CROWN JEWEL FLOUR

Full Hungarian Process.

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TRY A BARREL.

Address H. B. RATHBUN & SON,
Mill Point, Ontario.

Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXIII.—NO. 30

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1881.

PRICE 3 CENTS

FOR

DOORS, SASH BLINDS, STAIR NEWELS, AND BALUSTERS,

Send for Prices to
H. B. RATHBUN & SON,
Mill Point, Ontario.

Steamship Notices.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

	Tons.		Tons
Montreal	3,284	Toronto	3,284
Dominion	3,176	Ontario	3,176
Texas	2,700	Teutonia	2,700
Quebec	2,700	Ottawa	3,850
Mississippi	2,680	Sarnia (build'g)	3,850
St. Louis	2,000	Canada (build'g)	3,850
Brooklyn	3,600		

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows:

FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL.

ONTARIO	28th Jan.
TORONTO	11th Feb.
BROOKLYN	25th Feb.

FOR GLASGOW.

QUEBEC	25th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool, $57.50; Return, $101.25.

Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

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

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Bowering, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue: in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court.

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Notice to Shippers and Importers.

Winter Steamship Service via Portland,

in conection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA

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

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

Beaver Line.	Tons.	Dominion Line.	Tons.
Lake Winnipeg	3,300	Brooklyn	3,600
Lake Manitoba	3,300	Ontario	3,176
Lake Champlain	2,300	Toronto	3,284

APPOINTED SAILINGS.

BEAVER LINE.

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

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

DOMINION LINE.

ONTARIO	Jan. 28. 1881
TORONTO	Feb. 11, 1881
BROOKLYN	Feb. 25, 1881

FOR GLASGOW.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Feb. 11, 1881
QUEBEC	Feb. 25, 1881

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

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

Apply in Liverpool to H. J. SELKIRK, Manager Canada Shipping Company, Beaver Line; FLYNN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, Dominion Line; and in Montreal to THOMPSON, MURRAY & Co., 1 Custom House Square, Agents Canada Shipping Co., and DAVID TORRANCE & Co., Exchange Court, Agent Dominion Company.

January 32 271

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

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

FROM PIER 40 N. R., NEW YORK.

ATLAS	Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1881.
PARTHIA	Wednesday, Feb. 9, "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Feb. 16, "
BATAVIA	Wednesday, Feb. 23, "
GALLIA	Wednesday, Mar. 2, "
SCYTHIA	Wednesday, Mar. 9, "
PARTHIA	Wednesday, Mar. 16, "
BOTHNIA	Wednesday, Mar. 23 "

And every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, additional.

Return tickets on favourable terms.

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

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

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

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

January 6 8

STATE LINE

Passenger Steamships

SAIL EVERY THURSDAY,

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Belfast, Londonderry or Bristol

Splendid new Steamers, with unexcelled passenger accommodation. This Company has just added to their fleet two new and powerful steamers, which will ply regularly between New York and Europe. Prices are lower than by any other first-class line.

The Second Cabin accommodations offer superior facilities for travellers of moderate means. Everything is supplied, and passengers are made thoroughly comfortable.

Steerage at lowest rates, both to and from Europe. Apply, for pamphlet of information and sailing lists, to

G. H. PATTERSON, Agent,
177 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
Or to, AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.

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INMAN LINE.

SAILINGS, 1880,

From NEW YORK *via* QUEENSTOWN to LIVERPOOL,

Carrying the United States Mails,

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

City of Berlin	Saturday, Jan. 8,	Noon.
City of Brussels	Thursday, Jan. 13,	3.00 p.m
City of Richmond	Saturday, Jan. 22,	10.00 a.m
City of Chester	Thursday, Jan. 27,	3.00 p.m
City of Montreal	Thursday, Feb. 3,	9.00 a.m
City of Berlin	Saturday, Feb. 12,	3.00 p.m
City of Brussels	Thursday, Feb. 17,	7.00 a.m
City of Richmond	Saturday, Feb. 26,	3.00 p.m

RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100 according to accommodation, all having equal Saloon privileges. Children between two and twelve years of age, half fare. Servants, $50.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS—$110, $135 and $160. Available only to March 31st, 1881.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris, $15 and $20 additional, according to route selected.

STEERAGE (including Railroad Fare between Montreal and New York), $31.00.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Offices 31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
31 and 33 Broadway, N.Y.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street.
Or C. C. McFALL,
143 St. James street,
Agents in Montreal

10

Bermuda, West Indies and Porto Rico

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For BERMUDA, SS FLAMBOROUGH February 10.

For ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD, SS. MURIEL, February 17.

For ST. JOHNS, ARECIBO, AGUADILLA, MAYAGUEZ, PONCE, ARROYO, and HUMACAO, PORTO RICO, SS. BERMUDA, February 19.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents.
29 Broadway, New York.
EVE & ALDEN, Entrance, 2 Morris street.
St. James street, Montreal.
W. MOORE, Manager.
Quebec.

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Steamship Notices.

ALLAN LINE.

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

1881, WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, 1881,

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

Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Commanders.*
Parisian	5400	Capt. Jas. H. Wylie.
Sardinian	4650	Capt. J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3600	Capt. A. D. Aird.
Circassian	4000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Moravian	3650	Capt. John Graham.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Barclay.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian	3434	Lt. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Caspian	3200	Capt. M. Trocks.
Austrian	2700	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. Hugh Wylie.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Neil McLean.
Corean	4000	
Grecian	3600	Capt. Legallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. McDougall.
Canadian	2600	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	2800	Capt. James Scott.
Waldensian	2600	Capt. Moore.
Corinthian	2400	Capt. McNichol.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. Kerr.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. Mylins.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE,

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

FROM BOSTON.

CIRCASSIAN	Thursday,	Feb. 3,	1.00 p.m
*SARDINIAN	"	Feb. 10,	7.00 a.m
HIBERNIAN	"	Feb. 17,	11.30 a.m
*POLYNESIAN	"	Feb. 24,	5.30 a.m
CASPIAN	"	Mar. 3,	12. noon
*SARMATIAN	"	Mar. 10,	5.30 a.m
CIRCASSIAN	"	Mar. 17,	10.30 a.m
PARISIAN	"	Mar. 24,	4.30 p.m

FROM HALIFAX.

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

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

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Halifax:

Cabin $67, $78 and $88.00.
(*According to accommodation.*)
Intermediate $45.00.
Steerage $31.00.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Boston:

Cabin $58, $78 and $88.00.
(*According to accommodation.*)
Intermediate $45.00.
Steerage $31.00.

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

FROM HALIFAX.

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

FROM ST. JOHNS.

Monday, February 7 and 21, March 7 and 21, April 4 and 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin $20.00 | Intermediate $15.00.
Steerage $6.00.

GLASGOW LINE.

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

FROM GLASGOW.

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

FROM BOSTON.

MANITOBAN	February 4
SCANDINAVIAN	" 11
PRUSSIAN	" 18
WALDENSIAN	" 25
AUSTRIAN	March 4

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

VIA BOSTON OR HALIFAX.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston.

Through Rates and through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic, can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

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

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

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WHITE STAR LINE.

Calling at Cork Harbor, Ireland,

CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, *via* Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

ADRIATIC	Jan. 29,	at 3.00 p.m.
BRITANNIC	Feb. 5,	at 10.00 a.m.
BALTIC	" 10,	at 2.30 p.m.
GERMANIC	" 19,	at 8.30 a.m.
CELTIC	" 24,	at 2.00 p.m.
ADRIATIC	Mar. 3,	at 7.00 a.m.
BRITANNIC	" 12,	at 2.30 p.m.
BALTIC	" 17,	at 6.00 a.m.
GERMANIC	" 26,	at 2.30 p.m.

SALOON PASSAGE.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60, $80 and $100 gold. Return Tickets, $110, $145 and $175 gold. Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $20, gold, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free. Servants, $50.

THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE, SHEEP OR PIGS.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

From Montreal to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, $31. To Montreal from above places, $31 prepaid.

Passengers taking the "White Star Steamers," as a rule, arrive in London in 9½ days from New York.

Passengers booked, *via* Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage, apply to R. J. CORTIS, Age. t, 37 Broadway, New York. Or to

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT,
26 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

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"GUION LINE."

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

WYOMING	Feb. 1,	7.00 a.m.
NEVADA	Feb. 8,	1.00 p.m.
ABYSSINIA	Feb. 15,	6.00 a.m.

These Steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library; also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE,

$60, $80, and $100, according to location, &c.

INTERMEDIATE.

This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, $40 single; $80 round trip.

Steerage Passage at Low Rates.

Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 Broadway, New York,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal

December 29 304.

Railway Notices.

CENTRAL VERMONT AIR LINE.

Old Reliable Short Route.

Three Express Trains Daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York *via* Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Express between Montreal and Boston and New York *via* Troy.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, *via* Lowell or Fitchburgh, also for New York *via* Springfield or Troy.

For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.

For Waterloo and Magog, 3.20 p.m.

3.20 p.m., Night Express for New York *via* Troy, arrive at New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning.

6.30 p.m., Night Express for Boston *via* Lowell, and New York *via* Springfield.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express leaves Boston, *via* Lowell at 8.30 a.m., *via* Fitchburgh at 8.00 a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Express leaving New York at 8.00 a.m., arrives in Montreal at 11.00 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m., *via* Lowell, and 6 p.m., *via* Fitchburgh, and New York at 4 p.m., *via* Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.20 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York *via* Troy at 8.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

WM. B. VIALL,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
New York Office, 417 Broadway.
Boston Office, 260 Washington Street.
WM. F. SMITH, J. W. HOBART,
Genl. Passenger Agent. General Supt.
St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 8, 1880. 298

Q., M., O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

Thursday, Dec. 23rd, 1880,

Trains will be run as follows:—

	Mixed.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa	1.00 am	8.30 am	5.15 pm
Arrive at Ottawa	11.30 am	1.10 pm	9.55 pm
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga	12.10 am	8.10 am	4.55 pm
Arrive at Hoch'laga	10.30 am	12.50 pm	9.35 pm
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	6.00 am	3.00 pm	10.00 pm
Arrive at Quebec	8.00 am	9.55 pm	6.30 am
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga	5.30 pm	10.10 am	10.00 pm
Arrive at Hoch'laga	8.00 am	5.00 pm	6.30 am
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome	5.30 pm	——	——
Arrive at St. Jerome	7.15 pm	——	——
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga	6.45 am	——	——
Arrive at Hoch'laga	9.00 am	——	——
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette	5.00 pm	——	——
Arrive at Joliette	7.25 pm	——	——
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga	6.00 am	——	——
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.20 am	——	——

(Local Trains between Hull and Aylmer.)

Trains leave Mile-End Station seven minutes later.

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

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

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

All Trains Run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes.

TICKET OFFICES:

13 Place d'Armes, }
202 St. James Street, } MONTREAL.
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.

L. A. SENECAL,
General Superintendent.

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South Eastern Railway

AND

Montreal and Boston Air Line

THE DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE

TO

Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Worcester, Providence, Boston

and all points in NEW ENGLAND, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The most comfortable and elaborate Sleeping Cars run on the night trains that enter Bonaventure Station.

Parlor Cars on Day Express.

ALL CARS AND TRAINS run between Bonaventure Station, Montreal, and Boston WITHOUT CHANGE. Baggage checked through to all principal points in NEW ENGLAND.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, thus saving all trouble to Passengers at the Boundary Line.

Day Express leaves Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. Night Express leaves at 5.30 p.m.

Day Express arrives at same Station from NEW ENGLAND and the TOWNSHIPS at 9.05 p.m. Night Express at 9.15 a.m.

For Tickets, apply to 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, GUSTAVE LEVE,
Supt. Traffic. Passenger Agent.
BRADLEY BARLOW,
President and General-Manager.

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Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's Railroads

—TO—

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

7.15 a.m.—Day Express with Wagner's Elegant Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, arriving in New York at 9.20 p.m. same day without change.

3.20 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car run through to New York without change. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.20 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express arried *via* this Line.

Information given, and Tickets sold, at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office.

143 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

D. M. KENDRICK, CHAS. C. McFALL,
General Pass'r Agent. Agent
Albany, N. Y. Montreal

June 19. 1880 27

THE

EFFECTS OF THE SYNDICATE

ARE SHOWING THEMSELVES IN MANY WAYS,

But in none more than in the very extensive preparations WE ARE NOW MAKING to supply the wants of the many who will become rich within the next few years by the flow of money coming into the city through the great Railroad Scheme brought about through our progressive Government and the National Policy. We have decided to open a CHEAP SALE of all our Old Stock and Styles on the 15th JANUARY to continue until the whole is cleared out, which, from the great reduction of prices, will not be long, and must be by the middle of March, in order to make room for the LARGEST, BEST ASSORTED and NEWEST STYLES EVER ON VIEW IN THIS CITY by FIRST OF MAY next. Our orders given for Spring Goods are over double that of any previous year for the past thirty, showing the great increase in our business, which has even surpassed, this Fall, that of the best of the past. Any one in want of good, serviceable, substantial PARLOUR SUITES from 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 100 and up to 300 dollars; CHAMBER SUITES of seven pieces, warranted sound wood, from 22, 32, 42, 55, 65, 75, 100, and up to 365 dollars, will find every article of Furniture in general use, and at

Our Reduced Prices,

AT THE

Oldest and Cheapest Furniture House in the City.

OWEN McGARVEY & SON,

7, 9 AND 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

January 14

See Here!

IF YOU WANT THE FINEST

PHOTOGRAPH

FOR FRAMING YOU HAVE EVER SEEN

GO TO

MR. PARKS' STUDIO

195½ *ST. JAMES STREET,*

AND YOU WILL GET IT SURE

TRADE & COMMERCE.

MONTREAL, February 3.

—The Allans mail SS. "Moravian," from Boston for Liverpool *via* Halifax and St. Johns, Nfld., arrived out to-day.

—Norris, Winslow & Co., of Watertown, N.Y., dry-goods, have failed. Liabilities, $95,000; assets, probably $75,000.

—The mail SS. "Hibernian," from Liverpool for Boston *via* St. Johns, Nfld., and Halifax on the 29th January, was 20 hours late in getting away from Moville.

—There is some movement in Teas. The sale is reported to-day of 900 to 1,000 half-chests of medium to finest Japans on p. t., but understood to be at full prices.

—The Beaver Line SS. "Lake Manitoba," from Portland, with 249 cattle and 351 sheep, arrived at Liverpool this morning, with the loss of five oxen and seven sheep.

—Our readers will be glad to learn that the old and well-known firm of C. & C. G. Geddes, brokers, of this city, whose temporary suspension was chronicled a few days ago, have satisfactorily arranged their affairs, and those gentlemen resumed their seats on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The Messrs. Geddes are among the oldest brokers on 'Change, and their speedy resumption is a matter for congratulation.

—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the mill, Hochelaga, this afternoon. The Directors' report was adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. F. Gault, M. H. Gault, R. L. Gault, J. Grenier, A. Dubord, S. H. Ewing and V. Hudon. After the general meeting, the Directors met and elected Mr. V. Hudon President, and Mr. A. F. Gault Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

The local Money market continues quiet and without any change calling for special comment. There is just a steady demand for accommodation to mercantile borrowers, whose bills are readily negotiable at 6 @ 7 per cent., as to name and date. Money on call and time is loaned at 3@5 per cent., depending upon the strength of the collaterals. The market for Sterling Exchange is dull as to transactions, but the rates are firm, in sympathy with New York, at 8½ @ 8⅝ premium for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks, and 8¾@8⅞ to customers. Drafts on New York are a shade easier at about ¼ premium. The Stock market continues dull and without feature. The strength of speculation has been spent, leaving the market in a state of lassitude. The volume of transactions is very limited. Montreal changed hands at 174¼@174½. Molsons were placed at the second Call at 107, and closed firm at 106¾ bid, 107¼ asked. Toronto sold down from 144 @ 143½ at the morning Board, and were quoted easier at the close of the day at 142½ @ 143½. Merchants moved in small amount at 117 @ 116¾, and closed at those figures representing the views of sellers and buyers respectively. Commerce were placed at 137 at the last Call. Ontario was quoted at 97½ @ 98, Peoples at 90 @ 92, and Hochelaga at 71 @ 80, without transactions. Montreal Telegraph were moderately active, opening at 125 and selling up to 126, the closing quotations being steady at 125½ bid, 126 asked. Canada Paper Co. sold at 115¼ @ 115½ at the first Call, and in the afternoon there were buyers at the outside figure, no sellers under 116¼. Richelieu were steady at 56; and City Gas, in small amount, commanded 152¾ at the last Call. The transactions were:—

MORNING BOARD.

Montreal, 120 @ 174¼, 10 @ 174½; Toronto, 7 @ 144, 18 @ 143½; Merchants, 50 @ 117; Montreal Telegraph, 180 @ 125 23 @ 125¼, 180 @ 124¾, 75 @ 124¾; Canada Paper Co., 100 @ 115½, 10 @ 115¼; Canada Central Bonds £200 @ 98; Richelieu, 25 @ 56.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Montreal, 170 @ 174¼, 10 @ 174½; Molsons, 85 @ 107; Merchants, 25 @ 116¾; Commerce, 100 @ 137; Montreal Telegraph, 75 @ 124, 75 @ 124¼. 200 @ 124½, 200 @ 125, 25 @ 125¼, 25 @ 125¾, 100 @ 126; Richelieu, 25 @ 56; City Gas, 30 @ 152¾; Canada Cotton Co., 50 @ 127.

The New York Stock market was irregular; but the average values do not fall much, if any, below yesterday. The market for Sterling Exchange strengthened again, the posted rates being advanced to $4.83 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for sight. Money on Call was loaned at 4 per cent. The following table gives the quotations, compared with the closing prices yesterday, and the sales:—

	Closing Prev. day.	Op.'g.	1.30.	Cl'g.	Sales
W. U. Tel	114¼	113¾	112¼	115¾	80,400
Lake Shore	127⅞	127¼	126¼	127¼	35,600
St. Paul	114⅛	114⅛	113⅞	114¼	27,200
Do pfd	..	..	..	..	200
Nor-West	126½	126	125¼	126⅜	13,200
Do. pfd	139¼	139	..	138	700
N. Y Cen	146	147½	146⅞	147¾	15,400
Mich. Cen	..	118¼	118¼	119⅜	5,400
Erie Com	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48⅜	73,200
Do. 2d	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	......
Ohio & Miss	42	41¼	..	42¼	8,300
D. L. & West	121	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	78,300
Del. & Hud	104½	105	..	105¼	11,200
N. J. Cen	92	92	90⅞	91⅞	11,700
Wabash	48	48	..	48½	10,800
Do. pfd	87⅞	87½	86⅞	87⅞	......
Union Pac	117	116⅞	115¼	116¼	18,000
Reading	64½	65	..	64⅞	4,700
Kans. & T	46¼	47	45⅞	46⅞	22,100
Can. South'n	83	83¼	82⅞	83⅜	15,000
Rock Island	135½	135	..	135	200
St. P. & C	48¼	46¼	..	47½	......
North. Pac	36¾	36¼	..	37	12,700
Do. pfd	66¼	65¾	..	66¼	......
Illinois Cen	132¼	131¼	..	131¼	......
Han. & St. Jo	52⅛	52	51⅞	52¼	5,900
Do. pfd	105¼	105	104	104⅜	3,500
St. L. & St. F	..	45	..	45	......
Iron Mt	59⅞	59	58⅞	59	1,000
L. & N	87⅛	86¼	..	86	......
A & P. Tel	47⅛	45	..	46⅜	2,200
Pacific Mail	52	51⅛	..	51⅛	9,200
Man. Elv	41¼	41⅛	..	43	......
C., C. & I. C	26⅛	25⅞	..	25⅞	8,800
C., C., C. & I	..	86¼	..	86¼	......
St'l'ng Ex. 60	482½	483	..	483	......
Do. sight	485½	486	..	486	......
Money	......	..	..	4	......

