger number of visitors than any other, is that of the famous diamonds which are announced for an early date, preparatory to their sale at public auction. Among them will be the famous "Regent," which was valued, at the beginning of this century, at twelve millions of francs. According to the method of valuation which appears to rule in the diamond market, this famous diamond will now be valued at a figure swelled by the amount of the interest of this sum during the course of the present century. The "Regent," on account of its exceptional character, will be disposed of privately; the other stones will be put up at auction in one of the halls of the Ministry of Finance, under the eyes of a government delegate, a cordon separating the public from the table on which the jewels will be deposited. They are at present in an iron safe, from which they have been removed only three times during the past six years, viz., in 1878, when they were on view at the exhibition in the Champ de Mars, and twice since, when submitted to the inspection of the two Chambers.

are still rivaling with private entertainments in the splendor and completeness of their appointments. A grand fête is to take place in a few days in the splendid saloons of the Agricultural Club, familiarly known as the "Pommes de Terre" (Potatoes); the affair is to be exceptionally brilliant, and theatrical performances by some of the favorite actors and actresses of the Theatre Francaise are among the "features" of the affair. The round of gaieties is considerably relaxed in the aristocratic and clerical circles of the "grande mode," the affair is to be penance by wearing black materials of exquisite fineness and made up in "severe" styles with all the skill and elegance of the best "lady-tailors," feasting on the most delicious dinners that make up, abundantly, in wonderful cooking, for the absence of the prohibitory viands, and enjoying the absence of dancing by a profusion of music, by theatres and private theatricals.

The Lenten Lectures at Notre Dame are being preached, for the eleventh time, by the renowned Father Monsabre, the favorite preacher filling the vast and splendid nave to overflowing, as usual.

THE MARRIAGE of Garibaldi's daughter, which took place recently in Turin, excited great interest and enthusiasm among the people who owe so vast a debt of gratitude to the heroic soldier of Italian unity. Various delegations from patriotic societies followed the bride and bridegroom to the Town Hall, where a bouquet of extraordinary beauty was presented to the former, the latter presenting her with another, extremely splendid, on behalf of the Town Council. The present sent by King Umberto consisted of a magnificent gold bracelet, set with diamonds and other precious stones. The wealthy amateurs of works of art and lovers of the beautiful are looking forward with keen interest to the Castellani sale that is to take place at Rome on the 17th instant. The collection of the first of modern gemmologists comprises gems that are noted "priceless" by connoisseurs, and that will necessarily fetch a very high sum, among them are many busts of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, all of famous artists; Palestine's treasures, made up, among other objects, of fabulous cups and a pair of ear-rings for which Baron Rothschild once offered a thousand pounds, without avail.

THE ANGRY QUARRER between Meissonnier and Mrs. Mackay is still raging between their respective friends; but as the risk of a duel has been eliminated, the general public is rapidly forgetting the affair.

The Queen of Tahiti is the main object of curiosity with the Republicans of Paris at this present writing. She is a good-looking woman, and seems to be contented with her stay here, going out every day, making many purchases, especially of dresses and jewels. She has been received by M. and Mme. Grevy, the visit being at her request altogether private and without ceremony she has dined at M. Jules Ferry's; she goes every evening to one or other of the theatres. Her Tahitian Majesty is an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, her usual consumption being 50 a day. She is proficient on the clarinet, and the hotel where she is lodging often resounds with the Royal performance on an instrument not usually on intimate terms with the lips of Royal ladies.

THE STATE BALL. The President of the Republic has given a State Ball, at which the most striking feature of the evening after the splendid display of lights and flowers, was the remarkable lowness of the bodices of the ladies' dresses, and the absence of jewellery, which, from some new caprice of fashion, is now rarely seen at the rare entertainments given by the very economical head of the French Republic. The oldest and most distinguished guest of the evening was the Nestor of French scientists, M. Chevreul, now within four years of a century. He was constantly surrounded, and the object of complimentary attention, all of which he took with a simple bon homie pleasant to behold. The magnificent display of tapestries from the Garde Meuble was also greatly admired.

The present passion for rich, and especially for ancient, tissues, which are sought for both for curtains and chair covers, and also for dresses, has brought out many curious historic scraps. Costly chasubles from the monasteries of Spain and Italy are being brought here, and fetch enormous prices; a few days ago, the linings stripped from Charles Albert's state carriage were disposed of at the sale rooms of the Hotel des Ventes. They are of rich red Genoa velvet, of graduated shades, and will doubtless contribute a leading feature to some splendid make-up; but who could have supposed that the lining of the chariot of the Sardinian sovereign would ever figure on the back of a French *divo*?

The success of the revived Italian opera has suggested the building of a new theatre in a more central situation, for the giving of Italian and German opera exclusively. The site proposed is the garden in the rear of the bank and dwellinghouse of the Rothschilds, in the rue Lafayette. The owners of the ground have consented to sell it for this purpose, on condition of reserving for themselves six stage boxes on one side of the house, with direct communication into their residences. The "oldest inhabitant" of Paris fails to remember any period when its main thoroughfares were cut up and blocked to the extent they now are. The works being carried on are three fold, and, in the first place, the main thoroughfare, the Boulevard des Capucines, is to be widened to 100 feet, and the roadway is cut upon both sides, a thick foundation, bed of mortar and cement is being substituted for the old mixture of lime. The latter work alone will cost over a million of francs. The Champs Elysees are also, in one part, the prey of the pickaxe and shovel. Count Henckell de Salm, a third and last husband of Mme. du Paiva, (whose career, equally immoral and successful, was noticed in a recent letter) is pulling down the mansion in that beautiful thoroughfare so long inhabited by her and sending the materials to Berlin, where it will be re-erected as a theatre in this city, by way of commemorating the chequered existence which offered so striking a contrast to all the received dicta as to the intimate connexion between moral merit and social success.

A strange "living phenomenon" has been brought to the city exhibition this time, the *datara* being a young man named Emile Bourdon, aged 24, whose head, in form and color, resembles that of a calf. His mother, wife of a butcher, is said to have been terribly frightened by a calf, some time before his birth, and the unnatural form of his head is supposed to be due to this circumstance.

BIRTHS. KAVANAGH—On the 21st instant, at 11 Lorne Crescent, the wife of Walter Kavanagh, of a daughter.

DEATHS. CARROLL—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Patrick Carroll, a native of Shannon Harbour, Kings County, Ireland, aged 66 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARRIAGES. FINNEY-BULLIS—At Waterloo, Que., on the 6th instant, by the Rev. H. Whiting, Thos. Finney, to Sarah Ann Bullis, eldest daughter of Joshua Bullis, Clarenceville, Que.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company (Limited), Will be held On Wednesday, 26th instant, At THREE p.m., At their Office, corner QUEEN AND OTTAWA STREETS. By order, THEO. LABATT, Sec. and Treas. 20, 22, 24, 69

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY NOTICE. The fifth half-yearly payment of interest on the five per cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be made, on presentation of Coupons, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT in the Offices of the Company, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, or at the Offices of Messrs. J. Kennedy, Tod and Company, Agents of the Company, 63 William Street, New York, or at the Office of the Company, Bartholomew House, London, England. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, 17th March, 1884. trs 1A 67

PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT, Barristers and Solicitors, No. 34 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. SIMON PAGNUELO, Q.C. Hon. L. O. TAILLON, Q.C., Attorney-General. HUMER LANCTOT, B.C.L. February 21st 45

Auction Sales. BY W. E. SHAW. SPECIAL SALE OF Carriages, Waggon, Buggies &c., &c. At my Rooms, St. James Street TUESDAY afternoon next, 25th inst. Quebec Waggon, Dog-Cart, Double and Single Buggies, Top Buggies, &c., some good as new. Sale at TWO o'clock. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer. 71

SPRING AUCTION CARD. I will give my personal attention to Sales of Household Furniture at the private residences, Farm Stock and General Merchandise during the approaching season. REAL ESTATE. City and Suburban Properties Economically and properly advertised. Sales at my well known salerooms every Friday as usual. FIRE LOSSES ADJUSTED. Notarial and Judicial Valuations and Appraisals, Advances on Consignments. I will be glad to consult with those who desire my services, and beg to thank my friends and the public for liberal patronage in the past. The old stand, 236 St. James Street. W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer. 29 Real Estate and General Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous. Henry Chapman & Co. MONTREAL. AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR: PETER DOMEQ, Xerez de la Frontera. G. H. MUMME & CO., Reims. T. G. SANDEMAN & SONS, Oporto. CASTLES & CO., Tarragona. SILVA & COZENS, Oporto. COSSART, GORDON & CO., Madeira. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & CO., Bordeaux. PINET, CASTILLON & CO., Cognac. LUCAS FRERES, Cognac. A. C. A. NOLET, Schiedam. HAY, FAIRMAN & CO., Glasgow. JOHN JAMESON & SON, Dublin. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast. BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO., Dublin. MACHEN & CO., Liverpool. ROBT. PORTER & CO., London. THE APOLLINARIS CO., London. N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade. March 19 68

Sandeman, Buck & Co. (PEMARIN). JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA Sherries. Sole Owners of the Brand "Pemarint," having purchased it with the fine old Stock of Wines accumulated for years in the "Pemarint" Bodegas.