CONSOLIDATED BANK.

GENERAL STATEMENT—JAN. 31ST, 1881.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation		$ 32,207 00
Public Deposits		78,539 24
Dominion Government		9,459 88
Unclaimed Dividends		5,549 54
		$125,755 66

ASSETS.

Cash		$ 4,498 53
Due by Banks in Canada		9,464 74
Notes dis'd. current	$227,521 33	
Notes past due	164,339 04	
		391,860 37
Special Call Loan		105,000 00
Overdrawn accounts		141,267 94
Mortgages Real Estate		39,332 96
Bank Premises and Furniture		27,128 15
		$719,062 69

MONTREAL STOCK LIST.

MONTREAL, February 3.

STOCKS.	Value of Shares.	Last Hf-y'rly Divide'd	Sellers. p. cent.	Buyers per cent.
Bank of Montreal	$200	4 p.c.	174¼	174
Ontario Bank	40	3 p.c.	98	97½
Bank B. N. A.	£50	2½p.c.	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	.....	2 p.c.	92	90
Molsons' Bank	50	3 p.c.	107¼	106¾
Bank of Toronto	100	3½p.c.	143¼	142½
Bank Jac. Cartier	25	2½p.c.	98	90
Merchants' Bank	100	3 p.c.	114	116¾
Bank d'Hochelaga	.....	.....	80	71
East'n Towns'ips B'k.	50	3½p.c.	114	.....
Quebec Bank	100	3½p.c.	.....	.....
Banque Nationale	50	3½p.c.	.....	.....
Union Bank	100	2 p.c.	.....	89¾
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	137¼	136¾
Dominion Bank	50	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	3½p.c.	.....	.....
Maritime Bank	100	.....	.....	.....
Exchange Bank	100	.....	64	60
Ville Marie	100	.....	.....	.....
Standard Bank	50	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3½p.c.	140	137
Imperial	100	3½p.c.	.....	118
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co.	100	.....	35	25
Huron Copper Bay Co.	4	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Telegraph Co.	40	4 p.c.	126	125½
Dom. Telegraph Co.	50	2½p.c.	94	93
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	2½p.c.	*56¼	*56
City Passenger R.R.	50	6 p.c.	110	108
City Gas Co.	40	5 p.c.	153¼	152¾
Merchants' Exchange.	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Cie. Pret. et C'dit Fon'r.	.....	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Quebec Fire Assur'nce.	100	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Montreal Invest. Ass.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cotton Co.	100	.....	130	125
Canada Paper Co.	100	.....	*116½	*115¼
Canada Sh'pping Co.	.....	.....	111	102½
Dundas Cotton Co.	.....	.....	145	137½
Graphic Printing Co.	.....	.....	50	.....
Mont. Lo'n & Mortg. Co.	50	3½p.c.	107	105
Mont. Invest. & Bdg. Co	50	3 p.c.	67½	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co.	100	5 p.c.	57	.....
Can. Landed Credit Co.	100	4½p.c.	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. Ch'n. & St. Law. J'n R	.....	.....	86	84
Canada Central RyBds	.....	.....	99	97
Dominion Stock, 5 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dom. Tel. 5 p.c. stg Bds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. stg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 6 p.c. cy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. stg.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c. cy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mtl. Harb'r 6½ p.c. Bds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mtl. Harb'r 6 p.c. Bds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mtl. Harb'r 5 p.c. Bds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 6 p.c. Bonds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal W. W. Bds.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 7 p.c. Stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 6 p.c. Stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal 5 p.c. Stock.	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Ex dividend.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
Stock Broker.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.

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

Alta	15-16	Mammoth	5-16
Bechtel	22-32	Mexican	5¼
Belcher	22-32	Noonday	1⅞
Best and Belcher	7½	Northern Belle	11¼
Bodie	6	Ophir	5
Bullion	1¼	Oro	½
Bulwer	2¼	Overman	9-16
Boston Consol	29-32	Potosi	1⅞
California	1¼	Savage	15-16
Chollar	1¾	Sierra Nevada	5½
Consol. Virginia	2	Silver King	16
Crown Point	1⅛	South Noonday	4½
Consol Pacific	1⅜	Scorpion	1
Eureka Consol	22	South Bulwer	11-32
Exchequer	1¼	Tuscarora	7-16
Gould & Curry	2⅝	Union Consol	9¼
Grand Prize	1¼	Utah	..
Goodshaw	9-16	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Hale & Norcross	3		

A despatch from Virginia City, Nev., says eighty miners have been discharged from the stopes of the Bonanza mines. There is little likelihood of replacing them, as with small exceptions the ore bodies have been worked as long as ore extraction would pay for mining and milling. Some men are still at work in the stopes.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company was held at the office of the Company, St. James street, yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Andrew Robertson, in the Chair. Among the shareholders present were Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau and Messrs. Jno. Ostell, Wm. O'Brien, F. E. Gilman, C. F. Sise, G. H. Dumesnil, Jas. Shearer, Jonathan Hodgson, Jos. Daigle, B. J. Coghlin, Wm. Tait, R. Archer, Hon. P. Mitchell, Hugh Mackay, Robt. Brown, F. B. Mathews, Jas. Stewart, A. St. Denis, Dr. Raymond, L. Monat, R. Dugal, W. V. B. Hall, P. P. Martin, Mr. Vincent, Jas. Shearer, M. S. Foley, J. K. Ward, Daniel McCarthy, James Davison, Henry Stewart, J. A. McRae, C. H. Letourneux, Geo. R. Robertson, James Close, and James Strachan. Mr. Arthur Gagnon acted as Secretary to the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed. The report for the year just closed was then read, and is as follows:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

The Directors have the pleasure to present the Eighth Annual Report of the Company for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1880, together with a summary of the transactions for the year, a statement of the Assets and Liabilities, and the Auditor's Report thereon.

REVENUE.

Fire and Marine Premiums	$308,941 93	
Interest Account	14,076 62	
		$323,018 55

EXPENDITURE.

Losses Fire and Marine, including an appropriation for all claims to 31st December	$154,163 27	
Re-Assurances and Return Premiums	55,057 38	
Expense of conducting the Business, including Commissions, &c.	62,920 77	
	$272,141 42	
Leaving a Profit balance of	50,877 13	
		$323,018 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank to Current Account	$ 29,694 23	
Cash deposited in Banks at Interest	172,200 54	
Montreal Harbour Bonds	61,600 00	
Montreal Warehousing Bonds	18,250 00	
United States Bonds	17,500 00	
Canada Central Railroad Bonds	92,754 66	
Mortgages and Real Estate	39,919 00	
Bills Receivable—Marine Premiums	42,458 63	
Due from other Companies for re-Insurance	19,586 77	
Premiums in course of Collection	10,817 05	
Agents Balances and Sundry Debtors	9,057 86	
		$513,838 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid-up	$300,000 00	
Losses under Adjustment	43,689 41	
Losses outstanding United States [old business]	11,340 00	
Dividend No. 5, Reserved.	15,000 00	
Balance	143,809 33	
		$513,838 74

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

Balance from last year	$133,105 01	
Less Suspense Account	1,286 40	
	$131,818 61	
Assessment calls collected	6,685 00	
Profit Balance	50,877 13	
		$189,380 74
From which deduct—		
Dividend No. 4, paid 1st March, 1880	$15,000 00	
Dividend No. 5, Reserved, payable 15th Feb., 1881	15,000 00	
Written off for U. S. Liquidation Account	15,571 41	
		45,571 41
Leaving a Balance of		$143,809 33
From this sum has to be deducted, for Unearned Premiums as required by the Government standard		115,654 53
Leaving a net surplus over Capital and all Liabilities of		$28,154 80

The business of the year up to the end of September was very good, and your Board were in high hopes that if the same good fortune had continued to the end of the year, it would have closed with a gratifying increase in our resources. After that time, the disasters which befel nearly all Companies doing a Marine business were very great, and in consequence our prospects were, as with others, very materially changed. It is, however, gratifying to be able to close the whole business of the year with a profit.

You will observe from the change of Assets, that we have been enabled during the year to bring back the larger portion of the Bonds we had deposited in the insurance departments of the United States.

The retiring Directors are Messrs. Ostell, Archer, Hodgson and Moss, who are all eligible for re-election.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ROBERTSON,
President.

January 27th, 1881.

The PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so, recapitulated the principal items of interest contained in it. He stated that the Company could show a surplus of $56,000 to $57,000, if the principle adopted by some Companies of reserving 25 per cent. of the unearned premiums was adopted. He thought that the results of the operations of the year were, on the whole, gratifying, although, in common with all other Companies, they had suffered considerable loss at the close of navigation. Mr. Wm. O'Brien had accepted the position on the Board to which Mr. John C. Hodgson had been elected last year, the latter declining to serve, and it would be for the shareholders to declare whether or not that action on the part of the Board was satisfactory to them.

Mr. GILMAN asked how it was that the revenue from interest on investment had fallen off?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the bonds of the United States bearing 5 and 6 per cent., and held in connection with the business of the Company in the United States, had been sold out, and the proceeds transferred to Canada, where only 3 per cent. could be obtained for the money.

Mr. GILMAN inquired why it was that the expenses of this year exceeded those of the previous year?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the business of the year just closed exceeded that of the previous year by $20,000, and while the gross amount of expenses was some $2,000 more, the percentage was considerably less. The assets of the Company, he went on to explain, were taken at their market value on December 31st.

Mr. GILMAN said there was entered as liability on capital stock $300,000 in the report just presented, while in the Government report the liability on account of capital stock was entered as $52,000 less. He maintained that the Company had not received the $300,000 of capital from the shareholders. Some 7,000 shares had been forfeited by non-payment of calls, and he claimed that the amount of capital represented by these shares should not be entered as a liability, but that the liabilities, as stated in the report before them, should be reduced by that amount of $52,000.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the full amount of the capital, $300,000, had been paid in, but no shares had been forfeited by the Directors for non-payment of assessments, as yet, because they considered it more in the interest of the Company that the calls due should be paid up, and the proceeds be carried to the reserve fund.

Hon. Mr. THIBAUDEAU explained that the capital had been fully paid up, and it was only the 3rd and 4th assessment calls that had been defaulted upon by shareholders who had forfeited their stock. The first and second calls had been upon capital account and had been fully paid up. He instanced the case of the Jacques Cartier Bank, which held $100,000 of its own stock of $500,000, but it only paid dividends upon the amount in the hands of the shareholders of $400,000.

Mr. GILMAN again contended that the statement, in order to be correct, ought to show a reduced liability on capital account of $52,000.

Mr. COGHLIN asked if the shareholders who had refused to pay their calls in times of adversity should now be allowed to come in and reap the new harvest of prosperity?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the stock could be purchased in the open market at lower prices than those at which they would enter by paying the full calls, and the reason to induce them to do so would be to thereby enable them to escape their liability.

Mr. GILMAN said that if his view was carried out the value of the stock in the market would be improved. The Directors had been requested two years ago to take steps to forfeit the stock on which calls were unpaid, and the Government return showed that 7,000 of these shares could be forfeited. He held that the shareholders remaining in the Company would derive a considerable benefit from such a proceeding.

The discussion of this point was continued for some time without eliciting any other facts, when

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the fact that the ballot for the election of Directors had to remain open for two hours, and moved that it be now open, appointing Messrs. G. M. Dumesnil and B. J. Coghlin Scrutineers. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GILMAN said he understood that the President voted upon a large number of proxies, and he desired that they should be examined by the Scrutineers.

The CHAIRMAN—Certainly.

Mr. JONATHAN HODGSON said he was more pleased with the present statement than with any ever issued by the Company, and it was more satisfactory than he could have anticipated.

Mr. GILMAN asked what had become of the $500,000 United States bonds held last year?

The CHAIRMAN—They were sold, liabilities in that country discharged, and the balance transferred here.

Mr. GILMAN desired to know what proportion of the losses was on fire, and what on marine account?

The CHAIRMAN answered that $52,012 were on fire account, and $102,181 on marine account.

Mr. GILMAN—Then the marine business has been conducted at a loss during the past year. I would like to know what object there is to be gained by carrying on this branch of the business?

The CHAIRMAN—The marine business has been profitable in times past, and it is confidently anticipated that it will be so in the future. Since the inception of the Company there has been a profit on the marine business taken as a whole, and the prospect for the coming season is that higher rates will prevail, and the net outcome be much more satisfactory.

Mr. GILMAN asked what were the expenses of the head office?

The CHAIRMAN—The expenses were $3,000, and they have been reduced since last year. The expenses were moderate, and pared down to the lowest figure consistent with efficiency.

Mr. GILMAN asked for particulars as to the investment in Canada Central bonds?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the investment was an excellent one, a profit of $7,000 having already occurred to the Company from it, by the advance in the market value of these bonds.

Mr. Gilman asked how the amount of estimated losses had been arrived at?

At the request of the Chairman,

Mr. DAVIDSON, Manager of the Fire Department, said that the estimates of losses were made most carefully, and only after the fullest and most detailed inquiry. The amounts entered were in almost every case over the mark.

Mr. STEWART, Manager of the Marine Department, said that the estimate of marine losses generally ran over, rather than under the ultimate loss, the latter being entered at their full value, without any deduction for salvage.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. GILMAN asked the opinion of the Board as to the continuation of the marine business?

The CHAIRMAN said that the past year had been an unfavorable one, but he thought it would be injudicious to close the business at the present time, because the outlook for the coming season was very encouraging, promising higher rates than prevailed in the year just closed. Until September the past season's business had been very satisfactory, and, but for the storms and exceptionally early closing of navigation, they would have derived a large profit from the marine branch of their business.

Some discussion then ensued upon a motion of Mr. Gilman, for the conversion of assessments upon stock into calls upon stock, and the motion was withdrawn.

It was moved by Mr. F. B. MATHEWS, seconded by ROBT. BROWN, that the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President and Directors for their services and attention to the business of the Company during the past year.

Mr. GILMAN moved that the Directors be instructed to forthwith cause to be forfeited all shares of the Company in arrears of calls.

Mr. HODGSON asked that the resolution of 1879 be allowed to stand, because the Directors had been considering the question, and he believed the action of the Board during the coming year in the matter would be satisfactory to the shareholders.

Mr. Gilman, after some further conversation, withdrew his motion.

The scrutineers reported the re-election of the retiring Directors, Messrs. Ostell, Archer, Hodgson and Moss, and the meeting adjourned.

The election of Directors at the close of the meeting resulted in the re-election of the old board of Directors by overwhelming majorities. They are Messrs. John Ostell, Robert Archer, G. W. Moss and Johnathan Hodgson.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, February 3.

In local breadstuffs there was a very limited business to-day, the only sales of Flour reported on the Corn Exchange being 200 brls of Spring Extra at $5, and 250 Ontario Bags at $2.60. In Grain there was little or no trading done, and prices remain nominal, as follows:— Canada Spring Wheat, $1.20 @ $1.25; Canada Red do, $1.19 @ $1.25; Corn, 61c @ 62c; Peas, 80c @ 82c; Oats, 35c @ 36c; Barley, 70c @ 80c. Wheat in Chicago was a fraction lower, closing at 98⅜c @ 98⅝c March; 99½c April. The English Wheat markets were generally lower.

PORK—A firm tone characterizes this market, and a fair local trade transpires in New Canada Mess Pork at $17.50 @ $18. Pork was lower to-day in Chicago.

LARD—Is in steady demand at 12¼c @ 12½c per lb. in pails. The Chicago market was easier.

DRESSED HOGS—There is still a very firm feeling, former prices being well sustained. We quote $7.30 @ $7.40 in car-lots, and $7.50 @ $7.75 for broken lots.

DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—Light supplies and a moderate demand are the features of this market, and we make no change in quotations:—Turkeys, 8c @ 9½c; Chickens, 6c @ 7c; Geese, 6c @ 7c; Ducks, 8c @ 9c; Venison carcases, 4½c @ 5c per lb.; saddles, 8c @ 9c; Partridges, 60c @ 65c.

EGGS—The market is still bare of stock, and the few receipts by express are picked up at 40c as soon as landed.

BUTTER—The market is steady as follows:—Eastern Townships, 20c@23c; Morrisburg, 19c @ 22c; Brockville, 18c @ 20c; Western, 17c @ 19c. The New York *Bulletin* says: "There does not appear to be much in the way of positive animation on the general market, and in some cases there appears to be an inclination to find fault with the condition of business. Making allowance for the unfavourable weather, however, the general attendance of buyers is fair, and the position shows no positively depressing features. Since the sailing of the last steamers, shippers have been picking up quite a little amount of stock and paying about former rates, though their movements are evidently cautious, and extreme figures are submitted to only on extra fine quality or for special and favourite marks. The sales reported show quite a little irregularity on price, but about the top figures are 22c on Western and 23c on State, though higher has been made when the attraction seemed to warrant it."

CHEESE—A rather quieter feeling is noticeable in this market, but there is no change in values, which we quote steady at 13½ @ 14c for Fine and Fancy qualities.

ASHES—Sales of Pots were reported to-day at $4.60, and we quote $4.55 @ $4.65 per 100 lbs.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The annual statement of railway construction in the United States, furnished by the *Railroad Gazette*, is an interesting document, showing the wonderful progress of railroad building among our enterprising neighbours. It appears from this that the total mileage was 7,150, which is greater than for any year since 1872, when it was 7,340, that year being the culmination of a period of great energy and enterprise. During 1880, Dakota must be credited with the greatest activity (724 miles) in new enterprises; Texas comes next (653), and then Ohio (500); Iowa is credited with 456, Kansas 363, Missouri 312, Nebraska 377 and Wisconsin 26. Since 1872, when the previous railroad building era culminated, only Texas, Iowa and Kansas have built more railroads than Ohio, as will appear from the following table, which shows the number of miles of railroad completed in each State that has more than a thousand miles in the eight years from 1873 to 1880, inclusive:—

Texas	2,042	California	1,107
Iowa	1,769	Illinois	1,093
Kansas	1,556	Colorado	1,077
Ohio	1,398	Dakota	1,069
Minnesota	1,244	New York	1,065
Missouri	1,191	Wisconsin	1,037
Pennsylvania	1,123	Indiana	1,012

It will be noticed that the bulk of the railway construction of the United States during the past few years, has been in development of the Western, South-Western and Pacific States. No one believes the enormous annual mileage of the last year or two will be long maintained.

THE BOSTON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The success of this Company is now fully assured. The consolidation of the many different claims, and the quieting of adverse titles, have been accomplished. The development work has been prosecuted energetically, economically and with intelligence. The mines are on a producing, self-sustaining basis, and only wait milling facilities of a capacity corresponding with the output of the Ore, to become dividend-paying. The stock commands a steady and gradually appreciating price on the Board, and the buyers largely outnumber the sellers. The success of this Company having been achieved to the satisfaction of those interested and to the credit of the mining industry, other enterprises of like character became possible, enlarged experience serving to round the corners and smooth the road of future enterprises. The question then presented itself whether they would bring forward other consolidations, organize new Companies, and divide their energies among the different undertakings, or, planting themselves upon their first great venture, the Boston Gold and Silver Mining Company, concentrate their energies upon the one scheme, and make it the leading Mining Company of America. Several of the gentlemen connected with the Company have been in times past identified with railroad schemes of considerable magnitude, and more familiar with the great railroad consolidations and combinations of the last quarter of a century. They could see that the same plan of absorption that had proved successful in railroad management would prove equally successful in mine management. Great corporations could swallow up little ones with benefit to both. They resolved, therefore, that the Boston Gold and Silver Mining Company, already the owner of groups of rich mines, in number sufficient for a half-dozen of the ordinary Companies of the day, should inaugurate the absorption policy and purchase and control other great mines in different parts of the State. The plan was feasible, practical, sensible, and the intelligent management at once took the initial step in carrying it out. The first movement was to secure the co-operation of Colonel R. W. Thyng, one of the oldest, most experienced and successful mining men of Colorado, who had accumulated a large fortune in legitimate mining enterprises, and whose record for honesty, integrity and ability was unquestioned. The Colonel entered into the scheme with his accustomed energy, and backed his labour with a large amount of money, which he invested in the stock of the Company. He is to be made Vice-President of the Company, and Managing Director in the field of one of the new enterprises. Colonel Ware has already shown his ability as a manager, the success of the Boston Gold and Silver and the Breckenridge Smelting Companies being, in a degree, due to his efficient superintendency. The plan of one great Company with two such managers in the field is certainly more sensible than a half-dozen Companies with one superintendent to direct the development of all their practical work, as has been the custom heretofore. Since the absorption and enlargement policy was adopted, several properties have been under consideration, with the view of adding them to the list of the Boston Gold and Silver Company's mines, and Messrs. Gaff and Thyng will go out to Colorado, next week, to make a personal examination of the properties offered, and also to carefully inspect the mines now owned and being worked by the Company. They will be gone several weeks, and will look the State over as far as permitted by snow and lack of transportation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, February 1.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says:—"A wholesome check to the too rapid winter growth has materially improved harvests both here and on the continent. The demand for breadstuffs, which was heightened by the severity of the weather, has been met by existing stocks without difficulty. The trade is totally unimproved. Spot prices have been maintained in London and the provinces in consequence of the smallness of supplies, but the trade was limited to such an extent that the position was wholly lost. The prospective foreign supply has overruled other considerations. Buyers, therefore, are masters of the situation. Foreign breadstuffs have been dull and mechanically restricted. Off-coast business in the early part of the week was impossible, and since the thaw it has been very limited. Buyers were awaiting suplies already on the way. Speculation in London has been defunct for all descriptions. For foreign grain there was only a consumptive demand. The markets closed on Friday totally unchanged. Barley has been without animation throughout the week. Prices, however, were generally in favour of sellers. Foreign barley was firm, but slow. Oats continue in favor of sellers, and the advance is maintained. Foreign oats were also in favour of sellers. Maize has been in favour of sellers. American was quoted on Friday at 26s. 9d. @ 27s. The crop of Eastern Europe is known to be large, but old or new American compares favourably therewith. The sales of English wheat during the week were 34,294 qrs., at 42s. 6d., against 34,852 qrs., at 45s. 3d., during the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ended January 22 were 853,160 cwts. of wheat and 286,328 cwts. flour.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

The *Shipping List*, in summing up the spirit of the New York markets, says that the weather continues unfavourable for business activity, and the fierce snow-storm of Tuesday is not calculated to improve matters immediately. The winter has been the severest for many years, and yet a glance at the record of the bank exchanges in the leading cities of the country shows a large increase in traffic over last winter, which was one of the mildest on record. The gain may be regarded with the more satisfaction, because at this time last year prices of many kinds of merchandise and produce were more or less inflated, while at the present time prices, as a rule, are lower, there being a marked absence of speculation outside of the stock market. Cotton continues to decline, with, however, a little more activity for future delivery. Wheat is lower, with very little speculative disposition. Corn is scarce and firm, but for future delivery it is lower. Rye is firm, while Oats are easier. The low grades of Flour are scarce and dearer, while the high grades are barely steady. Hog products continue to advance, with a brisk business in the leading kinds. Dairy products are firm. Refined Petroleum is steady, but Certificates are lower. Naval Stores are quiet and steady. Hides are firm, but Leather still favours buyers. Drugs and Dyes show increasing animation, with a firmer feeling in the leading staples. India Rubber is very firm and in brisk demand, the consumption of its products showing a marked increase during the Winter. Raw Sugar is quiet and steady, but Refined is lower. Coffee is dull and steady. New Orleans Molasses is dull and nominal. Tea is quiet. Iron is steady. Lead and Copper are firm, and other metals steady. Wool is dull, and the market barely steady. Freights are very dull. Money is easy at 4 @ 6 per cent. Foreign Exchange steady. Stocks active and generally firm.

THE TEA TRADE.

YOKOHAMA, January 7.—From Smith, Bailey & Co.'s circular:—"Since the departure of last mail our market has continued quiet, with only a moderate business doing, which has again been confined to few operators. Settlements for the interval amount to 2,700 piculs, consisting chiefly of the lower grades, say kinds below good medium. Receipts have been light, and stocks are reduced to 8,575 piculs. We make no change in our last quotations, though kinds above fine being neglected are a trifle easier at the close. We quote: Common, $9 @ $11; good common, $12 @ $13; medium, $14 @ $16; good medium, $17 @ $19; fine, $20 @ $21; finest, $22 @ $24; choice, $25 @ $28, choicest, $30 upward. Departures have been as follows: December 24, O. and O. steamer "Gaelic," taking 193,503 lbs tea from Yokohama and 60,213 lbs from Hiogo. January 5th, British steamer "Harter," taking 173,174 lbs tea from Yokohama, and 288,954 lbs from Hiogo. Total settlements to date at both ports amount to 299,176 piculs, against 271,105 piculs at same time in 1880, and 196,268 piculs year 1879. The steamer "Bengal" is on the berth for New York *via* Hiogo and China, at £3 per ton for tea. Arrivals, 1,450 piculs; settlements, 2,700 piculs; stock, 8,575 piculs.

PORTO RICO MARKETS.

The fortnightly market report of Pastor, Marquez & Co., dated Ponce, Porto Rico, January 14, says:—

SUGAR—As was to be expected, the campaign was opened this fortnight, operations having been effected, comprising some 1,000 hhds of all descriptions, at the following figures: $4. Refining, $4¼ @ $4 5-16. Seconds to $4½. Choice—Stocks are quite limited, but all the plantations of the district are grinding, and there will soon be sufficient supplies available to meet the demands, however great they may be. Brig "Texada" loaded 150 hhds for Boston.

MOLASSES—We notice quite a demand for this stuff on our market, the first sales being effected at very high figures, indeed, altogether out of proportion with the prices quoted abroad. Some 300 puncheons changed hands at $33 for good and $37 @ $40 for choice, destined for the United States markets. We notice no vessel loading; but "W. E. Stowe" is awaiting a cargo, and some parcels are being prepared for shipment per "Atla," for New York.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

The severe weather of the past several weeks has made local transportation difficult, and seriously effected business, not only in this branch but in all departments of trade. Buyers are few, and those who present themselves appear indifferent to the numerous offers that constantly meet them, the goods market being in a condition not at all favourable to large operations. Sellers are anxious, and the natural result is that the competition to secure purchasers demoralizes and unsettles values. Cape Wool in bond can be obtained at 17c @ 19c, and Montevideo duty paid 32½c @ 34c. Choice White East India is offering at 32c @ 33c, without finding purchasers. Fine domestic Wools continue dull and easy under the liberal offerings. We note sales of 10,000 lb. Spring California at 25c; 300 bags scoured do., 60c @ 72c; 3,000 lb. medium unwashed Virginia, 39c; and 30 bales East India, 10,000 lb. X and XX Ohio, 15,000 lb. medium do., 4,000 lb. gray Noils, and 5,000 lb. White do., on private terms.

CORN EXCHANGE REPORT.

THURSDAY, February 3.

Wheat in Chicago declined ⅛c.

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES.—Floating Cargoes—Wheat and Corn—Buyers hold off, hoping to obtain some concession. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat neglected; no business doing; Corn, weaker. No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, for prompt shipment, 43s 6d @ 44s. Liverpool Wheat and Corn, spot, dull. Liverpool Exchange, 2.30 p. m.—Bacon, C C, 43s. Hams, L C, 47s.

FLOUR—Market unchanged. Only sales: 125 brls Spring Extra at $5, and 250 Ontario Bags at $2.60.

Superior Extra	$5.30	@	$5.35
Extra Superfine	5.20	—	5.25
Fancy	5.10	—	5.15
Spring Extra	5.00	—	5.10
Superfine	4.65	—	4.75
Strong Bakers'	5.75	—	6.20
Fine	4.15	—	4.35
Middlings	3.60	—	3.70
Pollards	3.10	—	3.30
Ontario Bags	2.47½	—	2.60
City Bags (delivered)	3.10	—	3.15

BARLEY—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Ontario, $4.40 @ $4.45.

RYE—Nominal.

OATS—35c.

PEAS—80c @ 81c.

CORNMEAL—$3 @ $3.10.

BUTTER—Western, 16c @ 18c; Brockville, 18c @ 20c Morrisburg, 19c @ 22c; Eastern Townships, 20c @ 23c; Creamery, 26c @ 29c.

CHEESE—31½c @ 14c, according to quality.

LARD—12c @ 12½c for pails.

PORK—Heavy Mess, $17.50 @ $18.00.

HAMS—Uncovered, 12½c @ 13c.

BACON—10c @ 11c.

DRESSED HOGS—$7.20 @ $7.30.

ASHES—Pots, $4.60 @ $4.65 per 100 lbs. for Firsts.

NEW YORK, February 3.—12.05 p.m—Wheat easy; Chicago, $1.12@$1.16; Milwaukee, $1.17; No. 2 Red, $1.15½ @ $1.16 cash; $1.15½ February; $1.17¼ March; $1.18¾ April; $1.18¾ May. Corn, quiet at 55½@57½c Oats, quiet. Receipts—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 do; Oats, 1,200 do; Rye, 5,000 do; Barley, 6,000 do.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Wheat—Receipts, 18,000 bush; shipments, 5,000 do. 9.30 a.m.—Opens at 98⅝c March. 11.38 a.m.—98⅛c February. Corn—Receipts, 69,000 bush; shipments, 41,000 do. 9.31 a.m.—Opens at 41⅝c asked May. 11.18 a. m.—41⅛c May. Oats—Receipts, 55,000 bushels; shipments. 51,000 do. 9.30 a. m—Opens at 29½c asked March 11.36 a. m.—29⅛c March. Barley—Receipts, 39,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 do. Pork—9.32 a.m.—Opens at $14.55 March. 11.36 a.m.—$14.65 March; $14.77½ @ $14.80 April. Lard—9.32 a. m.—Opens at $9.47½ @ $9.45 March. 11.28 a.m.—$9.52½ March.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Wheat—Receipts, 8,000 bushels; shipments, 1,000 do. 9.30 a. m.—Opens at 97½c March; 98⅜c April. 11.35 a.m.—97⅛c March.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—February 3.

	G.T.R.	Q.,M.,O.&O.
Barley, bush	900	....
Corn, bush	1,900	....
Oats, bush	400	....
Flour, brls	872	....
Ashes, brls	24	i
Oatmeal, brls	120	....
Cornmeal	125	....
Butter, kegs	286	58
Leather, rolls	11	145
Whiskey and Highwines	52	....
Dressed Hogs	106	....

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

CANADIAN.

Toronto, February 3.

WHEAT—Fall, No 1, $1 12; No 2, $1 09; No 3, $1 05; Spring, No 1, $1 16; No 2, $1 14; No 3, $1 09; Barley, No 1, 98c; No 2, 88 @ 93c; No 3 Extra, 82c; No 3, 72c; Peas, No 1, 67c; No 2, 66c; Oats, No 1, 34c; No. 2, 33c; Corn, 55c.

FLOUR—Superior, $4 80; Extra, $4 70; Fancy, $4 60; Strong Bakers', $5 00; Spring Extra, $4 70; Superfine, $4 50; Fine, $4 00; Bran, $12 50.

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

HOGS—$7 25 @ $7 50.

BUTTER—12c @ 18c.

ON THE STREET—Barley, 70c @ 90c; Rye, 83c @ 84c; Spring Wheat, $1 12 @ $1.17; Fall, $1 00 @ $1 08; Oatmeal, $3 85 @ $3 90; Cornmeal, $3 00; Pork, new, $17 00. Wheat and Flour, dull and tending lower. Barley, firmer. Peas, Oats and Corn, unchanged. Rye, in demand. Hogs, scarce and higher.

EUROPEAN.

London, February 3.

MONETARY.—11.30 a m—Consols, 98 9-16 money; 98 13-16 account; 4½'s, 115¼; 5's, 103¼; Erie, 50¼; Ill Central, 135.

Liverpool, February 3.

COTTON—Flat and irregular; Uplands, 6 7-16d; Orleans, 6⅝d.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago, February 3.

WHEAT—9 30 a m—98⅝c March. 10 10 a m—98⅜c@98⅞c March. 10 23 a m—98⅜c February; 98⅝c March. 10 30 a m—99⅛c April 10 52 am—99⅛c March. 11 06 a m—98⅞c March; 99⅝c April. 11 17 a m—98⅞c@98⅞c March; 99⅝c April. 11 19 a m—98⅞c@98⅝c March. 11 26—99⅛c April. 11 45 a m—98⅞ March; 99⅝c April. 11 50 am—99⅝c April. 11 53 a m—98⅞c February; 99c March. 11 58 a m 99⅛c March. 12 02 p m—99c March. 12 17 p m—98⅞c April. 12 25 p m—99c March. 12 35 a m—99⅜c@99⅛c April. 12 40 p m—99⅛c March. 12 54 p m—99c March. 12 59 p m—98⅞c March; 99⅝c April. 1 00 p m—98⅛c February; 98⅞c March; 99⅝c April. 2 18 p m—98⅛c February; 98⅞c@98¾ March. 2 28 p m—99⅛c April.

CORN—93 a m—41⅛c May. 9 40 a m—36⅛c March. 9 54 a m—36⅝c March; 41⅛c May. 10 a m—36⅝c February; 41⅝c May. 11 17 a m—36⅝c March; 41½ May. 11 45 a m—41⅝c May. 12 03 p m—36⅞c March; 41⅝c May. 12 40 p m—41½ May. 1 00 p m—36⅝c February; 36⅞c March; 41⅛c May. 2 30 p m—35⅛c February. 2 35 p m—36⅜c @37⅛c March.

WHEAT—Close Call Board—98⅛c February; 98⅝c@98⅞c March; 99⅝c April; $1 03¼@$1 04¼ May.

CORN—36⅛c February; 36⅝c @ 36⅞c March; 41⅛c May.

PORK—$14 27½c February; $14 45 March; $14 57½@$14 60 April; $14 65 @ $14 72½ May.

LARD—$9 45 March; $9 52½ April; $9 60 May.

RECEIPTS.—Pork, none; Lard, 104,000 brls; Cut Meats, 387,200.

SHIPMENTS—Pork, 1,999 brls; Lard 566,204 do; Cut Meats, 2,701,434.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,005 brls; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 do; Oats, 51,000 do; Rye, 2,000 do; Barley, 39,000 do.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,313 barrels; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 do; Oats, 15,000 do; Rye, 2,000 do, Barley, 14,000 do.

HOGS—U S Yards—9 34½ a m—Estimated receipts, 28,000; official yesterday, 27,235; shipments, 5,275. Light Grades, $5 25 @ $5 50; Mixed, $5 15 @ $5 50; Heavy Shipments, $5 50 @ $5 90; Extra, $5 95 @ $6 00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,400.

New York, February 3.

WHEAT—10 33 a m—Sales No 2 Red at $1 18¼ now; $1 18@$1 18½ March; $1 19 bid April. 10 55—No 2 Red, $1 15@$1 16 February; $1 18 @ $1 18½ March; sales, $1 18¾ May.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,065 brls; Wheat, 33,000 bush; Corn, 26,000 do; Oats, 12,000 do; Rye, 5,000 do; Barley, 6,000 do, Pork, 321 brls; Lard, 3,676 do; Whiskey, 219 do.

Milwaukee February 3.

WHEAT—9 39 am—97½c March. 10 20 a m—97⅝c March. 11 35 a m—97⅞c March. 12 03 p m—98c March. 1 05 p m—97⅞c March. 2 22 p m—97⅞c March. 2 30 p m—97⅝c March.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,775 brls; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 do; Oats, 6,000 do; Rye, 1,000 do; Barley, 1,000 do.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,640 brls; Wheat, 1,000 bush; Oats, 7,000 do; Rye, 2,000 do; Barley, 4,000 do.

Toledo, February 3

WHEAT—10 a m—Call—No 2 Red, $1 04 bid, $1 04½ asked cash February; sales, $1 06¼ March, $1 08¼ April; $1 09⅜ May. Corn, No 2, 40⅝c bid, 43⅜c, 40⅞c asked cash, 40½c bid, 41⅛c bid, 41⅝c asked March. Oats, No 2, 33⅛c bid, 35c asked cash; 37½c bid; 38c asked May.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bush; Corn, 17,000 do; Oats, 8,000.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 4,300; Oats, none.

Boston, February 2.

FLOUR—Prices of the various grades remain unaltered, and there is no change to note in the demand. Jobbers continue to purchase in small lots as the waats of their customers require, and they are carrying very small stocks. We quote supers at $3 75 per brl; low extras at $4 50 @ 4 75; Wisconsin common extras at $4 50 @ 5 00 per brl; Minnesota extras at $5 00@6; Ohio and Michigan at $5 25@5 50; Indiana at $5 50@6; St Louis and Southern Illinois at $6 @ 6 50, with now and then a brand selling a trifle higher. Winter wheat patents at $6 50 @ 7 75, and fancy Minnesota at $6 75 @ 8 25 per brl.

OATS—Prices are unaltered, and the market is quiet at 46½c @ 47½c for Nos 3 and 2 white, and 49c @ 52c per bush for No 1 and extra white.

BUTTER—There is no change to-day, and buyers find that holders of freshly-made lots of creameries, ladle-packed and Western dairies are firm, and these grades are in demand. Fall ends of New York and Vermont butter are taken at full prices, but common grades of early-made butter are slow. We quote Western creameries at 33c @ 34c per lb, with one or two fancy ones selling at a higher price. Northern creameries sell at 30c @ 32c; freshly-made Western dairies at 23c @ 26c; freshly-made ladle-packed butter at 20c @ 25c; fine Northern fall-made butter 25c @ 29c; straight Northern dairies at 20c @ 23c; common winter butter at 18c @ 20c, and Western rolls, 18c @ 20c per lb.

EGGS—The market is easier to-day and sales have been made at 37c @ 38c per doz, with a slight demand at these figures.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—The demand rules steady, and there is a strong market, especially for choice stock. We quote Jacksons at 65c per bush; Peerless 60c @65c Chenangbes at 55c; Prolifics at 65c @ 70c; Vermont Rose at 70c @ 75c; Maine Central at 70c @ 75c, and choice Houlton stock at 75c @ 80c per bush. Onions are firm at $3 50 @ $3 75 per brl for red, and $4 @ $4 25 per brl for yellow, with some very choice ones selling a little dearer.

BEANS—Mediums are firm, and there is more demand and quite a strong tone to the market. There is also a good demand for pea beans, and while the range of prices show but little variation, there is a better feeling among the trade. Yellow eyes are quiet at $1 90@$2 for common; $2@2 15 per bushel for improved; pea beans $1 70 @ $1 80 per bush for common to fine, and $1 85@$1 90 for choice; mediums are quoted at $1 75 @ $1 80 per bush. for fair to good, and $1 85 for choice.

HAY AND STRAW—There is a little better feeling for hay, but with no change in prices, and we continue to quote common $19@$21 per ton, and prime $22@$23 per ton. Straw is firm at $23 @ $25 per ton for rye.—*Advertiser.*

IMPORTS.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Walker, S & co 1,900 bush corn; T Fuller &co 125 brls cornmeal; W Evans 500 bush beans; A G McBean 400 do oats; Molson Bros 450 do barley; W Dow&co 450 do; Magor, Bros&co 125 brls flour; N Renaud & co 245 bags do; Magor, Bros & co 250 do; A W Ogilvie&co 230 bags oatmeal; Order Bank of Montreal 2 brls ashes; J H Semple 3 do; H Dobell&co 8 do; E W Sedly 5 do; J C Sinton 6 do; J Dalrymple 25 kegs butter; Geo Wait 8 do; J E Johnston 26 do; Bell, S &co 208 do; J Oliver&co 19 do; Montreal Gas Co 100 brls carb acid; Order Ontario Bank 22 do tallow; M W Scott 11 rolls leather; Morin & co 52 casks highwines; Order 106 dressed hogs; Crathern&C 1 car plate; Order 57 csks 2 brls.