SANDEMAN & CO. OPORTO. PORTS. Attention is called to the Style and Brand of Messrs. Sandeman & Co., Oporto, as advertisements frequently appear in Trade Journals, to confuse other houses with their own. Orders solicited for direct shipments ONLY from the above well-known Houses. E. LAMONTAGNE & SONS, 53, 55 & 57 Beaver Street, New York. Agents for the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Leopold Galarnau, 350 St. Paul Street, Montreal, will have the management for the Dominion of Canada of the above Agencies. March 1 53

BANKRUPT STOCK Of Waltham Watch Co.'s Celebrated Watches and Jewellery. Purchased at 70 cents on the Dollar. Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, in 2 1/2 oz. Nickel cases, \$9.50. Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, 2 1/2 oz. solid silver cases, \$11.00. Waltham Broadway, 7 jewels, expansion balance, in 3 oz. solid silver cases, \$11.50. Bankrupt Stock Waltham P. S. Bartlett, in 3 oz. solid silver cases, \$19.00. Waltham P. S. Bartlett, in 3 oz. solid silver, gold joint cases, patent pinion, patent regulator, will set within a second a month, jewelled in 4 extra pair of holes, expansion balance and all the latest improvements. This watch will challenge time with any other made. Price, \$28.00. Usual selling price, \$37.50. Bankrupt Stock Waltham Wm. Ellery, 11 jewels, patent pinion, expansion balance, in Nickel cases, \$12.00. Do. in solid silver, 3 oz., gold hinged cases, \$13.00; in 4 oz. cases, \$18.00; in 5 oz. cases, \$22.50. B. W. STODDART, 41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street. March 8 59

SAMUEL MAY & CO. Manufacturers of BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. With May's Improved Spring Combination Cushion. Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of All Material Pertaining to the Business. No. 526 Craig St., Montreal 81 to 89 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. 60 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. December 4 42 289

Auction Sales. BY M. HICKS & CO. PRELIMINARY NOTICE. Highly Important Sale of Elegant New Art Furniture, Made by Mr. E. Constantine and best American makers. The Subscribers will sell at their Rooms, Nos. 447 and 449 Notre Dame Street, On Tuesday Morning, April 1st, a large and beautiful collection of Art Furniture, comprising Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bedroom, Library and Vestibule Furniture. Also, rich Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Span Silk and Turkish Chenille Portieres, Astrachan and Irish Chenille Portieres, Astrachan and Kurdistan Table and Piano Covers, &c. The whole forming a grand collection of Household Effects. Full particulars later. Sale at TEN o'clock. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 72 c

SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO, B. P. MIRROR, BRONZE GALALIERES, BRUSSEL CARPETS, ORIENTAL RUG, &c., &c. On Thursday Morning, March 27th. The Subscribers are instructed to sell at the residence, No. 402 St. Antoine Street, all the elegant Household furniture and effects comprising: In Drawing Room—Handsome Pillow Suite, 5 pieces, covered in Oriental spun silk, Plush and Embroidered Curtains to match, Swiss Lace Curtains, Grovetein & Fuller, New York, Square Grand Piano 7 1/2 Octaves, B. P. Black and Gold Mirror, Bronze Gazeliers, Brussels Carpet, Oriental Rugs, Bronze Clock and Ornaments, Habsdome Vases and Ornaments, Black Top Centre Table, Gilt Poles and Plush Valances, Fancy Chairs, Ottomans, very fine collection of Oil Painting and Water Colors by eminent artists, &c. In Dining Room—Dining set, comprising ten chairs covered with the best grass plush, 6 leaf Dining Table, very fine, massive Sideboard, made in Louis XIV style (renaissance) cost \$800, B. P. Black Gold Mirror, Steel Engravings in Plush Frames, Brass Pole and Silk Plush Curtains, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, China, Glass and Silverware, Cutlers &c., &c. In Sitting Room—W. B. Parlor Suite, 7 pieces, covered in spun silk, Steel Engravings in Plush Frames, Tapestry Carpet, Plush Top Table. Bedroom—Marble Top Bedroom Set in Walnut and Gold, cost \$450, Hair, Wool and Spring Mattresses, Hair Silk and Lace Curtains, Feather Pillows, Couches, W. B. Chairs, fine polished Fur preserver, zinc lined, and contents of other Bedrooms. Hall—Leather Sofa and 2 chairs to match, Hair Stand and Table combined, also the contents of Breakfast room, Kitchen, everything in splendid condition, with a lot of coal and kindling wood. House on view Wednesday, from 2 until 5 o'clock. Sale at TEN o'clock. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. 72

SPRING SALES OF Household Furniture. The Subscribers beg to inform those who anticipate selling Household Furniture this Spring, that their Lists are now filling fast, and our friends, and the public in general, who intend favoring us with their orders, would do well to give us early intimation, in order to secure the best possible condition. MR. HICKS will conduct all sales personally, assisted by an efficient staff, and, having been entrusted with the most important sales in this line for years past, is confident to give entire satisfaction to those favoring us with their commissions. We also beg to solicit consignments of Furniture and all kinds of Merchandise for sale at our Rooms, which are the finest Auction premises in the Dominion. We might also mention that our Rooms are specially adapted for the sale of Fine Art Goods, being spacious, well lighted and central, and having convenient access to the city of goods for seasons past, such as Japanese Art Goods, Turkish Carpets, Fine Pictures and European Decorative Goods, we are positive of good results. Sales of Real Estate, Trade Sales, and Sales of Groceries, Dry Goods and General Merchandise solicited. Liberal Advances on all Consignments. M. HICKS & CO., General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET. March 19 68

Miscellaneous. CARPETS! Large range of all makes, in new designs and colorings. OILCLOTHS in Hare's and other well-known makes. Our 50c English Oilcloth from 1 to 4 yards wide, cannot be equalled in value. LINOLEUMS in sheets 4 yards wide, out to plain Curtains and Curtain Materials. In this department we are showing some of the finest goods in Real Lace Curtains and Portiere Cloths ever imported. Poles, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, all at the lowest prices. Hotels and large contractors liberally dealt with. JAMES BAYLIS & SON, 459 and 461 Notre Dame Street. March 18 67

W. & F. P. Currie & Co. IMPORTERS OF Drain Pipes, Portland Cement, Chimney Pops, Canada Cement, Vent Linings, Water Lime, Flue Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Fire Clay, Borax, China Clay. Roman Cement, Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs. March 18 67

PACE'S PURE UNADULTERATED CUT PLUG, ONLY \$1.00 a lb. Packed in 1 lb. Tins—Always Fresh. A. ANSELL, No. 122 ST. JAMES STREET 1341 St. Catherine Street. March 3 54

Auction Sales. BY WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO. We have received instructions from the Executors of the late DAVID J. GREEN-SHELDON, Esq., to sell on Thursday, April 3rd, 1884, Certain HOUSES and DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, situated on St. Joseph Street, and opposite the Parish Church and City Hall, in the Town of St. Henri. Plan of this valuable property on view at our office in a few days. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, at our rooms, 133 St. James Street. WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Auctioneers. 70

Valuable Notre Dame Street Property. We are instructed by W. Walker Esq., to sell at our Rooms, 133 St. James Street, On Thursday, April 3rd, 1884, That very valuable property, Nos. 160, 162, 164 Notre Dame Street, being No. 55 Eastward, together with the undivided third of Lot No. 84, including the gateway and courtyard with the right in common therein. This property forms the centre of that very important block between Jacques Cartier Square and St. Vincent St., and immediately opposite the Law Courts and City Hall, also the natural frontage to the Richelieu Hotel on Notre Dame St. It is on a line with Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, also in the immediate vicinity of the Bonsecours Market and Richelieu and all other steamship wharves. It is now occupied throughout by first-class goods paying tenements, yielding an annual rental of \$1,734. This property has been remodeled and renovated by the present proprietor and new plate glass fronts put in. The situation of this property renders it absolutely impossible to do other than increase in value. Sheriff's title. To be sold Thursday, April 3rd, 1884, at 11 a.m. WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO., Auctioneers. 68