Q., M., O. & O. R. R.

Hochelaga—Compagnie C Urbains 2 cars hay; L Lafranchise 8 cords wood; C Vaudbheil 8 do; J L Lord 16 do; D Therien 8 do; G Resant 8 do; J Hoohahan 8 do; U Gariepy 8 do; M Wilson 8 do; N Dupont 8 do; J G Davie 8 do; M C Unlavey 8 do; J B Morin 3 pks poultry; J Beaudoin 15 do; N Vadenait 6 do; T Gauthier 1 brl ashes; L Pelletier 52 kegs butter; Beaudry & L 5 rolls leather; R Ralston & Son 60 do; J A Stevenson 21 do; D R Beattie 572 sides leather; Lyman, Son & co 15 bags seed; T Toupin & co 60 bags fish; H Perreault 36 do; J Beaudoin 21 do; J B Marien 2 head live stock, J A Stevenson 1 case leather; Hua, Richardson & co 1 do do.

Mile End—N Meloncon 1 car hay; Jos Langor 8 cords wood; L Ouimette 8 do; O Maisonneuve 8 do; P Laframboise 8 do; F Villeneuve 1 pkg poultry 6 kegs butter; L Villeneuve 1 car lumber; Frs Villeneuve 4 dressed hogs.

ROUSE'S POINT.

S Greenshields, S&co 1 cs; R H Kilby 1 cs; Faucher&F 1 cs; Tooke Bros 2 bdls; J H Jones&co 1 cs; Hamilton P Co 1 bx; Ewing &co 2 cs; Gault, B&co 4 cs; D P Beattie 50 cs; Lyman, S&co 3 bales; Ewing&co 2 cs; J Taylor&Sons 1 cs; S Davis 4 cs; W Johnston &S 41 cs; Victoria SWorks 2 cs; Kortosk&co 3 cs; J&T Bell 4 bales; F&Workman 1 bx; Thibaudeau, B&co 4 cs; Silverman, B&co 7 bales; Greene, S&co 4 cs; Hodgson, S&co 3 cs; H A Nelson&Sons 1 cs; L Gnædinger, S&co 2 cs; B Ross&co 1 cs; J Christin&co 3 cs; B Levin&co 2 cs; J Rattray &c 14 cs; Robertson, L&co 1 cs; Hodgson, S&co 1 cs

VERMONT JUNCTION.

J C McLaren 1 cs 1 ble; G R Prowse 1 crate; Rice Bros 40 rolls; L H Packard 1 cs; B Ross &co 10 bles; H J Fisk 1 cs; Canada P Co 18 bdls; W Patterson &co 49 brls; Berger & S 24 do; Campbell, T &co 14 hhds; Seybold, S &co 1 bdl; Order 14 hhds; J M Douglass &co 529 cs; R Mitchell &co 3 brls; D Hatton &co 25 do; Faucher & F 119 bars iron.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

S Chaput, F &co 100 cs; Simpson, H, M & co 1 csk glassware; S Greenshields, S &co 3 cs; Gault Bros 1 cs; McIntyre, F &co 1 cs; P P Martin &co 1 do; R Reford&co 14 chsts tea; J Crilly &co 6 bxs; C C Snowdon&co 20 bags; R Smardon 5 bdls; H Harris 1 do; Gillespie, M &co 26 bags.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N. S., February 3.—The SS Douro, of Sunderland, 1,060 tons, Capt. Haig, from Middlesborough, 20 days out, bound to Mobile with cargo of 1,751 tons steel rails, arrived this morning with her cargo shifted. She had a very heavy list to port and hauled in to discharge. Capt. Haig makes the following report: Left port January 14th and had bad weather on leaving the English Channel and from thence moderate until January 25th in lat. 41, long. 43, when we encountered heavy N. W. gale on the 26th. The gale was raging with great fury and tremendous sea struck the ship, which hove her on her beam ends. The ship not righting the carpenter and some of the men went below and found the cargo shifted. The ship was immediately brought head to the sea and all hands were called to go below to secure the cargo in its then position, which was effected with great difficulty. While securing the cargo the boatswain had his foot badly crushed. The gale continuing, the ship could only be kept to sea. As she had a very heavy list to port, a night-and-day crew were employed keeping the cargo in its place. Great fears were entertained that the cargo would go through the ship's sides. One heavy roll to starboard would have been sufficient to have knocked the shores away, which would have sent the cargo all adrift and finished the ship. Several hundred tons of cargo will be taken out here to-night by the steamer. The Douro is now at Roche's wharf discharging.

A telegram received from New York to-day, states that the schooner Florence Abbott, Townsend, master, which sailed from this port on the 24th of December for New York with a cargo of pickled fish, has arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, in distress. She was reported before as being overdue.

The Haig, from Middlesborough, England, January 14, bound to Mobile with a cargo of railroad iron, arrived this morning. She reports: On 26th, in Lat. 41 N., Long. 43 W., experienced a heavy gale from the north-west. Cargo shifted, and was compelled to keep ship's head to sea; had to bear down for this port. A part of her cargo will have to be discharged to have the vessel righted.

FOREIGN PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Arrived—Greece, from London; Elpiz, from Newcastle.

QUEENSTOWN, February 3.—Arrived—Erin.

—A Boston boy invented a brake that would instantly stop a sled. The brake was a success, but the boy didn't invent a brake to stop himself when the sled stopped, and the first time when he applied the sled-brake, while flying down hill at the rate of a mile a minute, he kept on going some time after the sled stopped, and got his mouth and ears full of snow, and lost some skin from eighteen or twenty spots. He will give the brake to the boy he hates.

JUST before visiting the menagerie, Johnny had a passage at arms with the young aunt who assisted at his toilette, and with whom he flew in a rage. Arrived at the menagerie, Johnny was immensly interested by a strange foreign animal with a long, lithe body. "What animal is that, mamma?" he asked.—"It is called an ant-eater, my son." After a long silence, "Mamma, can't we bring Aunt Mary here some day."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng. Also, makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

Montreal Herald,

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.
Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock—Annual Exhibition, at 771 Craig street.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

Residence and Grounds—At his rooms, at 10.30 a.m.

BY W. E. SHAW.

Furniture, &c—At his stores, at 10 a.m.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DOMINION.

—The ladies' tennis tournament at Ottawa began yesterday.

—The Chaudiere Bridge case was continued yesterday in Ottawa.

—It is rumoured in Ottawa that Mr. Ouimet, M.P., will join the Pacific Railway Syndicate.

—A Liberal caucus has been held. Party organization was the subject under discussion.

—Lumbermen are experiencing much difficulty in getting men for the shanties up the Ottawa.

—It is said the Commissioner of Fisheries is preparing a report on the charges made by Professor Hind.

—A fisherman of Kingston found a $20 gold piece in a pike which he caught in the Bay of Quinte.

—Boakes, the champion racquet player of Quebec, played a draw game yesterday in Ottawa with Marker Mahon.

—Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Hon. Mr. Paquet, of the Quebec Government, have had an interview with Sir John Macdonald.

—The man Dereau, of Kingston, who was shot on Simcoe Island last fall, has almost entirely recovered; the ball still remains in his body.

—There is a water famine in parts of the city of Belleville, many of the mills having run dry owing to the continued severe cold weather.

—The city press, in commenting on Carroll's acquittal at London, hold, in guarded terms, but without exception, that there has been a failure of justice.

—While some plumbers were attending to repairs to the boiler in the Royal Insurance Company's building, Toronto, the other day, the boiler burst, doing $250 damage. The men escaped.

—A Company, whose place of business is at Johnstown, Pa., have purchased two iron mines in Madoc, which they will develop on an extensive scale. The consideration is understood to be $58,000.

—Chas. Britton and J. J. Woodruff, the confidence men who swindled farmer John Armstrong, of Toronto, out of a $50 bet that he could not open a jack-knife, were sent to gaol for thirty days this morning.

—The heating apparatus of a Pullman car exploded yesterday morning at the G. T. R. workshops, Brantford. The report was very loud, and many houses shook with the explosion. The end of the car and a portion of the roof were blown to pieces. Cause of explosion unknown.

—It is understood that Mr. Domville will move for the expulsion of Mr. McCready, correspondent of the St. John *Telegraph*, from the gallery, for the appearance of a report in the *Telegraph* criticising the hon. member's conduct in the House. An interesting time is expected.

—It is understood that in recognizing the Central Committee of the Provincial Board, the Minister of Education has offered a seat to Prof. Watson, of Queen's University. The selection is highly approved of. Prof. Watson occupies the Chair of Philosophy in Queen's University, and is a brilliant and thorough scholar.

—At the annual meeting of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, Mr. John Rochester, M.P., was elected President, and John Henderson Vice-President In order to successfully wind up the institution, it will be necessary to make another call of 5 per cent. on the paid-up stock, there being still a deficiency of $5,245.

—The Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, has been looked on as a sort of black sheep by the other city churches ever since Mr. Handford's troubles as pastor. Dr. Wild was a short time ago refused admission to the Ministerial Association. The Church felt the position, and ventured to make overtures to the Western Congregational the other day for a renewal of fellowship, eliciting an answer to the effect that the Western Congregational was not aware that the fellowship had ever been broken, but that it tendered its good will to the Bond Street Church.

UNITED STATES.

—A despatch from London says Carlyle is in a state of hopeless prostration.

—It is thought the debate in the Commons on Mr. Gladstone's resolution will last until Monday.

—Judge Barrett has denied the injunction asked for by Hatch, restraining Telegraph Companies from consolidating.

—A thousand colliers at Tyldesley, Lancashire, have resolved to return to work, but 12,000 at Pendlebury have resolved to strike for an advance.

—The *Sun's* Albany special says it is questionable if Spinola's Bill, if passed as it stands, will prevent telegraph consolidation. It has been referred to the Committee in the Senate.

—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the Special Senate Committee has decided unanimously in favour of Pendleton's Bill, giving Cabinet officers seats on the floor of the Senate and House.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

—A despatch from Cape Town says the rebellion in the Transkei has been crushed. Two thousand troops employed there have been sent to Basutoland.

FOREIGN.

—The report of the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Chancellor, is denied.

—The marriage festivities of the Egyptian Khedive's cousin were held last night.

—A despatch from Agram says a further violent earthquake has caused a renewal of the panic.

—At a soiree given by Bismarck, the other night, he said a serious beginning must be made with the fulfillment of his promise to combat social democracy by a remedial measure and not by prerepressive decrees.

—A Paris despatch remarks that the rejection by Italy and Germany of whole cargoes of Trichinosed bacon has glutted the French market. The evil effects of the eating is manifested in the barracks and private families. The Prefects of Police have issued precautions.

THE ERA OF GIGANTIC PROJECTS.

The present appears to be an age of colossal enterprises. In fact, the men of the present generation seem determined to leave as little as possible to be accomplished by posterity. To say nothing of our own Pacific Railway scheme, there are now under way various submarine telegraphs, Alpine tunnels, the Panama Canal, and the great railway enterprises springing up all over Europe and America. As the commerce of the world expands, innumerable schemes are set afloat for the purpose of securing rapid and safe transit between the various countries, and generally increasing the facilities for commercial intercourse. Already a great deal has been accomplished in this direction. The opening of the Suez Canal connecting the Red and Mediterranean Seas has completely revolutionized trade between Europe and the East; the distance between British ports and the Indies being shortened by nearly one half. The tunneling of the Alps, between France and Italy, for railroad purposes, has also been successfully accomplished, and the project of tunneling under the Straits of Dover is now well under way. Among the other enterprises proposed, may be mentioned the construction of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals, and the project of Captain Eads to build a rail road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico, on which he proposes to carry ships of any and all sizes from ocean to ocean. In connection with these projects stands the construction of a complete railroad net all over Mexico by American capitalists, and the finishing of the Southern and Northern Railway lines to the Pacific Coast. It is also expected that the laying of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Japan and China will be undertaken as soon as the Pacific roads are completed. American shipping is not in a very thriving condition just now, but the Chicago *Tribune* says a project is on foot to form a Stock Company, whose object is to build 100 iron steamships for coast, river and lake navigation; the first seven of these steamships are now in progress of construction. The mouth of the Mississippi is now passable to the largest vessels, and great projects are being planned for the improvement of the levee of that river. A Navigation Company has been formed at New Orleans for the purpose of monopolising the total navigation of the Father of Rivers and its tributaries.

The seaports of the Old World are also vieing with each other in the business of moving the great freight and increasing emigration to America. France is spending some of her surplus funds in the construction of canals, railways and telegraph cables, and M. DeLesseps, in addition t his Panama project, is also considering a scheme for piercing the Isthmus of Corinth. Austria purposes constructing a trunk railway line through Servia and Bulgaria to Constantinople, and Russia is pushing her railway system towards India and China. In order to checkmate Russia, the British have already caused a survey to be made for a line of railway through the Valley of the Euphrates, in Asia Minor, to connect the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean. Even the Chinese, who, not long ago, tore up and demolished a little railroad built by Europeans at Canton, because they regarded the locomotive as being built in the devil's workshops, have now concluded to construct a railway system on their own responsibility, in order to connect all the chief cities of the interior of that vast Empire with Pekin. John Chinaman is a great imitator, and is evidently not going to be left behind in the great commercial race. It is just possible, however, that the chief promoter of the present commercial activity in the Celestial Empire, is a wholesome dread of a conflict with Russia, whose encroachments are growing every year more menacing, and possibly John wishes to be fully prepared to defend his dominions when the time arrives.

The proposal to turn the Desert of Sahara into a vast inland sea has long been seriously discussed by French capitalists. The surface of the Sahara being much lower than that of the Mediterranean Sea, it was proposed to connect the two by a canal, and thus flood the desert. It is now admitted, however, that this plan would be very difficult to accomplish, and of very doubtful utility. It is now proposed, however, to construct a railway from Algiers towards Soudan and Central Africa, thus opening up traffic with a very productive section of the "dark country."

In Great Britain the chief project under way seems to be the effort of the Irish people to get rid of landlordism. This, we presume, may safely be ranked among the colossal enterprises of the century.

In our own Dominion we have on hand the great Pacific Railway scheme, which is to transfer the best portion of our North-West territories to the control of a Syndicate of capitalists. Our canals are also being greatly enlarged and improved, and the St. Lawrence tunnel from Hochelaga to Longueuil is also progressing favourably. The Sault Ste. Marie Railway, much to the detriment of the country's interest, has been burked for the present, but its construction may ultimately be accomplished. New railway enterprises are springing up in the various provinces, and, lastly, we have Mr. Shearer's great peninsula scheme for making Montreal a still-water harbour. Each of these great projects, of course, involve the outlay of enormous sums of money, but cash is never found wanting for the promotion of any enterprise which promises, when completed, to pay a reasonable dividend.

HOW MUCH MORE DO THEY WANT?

We venture the hope that reasonable minded Conservatives will not be angry with us if we call in question the conduct of the member for Montreal West in the House of Commons. Silence is golden, but some statesmen *will not be silent.* Coal is cheaper taxed at 75c. per ton than at 50c. per ton. Speech No. 1; less said the better. No. 2; honorable gentleman on the other side called to order when he spoke of the "Tooleys." No. 3; decision by the highest Commoner in the land against the interruption of the honorable member for Montreal West. Do the Government intend to bring in a Bill reducing the rate of interest on deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks from 4 to 3 per cent? No 4; under consideration. Now we are much inclined to think that Sir Leonard urged *our member* to ask the last question as a mere feeler. But whether or no, was there ever such a wretched exhibition of unkindness; nay, ingratitude. Mr. Gault went into Parliament the enemy of the rich and the pronounced friend of the artisan and labouring man. His leaders have secured for him everything, even to the width and strength of a hair-bredth contest. With that he endeavours to use his influence in Parliament to reduce the return which the provident workingman or woman may get for their savings deposited with the Government. The member for Montreal West cannot urge that the surplus earnings of the people are flowing into the Post-office Savings Bank, and weakening the position of our banking institutions, because there is really more floating capital seeking investment now than for many years past; and which, we admit, in its natural course, tends to reduce rates. But the current rate of discount is well maintained at 6@7 per cent.; and if the Government can continue to borrow at 4, we do not think the public, who have to pay the piper, will complain. The duty however, of Sir Leonard is to do the best he can when borrowing, but he has not done better than the rate he is paying savings bank depositors so far. Perhaps Mr. Gault can teach the Finance Minister how to do it. The member for Montreal West may sing,

"Swords and guns, and flags flying free,"

and afterwards speak in the name of all Canada at Hochelaga; yet he may live to learn that hypocrisy, even in politics, is not among the lines of toleration. The Liberals are quite content, the Conservatives may also be. The Speaker will allow no more essays to be read from manuscript, and so the members are saved. *We are,* all the time, not being in the Commons.

THE NEWS FROM BRITAIN.

Our telegraphic despatches this morning show that times in the Old country are now very exciting. Michael Davitt has been arrested and remanded to prison to serve out the balance of the term which had not expired when he was released on ticket-of-leave. Davitt was arrested while crossing Carlisle Bridge by two detectives. In the House of Commons Sir Vernon Harcourt, replying to an interrogatory by Mr. Parnell as to the reason for the arrest of Michael Davitt, said that Davitt's conduct had been incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. He refused to answer Mr. Parnell's question as to what conditions of his ticket-of-leave had been broken. Yesterday afternoon, the proceedings of the House of Commons were characterized by extraordinary scenes. Parnell, Dillon and twenty-five of their followers were suspended by a vote of the House, and forcibly removed from the Chamber, so that obstruction to the Government measures may now be said to be at an end. The excitement in Ireland over the proceedings in Parliament, as might be expected, is very great, though moderate and reasonable men admit that the expulsion of Parnell and his *confreres* was only what was to be expected, their conduct being such as could not be tolerated by any respectable Parliament. They were given as much latitude as was at all compatible with the dignity of Parliament, and their fate, brought on by themselves, may be a warning to future "agitators."

What the Land Leaguers profess to desire is reform of the land laws of Ireland. A majority of the present House of Commons is believed to be willing to concede all the land reforms that are just and that the Liberal constituencies of England, Scotland and Wales will tolerate. It may be that the House of Lords will resist such reforms, but in any event the place for Irish reformers who are not Irish revolutionists is evidently behind Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright!

THE young lady who has been asked to become the Crown Princess of the Hapsburg monarchy, and has accepted, is undergoing a course of studies such as few mortals would care to undertake short of strict necessity. Her day of marriage has been postponed in order to perfect the Princess Stephanie in those acquirements which the future Empress of Austro-Hungary will find indispensable. She takes daily lessons in riding, and is expected to be sufficiently versed in the arts and sciences to deal effectually with the gentlemen at Court. The Vienna Court has always been partial to music, painting and scholars, and the Crown Prince is himself an accomplished student of natural history. But the Princess is expected to speak with most of her future subjects in their native tongue, and so she has to devote a large part of her time to the study of langauges. She knew German when she accepted Prince Rudolph's offer; at present she studies two extremely difficult languages—Hungarian and Bohemian.

SIR GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY, who was recently defeated by the Boers at Drakenburg Pass, established a well-deserved reputation during the Ashantee campaign of 1873 as an administrator and staff officer. He served in the Caffre war of 1858-'60, and afterward in the China war. When Lord Lytton was sent to India in 1876, General Colley went with him as his Military Secretary, and soon afterward became his Private Secretary. He went to South Africa in 1879 as Sir Garnet Wolseley's Chief of Staff. His services in the British army have been recognised by rapid promotion and several decorations.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.—It is probable that Mr. Biggar, son of the late representative of the Riding, will be the Liberal candidate for East Northumberland at the approaching election. It is scarcely fair for our morning contemporary to charge the Liberals with undue haste in pressing the contest in Northumberland when it is well-known that the editor of that paper is already feeling his way in Brome, in anticipation of the "bounce" which he is likely to receive from the Tories of Cardwell.

MR. C. DEZOUCHE reached town yesterday from New Orleans and Baltimore, after an absence of a few weeks, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. We, as well as his numerous friends in town, are glad to see him back once more, and with renewed health and strength.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

From our Special Reporter.

OTTAWA, February 3.

CORRESPONDENCE ON WINTER PORT.

There was brought down this afternoon copies of correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and the owners of steamships and their agents or others relating to rates of freight for grain to England *via* Halifax. The correspondence extends from August, 1869, to January, 1881. The correspondence is exceedingly voluminous. Among the later letters is the following from Messrs. H. & A. Allan:—

MONTREAL, 31st Dec., 1880.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th, on the subject of the winter port of the Dominion. As that letter does not seem especially to call for a reply, we should not have troubled you on the subject, but for some erroneous impressions as to the facts which we think prevail in the mind of the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, which we feel in justice to ourselves should be removed.

With regard to the proposal contained in Sir Hugh Allan's letter of the 8th March last, your favour only states one of the conditions he mentions, in which wharves, elevators, etc., would be fitted up, and omits to notice the other conditions referred to in the letter, namely, that we should have an agreement with the Government as to the carriage of freight on through bills of lading, on certain specified percentages; that this agreement should be for a considerable length of time, and that a certain continuance of our mail arrangement with the Government should be entered. We would also call your attention to the fact that in Sir Hugh Allan's letter he expresses no opinion as to the extent to which the suggested measures would probably be successful, the fact being that his letter merely conveys our willingness, under reasonable precautions against serious loss, to join the Government in affording the most favourable conditions for the experiment, although we did not entertain sanguine hopes of its success. The Minister is also under an erroneous impression as to the conversation with the Chief Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway. We have never supposed that the Canadian route, with between 500 and 600 miles of additional railway carriage, could compete successfully with shorter land routes for the traffic bound eastward, and we certainly never stated any opinion to the Chief-Superintendent such as is mentioned in your letter, as that opinion would be at variance with our own impressions the subject. We, therefore, at this moment, hold the same opinion as heretofore with regard to the probability of a large traffic over the Intercolonial Railway by way of Halifax; but we are also, as heretofore, anxious to meet the wishes of the Government in offering any facility in our power for the encouragement of that route, and shall be well pleased if our fears as to its success should not be realized. We also beg you will convey to the Minister our satisfaction at learning that the through freight westward is being carried so successfully in point of time, and we shall hope that, as soon as the rapidity of transit which you inform us is now reached is known, the quantity of such freight, which will be shipped *via* Halifax, will be much greater than at present.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,
H. & A. ALLAN.

On 13th of January, 1881, Mr. Pottinger wrote to Mr. C. Schreiber, stating that the efforts made to recover the Canadian freight by the Allan Line of steamers for the Intercolonial Railway had been attended with a fair measure of success. On January 26th, Mr. Braun writes to the Messrs. Allan and calls attention to a circular issued by the firm, which is said to be a sufficient explanation of the division of Canadian traffic to Boston in former years landed at Halifax. In this document it is said that the Port of Halifax is entirely ignored and no intimation given that the ships even called on their way to Boston, whereas the Canadian route from Liverpool to Boston was made to appear conspicuously in connection with the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Guelph, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, and many other places. There could be no doubt that this circular could only operate most adversely to the port of Halifax and the Intercolonial Railway in the interest of which route the Government had expended so much money to secure prompt and rapid transit. It was true that the efforts put forth by the Intercolonial Railway had recovered some portion of this trade, that the Minister desired him to say that the circular in question should not have emanated from a Company subsidized by the Dominion Government. On the same day a telegram was received from Geo. Taylor stating that the first cargo of grain, for export from Halifax to Europe, had been loaded this day. This closes the correspondence.

IRON BRIDGE ESTIMATES.

A statement of the quantity and value of bridge iron and iron bridges entered for duty from the United States from 1st January, 1875, to 15th December, 1880, was laid on the table this afternoon. No information of general interest is given, the different entries being merely stated in detail.

DRAWBACKS.

A statement of drawbacks granted from 14th March, 1879, to December 16th, 1880, was also presented. Three-fourths of the drawbacks granted appear to have been in t n used in canning fish.

APPRAISEMENTS.

Copies of all instructions as to the appraisements of goods sent to officers of the Customs, and regulations made under Section 10, Chap. 15, 42 Vic, in regard to appraisements, were brought down this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"OUR GERMAN SENATOR."

This popular play attracted a fair audience last night and proved a very laughable entertainment. "Our German Senator" is probably too well-known to need any reference to its plot. The central figure is, of course, the "J. Adolphe Dinkel" of Mr. Gus Williams, a most amusing conception. In this character Mr. Williams is probably unexcelled as a Dutch Comedian; his rendering is free from many features that too often mar similar portrayals, and from first to last it is distinguished by a quiet humour which is thoroughly acceptable. Many of the saying of the Senator elect have come into popular use. To those already known there are now added a number which bid fair to become frequently adopted. A considerable quantity of new business is introduced into the play, which is of a very comical character, that of the telephone being specially so. Several good local hits too are "got off" and provoke much merriment. Of the support we may say that it was extremely satisfactory. The Company is, if we mistake not, the same as when "Our German Senator" was first produced here. Miss Dora Stuart makes an admirable "Mrs. Dinkel." Miss Maggie Arlington a charming "Louise Granville," and Misses Emily Bigelow and Julia DeYoung give very pleasant renderings of their respective parts. Mr. Huson Liston's "Judge Spruce" is deserving of special mention. The play will be repeated to-night.

QUEEN'S HALL.

CARRENO CONCERT.

We were very much pleased indeed to see the large and fashionable audience which was present last evening to greet Mme. Teresa Carreno and Sig. Tagliapietra. The compliment was well deserved. It is very seldom that lovers of music in this city have the opportunity granted them of listening to such highly trained and cultured artists. We are glad therefore for more reasons than one that the Hall was well filled and we shall expect to see at the next concert, in about ten or twelve days, a crowded hall, every seat taken and only standing room to be had. The programme of last night was all that the most fastidious lover of the art could desire, and each number was given with so much satisfaction that *encores* followed rapidly. The rapturous applause which broke out a the conclusion of each piece played by Mdme. Carreno cannot be described. It was spontaneous, hearty and sincere. Her marvellous power over the Grand Weber Piano, her poetic fancy in interpretation, coloured with a firmness and boldness of execution, and finished *technique*, were amply displayed in each of the beautiful pieces she gave. As an interpreter of the classic works of the Old Masters, and of those of modern days, she has hardly an equal, if a superior. There is the most marked originality in her faultless style of playing, which at once stamps her as a genius whose soul is wrapt up in the fiery inspiration and beautiful thoughts to be extracted, and which she faithfully extracts—to the delight of her hearers—from the works of the masters. Only those who love the musical art can appreciate, esteem, and be fondly attracted to such a gifted woman. All is so natural, so true in form, that only the genius of the highest order could by magic touch keep enthralled the audience as we saw it last night. Mdme. Carreno has well won her title as "Queen of the Piano." The evening's entertainment opened with "Sonata Appassionata," No. 1, Beethoven, which, it is needless to say, was played in a manner that called forth the warmest praise. The movement throughout, especially in the Andante, was simply charming. Then followed a "Nocturne" in C minor and a "Barcarolle" by Chopin, both of which were given with a crispness and sweetness which quite carried away the audience. Mdme. Carreno subsequently, in the fourth number, in the Sonata in C major by C. M. Von Weber, gave a wonderful display of her *technique*. In this the audience were given an excellent idea of perpetual motion. Then followed a chant, "Sans Parole," by Tschai Rowsky, and the Russian composer's work was so beautifully interpreted that our highest praise is to call it a perfect song without words. The "Minuetto," by Bochcherini, was stately and grand. As the first few bars came forth in full and easy measure, our thoughts flew back to the night we last heard it. Then another genius, the late Adelaide Neilson, was lightly tripping through the measure in all the health and beauty of youth on the Academy stage. The charming composition in our ears last night was more than welcome The "Etude," in C minor, by Rubinstein, and the "Rapsodie Hongroise," No. 6, Liszt, were both played by Mdme. Carreno in a bold, dashing style, without slip or stumble. In fact it would be hard to say in what particular piece she excelled, all were so well and artistically done. Mdme. Carreno was called out repeatedly at the last and bowed her acknowledgments. Of Sig. Tagliapietra's singing little need be said, for he is well known here as an artist of the first rank. His fine baritone voice was used to good advantage in his songs, "La Wiert," by Gounod, and for an encore "Doomi Pure," by Senderi. The "Toreador Song" from Carmen, called down the house, and in response to the loud applause he sang "Odi Tu," by Mattei. The Concert was a great success, and the second one, we trust, will be instructive and enjoyable. Mdme. Carreno leaves this morning for Chicago to fill an engagement there. We wish her a pleasant trip.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WHITMORE AND CLARK'S MINSTRELS.

The attendance at the Royal last night was fair, and the lovers of variety must have been well pleased. The troupe is one of the best on the road, and their entertainments are free from the vulgarity which so frequently characterize Minstrel shows. They appear again to-night and on Saturday afternoon and evening.

$500 REWARD.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

DEATHS.

HOOD—Suddenly, in this city, on the 1st inst., A. W. Hood, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2.30 p.m. from his late residence, 664 Sherbrooke street, to Sherbrooke street Methodist Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

TELEPHONIC.

The following houses are connected with the Exchange, and will fill all orders by **TELEPHONE:—**

HEAVY HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.

Hamilton & Massey, 25 William street.
Hope, A. & C. J. & Co., (office), 8 Custom House Square, (yard), corner Colborne and Common street.
Robertson, James, 20 Wellington street.
Robertson, Thomas & Co., 9 & 11 Chenneville street.
Prevost, Herbert & Prevost, general hardware, 269 St. Paul street.

MACHINERY.

Miller Bros. & Mitchell, 114 to 116 King St.
McDougall, Jno. & Co., St. Gabriel Locks.
Pettener, B. J., boot and shoe machinery, 112 Queen street.

SHOE-FINDINGS.

Butterfield, W. & Co., 449 St. Paul street.
Jackson Bros., 403 St. Paul street.
Macdonald, J. B., 26 St. Sacrament street.
Packard, L. H., 146 McGill street.
White, Robt., 637 Craig street.
Seath, A., 20 Lemoine street.
Whitley Bros., 20 Lemoine street.
Coulson, R. B., 6 Lemoine street.
Lamontagne, H., 494 to 498 St. Paul street.
Childs, Chas., boot and shoe lasts, 112 Queen street.
Rea, D., jr., leather and findings, 20 Hospital street.

TRUNK MANUFACTURERS.

Barrington, Geo. & Son, 429 to 431 Notre Dame street.
Eveleigh, J. & Co., 371 Notre Dame St.

List of Banks will be published to-morrow

February 4 30

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL Co'Y.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
COX & GREEN,
Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

STEEL RAILS,

Steel Fish Plates,

Bessemer Pig Iron, &c.

February 4 30

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing

Thursday, February 3.

THE HOME OF LAUGHTER!

Engagement of the most mirthful of the great Comedians,

MR. GUS WILLIAMS

"He cannot try to speak with gravity,
But one perceives he wags in idle tongue;
He cannot try to look demure, but spite
Of all he does, he shows a laughter's cheek:
He cannot e'en essay to walk sedate,
But in his very gait one sees a jest."

Mr. Williams in his play of

Our German Senator,

Supported by a Genuinely Brilliant Comedy Company, under the management of MR. JOHN RICKABY.

Prices—$1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

The plan for the sale of seats will be open Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 136 St. James street.

January 31 26

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT

Every Evening this Week and Saturday Matinee.

WHITMORE & CLARKE'S MINSTRELS.

Popular Prices—25, 35 and 50 cents.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.—French Company from Paris, with a beautiful cast.

February 3 29

Victoria Skating Club

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RACES AND GAMES

On 11th February.

GRAND FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT

On 18th February.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS can obtain Tickets for these Entertainments from the Secretary Treasurer, at his office, 112 St. Francois Xavier street at 50 cents each.

A. MOFFAT, Sec.-Treas.

January 28 28,31J2,4,7,9,11F 24

SOMERVILLE LECTURES, 1881.

FEBRUARY 10—"On Magnetism and Electricity," as Aid to Intelligence, by Dr. Barnes.
FEBRUARY 17—"On the Whence and Whether of a Sunbeam," by H. S. Evans, Esq.
FEBRUARY 24—"On Sugar as an Article of Food," by Dr. J. Baker Edwards.
MARCH 3—"On the Brain as a Thinking Organ," by Dr. Osler.
MARCH 10—"On Tobacco, its Use, its Abuse and its Effects on the Brain, on the Nervous System and on the Organs of Vision," by Dr. Buller.

February 2 28

MONTREAL

Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock

ASSOCIATION.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The above Society will hold their Annual Exhibition of

Poultry, Dogs & Pigeons

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

2ND, 3RD AND 4TH FEBRUARY, 1881,

In those centrally situated Stores,

771 & 773 CRAIG STREET,

A few doors west of Victoria Square.

JAMES H. CAYFORD, Secretary,
Box 1168. 739 Craig street.

January 10 mwf 14

New Advertisements

WANTED,

A respectable youth to learn the Mercantile business. One accustomed to office work preferred. Apply in own handwriting to "D." HERALD Office. rst 29

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have admitted my Son, MR. SAMUEL D. STEWART, a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the name and firm of

A. B. STEWART & SON,

as general Auctioneers and valuators.

A. B. STEWART,

Montreal, 1st February, 1881.

With reference to the above the subscribers beg to intimate that they are prepared to undertake the disposal at their stores or at the stores of the trade,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of MERCHANDISE.

ALSO,

SALES OF FARM STOCK,

SALES OF REAL ESTATE,

Sales of Household Furniture and effects at Salerooms or private residences, and trust to receive a share of public patronage, to secure which no effort will be wanting on their part.

A. B. STEWART & SON,
General Auctioneers and Valuators.

February 3 29

Houses for Sale or to Let.

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

TO LET,

Store, No. 293 Notre Dame Street, opposite H. & H. Merril's, with or without the two upper well-lighted Flats, admirably suited for light manufacturing.

ALSO,

The "Boyer Homestead," Upper Lachine, three minutes' walk from the Station.

The two new Cottages adjoining above, built purposely for residence during the whole year. Apply

ESTATE BOYER,
219 Commissioners Street.

February 4 1m 30

SHOPS TO LET,

Nos. 1312 and 1308 St. Catherine street, occupied by Poirier; No. 621 St. Mary street, opposite new Station; Nos. 268, 270, 272 St. Joseph street.

J. H. JOSEPH.

February 2 m 28

TO LET OR LEASE,

At moderate rent, Semi-detached House, No. 87 City Councillor street, in perfect order, with every convenience. Apply to

GEO. H. MATTHEWS,
Hamilton Chambers, St. John street.

February 2 28

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession 1st May next, those extensive Stone Stores, Sheds and Yard Room fronting on Wellington street, and extending from Shannon to Colborne streets, covering a space of over 33,000 feet. Apply at the Canada Shipping Co to

A. MURRAY.

February 2 28

TO LET.

One large Room in the front part of the HERALD Building, and another, well-suited for light manufacturing, in rear; steam power if necessary. Apply at the Office,

155 ST. JAMES STREET.

FACTORY TO LET or FOR SALE

Corner Seigneur and Richardson Streets. Lot 100x75, Brick Building 40x60, two stories and high basement, well lighted by windows on three sides; has Boiler, Engine and Shafting complete; heated by steam-pipes throughout. Apply to

H. & J. RUSSEL,
463 St. Paul Street.

January 18 16

OFFICES TO LET

In the Montreal House, Custom House Square. Light, cool, airy.

Apply to
M. S. BAXTER,
Dows' Brewery.

February 1 1m 27

TO LET.

The Stone Store and Dwelling, corner of Radegonde and Latour streets, now occupied as a Tobacco Store, and being one of the best stands in the City. Also, the first Brick House on Latour street, facing Zion Church. Both furnished with modern conveniences. Apply to

ROBERT WOOD,
St. Francois Xavier street.

February 1 r 27

TO LET.

Spacious and well-lighted Offices on the first and second floors of the Medical Hall Building, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. Papered and painted to suit tenants, with fire-proof vaults and gas fixtures, and to be heated with hot water. Apply at the Canada Shipping Co. to

A. MURRAY.

February 1 27

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,

BY

PARENT BROS.,

237 St. James Street.

TO LET.

Houses, Cottages. Stores and Offices,

IN THE VERY BEST PART OF THE CITY.

PROPERTY OWNERS

Wishing their Houses, &c., rented to Responsible Parties, will find us prompt in getting first-class Tenants.

PARENT BROS.
237 St. James Street.

February 3 29

Building Lots for Sale

St. Joseph Street—Desirable corner in the very heart of the city, 53 feet front.
Shannon Street—Lot 98 x 96. Exceedingly cheap, $2,500. Long time at five per cent.
Dorchester Street (West)—Lot 53 x 125, $1,600 cash.
St. Catherine Street, corner of Chomedy—50 x 125. Desirable and cheap.
St. Catherine Street, near Fort—100 x 125. Good terms of payments.
St. Denis Street, above Sherbrooke—Resident lots, the choicest in the East-End.
Dorchester Avenue, corner of St. Catherine, just outside the city limits—30 cents per foot.
Sherbrooke Street, near Bleury—Very fine villa lot, 100 feet front.
St. Famille street—Desirable for a block of dwellings, 150 x 125 Would sell separate.
St. Constant Street—100 x 75, near St. Catherine street.
Ontario, corner Papineau Road—257 x 154. Best in the city for a factory.
St. Mary Street—Lot 97 x 86, to river front, only 75 cents per foot. Cheap.
St. Urbain Street, corner of Guilbault—80 x 90, only 30 cents per foot.
University Street—100 x 100. Cheap and desirable.

February 3

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

$4,000.—ST. ANDRE STREET, No. 145, good solid brick building, one store and dwelling. Desirably situated. Terms to suit purchaser.

$9,000.—ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST., two fine cut stone stores, 43 by 75, lot 43 x 144. Everything in thorough repair. Easy payments. Nos. 313 and 319.

$14,000.—NOTRE DAME STREET, two stone front stores and offices above, in good locality. Well rented to first-class tenants.

$13,500.—CORNER OF MIGNONNE and Jacques Cartier Streets, 100 x75, exceeding well built. Good business corner. Terms to suit.

$17,500.—ST. JOSEPH STREET,. Large lot 100 feet front, near McGill Street. Old buildings well rented. Easy terms.

$35,000.—HOSPITAL STREET FINE corner, four-story building, always well rented. Very central.

$15,000.—ST. JOSEHH STREET. Three good stores and two cottages. All rented. A first-class investment.

$100,000.—ONE OF THE BEST CORners on St. James Street. Will guarantee a sure rental for the next nine years.

$80,000.—ST. JAMES STREET, running through to Notre Dame. Exceedingly fine stores; in the most central part of the city. All rented throughout.

$17,000.—BONAVENTURE STREET, Two magnificent stores, 100 feet deep, in thorough shape. Terms, from one to 10 years.

$45,000.—CRAIG STREET, near Victoria Square, the best stores on the street; most desirable for wholesale house.

$100,000.—ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. Best business building in the city. Will bear strictest investigation.

$30,000.—NOTRE DAME STREET. Two very elegant stores exceedingly well rented to first-class tenants.

$7,000.—BLEURY STREET. Two stores now fairly rented.

$3,000.—NOS. 1027 TO 1031 ST. JOSEPH ST. Two good stores and dwellings above. Terms easy at five per cent.

$3,000.—NOS. 18 AND 20 WINDSOR ST. Most centrally situated houses. Rent well and good prospective locality for improvement in value.

$5,000.—NO. 60 ST. HUBERT STREET. Large stone-front residence, lot 30 x 168; very central. Conditions easy.

$3,500.—NO. 157 ST. HUBERT STREET. Neat stone-front cottage, on most liberal conditions.