BY THOMPSON & GOWDEY. AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TRADE SALES OF Every Description. FARM STOCK SALES and GENERAL SALES at our Rooms will receive our personal attention. Liberal advances on consignments, Fire Losses adjusted, and Valuations of all kinds will have our prompt attention. THOMPSON & GOWDEY, Commission Merchants, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, No. 241 ST. JAMES STREET. March 5 66

Miscellaneous. RAILWAY SUPPLIES. ANTHONY FORCE, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crable Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Balls for Churches, &c., Lubricating and other Oils. REPRESENTING IN CANADA: Steel Manufacturers, Sheehold, Eng. P. & W. MacLellan, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow. George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow. Manhattan Oil Company, New York. James Watson & Co. Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlebro', Swansea and John Russell & Co. (Limited), Alma Tube Works, Walsall. Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET. Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL. March 5 66

COAL! COAL! We are now Booking Orders for Caledonia Mines Coal. This Coal is large, carefully screened and handled, and is well known in this market. Highest Testimonials from City Consumers, Railways and Steamships. J. & R. McLEA AGENTS. March 5 67

CASTINGS. HAVING REMOVED OUR STOVE AND HARDWARE BUSINESS TO LONGUEUIL, We can now undertake to furnish HEAVY CASTINGS Of Every Description, FOR Rolling Mills and Machine Shops ALSO, GENERAL JOBBING WORK. Casting regularly we can supply, work promptly. H. R. IVES & CO., QUEEN STREET, Montreal. February 14 39

THE ONLY WAY TO SETTLE IT! The way to SETTLE THE GAS QUESTION is to do without it for a time. Fit up with COLE'S GAS LAMPS for one quarter and you will save enough to pay all cost, have scarcely any trouble, no unpleasantness. Several Thousand People have already made the change and more are doing so daily. Get the right Lamps and the right Oil. COLE'S LAMP STORE, 418 NOTRE DAME STREET. February 19 43

Auction Sales. BY BENNING & BARSALOU. VERY CHOICE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, By AUCTION. The subscribers have been instructed by Messrs. H. Beaudry & Co., who are retiring from business, to sell at their stores, No. 278 Notre Dame Street, On TUESDAY, the 1st APRIL NEXT, AND FOLLOWING DAYS. Without reserve, the whole of their valuable and choice stock of dry goods, consisting in part of West of England Cloth and dooskins, Beavers, Tweeds, Coatings, Flannels, Yarns, Scotch Lambs Wool, Cashmeres, Merino, Hosiery, Ladies and Gents Wool, Silk and Merino underwear, Spun silk, Lisle thread and Cotton Gloves, Shawls, Piano and Table covers, Ostrich Feathers and Wings, Ladies and Gents Trifles and other Kid Gloves, first class Maltese, English and French Laces, Fancy Dress Goods, Morning Goods, Crapes, Black Silks, Plain and Colored Gros Grain Silks all leading colors, White Silks Colored Satins, Ribbons, Brocades, Grenadines, Hamburger Curtain Ripples, Damasks, Cretonnes, Black and Colored Silk, Velvet and Velveteens, Curtains, Window and Stair Linens, and a large variety of other articles. The whole will be sold in lots to suit the trade and without reserve. Lunch will be provided. Terms liberal. Sale every day at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 65

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c., BY AUCTION. The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on Wednesday, the 26th March, A Wholesale Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Woollen, Linen, Cotton and Silk Goods, a good stock, such as is usually kept in a first-class Wholesale Establishment, all of recent purchase, well assorted, suitable to the Spring and Summer Trade. ALSO, 42 Cases Assorted Dry Goods 11 Bales of Grey Cottons 3 Cases White Shirts 6 do Fancy Prints 3 do Black Lustres 3 do A. W. Black Cashmeres 6 do Ladies' Corsets 2 do Girdle Skirts and Satins 1 do Colored Silks and Satins 3 do Colored Wool Damasks 4 do Serge Coatings 2 do 6-4 Italians, superior quality 3 do Beetle Twills 3 do Printed Sleeve Linings 2 do Persian Cords 1 do 8-4 Printed Tableing 2 do Grey Meltons 3 do Fancy Dress Goods 35 do Assorted Coatings and Tweeds 23 do Assorted Cotton Hosiery, Women's and Misses, plain and colored. 5 Bales Cotton Yarn Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp Carpets A complete assortment of Linen Goods AND (On account of whom it may concern to cover Advances.) 63 Cases SUPERIOR HATS, &c., consisting of, in part, Men's Soft and Hard Felt Hats, black and drab; Boys' Soft and Hard Felt Hats, black and drab; Women's superior Straw Hats, assorted. All of superior quality, and amounting to about \$15,000. LIKEWISE, A consignment of BOOTS AND SHOES to close a Bankrupt Estate. TERMS LIBERAL. The whole WITHOUT RESERVE. Sale at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 71

SALE OF OILCLOTHS, &c., BY AUCTION. The Subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 88 and 88 St. Peter Street, On Thursday, the 27th March, 235 pcs. FLOOR OILCLOTH, superior quality and newest patterns. 50 pcs. STAIR OILCLOTH, superior quality and newest patterns. 40 pcs. ASSORTED CARPETS. In lots to suit purchasers. No reserve. Terms liberal. Sale at TWO o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 71

Miscellaneous. Safes! Safes! Safes THE MOST IMPROVED Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Iron Vault Doors, Iron Shutters. Also, all kinds of Bank Securities. Combination, Bank and Safe Locks. Opening Safes and repairing done cheaply. Combination locks put on Second-hand Safes. A. AHERN, 577 Craig Street. January 9

CARPET FELT Saves the Carpets, makes floor air-tight, pleasant to walk on; free from moths. Delivered to any part of city, 1c per sq. yd. BENNETT & CO., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal. March 1 53

Miscellaneous. PIPER SEC CHAMPAGNE! A Very Dry Fine Wine. November 8 267

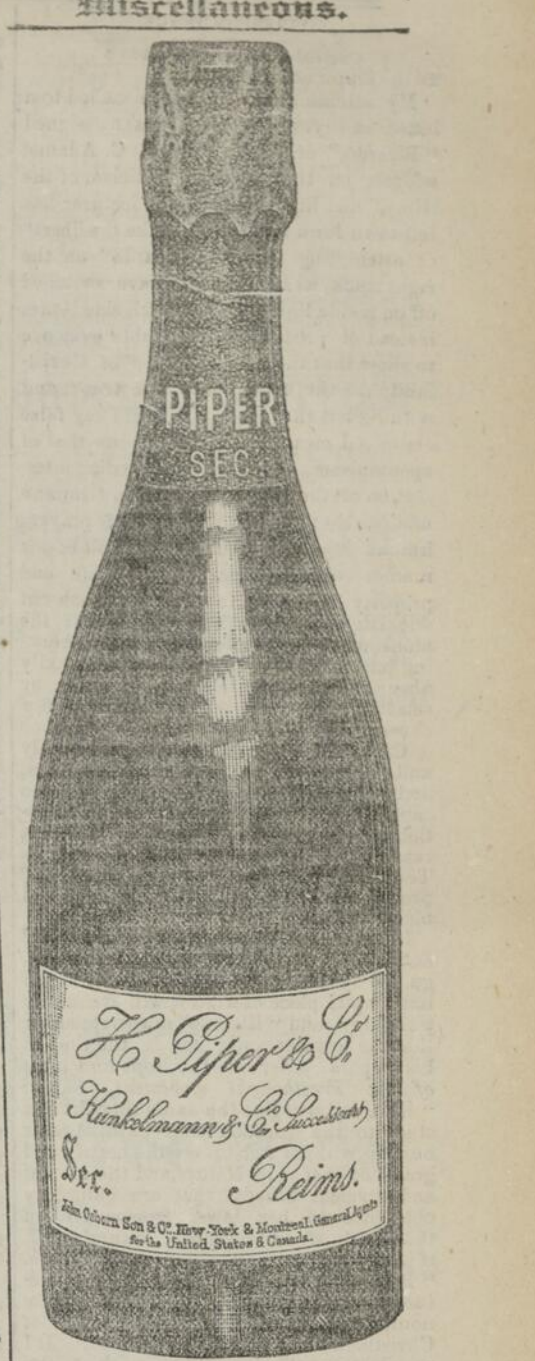
FOR SALE, Puncheons BARBADOS MOLASSES Do PORTO RICO do Do JAMAICA RUM Barrels STRICTLY PALE STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL (Grieve's and Stephen Brands) Barrels PALE STRAW AND BROWN SEAL OIL Barrels PORPOISE OIL (quality very superior) Barrels NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL Barrels GASPE COD OIL Barrels GREEN CODFISH (Inspected Nos. 1 and 2) Barrels LABRADOR SALMON, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Barrels LABRADOR HERRING Kegs LOCH FINE do (Malcolm Brand) Quintals PRIME TABLE CODFISH, soft and hard cured. JOHN BAIRD & CO., 191 COMMISSIONER STREET. November 29 285

The Continuous Feed Lubricator MANUFACTURED BY R. MITCHELL & CO., ST. PETER AND CRAIG STS., Montreal

A Saving of fully 75 per cent. of Oil by using this Lubricator, which will cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, as they NEVER FAIL. Send for prices and particulars. August 15 wfm 194

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. To following bottles only are authorized to use our labels viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street Jos. Virtue, 19 Avimer street Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 555 Ontario st. Thos. Kincaid, 105 Colborne street. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. WILLIAM DOW & CO. Brewers and Malsters. JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS. ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 256 St. Mary Street MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE May 2 24

ART IN BUSINESS. ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. No charge for Business Files. All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists. GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 169 St. James Street. May 5 107



FOR SALE, Puncheons BARBADOS MOLASSES Do PORTO RICO do Do JAMAICA RUM Barrels STRICTLY PALE STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL (Grieve's and Stephen Brands) Barrels PALE STRAW AND BROWN SEAL OIL Barrels PORPOISE OIL (quality very superior) Barrels NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL Barrels GASPE COD OIL Barrels GREEN CODFISH (Inspected Nos. 1 and 2) Barrels LABRADOR SALMON, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Barrels LABRADOR HERRING Kegs LOCH FINE do (Malcolm Brand) Quintals PRIME TABLE CODFISH, soft and hard cured. JOHN BAIRD & CO., 191 COMMISSIONER STREET. November 29 285

The Continuous Feed Lubricator MANUFACTURED BY R. MITCHELL & CO., ST. PETER AND CRAIG STS., Montreal

A Saving of fully 75 per cent. of Oil by using this Lubricator, which will cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, as they NEVER FAIL. Send for prices and particulars. August 15 wfm 194

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. To following bottles only are authorized to use our labels viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street Jos. Virtue, 19 Avimer street Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 555 Ontario st. Thos. Kincaid, 105 Colborne street. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. WILLIAM DOW & CO. Brewers and Malsters. JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS. ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 256 St. Mary Street MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE May 2 24

ART IN BUSINESS. ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. No charge for Business Files. All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists. GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 169 St. James Street. May 5 107



A Saving of fully 75 per cent. of Oil by using this Lubricator, which will cover its cost in a few months. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, as they NEVER FAIL. Send for prices and particulars. August 15 wfm 194

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle. FAMILIES SUPPLIED. To following bottles only are authorized to use our labels viz.: Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street Jos. Virtue, 19 Avimer street Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth st. Wm. Bishop, 555 Ontario st. Thos. Kincaid, 105 Colborne street. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE. WILLIAM DOW & CO. Brewers and Malsters. JNO. H. R. MOLSON & BROS. ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 256 St. Mary Street MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families Regularly Supplied. SEND ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE May 2 24

ART IN BUSINESS. ENVELOPES stamped in Relief Cameo and illuminated in colours by PATENT PROCESS, quicker, cheaper and better than by any other house in the country. No charge for Business Files. All our Work is Designed, Engraved and Stamped on the Premises by Competent Artists. GEO. BISHOP & CO., Engravers, Lithographers and Printers, 169 St. James Street. May 5 107

OPPORTUNITY.

Captain Adams' Lecture. To the Editor of THE HERALD: My attention has just been called to a letter in yesterday's HERALD signed "Ricardo," criticising Capt. R. C. Adams' address on the "Modern Criticism of the Bible," and knowing that the lecturer has left town for a trip south, I take the liberty of attempting to put "Ricardo" on the right track, as he seems to have switched off on a side line, and deals with side issues instead of producing reasonable evidence to show that the "false claims" of Christianity are the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. When I say false claims, I mean such theories as that of spontaneous creation; spasmodic intervention of the Hebrew Deity in human affairs, through the influence of prayer; human depravity through the guilt of one man or woman; destruction of life and property by a specific flood, to wash out wickedness; the miraculous birth; the atonement; the resurrection; the everlasting punishment in hell theory; the equally absurd doctrine of election to grace by selection, i.e., "many are called, but few chosen," and so forth.

In conclusion I will say that the best answer to "Ricardo's" letter would be found in a perusal of the synopsis of the lecture given in Montreal on the 19th inst. Yours respectfully, AGOSTIC. Tuesday evening, March 19th, 1884.

To the Editor of THE HERALD: Capt. Adams' lecture on the above subject needs no defence, the admirable report which preceded your correspondent's remarks in yesterday's issue, being a sufficient refutation of that gentleman's criticisms. I wish to say, however, that as "Ricardo" was present at the lecture, there was no necessity whatever for him to burden himself in the columns of THE HERALD, for ample opportunity was offered on that occasion for him to have made his little criticism on the spot, and to have received immediate replies to the queries which he has propounded.

Free Thought Club. They firmly believe they have come into the world to destroy the Christian Bible, and pull the Almighty by his nose, and their fancy that their little hall on St. Catherine street is destined to be known in the future as the headquarters of a conspiracy, whose consummation was the overthrow of all religious belief and the assassination of all religious character. I take it they are as sincere as the Indian medicine man, who fancy that his concoctions and villainous compounds will really "bring rain," or that eminent impostor who is at present trying to "crush the British" in the South—no more so. That the Club will ever be able truthfully to boast that they have succeeded in abolishing hell, heaven, in destroying religion, the Bible and the Almighty, no sincere Christian need have the least fear. I repeat that what all the powers of evil have failed to accomplish in nearly two thousand years, scarcely be brought about by the Pioneer Free Thought Club of Montreal in the time its members are likely to have at their disposal before they take the leap into that Nothingness which they say is before them after their breath has left their bodies. Meantime, while the good people may feel outraged by the efforts of their correspondents to pull the reputation of the Bible, and while others may exhibit indignation over the proposal to substitute the opinions of Mr. Lies and a Boston "ex-reverend" for the teaching of Christ and his Apostles, there is placed before all who bear no malice and who are able to see great law of Charity, the opportunity to pray for those misguided men who would have us all adopt principles which, if followed, can lead only to chaos and barbarism in the future as they have done in the past. It may be that even in the exercise of the largest charity, Mr. Ricardo's letter will be a seed of thinking barbarism who signs "Agnostic," and who, no doubt, sincerely believes that he is a descendant of some chattering monkey, but I humbly and reverently submit that in the case of one with the intellectual faculties of the present Ricardo, the duty of good Christian men and women in Montreal to pray that he may see the error of his ways and in due time bring forth "works meet for repentance."

For Sale or to Let. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY, Established 1863.

Parties desiring to sell their property are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will charge no Commission for Advertising if a sale is not effected.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. SPLENDID NEW SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE, built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 20 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

THE NEAT BRICK HOUSE, No. 8 Plateau St. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED VILLA, No. 1799 St. Catherine Street. This house is built on a beautiful lot, 100 feet front and 100 feet deep, containing 12 apartments, complete with every modern improvement.

Hotels. BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A. I. Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveler happy and contented. Rates moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms. ARCH. McFALL, Proprietor.

LIVERPOOL. SHAFESBURY HOTEL, Mount Pleasant. A comfortable home for Canadians visiting Liverpool, with moderate charges. Three minutes' walk from the principal railway depots. Omnibuses to all parts of the city pass near the Hotel. Rates moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms. ARCH. McFALL, Proprietor.

GLASGOW, Scotland. PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET. First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges | Turkish Bath. THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel. July 31. W.D. 181.