$2,000.—NOS. 19 or 33 COURSOL ST. Good brick cottage; 8 rooms; desirable little home.

$1,400.—NO. 200 CADIEUX ST. Cosey brick cottage; cheap.

$2,000.—NO. 206 ST. CHRISTOPHE ST. Neatly finished 24-foot cottage in excellent repair.

$2,400.—NO. 13 HYPOLITE STREET, just above Sherbrooke.

$1,400.—NOS. 11, 13 AND 15 ROBB TERRACE. Those three large brick cottages, stone basements, in excellent order; exceedingly cheap.

$7,000.—ST. ANTOINE STREET. Large, well-built corner-stone residence. Everything in first-class shape.

TENEMENT PROPERTY.

$3,500.—SCOTLAND STREET. Magnificent stone-front, bay-window, all-grained, tenement dwellings.

$3,000.—SEVEN EXCEEDINGLY well-built brick and stone tenements, above Sherbrooke street; $3,000 each cash. Exceedingly cheap.

$7,000.—ST. ANTOINE STREET, corner Chatham. Four well-built tenements, rented to pay 9 per cent. net.

$4,000.—FOUR BRICK AND STONE tenements; fine corner, in good locality. Pays ten per cent. net on investment.

$4,500. EACH—ST. HUBERT STREET. Substantial stone tenements; well rented. Terms exceedingly easy.

$2,800.—180 AND 182 ST. CHRISTOPHE STREET. Brick tenements; first-class.

$2,800.—188 AND 190 ST. CHRISTOPHE STREET. Same as above.

RESIDENCES.

$4,500.—NO. 385 ST. ANTOINE STREET. That stylish stone cottage, 10 rooms, modern improvements, lot 24 x 118 to 15 foot lane. Terms easy at 6 per cent.

$5,000.—NOS. 23 AND 25 ESSEX AVENUE. Two most genteel, semi-detached residences. Most complete in every respect. $5,000 each. On long time.

$7,000.—NO. 1249 DORCHESTER ST. Very handsome corner residence, 14 rooms. Very complete.

$3,000.—NO. 7 ESSEX AVENUE. Exceedingly pleasant stone cottage.

$3,300.—NO. 50 TUPPER STREET. Charming stone cottage. Very complete, and nice neighbourhood.

$4,500.—NOS. 1890 AND 1892 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Two large residences. Very desirable and attractive. Please examine, as they are new.

$2,400.—NO. 226 ST. MARTIN STREET. Nice brick cottage, 9 rooms. Modern improvements.

$5,000.—TWO COSEY STONE COTTAGES, Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mathew street. Very well rented.

$12,000.—ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner of St. Mark. That most elegant stone and marble-trimmed residence. The most complete of its kind. Very easy terms of payments.

$8,000.—McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE. Neatest and most cosey residence on the street. Everything in magnificent style.

$12,000.—VICTORIA STREET. Fine corner of three stone residences, in first-class repair.

$3,600.—TWO VERY PLEASANT dwellings, desirable in every respect. These are bargains. Victoria street, near Sherbrooke.

$30,000.—MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS and residence, with out-houses. Exceedingly cheap. One-third cash.

$12,000.—NO. 52 UPPER ST. URBAIN STREET, with about twenty thousand feet of land. Exceedingly attractive.

$7,000.—NO. 25 ST. DENIS STREET. That fine stone-front dwelling, near Viger Square.

$5,000.—NOS. 220 AND 222 HYPOLITE STREET. Two very fine cottages. Most attractive and complete finish, with all modern improvements. Would sell separate.

$4,500.—NOS. 208 AND 210 HYPOLITE. Semi-detached cottages, modern style, marble mantles, hot and cold water, &c.

PARENT BROS.
ESTATE AGENTS,
237 St. James Street.

TO PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned are prepared to buy a piece of ground in the vicinity of St. Peter, St. James, Craig or Bonaventure streets, on which to erect a Factory 90 x 80 feet, or thereabouts, with light on three sides. Or they will lease for ten years if proprietors prefer to build. Address BOX 1,961, P.O.

January 19 wfm 16

ART ASSOCIATION.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.,

Phillips Square.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M., and on FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 8 to 10 P.M.

Admission to Non members, 25 cents. Saturdays, free.

February 1 27

TENANTS

Are Inquiring Daily.

LANDLORDS

Should leave me a list of Houses, Shops and Offices without delay.

R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
210 St. James Street.

January 25 21

New Advertisements

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS

FOR SALE,

The HIGHLY VALUABLE WELL-KNOWN PROPERTY, for many years owned by John McClellen, Esq., measuring 292 feet on Wellingten Street, 192-6 feet on Murray Street, 140-4 feet on Young Street; total frontage on the three Streets, 534 feet—32,345 superficial feet, English measure. This property offers a rare opportunity to Capitalists, Companies or Corporations, who contemplate the erection of Warehousing, Manufacturing or other Premises requiring a large area, and especially worthy of the attention of the Flour and Grain Trade, being close to the G. T. R. Depot and opposite the magnificent Stores and Elevators of the Montreal Warehousing Company. With the Grand Trunk Railway track running along its Wellington Street front to the Wharves of the Ocean Steamers and Vessels. it is unexcelled as a site for receiving and shipping. Its close proximity to the splendid new Docks and Basins and all large Manufactories and Mills, and the fact that the Government own all the land near it on the Canal side (which cannot be sold), make it invaluable as an investment or speculation. Notwithstanding that an offer of over $85,000 was refused for this property five years ago. I have now positive instructions to sell at a comparatively low figure. Commuted and perfect title. No ground rent. Liberal terms.

H. H. GEDDES,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street.

MAGNIFICENT SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I am instructed by Robert Brown, Esq., (who is about removing from the city) to offer for sale, his splendid residence, No. 1,149 Dorchester street. The size of the house is 42-6 x 46, built of stone, interior division walls built of brick, three stories and basement, galvanized iron roof, wide verandas on side and in rear: contains about twenty elegantly finished apartments, numerous wardrobes and linen closets, baths and W. C. A most conveniently arranged kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry, fuel cellar, fine cooking range and heating apparatus, of the most perfect description. The marble mantels (by Reid) in the principal rooms are magnificent works of art; also handsome marble washstands, with hot and cold water in all the bed and dressing rooms, and many other conveniences too numerous to particularize, and is probably in every respect the finest residence ever offered for sale in this city.

The position is unexceptionable. Size of lot about 76 x 230, 17,530 sup. feet. For permits to view and other information, apply to

H. H. GEDDES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DETACHED VILLA FOR SALE, ON UPPER UNIVERSITY STREET.—That handsome detached villa, 278 Upper University street, directly opposite Prince Arthur street. The size of the villa is 40 feet front by the same depth, most substantially built, and of strikingly handsome design, and contains every improvement necessary for convenience and comfort. Nice little conservatory, and good stabling, &c. The splendid position of this property is too well known to require much comment. Suffice it to say the site being elevated, open on each side and in rear; and the front being directly opposite a wide avenue, the charming view can never be obstructed, and being surrounded by first-class properties, the value can never be depreciated. The lot measures 85 feet in front, and 136 feet in depth, with a 25 feet lane in rear. Terms of sale very reasonable. Perfect title. For permits to view and further particulars apply at my office.

H. H. GEDDES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FINE Property, well situated, consisting of Four First-class Stone Tenements, with Brick Outbuildings. Price, only $7,500, worth $10,000. Terms, $500 cash; $2,000 in six or seven annual payments. The rents alone will more than meet the payments and interests. The balance $5,000 can remain to suit purchaser at 7 per cent. Any energetic man can here secure a good property for little more than the trouble of superintending it. Perfect title.

H. H. GEDDES,
119 St. Francois Xavier street.

VILLA AND GARDEN FOR SALE.—I am instructed to offer for sale the elegant detached villa, belonging to the estate late Peter Robertson, Esq., No. 81 Redpath street. The villa is about 50 feet square, four stories, built with beautiful white imported brick, stone foundations. Contains about twenty-five spacious, handsomely-finished apartments, thoroughly heated by steam, and with all other appliances necessary for convenience and comfort. The coach-house and stable is built of solid stone, and is in perfect order. The garden lot is 351 feet front and 166 feet deep, or 57,800 superficial feet, planted with a variety of fruit trees. A portion of the land can, if desired, be advantageously divided into building lots. The view from this site is perfectly charming. For permits, &c., apply to

H. H. GEDDES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS FOR SALE—Those exceedingly well-built commodious Stone Houses, divided into Four handsomely-finished Tenements, Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 Shuter street. In addition to the accommodation usually afforded by first-class tenements, these have large extensions in rear, cool in summer and warm in winter, containing two large rooms, pantry, enclosed stairway leading to the yard, and excellent fuel hoist, thereby saving much labour. In good or bad times such houses as these, particularly when so well situated, always command most desirable prompt paying tenants; therefore, no better investment can be offered.

H. H. GEDDES,
119 St. Francois Xavier street.

DETACHED VILLA AND GARDEN, 50 Durocher street, for sale. This fine villa is built of solid stone, two stories, 50x40 and extension, kitchen about 20x16; spacious halls, and about 18 commodious apartments. Very fine hot water heating apparatus; frost proof cellar; wide verandas in front and on both sides of the house—in fact, every improvement necessary for convenience and comfort is to be found in and about this house. The coach-house is built of stone, with excellent stabling. Lot of land belonging to the house measures 108x136, or 14,989 superficial feet, with fine shade trees.

In Durocher street a first-class brick tunnel has lately been constructed, and is one of the most perfect drained, healthy and pleasant positions in this city.

H. H. GEDDES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
119 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

BEAUTIFUL TENEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE, Lorne Terrace, Nos. 30 to 48 McKay street, consisting of five houses of two tenements each. These tenements are beautifully finished and possess all the modern improvements of self-contained houses, and being most desirably situated are in constant demand by a very superior class of tenants, who, by liberal rental and prompt payment show their appreciation of the accommodation afforded them.

This will prove at all times the very best kind of investment.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate Agent.
119 St. Francois Xavier street.

January 4. 3

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By H. H. GEDDES.

A most attractive Semi-detached Corner Residence, size 42 x 44; two story; fitted up with all modern improvements and handsomely finished, and is situated on one of the most favorite streets in the West-End Any person desiring to secure a really attractive and comfortable house should not fail to examine this property.
No. 173, Mansfield street near Sherbrooke St. This fine house was built expressly for the use of the present owner; fitted with Spence hot-water and cooking attachments; also extra lot adjoining, suitable for two houses, with out-building already built.
The two-stone residences, with bay windows, 88 and 90 St. Famille street; only $1,000 cash required down.
The McClellen property, fronting on Wellington, Young and Murray streets, 32,345 superficial feet; a splendid chance for speculation.
The property, No. — St. Maurice street; good investment for a small capitalist.
Nos. 119 and 121 Panet street; very cheap.
Nos. 18 and 20 Wolf street, brick cottages.
Building lots on Peel, near Burnside street.
A Brewery, very extensive and complete, situated on the greatest thoroughfare in the city of Quebec, will be sold at a great bargain.
New Cottage and Lot, 47 x 145, No. 17 Courville street. Cheap for cash.
Detached villa and garden, on Guy street; near Sherbrooke.
Three cut-stone, conveniently arranged houses, 621, 623, 625 Sherbrooke street.
Brick Cottages, Nos. 36 and 42 Coursol street, close to C. P. Railway.
Substantially built double tenement, 67, 67½ Victoria, near Sherbrooke street.
Stone tenement house, 295 to 301 St. Hubert, near Ontario street.
Dwellings, 30 to 34 Murray street, near Wellington street.
Excellent business premises, with dwellings, 27 to 33 McCord, opposite St. Ann's Church.
Most central and compact houses, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14 and 69 Drummond street.
Two commodious stone houses of two tenements each, 23, 25, 27, 29 Shuter street.
The two 30 ft. stone houses, 694, 698 Sherbrooke street, near Bleury street.
Solid brick block of eleven tenements, 101 to 121 Fulford street; good investment.
Handsome house of two tenements. No. 157, 159 Bleury street, opposite the Gesu Church.
The Stores, with Dwellings, Nos. 327, 329, 331, 331½ St. Lawrence street, together with the Tenements in rear, Nos. 252, 254, 256, on St. Dominique street. This is a good investment and liberal terms of payment will be given, with perfect title.
New brick cottages, Nos. 32, 36, 108 42, 64, 66, 140 Cadieux street.
Neat brick residence, 258 St. Antoine street, close to Lusignan street.
Five first-class houses, Windimere terrace, McKay, above St. Catherine street.
Cut stone semi-detached cottage, heated by steam, No. 72 Aylmer, close to Sherbrooke street.
First-class cut stone residence, 268 University street, near Prince Arthur street.
Two good solid brick houses, Nos. 149, 151 St. Dominique street, opposite St. Lawrence market.
Two first-class cut stone residences, 28 and 30 St. Famille street, near Sherbrooke street.
Two fine stone houses, four tenements, with extensions, 100 to 106 Durocher street.
Good stone house, two tenements, 86, 88 Durocher, near Prince Arthur street.
Valuable business site, 595 to 601 Craig street, opposite the "Gazette" office.
The land, 61 x —, = 7,800 sup. ft. and buildings, Craig street, opposite Hermine street.
The excellent property, known as McCready's, Nos. 81 to 285 and 93 to 01, corner Bonaventure and Mountain streets.
Lot, 72 x 109, and tenements, 7 to 13, on Hermine street, near Craig street.
Villa lots, 44 x 120 and 62 x 120, Nos. 34 and 91 Durocher street.
Commodious double tenement, corner lot No 12 St. Denis street, opposite the Garden.
Lot, 90 x 94, on Young street, close to Wellington street.
First-class residence, latest improvements, on Peel street, near Sherbrooke street.
The several Brick Tenements, Nos. 273 to 275 German street. Easy terms will be given to a prompt purchaser.
Large tenement property, Nos. 15 to 37 Payette street; good investment.
Also, several tenements opposite the above, on Payette street; pays well.
Building lot, 48 x 120, on University street; a pretty site for a villa.
Commodious residence, 856 Sherbrooke street, opposite the College grounds.
Valuable business property, corner St. Joseph and St. Martin streets.
Corner villa lot, 54 x 119, on Sherbrooke street, free from City assessments.

H. H. GEDDES,

Real Estate and Investment Agent,

119 St. Francois Xavier St.

New Advertisements.

Anglo-Canadian

We repeat and have reason to know that manufacturers will not serve co-operative stores and for very obvious reasons. If they were to do so their wholesale customers would forsake them.

"Anglo-Canadian Citizen" is evidently a novice in business, or he would know that co-operative stores, as well as other retailers buy from wholesalers, therefore it does not follow that shopkeepers whom manufacturers refuse to serve must steal their goods, as that gentleman seems to think.

It is well-known that co-operative stores in England do not deliver goods, and if they should do so here they will not be following the example of those their prospectuses profess to be copying.

The random shot spoken of in "Anglo-Canadian's" letter is based upon the fact that co-operative stores in England have failed, and this could not come to pass if they always paid cash for their goods with their own money.

"Anglo-Canadian's" advertisement is too transparent to have the effect of furthering the co-operative shops. People in Canada have lost too much during the last few years by mutual or co-operative enterprises to be so easily tempted to furnish money for the purpose of more experiments in that line. It is the old game over again of a few speculative gentlemen saying to the public, "You furnish the money and we will furnish the brains."

This game of people going into business and not being held liable for all the debts they may contract is just what the Canadian public should set their face against.

CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Boys' Undershirts and Drawers, 25c
Men's Winter Undershirts, 33c
Men's Winter Drawers, 33c
Men's Kritted Wool Socks, 18c
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 50c
Oxford Shirting, good quality, 8½c
Cotton Ticking, 9c
Double-fold Coarse Linen Ticking, 10c
White Flannel, 14c

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.

Our Annual Cheap Sale is to be continued during February. Now is the time for cheap Silks.

NOTICE.

The Citizens' Insurance Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its pression session, for an Act reducing its present Capital Stock, such reduction to take effect upon the proportion thereof called in and paid up, and for other purposes.

ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTTS,
Solicitors for Applicants.

February 4 30

LOVELL'S

Province of Ontario Directory

FOR 1881-82,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1881

PRICE, $5.00.

Mr. LOVELL, at the request of several Merchants and others of the Province of Ontario, of the City of Montreal, &c., begs to announce that his firm will publish a Province of Ontario Directory in November next, containing an

Alphabetical Directory

AND A THOROUGH

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

of the Business and Professional Men in the Cities, Towns and Villages of Ontario, with a

Classified Business Directory of the City of Montreal.

The same care and attention bestowed on the Dominion and Provincial Directories of 1871 will be given to this work. Subscribers' names respectfully solicited. Terms of Advertising made known upon application.

JOHN LOVELL & SON,
Publishers.

February 4 r 30

GRAND RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the following estimated quantities of STEAM COAL required by this Company during the present year and the winter of next, viz. :—

AT TORONTO..........20,000 Tons net
AT SARNIA..........10,000 "
AT PORT HURON......2,000 "
AT PORT DOVER......3,000 "

The above is to be delivered free of all charges, piled in the Company's Yard at Don Station, Toronto, and on their Wharves at Sarnia, Port Huron and Port Dover, during the period of navigation, in about equal monthly quantities.

On cars at the International Bridge, Black Rock, about 116,000 tons net; Detroit Junction, 30,000 tons net.

The above to be delivered between the 1st April, 1881, and the 1st April, 1882, in such quantities monthly as will meet the Company's consumption, which does not materially vary from month to month.

The Coal to be free from all extraneous substances, and to be screened over a screen of not less than one and-a-quarter inch meshes.

Payments will be made in cash in the course of the month following that in which the Coal has been delivered.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Steam Coal," for the above quantities, or for fractional parts thereof, will be received by the undersigned on or before 14th FEBRUARY, 1881.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, January 25. m fmw 30

NEW BOOKS

A Century of Dishonour—A Sketch of the United States Government's Dealings with the Indian Tribes—$1.50.
Oscar Dunn—Glossaire Franco-Canadien et Vocabulaire de Locations Viecuses Usiteat en Canada—50c.
The Last Sweet Things in Corners, being Ye Faithful Drama of Ye Artist's Vendetta—$1.25.
Pencil and Palette, being Biographical Anecdotes chiefly of Contemporary Painters, by Robert Kempt—75c.
Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke—Sketches by Archibald Forbes—$1.
A Village Commune, by Ouida—$1.25.
Fly Fishing in Main Lakes; or, Camp Life in the Wilderness, by Charles W. Stevens—$1.25.
Egypt, by Clara Erskine Clement—$1.50.
The Englishman and the Scandinavian—A Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse Literature, by Frederick Metcalfe—$4.50.
The British Almanac and Companion for 1881—$1.25
Ernestine—A Novel, by Wilhelmine Von Hillorn—80c.
The Bohlen Lectures for 1880—The Evidential Value of the Acts of the Apostles, by Dean Howson—$1.
Babylonian Cups; or, Behind the Scenes—50c.
The London Bankers' Almanac for 1881—$2.25.

FOR SALE BY

DAWSON BROTHERS.

February 4 30

Waltzing

BY

Prof. McDonald's Perfected System.

All BALL-ROOM DANCES can be learned in one Course of Lessons.

WALTZ TAUGHT IN ONE LESSON.

Last Course this Season commences NEXT THURSDAY EVENING.

ASSEMBLIES, FRIDAY EVENINGS.

For particulars, apply personally to the LORNE ACADEMY, 301 Notre Dame St., from 12 to 1; 3 to 4; 7 to 8.30 p.m.; or by letter to

AMERICAN HOUSE.

January 29 25

MR. JOHN T. HAGAR

RETIRES FROM

OUR FIRM

AS FROM

January 1st, 1881.

S. H. MAY & CO.

January 4 3

New Advertisements.

THE "DECKER" PIANO,

THE EMERSON PIANO,

The James & Holmstrom Piano,

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN.