RUSSELL. ST. LOUIS HOTEL, LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC. THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY, WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is OPEN throughout the year for pleasure and business travel, having accommodation for 600 guests. May 1. 103.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. Russel, who has accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with baggage and luggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russel, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would be no confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. JAMES A. GOTTIN, Proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE. First-Class Commercial and Private Hotel. Hot and Cold Baths, convenient Railway and Steamboats. Insurances.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman. THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman. THEODORE HART, Esq. ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq. EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Telephone Communication. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, \$600,000. Assets, \$33,000,000.

NORMAN'S Electro-Curative Belt Institution. ESTABLISHED 1874. Norman's Curative Electric Belt are guaranteed to be the best remedy known for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, All Liver, Stomach and Chest Complaints, Constipation, all Diseases of the Nerves, Genital Organs and Rupture.

Send for Catalogue containing particulars of the above and other properties which I am offering for sale. Intending purchasers are reminded that no property can be inspected without a PERMIT from the undersigned. H. H. GEORGE, Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James St.

"Ricardo's" Reply. I am grateful for the interest taken in my religious education, 1st, by "Agnostic," who offers to "put me on the right track," 2nd, by Mr. Stevens, who assures me that all light may be obtained by attending the lectures of Mr. Lies and the "ex-reverend" Mr. Chainey, of Boston; and, 3rd and finally, by Captain Adams himself, whose attempt to instruct is ingeniously illustrated by his reproduction of Mother Goose's nursery rhymes. I say I am grateful for such attention, although I fail to find in this multitude of counsellors the wisdom I had a right to expect.

I have asked what Free thought has to offer in place of the Christian code. "Agnostic" answers, "Look to Nature," and "virtue is its own reward," as if there was no difference of opinion in this world as to what constitutes "virtue!" Mr. Stevens answers: Go and hear George Lies and "ex-reverend" Chainey; while Captain Adams says, all you need to do is "seek progress through natural law and energetic effort to follow its teaching." The learned doctors do not agree amongst themselves; these "captains" of the free thought movement are at sea. Take my remark about the great scholars who were lately engaged in Bible revision—how do Messrs. "Agnostic," Stevens and Adams treat it? Captain Adams says: "Their work is highly prized both as honest scholarship and for the fact that its results are wholly on the side of the new criticism. This is a candid reply from the Captain's point of view. "Agnostic" says: "These men were PAID to do it, just about so, and unquestionably were prejudiced when they started the work." But their superstructure will not stand the test of honest criticism. It would be unfair to call these men impostors but to say the least they may be named blind leaders of the blind." This is an untruthful, a cowardly and dishonest reply. I leave "Agnostic" to deal with Captain Adams and the Captain's untruthful, a cowardly and dishonest reply. Where the blind leader is not so difficult to specify. Mr. Stevens, of course, says nothing. All he does is to refer me to Mr. Lies and the "ex-reverend" apostle.

"Agnostic" thinks it strengthens the Free thought cause to allude to the crimes of which Christians have been guilty. Let me here remark that just in proportion as men depart from true Christian principles and become agnostics and infidels do crime abound and the land murder. The penitentiaries of all lands are full of agnostics. We hear every day of the crimes of men who, by the influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a law unto themselves—of men who profess to have thrown off all religious restraint and boast that they are following "natural law" and are free to do as they please. Thousands of agnostics who have followed "natural law" have been hanged, and thousands of others are in penitentiaries and prisons all over the world; there are still tens of thousands of them at large preying upon society, guided by no law but that "natural law" which they interpret to suit themselves, their interests and their passions. A nihilist and an agnostic; if you find a Communist he practices agnosticism; if you find men banded together to murder and plunder and institute a reign of terror in society—and wherever you find them—depend upon it they are agnostics who have cast off the restraining influence of Christianity and the law of God and man of men who are a

ENGLISH MAILS.

The following are the hours for closing the English mails at the Montreal post office during the current month:

LOCAL NEWS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or hire at the N. Y. Piano Co.'s stores, 226 St. James street.

LA FLOR DE CASTRO—Reina Victoria.—A fresh lot of these cigars just to hand. S. Hyman, 308 Notre Dame street.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY of Bishop's College closed their lectures on Friday last; examinations will begin this morning. Convocation will be held on April 3rd in the Synod Hall.

A NEW WING.—In consequence of the rapid increase of business, an extension of the Examining Warehouse on Common street has become necessary. Work has already been begun on the foundations and the building will be erected with all possible speed.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.—To-day is likely to prove a very busy day for His Honor the Recorder, as up to six o'clock last evening 22 arrests had been made by the officers of the various stations, which is likely to be supplemented this morning by several more brought in during the night.

A BAD FALL.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Andrew O'Rourke, of No. 4 Bleury street, slipped and fell on the sidewalk outside of the Richelieu Hotel, striking his head very severely. The gentleman was picked up and assisted to his home by Policemen Bureau of the Central Station.

A WORTHY MAN thus wrote: I expect to pass through the world but once. If, therefore, there can be any kindness I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I will not pass this way again. Order your Spring Suits at The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame Street West.

CONTRACTOR.—By a typographical error, the announcement of Professor Penhallow's lecture in the Natural History Society's Rooms for Friday evening last was made to read as if the lecture was to be delivered this evening. We hope none of our readers will be misled, as the lecture was delivered on Friday evening last.

PREPARING FOR THE FLOOD.—Some of the inhabitants of Point St. Charles and the surrounding district are taking precautions in view of the expected flood. All the household furniture and supplies that can be removed have been, and if the flood comes now it will only do damage to those who either cannot or will not help themselves.

STUDENT DEATH.—A woman named Johanna Metcalf died suddenly in St. George street police station on Saturday morning. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, when a verdict of "asthenia and congestion of the lungs" was returned. In other words too much liquor and too little food.

TUNING PIANOS.—A great many people have their pianos ruined by incompetent tuning. The N. Y. Piano Co., St. James street, employ none but the most competent men, and they guarantee all their work.

W. C. T. U.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city are on the alert, and are taking active measures to prevent the granting of more licenses than the number proposed by the City Council. On the supposition that the Quebec Government will grant licenses as heretofore, petitions against such a course were being signed in the Protestant churches yesterday, and a mass meeting of the Union will be held at Stanley Street Church tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of procuring further signatures.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mrs. J. B. Smith, a parcel of clothing purchased at the Industrial Rooms; Miss Orkney, two parcels do., and \$10 cash. The Lady Superintendent of the Industrial Rooms begs to acknowledge a donation of \$40 worth of clothing purchased at the bazaar by Mrs. Jessie Dow for distribution among the self-supporting women, and \$20 worth from Mrs. Hague for the same purpose.

THE NOTRE DAME TOWER.—The announcement that the western tower of the parish church of Notre Dame is to be fitted with an elevator will be received with very general satisfaction by residents of and visitors to the city of Montreal, many of whom have hitherto been forced to forego the great pleasure of viewing the city from the tower on account of the wearisome stairs to climb. The proposition to light the church edifice by electricity was considered at a meeting of the vestry Saturday and, it is understood, received with favor.

HONORING A LATE MEMBER.—The members of the Hackmen's Union and Benefit Society turned out to the number of two hundred and fifty or more to attend the funeral of their late fellow member, James Cannon, of St. Maurice street, who was much respected by all who knew him. The funeral was very largely attended, several hundreds following the remains to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The members of the Union wore their purple and gold badges covered with crepe for the occasion.

FINE PIANOS.—The New York Piano Co., St. James street, are just now receiving some fine pianos, to which they invite the attention of the musical public.

A STREET CAR UPSET.—One of the C.P.R. sleighs while going along Wellington street yesterday afternoon, with a full complement of passengers, was upset, and for a while confusion reigned supreme. The passengers were thrown into each other's arms, some of the situations being rather embarrassing. The glass on one side of the car was smashed in, but luckily save one slight bruise, no one was hurt. The car was soon righted and proceeded on its way, the passengers sighing heartily when they thought of the scene of a few minutes before.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND ITS EMPLOYEES.—The feeling among the Grand Trunk workmen at Point St. Charles at present is one of anxiety and fear that the threatened reductions in the staff of employees will be carried out, and the wages of those remaining cut down to a starvation point. Many more than hint that if the management persist in its present policy, that there will be a general strike, for say

they, if the wages are once cut down we'll stand out but a poor chance of having them raised when good times come again. It is understood that a deputation of the Western employes left Toronto on a special train yesterday (Sunday) morning and will have a conference with the officials to-day, when the worst will be made known.