Second-Hand Pianos from $35 Upwards

MUSIC IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
(Successors to Joseph Gould),
233 St. James Street.

January 1 1

FOR

Grand Square and Upright PIANOS

Of the Finest Description

GO TO THE

N. Y. PIANO CO.,

Nos. 226 and 228 St. James Street,

AGENTS FOR THE

Principal Canadian Manufacturers,

BELL ORGANS

AND

New York Weber Pianos.

January 25 21

CARD.

Having closed our Agency i Montreal, and transferred the exclusive sale of our PIANOS, for that city and vicinity, to

THE NEW YORK PIANO CO.

ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal,

ur customers hereafter will be supplied through them with ALL OUR STYLES of PIANOS.

WEBER & CO.

Kingston, 14th December, 1880 301

BISHOP'S

Safety Paper, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, etc.,

ARE BECOMING POPULAR.

GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
165 St. James Street.

January 28 24

ROBIN & SADLER,

(Successors to Barry, Smith & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING

Fire Engine Hose,

LACE LEATHER, ROLLED SKIRTING AND DRESSED SHOULDERS,

DEALERS IN

RUBBER BELTING & HOSE,

594, 596 and 598 St. Joseph St.,

MONTREAL.

January 24 2m mwf 20

FOR SALE,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers,

500 Tons WELSH ANTHRACITE COAL
500 Tons do STEAM do
500 Tons do SMITHS' do

(This last is excellent for heavy Forging or for Melting Iron.)

28,000 "T. Carr" Newcastle FIRE BRICK

Also, small lots of the Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co.'s. SUPERIOR AMERICAN COAL—Egg, Stove and Chestnut, and ENGLISH GARSFIELD COKE.

HART BROTHERS & CO.,
45 Notre Dame Street.

January 21 18

FOR SALE,

120 Barrels Sal Soda
100 Bags Bi-Carb Soda
5 Casks Cream of Tartar
13 Cases Madras Indigo
100 Bags Canary Seed
50 Cases Castor Oil
200 Kegs Violet's Prunes
40 Bales Zanzibar Cloves
25 Bags Porto Rico Coffee

CUNDILL, MATTHEWS & CO.,
BROKERS.

February 2 28

PACE'S

CutPlugTobacco

Just Received

A Fresh Supply of the above Tobacco.

It is all that a Smoker could desire.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 St. James St. and 308 Notre Dame St.

February 2 28

ALDERMANIC HONOURS

Are now being eagerly sought for by all who desire to attain to local eminence. R. W. COWAN & CO. continue to offer special inducements in Ladies', Gents and Children's Furs. All who anticipate exposure to the weather should call upon us. The Cheap Fur Sale will be continued during February.

R. W. COWAN & CO.,
THE HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets.

February 2 28

COAL! COAL! COAL!

FURNACE, per Ton	$7 50
EGG, do	7.50
STOVE do	7.50

Scotch Steam,
English Steam,
Nova Scotia, etc.

S. W. BEARD & CO.,
52 McGILL STREET.

February 1 e 27

Nordheimer's Hall.

Applications for hiring the above Hall to be made at

A. & S. Nordheimer's Music Store,

211 St. James Street.

The most attractive Concert of the Season will be given at the above Hall on

Monday Next, January 31st,

Including those great Artists:—Madam, Emma Donaldi, Prima Donna; Mr. J. Levy the Emperor Cornet of the World; Madame Chatterton-Bohrer, the Renowned Harpist; Miss Sheparuson, Violinist; Mr. Charles Bonney, Tenor.

January 28 6m 202

Meetings

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO'Y

Will be held at the Company's Office in Dundas on

MONDAY, 7th FEBRUARY,

At TWELVE o'clock noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and generally to transact the business of the Company. A dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1880, has been declared, and will be payable at the office of Law, Young & Co., Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of March next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday, 16th February, to Wednesday, 2nd of March, both days inclusive.

HAMILTON YOUNG, Secretary.

The above meeting will be adjourned to Wednesday, 23rd February, and then to meet at the office of Law, Young & Co., Montreal, at TWELVE o'clock noon.

February 2 m 28

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the

Citizens' Insurance Company

OF CANADA

will be held in the Company's Office, 179 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, on

Monday, 7th day of February next,

At TWO o'clock p.m.,

to Elect three Directors, and generally to transact the business of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until after the General Meeting.

By order of the Board.

ARCH. McGOUN,
Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Jan. 24, 1881. 25,26J3457F 21

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company of Canada will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 53 & 55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, on TUESDAY, the EIGHTH (8th) day of FEBRUARY, next, 1881, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the reception of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and for other business.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd January, to the 8th February, 1881, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. K. OSWALD, General Manager.

January 22 8F 19

The Shedden Co.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of

The Shedden Company, Limited,

will be held at the Company's Office, 18 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 9th day of February next,

At THREE o'clock P.M.,

for the purpose of Electing Directors for the current year, and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

HUGH PATON,
Manager and Secretary.

Montreal, 26th January, 1881 9F 23

THE MONTREAL

Investment & Building Co'y,

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 229 ST. JAMES STREET, on

Thursday, the Tenth Day of February, 1881,

at THREE o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business generally.

W. A. MERRY,
Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1881 mwf 10F 26

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of

THE GRAPHIC COMPANY,

will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Western Chambers, No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET, in the City of Montreal, on

Thursday, the Tenth Day of February Next,

at THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business.

ALEX. F. RIDDELL,
Secretary.

As it is intended, in order to give sufficient time for the Audit of the Company's Accounts, and for the preparation of the Annual Report, to propose that in future the Annual Meeting will be held on the second Thursday in March, instead of the second Thursday in February, the Shareholders are hereby notified that an amendment in the By-law on the subject will be proposed at the Annual Meeting, and that an Adjournment will be proposed to the second Thursday in March, at the meeting to be held as above notified, and that no other business will be done.

Montreal. January 29, 1881 10F 25

The Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

Notice to Shareholders.

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

SATURDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY Next,

At ONE o'clock, P. M.

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

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

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

By order of the Board.

J. N. BEAUDRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th January, 1881. mwf 20

NOTICE.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Co

A DIVIDEND OF

FIVE PER CENT.

has been declared and will be payable at this Office, on and after

The 15th of February next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the Eighth of February next inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Sec. and Treas.

Montreal, 18th January, 1881 15

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE will be held at the Office of the Bank, St. James Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of MARCH next, at Three o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th Clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. A. TROTTIER,
Cashier.

Montreal, 28th January, 1881 25

REAL ESTATE.

I am offering Property for Sale in all parts of the city, suburbs and country. Please send for printed Catalogues.

H. H. GEDDES,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
And President of the Montreal Board of Real Estate Agents,
119 St. Francois Xavier street.

November 30 266

TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

BURIAL OF HON. MR. LETELLIER.

QUEBEC, February 3.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, at Riviere Ouelle, yesterday, was largely attended, not only by the people of the place, but by large numbers of political friends of the deceased from Quebec and from all the intervening Counties. The pall-bearers included Messrs. Fournier, Pelletier, Joly and Langelier.

OTTAWA.

REVENUE RETURNS.

OTTAWA, February 3.—The Inland Revenue returns for the month of January at this port were $12,700.56, against $10,113.49 for a similar period last year.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual business meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will take place in this city on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 12 noon, in the Railway Commissioners' Rooms, Parliament Buildings. The Council will meet on the 15th February, at the same hour and place. The following notices of motion are given:—

1. Moved by Captain Mason, seconded by Captain Perley, that the Chairman of the Council be requested to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from certain gentlemen, residents of Prescott, proposing that the future prize meeting of the D. C. R. A. be held at that town, and to state that the Council, while thanking the gentlemen for their liberal offer, accept the memorial as a notice of motion to be discussed at the annual business meeting of the Association, as it invokes an alteration in its constitution.

2. Moved by Captain Mason, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Scobel, that the general By-laws of the Association be amended by striking out the words "on the day" in the second line, and inserting the word "immediately."

3. Moved by Col. Laurie, seconded by T. McKay, M.P., that paragraph 10 of the constitution be amended by adding, "the President of the Association and Chairman of the Council shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee."

4. Moved by Lieut.-Col. W. O. Smith, D. A. G., seconded by Lieut.-Col. McDonald, that paragraph 8 of the Constitution be amended by adding the words after P. E. Island four (4) North-West Territories.

GOING UP HIGHER.

Le Canada intimates that Mr. Mousseau, M. P., will become a member of the Senate.

ARTILLERY.

The guns used by the Prescott Arttillery Company have been returned to this city, and will be replaced with large guns, which will be mounted at Fort Wellington.

SPREAD OF THE BIBLE.

During the past year 5,939 copies of the Bible were distributed in the Ottawa Valley, and $6,500 expended in mission work by the Auxilliary Bible Society.

THIEVES IN THE COMMONS.

A number of petty larcenies have been committed in the House of Commons of late. To-day Col. Skinner lost a coat and Mr. Girouard a cap.

TORONTO.

A VALUABLE CITIZEN.

TORONTO, February 3.—Mr. Wm. Duncan, of Riverside, one of the oldest residents of York Township, celebrated his golden wedding to-day. Eight children, twenty-seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren were present, besides sons and daughters-in-law.

BACK IN HARNESS.

Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, and Counsel for Carroll, returned from London to-day to resume his legislative duties.

PHARMACY COLLEGE MEETING.

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy held its semi-annual meeting here to-day, Mr. William Saunders, of London, presiding. The Treasurer's report showed net assets of $3,600, a balance in hand from the half-year of $234, and receipts, for the same period, of $1,800. The Board of Examiners reported 26 candidates passed out of the 42 just examined. Of these, D. S. Breckenridge, of Morrisburg, was first, with 105 marks out of 120; J. H. H. Jury, of Bowmanville, second, with 103, and A. P. Chown, of Kingston, third.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

A fray took place, this afternoon, on the Esplanade, between a hotel-keeper, named McDonald, and a sailor named Rice. Rice insulted McDonald's wife, and McDonald struck him with an axe, knocking him senseless, and demolishing an ear. A warrant is out against the hotel-keeper.

GALLANT RESCUE.

A drunken man, named Thompson, stumbled on the Grand Trunk Railway track, last night, as a train came along, and was only saved from death by the courage and presence of mind of a young man, named Geo. Ryan, who was himself knocked down, but not much hurt.

HALIFAX.

A BAD SON.

HALIFAX, February 3.—A young man named Geoffrey Moore was arrested this morning, at the instance of his father, William Moore, on the charge of wrongfully appropriating money from his mother, who is now lying in her house, in Albermarle street, very ill, it is thought beyond recovery. The father has been separated from his wife for some time, and the son has been the man of the house; $113 was found on the young man when he was arrested.

SERIOUS FALL.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Murray, mother of R. T. Murray, Queen's Printer, a lady of advanced years, fell down stairs at her son's house, fracturing one of her legs and dislocating her thigh. The injuries, to one of her age, are so serious, that her life is now despaired of.

WINNIPEG.

ROTTEN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

WINNIPEG, Man., February 3.—The regular train the other day in going to Rat Portage passed over some trestle work near the Keewatin Lumbering Company's mills, and a portion of the work gave way. The train, however, passed over it safely without mishap or accident, but it was a very narrow escape. The train was delayed a short time on Thursday morning till the work was repaired.

HEAVY LUMBERING OPERATIONS.

Mr. Walker, of Minneapolis, is getting 3,000,000 feet of logs on Water Creek, a tributory of the Red Lake River, for the Jarvis & Bridge Mill of this city. The logs will be floated down the Red Lake River and the Red River to Winnipeg.

EASILY LOST AND EASILY WON.

A woman named Speers left her husband, who is working on Section A of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arriving in Winnipeg with a paramour on Monday night. She left for the States on the Emerson train on the following day, but another man won her affections, with whom she took the train for Crookston.

TRYING TO START ONCE MORE.

Thos. Collins, of the Marquette *Review*, and Mayor of Portage la Prairie, is here in connection with the re-establishment of that paper, which was destroyed by a recent fire. He has been presented with a purse by the people of the Portage. If he does not succeed in obtaining aid, he will proceed to Toronto.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, February 3.

TEMPERATURE in the shade by Standard Thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street:—

8 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
—1°	6°	7°
MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
10°	—6°	2°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 A. M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
30.30	30.25	30.25

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10 a.m., February 3.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours.—Lakes—Moderate to fresh northwesterly to northerly winds, fine, and continued very cold weather. Lawrence — Moderate to fresh westerly to northwesterly winds; fine; and continued very cold weather. Gulf—Strong westerly to northwesterly winds; fair weather, with snow flurries; stationary or lower temperature. Maritime—Fresh to brisk northwesterly winds; fair weather, with snow flurries; stationary or lower temperature.

Midnight Despatches

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARNELL PUGNACIOUS.

LONDON, February 3.—The meeting of Home Rulers last night, Mr. Parnell presiding, resolved that the future stages of the Coercion Bill will be resisted with the utmost determination.

THOSE AMENDMENTS.

At the meeting of Conservatives yesterday it was pointed out that the amendment to Mr. Gladstone's proposal was required, which would not impair the usefulness of the new rules, while it would make them

MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

Several speakers, however, distinctly stated that sooner than submit to the prolongation of obstruction they would agree to Mr. Gladstone's entire proposal.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

LONDON, February 3.—A hundred and fifty Conservative members of Parliament, including the whole of the late Cabinet, except Lord Cairns, met at Lord Beaconsfield's residence to-day, to consider Mr. Gladstone's resolution. The meeting lasted two hours. Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote were the principal speakers. The result of the conference is that the Conservatives will give an undivided support to Sir Stafford Northcote's amendments, as will also the members of the fourth party, who at first were inclined to dissent altogether from Mr. Gladstone's resolution.

FENIAN VISITORS.

For some weeks past a number of suspected persons have arrived in London, and their movements are being watched. Rifle practice has been completely suspended at all the ranges near London. The rifles of some of the volunteer regiments which were sent to Birmingham for inspection are detained there.

POLICE GUARDING THE COMMONS.

It is reported that there were four hundred extra police on duty near the House to-day. The expelled Home Rulers take their seats in the House as usual to-morrow.

DYING.

There is no hope that Carlyle will live more than a few hours.

BEACONSFIED ON GOOD BREEDING.

At the meeting of the Conservatives this afternoon Lord Beaconsfield pointed out the great decline in decency and dignity of the House of Commons since the retirement of his Cabinet and said it was necessary for Conservatives to do all in their power to restore the dignity of the Commons by supporting the Government as far as they are able in putting down obstructions.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

There was a hastily summoned meeting of the Cabinet Council at three o'clock this afternoon.

WHAT THE HOME RULERS INTEND TO DO.

The Home Rulers expelled from the House have decided to issue a manifesto, denouncing the conduct of the House; but advising the Irish people to keep within the bounds of constitutional action. In the expectation that Home Rulers might carry resistance to extremes, 180 policemen were stationed in the vicinity of the House to-day.

LOST.

The English steamer "Sound," from Balboa to Middlesboro, foundered at sea, and thirteen persons were drowned.

IRELAND.

DAVITT'S IRISH PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, February 3.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Davitt brought forward an imposing plan for a convention of delegates from every branch of the League in Ireland. He sketched the details of the plan, which were that each branch of five hundred members should send one delegate, and branches of over that number two. This convention, he said, would be called to show Mr. Forster and England that the local leaders of the organization throughout Ireland were neither

RUFFIANS, BLACKGUARDS OR SCOUNDRELS,

and to show Mr. "Outrage" Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that the Coercion Bill would not strike terror into the ranks of the Land League. To make a natural pronouncement against coercion, as well as against real and manufactured outrages, and make known in an emphatic manner the national demands in regard to the Land question, it was not necessary for the branches to wait for the passing of the Bill. They should proceed to elect delegates at once, and send them up to Dublin the moment the Bill became law. There can be little doubt that the Government will stop this convention, either before the delegates come to Dublin or immediately after their arrival there.

AN AMERICAN PRIEST'S PURCHASE.

It was stated, at the meeting, that Father Lynch, of Massachusetts, had bought an estate in the County Cavan, which the tenants would be willing to purchase. Mr. Davitt said that they should ask the branch of the League in Massachusetts to request this gentleman to undo the injury, perhaps unintentionally done by him, to the tenants in purchasing this property.

THE LEAGUE CIRCULAR.

The Land League issued a circular to the branches to-night, calling on them to elect delegates. Secretary Brennan says there are between 800 and 900 branches, which which will return about 2,000 delegates to Dublin.

The executive of the Land League to-day issued instructions relative to the election of delegates to the National Convention. The delegates are to be elected immediately, and will be notified by telegraph to attend in Dublin immediately the Coercion Bill is passed in the Commons.

LONDON, February 2.—The Speaker's Parliamentary *coup d'etat* of this morning, in suddenly checking obstruction, is warmly endorsed by the English press. Generally, it had long been admitted that the Home Rulers were waging a futile strife. This they knew, but all the Irish party, nevertheless, joined indirectly in the further postponement of the second reading of the Bill. It is certainly a curious point, that the Government obstructs itself with new machinery invented to suppress obstruction. To-morrow,

THE STRUGGLE WILL BE RENEWED,

on Mr. Gladstone's *cloture* resolution. The debate is likely to be prolonged, and if the Government attempt to force it through, a physical contest may be entered upon by the Irish members. The Coercion Bill will probably receive several amendments before it be allowed to pass. One amendment will be the abolition of the retrospective clause. *Truth* says, to-day, that it is expected that Mr. Labouchere will speak in favour of what it therein says, viz., "A struggle ought to be made to introduce in the Coercion Bill a clause framed on the lines of the

IRISH DISTURBANCE ACT OF LAST SESSION,

which would render it impossible for the landlords to evict their tenants for non-payment of unreasonable rents, or for non-payment of unreasonable or even reasonable rents, where, owing to temporary circumstances, this is impossible until the Land Act has become law. The Coercion Bill is termed an Act for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The Ministers admit that the property of the tenants is no sufficiently protected. They can hardly, therefore, refuse temporarily to protect it; indeed, the sole reason why this has not already been done lies in the action of the House of Lords last year." It is curious to notice that, while all this has been progressing in London,

A PANIC HAS COMMENCED

to set in among the Irish tenant-farmers on some estates. A private letter received to-night at this office records several instances in which tenants fearing the consequences of coercion have begun to attend the rent offices and pay up their arrears. Gratifying as this may be to the landlords and the Government, the people in Ireland seeing this ill-omens for the future, the final passing of the Coercion Bill may possibly be the signal for startling events.

DAVITT ARRESTED.

Michael Davitt, the Home Rule agitator, has been arrested by order of the Government and his ticket-of-leave has been cancelled.

Davitt was arrested by a detective from London while crossing Carlisle Bridge, Dublin.

RESULTS OF DAVITT'S ARREST.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, Dublin, sends the following cablegram to the *Irish World*:—"Davitt was arrested. The Castle authorities declare his ticket-of-leave forfeited. Intense excitement all over Ireland at the news. The Government, by this act, has thrown off the disguise and gives all whom it may concern to know that it will make open war on the Land League or on any other organization through which the Irish people may declare its will. Great crowds are gathered around the newspaper offices, and knots of men are discussing the act and speculating as to the next step the Government will probably take. The people are bold and defiant, but cool and disciplined. Hold all the money for the Land League until I advise by cable." Davitt, it will be remembered, while the British Government was punishing Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, was

ENGAGED ARMING THE PEOPLE,

and was arrested in London and sentenced to fifteen years, but afterwards pardoned on "ticket-of-leave."

The news of the arrest of Davitt spread through the Provinces with amazing rapidity. Many indignation meetings have already been held. Davitt was arrested for not reporting himself to the police detectives, and drove to Kingstown where the prisoner was placed on the steamer for London. Egan, Brennan and others went to Kingstown to see him, but the police refused admission. The Doctor advised the prisoner

TO GO TO HOSPITAL

as soon as he arrived, as he was liable to an attack of the lungs. Egan and Brennan subsequently obtained an interview with Davitt. He was in good spirits, and he expects to go before a Magistrate, and thence be conveyed to the convict prison at Dartmoor.