SPECIAL SERVICE IN NOTRE DAME.—Yesterday being the day particularly devoted to the Unionship of prayer, a special service was held in the evening in the parish church of Notre Dame, consisting of a sermon on the Union of Prayer, delivered by His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Man., and a Grand Benediction.

The magnificent church was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. The service, which was simply grand, the rendering of the Tantum Ergo before the Benediction being particularly fine. The sermon was delivered in French, and was certainly an able effort on the part of the Right Reverend Preacher.

CONFIRMATION.—St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church was the scene of a beautiful and touching ceremony last evening, twelve members being confirmed. After the usual evening service, the confirmation service was proceeded with, Bishop Uscher preaching a most appropriate and touching sermon to the candidates for confirmation. A noticeable feature was the various ages of the candidates. One gentleman, a true Father of the Church, has almost attained the allotted three score years and ten, while the youngest is only twelve. After the ceremony the Bishop addressed a few words of kindly exhortation to the newly confirmed persons, dwelling upon the sacred trust they had that evening taken on themselves.

THE SULTAN of Morocco has only 364 wives. This gives him one day in a year to sit down and reflect without having a wet mop strike his toes. Boys' and youths' clothing in great variety at The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame Street West.

ANNUNCIATION DAY.—To-morrow (25th) being the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, Parliament will not sit, there will be no courts and all the public offices will be closed. The usual solemn services will be held in the Roman Catholic Churches. The festival is held in commemoration of the announcement by the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she should conceive and bear the child Jesus. The feast was probably instituted in the seventh century, as the first authentic allusion to it occurs in a canon issued in the year 656 A.D., and followed by another in 692 forbidding the celebration of all festivals in Lent except Sundays and Annunciation Day.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. B. SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the above Society was held yesterday afternoon in the vestry room of St. Patrick's Church. The attendance of members was very large, as the business of the meeting was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The annual reports were read, and showed that the Society was in a prosperous condition. The veteran President, Mr. Edward Murphy, who has been connected with the Society for forty-two years, and the first to sign the temperance roll of the Society, was re-elected by acclamation. The various other officers who were nominated will be made public after the elections, which take place next Sunday.

FETE DE ST. JOSEPH.—Yesterday being the Sunday within the octave of the feast of St. Joseph, was celebrated in the various Catholic churches by special services. In St. Patrick's, at the Grand Mass, the Rev. Father James Callahan was the celebrant. Father Aylward preached an eloquent panegyric on St. Joseph, which was listened to with deep attention by the large congregation present. The music on the occasion was particularly fine, the choir under the direction of Professor J. A. Fowler singing Battman's Mass, harmonized for three voices, the soloists being Mr. J. A. McCann, 1st tenor, 2nd tenor Mr. P. J. Hanel, and Mr. James Crompton bass.

THE LATE MR. PATRICK CARROLL.—The death of Mr. Carroll, which had been hourly expected for some days, occurred during the night. Mr. Carroll, it will be remembered, was prominently connected with the Shippers' Union at the time of the labor troubles a few years ago, and was remarkable for his moderation, good judgment and steadiness of character, besides possessing a good heart, which made him very generally esteemed and liked. He served the Grand Trunk Railway Co. for a number of years in the blacksmith shop, Point St. Charles, and was an officer of the Workingmen's Union there as long as it existed. He had been for years a leading member of St. Patrick's Society, leaving at one time held the office of vice-president, and was also President of the Irish National Land League for two years. Of late years he had kept a restaurant at the corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets, where, as stated, he died last night.

HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.—Mr. C. Barford read his second paper on the above subject before the Pioneer Freethought Club yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. G. Wilson, occupying the chair. The paper dealt mainly with inorganic chemistry at the transition period towards the close of the last century, when the discovery of oxygen, and the theory of phlogiston theory or principle of combustion which had before held sway, and prepared the system of analysis and atomic weights elucidated by Dalton and Sir Humphrey Davy early in the present century. The labors of Lavoisier, Gay Lussac and others, were dealt upon, and it was shown how the way was prepared for a knowledge of organic chemistry, when the science became synthetical as well as analytical, and came to be what it is at present, the basis of so many other sciences, and the source of much in the arts and manufactures.

A CLEVERMAN, making an inebriated neighbor, exclaimed: "Drunk again, Wilkins?" to which Wilkins, in a somewhat indignant tone, responded: "So am I, parson." Call and see our new patterns for business suits at The Standard Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame Street West, (old St. Joseph Street).

A TRIAL ALARM.—A few minutes before 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 18 for a supposed fire on Beaver Hill Hill. Less than two minutes from the time of the first sound of the alarm on the bells the men from No. 1 station had a stream playing on the new building of James O'Brien & Co., Victoria Square, which had been chosen for the test, and just as the order to turn on the water was given, the salvage wagon and reel arrived, followed almost immediately by Nos. 3, 4 and 5, but it was nearly five minutes before the Hayes ladder was lowered, it being stuck on the way, and the horses on the terrace streets; with this exception the whole of the central division were at the scene and ready for work in spite of the

stable Bismontette and Detective Cinq Mars. The prisoner was admitted to personal bail in the sum of one hundred dollars to appear before the Police Magistrate on Thursday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—In the above Court on Saturday, Mr. C. A. Dugas presided, and delivered judgment in the following cases:—William Chisholm, for stealing a sum of money, was sent to jail for one month with hard labor. Eliza Thivierge, for stealing from a house where she was employed, was sentenced to three months' gaol with hard labor. Further police items will be found in the local columns of today's HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS.—Academy of Music.—MADAME MODJESKA'S NEW PLAY, KADJEDZA has the following plot:—The play is in a prologue and three acts, and it is entirely original. Mr. Maurice Barrymore has not taken his material from any other play or book. As he has been in Mme. Modjeska's company for two years, he naturally understands her abilities, and he is of the opinion that in this piece he has given her considerable scope to display them. On the other hand, Mme. Modjeska is very sanguine of success. She plays a dual role in the piece, and the part is the first that she has created in English. She has, of course, assumed original characters in Polish, but heretofore all the roles that she has appeared in, in English, have been those that have been played by some one else, but of which she has her conception of course.

There is another thing worth of mention. In assuming the role of the mother in the prologue and the daughter in the remainder of the piece, Mme. Modjeska's idea is to show that while they are two distinct persons of different dispositions, and acting under vastly different circumstances, there is a sort of harmony between the two. She adopts a psychological process to show the influence of the mother upon the daughter. While the story deals with socialism, not nihilism, it is not sensational at all, and the prevailing feature of the play is, of course, love. No startling scenic effects nor number of supes are introduced. The action takes place always within the four walls of a house, and all that is needed in the shape of scenery are some handsome interior sets. Only eight persons are required for the cast. The box plan for the sale of seats for the engagement, three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, April 3rd, will be open Monday, March 31st, at Northem's.

THE CRITERION DRAMATIC CLUB.—The members of the above club have engaged the Academy of Music for several evenings during the present week, for the rehearsal of their new play, "The Hatchback," which will be produced at that place of amusement on Tuesday evening, April 1st. The proceeds in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution.

MONTREAL GYMNASIUM.—M. A. A. DRAMATIC CLUB.—An entertainment will be given by this club in the Montreal Gymnasium, Mansfield street, on Friday, the 28th inst., at which will be performed Tom Taylor's little comedy, Uncle Will, and S. Theyre Smyth's capital farce A Blighted Bride. Messrs. Sep. Fraser and Hubert Baker will perform musical selections during the intervals.

POLICE NOTES.—The Recorder's Court—Nineteen Cases for His Honor—The Police Court and Court of Special Sessions.—With the return of His Honor the Recorder from the country the cases for trial in his court again seemed to take an upward tendency, as when His Honor took his seat on the Judicial Throne on Saturday he found nineteen prisoners awaiting his appearance. The several cases and how they were disposed of were as follows:—

Robert Carr, found lying drunk on the street, \$2 or eight days. David Durocher, drunk and hitting on Jacques Carriere, \$1 for four days. Pierre Lavoie, drunk and disturbing the peace, \$2 or four days. Mary Healy, found drunk in a yard off St. Charles Borromeo street, being a frequent visitor to the Court, she was fined \$5 or one month. Maggie Smith, drunk on Ontario street, \$1 or two days. Edouard Mars, drunk on Ontario street, \$1 or two days. Gaillaume Desroyaux, drunk on Miguonette street, was discharged. Napoleon Godin, drunk in Bonaventure Depot, \$1 or four days. William Murray, drunk in College street, was fined \$2 or eight days. Louis Luyard, drunk and resisting the police, \$2 or four days. Pierre Lavigne, drunk on Notre Dame street, second offense, was fined \$2 or fifteen days. William Townsend, lying drunk on Notre Dame street, received the same sentence. Louis Couombe, drunk and lighting on Notre Dame street, was fined \$5 or fifteen days. While in the Court, he was fighting with his wife, and was discharged. Timothy Hurley had been arrested charged with being a vagrant; his case was rather a bad one. A respectable man, a lengthy illness had left him so weak that he was unable to work; as there was not the slightest grounds for the charge, the case was dismissed. The Recorder's work for the day was concluded with the case of Joseph Denaville, a little boy of nine years, who had been brought in by Detective Cinq-Mars, as his parents were both dead and he had given considerable trouble to his aunt with whom he had been living. His Honor sent him to the Industrial School, at Point St. Charles, for two years. When the little fellow was being taken away he caused considerable commotion by his cries, begging the good Messieurs de l'office to let him go back to his aunt.

There were several cases for examination in the above Court on Saturday, all of which were remanded until other dates, the important ones being the cotton robbery and the man charged with concealment of birth.

BEFORE MR. DESNOYERS, P. M.—Danae Charbon, Alexander Leveille, and Thomas Lavigne, arrested on a charge of stealing eight pieces of cotton from the door of the dry goods store of Elouard Dagenais on Ontario street; the three were remanded for examination until to-day. George Couillard, charged with larceny of dry goods, pleaded guilty and was remanded until the evidence of two or three witnesses was taken. The case of the five Robinson in the prisoner's possession could be identified. William Dow, arrested by Detective Robinson on suspicion of stealing \$10 from a man who boarded in the same house as the prisoner, was remanded until the 26th. Louis Couanneau, for vagabondage, had his case put off until the 5th of April. In the case of Gaillaume Bronges, charged with concealment of birth, it was proved in evidence by the doctor and several witnesses that the child was still-born. There was no law to prevent the father from disposing of the body as he wished, and there was no concealment of birth, as was proved by the evidence of two or three women who were with Mrs. Bronges at the time of her confinement. Decision was reserved awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest on the body of the child, which had been recovered by High Con-

stable Bismontette and Detective Cinq Mars. The prisoner was admitted to personal bail in the sum of one hundred dollars to appear before the Police Magistrate on Thursday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—In the above Court on Saturday, Mr. C. A. Dugas presided, and delivered judgment in the following cases:—William Chisholm, for stealing a sum of money, was sent to jail for one month with hard labor. Eliza Thivierge, for stealing from a house where she was employed, was sentenced to three months' gaol with hard labor. Further police items will be found in the local columns of today's HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS.—Academy of Music.—MADAME MODJESKA'S NEW PLAY, KADJEDZA has the following plot:—The play is in a prologue and three acts, and it is entirely original. Mr. Maurice Barrymore has not taken his material from any other play or book. As he has been in Mme. Modjeska's company for two years, he naturally understands her abilities, and he is of the opinion that in this piece he has given her considerable scope to display them. On the other hand, Mme. Modjeska is very sanguine of success. She plays a dual role in the piece, and the part is the first that she has created in English. She has, of course, assumed original characters in Polish, but heretofore all the roles that she has appeared in, in English, have been those that have been played by some one else, but of which she has her conception of course.

There is another thing worth of mention. In assuming the role of the mother in the prologue and the daughter in the remainder of the piece, Mme. Modjeska's idea is to show that while they are two distinct persons of different dispositions, and acting under vastly different circumstances, there is a sort of harmony between the two. She adopts a psychological process to show the influence of the mother upon the daughter. While the story deals with socialism, not nihilism, it is not sensational at all, and the prevailing feature of the play is, of course, love. No startling scenic effects nor number of supes are introduced. The action takes place always within the four walls of a house, and all that is needed in the shape of scenery are some handsome interior sets. Only eight persons are required for the cast. The box plan for the sale of seats for the engagement, three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, April 3rd, will be open Monday, March 31st, at Northem's.

THE CRITERION DRAMATIC CLUB.—The members of the above club have engaged the Academy of Music for several evenings during the present week, for the rehearsal of their new play, "The Hatchback," which will be produced at that place of amusement on Tuesday evening, April 1st. The proceeds in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution.

MONTREAL GYMNASIUM.—M. A. A. DRAMATIC CLUB.—An entertainment will be given by this club in the Montreal Gymnasium, Mansfield street, on Friday, the 28th inst., at which will be performed Tom Taylor's little comedy, Uncle Will, and S. Theyre Smyth's capital farce A Blighted Bride. Messrs. Sep. Fraser and Hubert Baker will perform musical selections during the intervals.

POLICE NOTES.—The Recorder's Court—Nineteen Cases for His Honor—The Police Court and Court of Special Sessions.—With the return of His Honor the Recorder from the country the cases for trial in his court again seemed to take an upward tendency, as when His Honor took his seat on the Judicial Throne on Saturday he found nineteen prisoners awaiting his appearance. The several cases and how they were disposed of were as follows:—

Robert Carr, found lying drunk on the street, \$2 or eight days. David Durocher, drunk and hitting on Jacques Carriere, \$1 for four days. Pierre Lavoie, drunk and disturbing the peace, \$2 or four days. Mary Healy, found drunk in a yard off St. Charles Borromeo street, being a frequent visitor to the Court, she was fined \$5 or one month. Maggie Smith, drunk on Ontario street, \$1 or two days. Edouard Mars, drunk on Ontario street, \$1 or two days. Gaillaume Desroyaux, drunk on Miguonette street, was discharged. Napoleon Godin, drunk in Bonaventure Depot, \$1 or four days. William Murray, drunk in College street, was fined \$2 or eight days. Louis Luyard, drunk and resisting the police, \$2 or four days. Pierre Lavigne, drunk on Notre Dame street, second offense, was fined \$2 or fifteen days. William Townsend, lying drunk on Notre Dame street, received the same sentence. Louis Couombe, drunk and lighting on Notre Dame street, was fined \$5 or fifteen days. While in the Court, he was fighting with his wife, and was discharged. Timothy Hurley had been arrested charged with being a vagrant; his case was rather a bad one. A respectable man, a lengthy illness had left him so weak that he was unable to work; as there was not the slightest grounds for the charge, the case was dismissed. The Recorder's work for the day was concluded with the case of Joseph Denaville, a little boy of nine years, who had been brought in by Detective Cinq-Mars, as his parents were both dead and he had given considerable trouble to his aunt with whom he had been living. His Honor sent him to the Industrial School, at Point St. Charles, for two years. When the little fellow was being taken away he caused considerable commotion by his cries, begging the good Messieurs de l'office to let him go back to his aunt.

There were several cases for examination in the above Court on Saturday, all of which were remanded until other dates, the important ones being the cotton robbery and the man charged with concealment of birth.

BEFORE MR. DESNOYERS, P. M.—Danae Charbon, Alexander Leveille, and Thomas Lavigne, arrested on a charge of stealing eight pieces of cotton from the door of the dry goods store of Elouard Dagenais on Ontario street; the three were remanded for examination until to-day. George Couillard, charged with larceny of dry goods, pleaded guilty and was remanded until the evidence of two or three witnesses was taken. The case of the five Robinson in the prisoner's possession could be identified. William Dow, arrested by Detective Robinson on suspicion of stealing \$10 from a man who boarded in the same house as the prisoner, was remanded until the 26th. Louis Couanneau, for vagabondage, had his case put off until the 5th of April. In the case of Gaillaume Bronges, charged with concealment of birth, it was proved in evidence by the doctor and several witnesses that the child was still-born. There was no law to prevent the father from disposing of the body as he wished, and there was no concealment of birth, as was proved by the evidence of two or three women who were with Mrs. Bronges at the time of her confinement. Decision was reserved awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest on the body of the child, which had been recovered by High Con-

Mr. George L. Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros., has left for New York and the Eastern States on business for the firm.

DON'T RUIN YOUR EYES by using cheap Spectacles, but purchase a pair of HENRY GRANT & SON'S CELEBRATED BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which preserve and improve the eyesight. Now selling cheap. Established 22 years. March 17 26 Beaver Hall Terrace. 66

Professional Cards.—G. HERBERT LEE, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c. ST. JOHN, N. B. (P. O. Box 264.) Collections promptly made in all parts of Canada. Montreal references given if required. March 19 68

Professional Cards.—MACIVER & BARCLAY, Stock Brokers, (Members Montreal Stock Exchange.) 120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for cash or on margin. Agents in—New York: Baldwin & Weeks, Chicago: McCormick, Adams & Co. March 18 3m 67

Professional Cards.—WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN, Barristers and Attorneys, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor for Bank of Montreal. HUGH H. McLEAN, JAMES DEVLIN, March 14 6m 64

Professional Cards.—GRAHAM, TUPPER & BORDEN, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Messier's Building, HALIFAX. WALLACE GRAHAM, Q.C. CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., M.P. ROBERT L. BORDEN. March 11 61

Professional Cards.—JENES MACDONALD, Real Estate & General Agent, Special attention paid to Collection of Accounts. P. O. Box 59, CORNWALL, Ontario. March 11 8m 61

Professional Cards.—DOCTOR DE BONALD, Medical member of the Societe des Arts, Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Paris, etc. 334 CRAIG STREET (Vicer Square), MONTREAL. March 4 8m 55

Professional Cards.—J. & R. ESDALE, Grain and Freight Brokers, ESTABLISHED 1846. Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin. Correspondents in Western Markets and New York. March 4 65

Professional Cards.—JOSEPH F. KENNA, Architect, CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS 18 ALEXIS STREET, Montreal. March 1 63

Professional Cards.—P. LAMOTHE & SON, Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents. Office: 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL. February 27 50

Professional Cards.—A. W. ATWATER, Advocate, Barrister, &c., No. 131 ST. JAMES STREET. February 26 8m 49

Professional Cards.—ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER, (Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin. Office: Hamilton Chambers, 17 ST. JOHN ST. P. O. Box 1867. 257

Professional Cards.—H. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, (Late MacLennan & Macdonald.) Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c. Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. CORNWALL, Ont. N. B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba. June 28 153

Professional Cards.—DUNN & BENNIE, Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents, NOTRE DAME ST. EAST, (Opposite Bank of Montreal.) WINNIPEG, MAN. Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address: Box 311, P. O., Winnipeg. ROBT. DUNN, J. THOS. BENNIE, November 24 231

Professional Cards.—BUSTED & WHITE, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, FORESTRY CHAMBERS, 132 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. E. B. BUSTED, B.A., B.C.L. W. J. WHITE, B.A., B.C.L. December 7 292

Professional Cards.—STUART & FAIR, NOTARIES, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, Commissioners for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. 13 HOSPITAL STREET. ERNEST STUART, JOHN FAIR, Jr. September 10 216

Professional Cards.—MCINTYRE & LEWIS, Barristers and Solicitors, PARLIAMENTARY and DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured. Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal, OTTAWA. A. F. MCINTYRE, J. TRAYERS LEWIS, October 17 276

Professional Cards.—LEITCH & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. JAS. LEITCH, R. W. PRINGLE, August 25 203

Professional Cards.—WHITING, SAMUEL WOODS & CO., 18 St. Sacramento Street. February 28 41e vt 51

Professional Cards.—BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. W. H. BEATTY, E. M. CHADWICK, T. G. BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS F. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE. Offices—Bank of Toronto Buildings, Corner of Wellington and Church Sts., TORONTO. December 31 311

Professional Cards.—RICHARDS & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., No. 362 MAIN STREET, (P. O. Box 1243.) WINNIPEG. A. E. RICHARDS, J. D. CAMERON, January 28 24

Professional Cards.—ERNEST STUART, STOCK BROKER, 13 HOSPITAL STREET. Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. January 17 15

Professional Cards.—H. JOSEPH & CO., Real Estate and General Financial Agents, No. 16 St. Sacramento St., MONTREAL. Special attention given to the management of Estates, Renting, Collecting, &c. December 24 306

Professional Cards.—PRIEUR & MACKAY, ACCOUNTANTS & GENERAL AGENTS 4 Hospital Street, Montreal. Cases of Insolvency and Trust Estates carefully managed. Rents and debts collected. Correspondence solicited. F. X. PRIEUR, H. B. MACKAY, October 2 6m 235

Professional Cards.—JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT, Commissioner for taking Affidavits &c. Ontario. 115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. March 23 70

Professional Cards.—THOMAS DARLING, Accountant and Auditor, 242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. May 20 120

Professional Cards.—ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL, Auditor and Accountant, HAMILTON CHAMBERS, ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. April 4 80

Professional Cards.—JOHN FULTON, Accountant and Auditor, 242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. November 15 273

Professional Cards.—WALKER & BOWIE, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., Commissioners for all the Provinces. American War and Pensions Claims Collected. Marriage Licenses issued. 59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. D. E. BOWIE, B.C.L., W. S. WALKER, B.C.L. April 28 101

Professional Cards.—GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN, Barristers and Attorneys OFFICE: Corner Richmond and Carling Streets LONDON, ONT. GEO. C. GIBBONS, J. GEO. McNAB, P. MULKERN. January 3 2

Professional Cards.—RIDDELL & STEVENSON, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, 22 St. John Street, Commissioners for the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. A. F. RIDDELL, A. W. STEVENSON, November 274

Professional Cards.—MACLENNAN & LIDDELL, (Late MacLennan & Macdonald.) Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. CORNWALL, Ont. D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL, July 2 156

Professional Cards.—JOHN McDONALD, ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, 230 St. James Street, Montreal ESTABLISHED 1867. Special attention given to auditing t- books and statements of Joint Stock Companies and Corporations. January 10

Professional Cards.—H. MACMAHON, Q.C., MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. January 13 10

Professional Cards.—MORFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited. Address: Drawer 1269, P.O., Winnipeg August 18 197

Professional Cards.—JOHN G. GRANT, Stock Broker, (Member Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—3 Western Chambers, 22 St. John Street. P. O. Box 734. July 12 165

Professional Cards.—JACKSON RAE, Office: Royal Insurance Chambers, NOTRE DAME STREET. General Financial, Investment and Commission Agent. Municipal and other Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities Effect ed. Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial Paper Negotiated. April 12

Professional Cards.—MacDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers, 69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whitley. Terms—Ten per cent. margin on the purchase. Commission for buying, 1 of one p cent., and same for selling. December 29 813

Professional Cards.—J. RIBBLE, Land Surveyor, 148 ST. JAMES STREET. H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor, Address P. O. Box No. 1,866, September

Miscellaneous.—HOTEL and RESTAURANT—E. FORTIN, 216 NOTRE DAME STREET—216, 46 St. Gabriel Street and 224 Notre Dame Street (private entrance to the Restaurant). Mr. E. FORTIN informs his numerous patrons that he has attached to his establishment a first-class Restaurant, where Lunch is given every day from 12 to 3 o'clock, at moderate prices; and also Meals served at all hours. He begs to inform the general public also that he has a fine Billiard Hall attached to the Hotel. January 24 3m 21

BOTTLES! BOTTLES! FOR SALE to Close Consignment, A few lots of Claret, Wines, Ale, Porter and Cider Bottles, at BLAIKLOCK BROS., No. 17 COMMON STREET. November 23 280

MOLINO DEL REY A Delicate, Dry, Non-Alcoholic Sherry. Direct from the Duke of Wellington's Estate, at GILERA, SOLE AGENT, 25 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal. November 25

GET MARRIED, But before doing so join the MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION. PAYS AT MARRIAGE \$250 to \$5,000. MONTREAL AGENTS, 2351 ST. JAMES STREET (Room 6), Where information and circulars can be had. January 7 6

The Paris KID GLOVE STORE Is the ONLY PLACE in Canada where LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN CAN PROCURE PERFECT FITTING GLOVES. Gloves Fitted to the Hand. Fingers Shortened and Gloves Repaired. FREE OF CHARGE. PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 262 ST. JAMES STREET, NEAR McGILL. March 15 65

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co'y. And TRUST COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1858. CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000.00 Loan money on REAL ESTATE and PURCHASE MORTGAGES. This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies. Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DEBENTURES: Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also, Currency Debentures, payable in Canada. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President. Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President. THEODORE HART, Esq. RICHARD BOLTON, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq. JAMES GRATHEN. G. F. C. SMITH. Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