FRANCE.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS.

PARIS, February 3.—The exports from the Consular district of Lyons to the United States in January, amounted to 5,284,000 francs, an increase of two million over December.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Proust (Republican), addressed an interpellation to the Government on foreign policy. He urged although the policy of the country should be peaceful, France must not cease to have interest in foreign affairs. He declared Europe ought not now to hold aloof from further intervention on the Greek Question. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs said Greece was mistaken in her interpretation of the decisions of the Berlin Congress and Conference. Diplomatic documents proved that the concessions which the Porte had been summoned to make to Greece were purely optional. It was not in the power of Europe to give away Epirus and Thessaly. The proposal for arbitration had not compromised European concert, which, even now, is operating at Constantinople. The policy of France had been, and would continue to be, peace. The Order of the Day, approving the Minister's statement, was unanimously adopted.

SPAIN.

CONSERVATIVES VICTORIOUS.

PARIS, February 3.—In the Senate last night Canovas' Cabinet carried the Address by a vote of 134 against 48, notwithstanding there were about 100 absentions. Marshals Campos, Concha, Jovellar, Balmaseda and seven Generals and the principal Dynastic Liberals voted with the minority. The Conservatives appear to be very much elated. The general opinion is that this week will see the political crisis enter a new and interesting phase after the next Council of Ministers at the Palace on Thursday.

MEXICO.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 26.—The contractor of the Tehuantepec Interocean Railroad was dangerously wounded by an ambushed assailant. The affair has caused a sensation, because great hostility is manifested towards the railroad by certain parties. It is feared the engineers sent to the Isthmus by Captain Eads will also meet with opposition.

COLD WEATHER IN THE TROPICS.

Severe cold weather prevails throughout the Republic. Some persons were frozen to death at Puebla and Matamoras.

SMALL-POX RAGING.

The yellow fever is reported to have disappeared from Vera Cruz, but small-pox is raging at Matamoras and Brownsville.

EGYPT.

SUCCESSFUL EGYPTIAN MILITARY REVOLT.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Herald* correspondent telegraphs that a revolt of the Khedive's guard has taken place, and has thus far been successful, for the insurgents have gained their point, which is the removal of the War Minister, Omar Pasha. On January 15th the Egyptian colonels in vain offered a petition to the Government against the War Minister for giving all the best places in the Egyptian army to Circassians and Turks to the prejudice of Egyptians. Yesterday the colonels were arrested and tried by a Court Martial, of which Gen. Stone was President. During the session of the Court the regiment of the guard at the Khedive's Palace revolted under the eyes of the Khedive, and marched to the War Office and forcibly released the three colonels. The War Minister escaped by a window. Gen. Stone and the other member of the Court were deprived of their swords and hustled about, and Efflatoun Pasha received a bayonet wound. The revolted regiment, commanded by the released officers, returned to the Palace, where they were reinforced by a Soudan regiment, which had marched from Tour, a village opposite the pyramids. The insurgents told the Khedive that they had no grievance against him, but the War Minister must be dismissed. This was done, and the released colonels now command the garrison of Cairo. Everything is quiet.

ROUMANIA.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

LONDON, February 3.—Yesterday Prince William, son of Hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, recently chosen heir to the Roumanian Throne, was forcibly abducted by three men, but subsequently escaped.

UNITED STATES.

IRON DOG'S SURRENDER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., February 3.—A despatch from Major Ilges, at Poplar River, says that Capt. Davies left there for Fort Buford, with sixty-four Sioux, under Iron Dog, who lately surrendered, and that Scout Allison passed through there with his 300 surrendered hostiles on the way to Buford. These will make about 700 of Sitting Bull's force who have surrendered. It is thought his power for mischief is broken.

THAT FISHERY AWARD.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The *Graphic* publishes a story that Evarts hesitates to assist in the investigation of the alleged fishery statistic frauds, because he knows the award was made by the arbitrary decision of Delfosse, the Belgian Minister. When the Commission met Delfosse said the "Alabama" award had been too large a sum, and that it ought to be returned, and, therefore, he proposed to award two millions to Great Britain. The British and American Commissioners both objected to the latter, believing the verdict must be unanimous, and that he could prevent an award. Delfosse became angry, and said he would make it $5,500,000, to which the English Commissioner assented. It is also stated that Delfosse wished to retaliate on Secretary Fish for having refused to accept Delfosse as arbitrator when first named.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 3.

ASKED TO EXPLAIN DAVITT'S ARREST.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Harcourt, in reply to an interrogatory by Mr. Parnell as to the reason for the arrest of Michael Davitt, said that Davitt's conduct had been incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. Sir William refused to answer Mr. Parnell's question as to what conditions of his ticket-of-leave had been broken.

PARNELL AND DILLON EXPELLED.

The session of the House this evening has been characterized by scenes of a turbulent and boisterous nature. At times the Chamber appeared a perfect pandemonium. Both Parnell and Dillon have been removed by force from the Chamber for their violent and unparliamentary language.

WHY DAVITT WAS ARRESTED.

In the Commons, this evening, Harcourt, replying to Parnell, said Davitt was arrested because his actions were considered incompatible with his ticket-of-leave. Thereupon Parnell asked what conditions Davitt had violated. There was no answer to this question. The Irish members then shouted "shame," and the other members cheered tremendously.

THE SCENE SURPASSED ALL DESCRIPTION.

The Speaker called upon Gladstone to move his resolution, whereupon Dillon rose, but the Speaker refused to hear him. After repeated warnings, the Speaker "named" Dillon, and Gladstone moved his suspension, amidst enthusiastic cheers and cries of "order," the Irish members shouting "shame." The motion for the suspension of Dillon was adopted by 395 to 33. Dillon refused to withdraw from the House, and

WAS FORCIBLY REMOVED

by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by order of the Speaker, amidst cries of "shame" by the Irish members.

A SENSIBLE ANSWER.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Cowen (Radical), said it was due to the House and to the Speaker, that his (Gladstone's) action yesterday should be discussed as early as possible, but the House cannot give a motion on the subject priority over the obstruction resolutions or Protection Bill. The remarks of the Premier were greeted with loud cheers. Sullivan withdrew the motion relative to the Speaker, saying he refused

TO BE PARTY TO A FARCE.

Sullivan protested against Dillon's forcible removal as an act of violence and illegality. The Speaker pointed out the fact of Dillon having defied the Chair. Mr. Gladstone now rose to address the House, and O'Donohue (Liberal) also rose to move the adjournment. The Speaker at once ruled that Gladstone was in possession of the House. Thereupon Parnell moved that Gladstone

BE NO LONGER HEARD.

The Speaker declared Parnell was defying the Chair, and upon his persisting the Speaker declared he was wilfully obstructing the proceedings and warned him. Parnell's suspension was then moved, but upon the Speaker making an order for the House to be cleared for a division all the Home Rulers refused to leave the House. The motion to suspend Parnell was ultimately voted upon, and resulted in his suspension by 405 to 7, the Home Rulers not voting. Parnell declining to withdraw was forcibly removed from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms

AND FIVE OTHER OFFICERS,

the Home Rulers waving their hats as he passed out. Finnegan, Liberal and Nationalist, then persisted in speaking and was named by the Speaker. It appears all Home Rulers will cause themselves to be suspended successively. The force used in Dillon's case only consisted in the Sergeant-at-Arms taking his arm.

MORE AMENDMENTS TO COERCION.

The Commons is very crowded. Henry and Callen gave notice of further amendments to Gladstone's resolutions. Cowen gave notice of motion deprecating the use of Gladstone's resolutions to curtail liberties.

ALL THE HOME RULERS EXPELLED.

The motion for the suspension of Finnegan was carried by a vote of 405 to 2. The Home Rulers again refused to vote, and the Speaker had their names, numbering 27, taken down. The division proceeded on motion to suspend all the Home Rulers refusing to vote. Their conduct was in accordance with a resolution taken at a meeting this afternoon to adopt the course recommended by Sullivan, that the Irish members should remain in their seats instead of going into the lobbies on division. The motion to suspend the Home Rulers was carried, 410 to 6; whereupon they individually declined to leave the House, only yielding to superior force. They were removed singly by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Gladstone referred to the irretrieveable waste of time since the commencement of the session. In regard to his resolution he stated that the Government had drawn largely.

ON THE LOYAL CONFIDENCE OF THE OPPOSITION.

The only way of meeting obstruction was to give the House enlarged power to check it. He earnestly appealed to the members to support the Government and rally to the performance of a great duty, and not let the House degenerate into the laughing-stock of the world. Sir Northcote fully recognized the necessity of Gladstone's resolution. He then moved the first part of his amendment, viz., "That a Minister shall declare any motion urgent." Harcourt, Home Secretary, said the Government were ready to accept the amendment as an addition to,

BUT NOT AS A SUBSTITUTION,

for any words in the resolution. Northcote asserted that the amendment, as an amendment, was withdrawn, and it was moved by Harcourt as an addition to the resolution. Mitchell Henry said the resolution would go forth to Ireland and to Europe as an unfair advantage over the expelled Home Rulers.

Henry moved the adjournment of the debate as a protest against injustice. Sir Joseph McKenna (Home Ruler) seconded the motion. Hartington said he could not admit there was any validity in the argument founded on the absence of certain members

THROUGH THEIR OWN MISCONDUCT.

The motion was defeated by 371 to 28. The first amendment of Northcote to be added to the original resolution was agreed to. Northcote's second amendment, that the majority to decide the question of urgency must consist of not less than 300 members, was rejected by 234 to 150. The Government subsequently adopted a slight amendment, affected by Northcote and Gladstone's

RESOLUTION AS AMENDED WAS AGREED TO.

Gladstone then moved the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland was urgent. Motion carried. The House then adjourned.

THE BIDDULPH MURDER TRIAL.

ADDRESS OF MR. MACMAHON, Q.C., COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. MacMahon rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. Though there was occasionally some noise and shouting in the corridors the most absolute quiet reigned throughout the Court-room, and after the learned counsel for the defence had uttered his first few sentences the crowded Court-room was so hushed that one might almost have heard the fall of a pin. For two hours and five minutes the learned and eloquent gentleman enchained not only the attention of their Lordships and the jury, but of the vast throng in the crowded Court-room. The address was not what would be called a flowery one, but it was earnest, eloquent and exhaustive. Not a point that could be made to tell in favour of the prisoner was overlooked, while the most favourable and plausible construction was put upon those points that bore hardest against him. During a part of this address the prisoner sat up in the dock and listened attentively, while his sister seemed to fairly devour every word that fell from the speaker's lips. Mr. MacMahon dwelt first on the crimes alleged to have been committed by the Donnelly's, pointing out that on one occasion the military had to be called out to make arrests. He did not for a moment hold that these crimes were sufficient to merit the terrible punishment that had been meted out to them, but in some degree explained the apathy of their neighbours on the morning of the tragedy, while it constituted a good excuse for the establishing of the so-called Vigilance Committee. He next asserted that he thought he could prove that the learned counsel for the Crown did not believe that Purtell was guilty, and yet if John O'Connor was to be believed Purtell and Ryder was as certainly guilty as the prisoner, James Carroll. The learned counsel for the defence then went on to detail the points of variance between the various stories told by the boy O'Connor. The defence had had a great deal of difficulty, and were at a great disadvantage in carrying on this suit. John O'Connor had been in the hands of the officers of the Crown ever since before the first trial. The suspicious conduct of the Whalen's was then dealt with, the learned counsel endeavouring to show that it was easily accounted for on the ground that the boy was telling improbable and contradiction stories. From this point the speaker again reverted to the contradictory character of the boy's evidence. In this connection he dwelt upon the various stories of the witnesses regarding the spade that was found in the ruins near the body of Tom Donnelly. The different statements regarding the valances on the bed were next detailed. The next point made was that seven or eight people, against whom not a tittle of evidence could be found, had been arrested, while Purtell and Ryder, who were as distinctly criminated by Johnny O'Connor's story as was the prisoner Jas. Carroll, had been allowed to remain at large. The evidence given by Robert Cutt was next attacked, the speaker endeavouring to throw discredit upon the whole story as far as it broke up Thomas Ryder's *alibi*. Referring to the nature of the evidence upon which this *alibi* was established, he said that the very discrepancies in the stories told by the witnesses only proved that all were telling what they believed to be the truth, while if they had concocted a lie, all would have agreed, even in the smallest details. Regarding the contradiction of Valentine Mackey by Mrs. William Donnelly and Robert Cutt, the learned counsel pointed out that Mrs. Donnelly's statement about the valances was contradicted by Mrs. Whalen and Mrs. O'Connor. Passing on to the discussion of Purtell's *alibi*, he went over the evidence of the McGraths, claiming that, according to their evidence, Purtell ought to be at liberty; and yet if James Carroll is to be convicted on the evidence of John O'Connor, so would Purtell be. If O'Connor told what is not true in regard to Purtell, no reliance could be placed on that portion of his evidence which related to Carroll. The theory of the Crown had been that the Vigilantes were nearly all, more or less, concerned in this crime. These men were justly embittered against the Donnellys, and if, for an almost unexplainable reason, the neighbours did not go to the Donnelly fire, it must be remembered that one of the young Keefe's did not go to the burning of Ryder's barn. After discussing the unreliable character of the evidence of constables and policemen generally, he attempted to show that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in regard to James Carroll's *alibi* should be received by the jury rather than that of Chief Williams, the reporter, Mr. Payne, and the officers and constables who accompanied them. With regard to the fact that the fire was not seen by the Thompsons, he thought it nothing wonderful at all, pointing out that hundreds of fires took place in cities of which even the nearest neighbour knew nothing till next morning. The learned counsel next proceeded to argue that if, as Johnny O'Connor had said, some of the murderers had their faces blackened and were dressed in women's clothes, why was it that all of them were not disguised? Why was it that the very men who took the most active part in the tragedy were not in any way disguised? The rest of Johnny O'Connor's evidence regarding the tragedy was then analyzed in the same manner, the learned counsel not confining himself to what the boy had stated under oath, but including with it the numerous vague hearsay stories that had been in circulation about Lucan immediately after the tragedy. William Donnelly's letter was again read to the jury to show how the Donnelly's were leaving no stone unturned and sparing no expense to make out a case against the prisoner.

Mr. MacMahon reviewed the evidence of Mrs. O'Connor, which had been pronounced by His Lordship as unworthy of credence, and argued that if the mother and father were corrupted, the statement of the boy ought not to be accepted. The learned counsel for the defence closed his very able and eloquent address with a solemn and pathetic appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

At the conclusion of Mr. MacMahon's address the prisoner leaned back in the dock, apparently conscious that the last effort had been made in his behalf, and that he must now prepare himself for whatever fate might have in store for him. The same feeling appeared to pervade the whole Court room, and excitement was depicted on every face. The effort of the defence had been a series of masterpieces throughout the long trial, but it was felt that with the eloquent and exhaustive *resume* of the evidence by Mr. MacMahon these efforts had come to a close, and that nothing remained as an offset to what the Crown had to present.

Professional Cards.

Jackson Rae,
OFFICE:
ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS,
NOTRE DAME STREET.

GENERAL FINANCIAL, INVESTMENT and COMMISSION AGENT. MUNICIPAL OR OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. LOANS ON MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES EFFECTED. ADVANCES ON STOCKS, MERCHANDISE OR COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED.
April 12 87

MACMAHON, BOULTBEE, DICKSON & JEFFERY,
Barristers and Attorneys
OFFICE:
Over Canadian Bank of Commerce,
LONDON, ONT.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. | A. O. JEFFERY.
JOHN BOULTBEE. | W. J. T. DICKSON.

N.B.—Mr. Dickson joins the firm 1st February, 1881.
January 4 3

Beatty, Chadwick, Biggar & Thomson
Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Insolvency, &c

BEATTY, MILLER, BIGGAR & BLACKSTOCK,
Barristers, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICES: *OVER BANK OF TORONTO,*
Corner of Wellington and Church Streets,
TORONTO.

W. H. BEATTY. | C. R. W. BIGGAR.
E. M. CHADWICK. | D. E. THOMSON.
W. N. MILLER. | T. G. BLACKSTOCK.
January 15 13

MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,
ADVOCATES,
No. 55 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

HON. HONORE MERCIER,
Lately Solicitor General and M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe.
CLEOPHAS BEAUSOLEIL, | PAUL G. MARTINEAU
Lately Official Assignee. B.C.L.
Montreal, January 29 25

GIBBONS & McNAB,
Barristers and Attorneys.
OFFICE:
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
LONDON, ONT.
GEO. C. GIBBONS. | GEO. McNAB.
January 3 2

Leys Pearson & Kingsford,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.
Freehord Buildings,
COURT STREET, Toronto.
JOHN LEYS JAMES PEARSON,
R. E. KINGSFORD.
August 12 192

R. & L. LAFLAMME,
ADVOCATES,
42 St. James Street,
HON. R. LAFLAMME, Q.C. L. LAFLAMME.
October 14 245

J. RIELLE,
LAND SURVEYOR,
No. 146 St. James Street

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE:
THE CITIZENS' BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

CAPITAL - - - - - -	$1,188,000
CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1880, per Government Blue-Book. - -	349 258
DEPOSIT with Dominion Govt. -	112,000
LOSSES PAID to 1st Jan. 1880.	1,549,625

DIRECTORS.
SIR HUGH ALLAN, President.
HENRY LYMAN - - - Vice-President
ANDREW ALLAN, N. B. CORSE,
ROBERT ANDERSON, J. B. ROLLAND
ARTHUR PREVOST.
ARCH'D McGOUN, - - Secretary-Treasurer
GERALD E. HART, - - General Manager
CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent
Prompt and Liberal Settlements.
Alfred Perry,
Agent for the City of Montreal.
November 21 mwf 279

MR. ALFRED PERRY
has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has been appointed LOCAL AGENT for the CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. Office, CITIZENS' BUILDING, 179 ST. JAMES STREET,
November 22 mwf 279

Auction Sale.

By WILLIAM ROCHE, Jr., Agent,
HALIFAX.

AUCTION SALE
—AT—
Roche's Wharf,
HALIFAX.
PART OF THE CARGO OF THE
SS. "WIDDRINGTON,"
CONSISTING OF ABOUT
60,000 Bushels Corn,
Recommended to be sold by the Surveyor, being
DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.
Will be offered for sale on
MONDAY, the 7th of February.
WILLIAM ROCHE, Jr., Agent.
February 3 7 F

Insurance Notices.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Assets, - - $1,750,000
FIRE & MARINE

This Company continues to insure against FIRE and MARINE Risks, at current rates, through the undersigned. Losses payable in London when required. Cattle insured against all risks.
A. R. BETHUNE,
Manager.
MONTREAL BRANCH OFFICE:
329 Notre Dame Street.
January 14 12

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Established 1843.
Invested Funds over $7,000,000.

The undersigned have been appointed General Agents for Province of Quebec, and are now prepared to receive applications for LIFE POLICIES.
For particulars, apply to
NOTT & HANSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal
☞ Agents and Canvassers Wanted.
January 22 19

RATES REDUCED.
THE STANDARD Life Assurance Co'y.
ESTABLISHED, 1825
HEAD OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, and MONTREAL CANADA.

Total Risks.............over	$95,000,000
Accumulated Funds...... "	27,500,000
Annual Income..........about	4,000,000
or over $10,000 a day.	
Claims paid in Canada.....over	1,200,000
Investments in Canada.... "	1,000,000

Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or about $5,000 a day.

CLAIMS settled in Montreal, giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.
FIXED SURRENDERED VALUES:—See report submitted to Annual General Meeting of the Company, held 26th April, 1870.
LOANS ADVANCED on Mortgage of Policies to the extent of the office value.
W. M. RAMSAY
Manager, Canada.
January 37 mwf 26

21st Annual Statement OF THE EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the U. S
HENRY B. HYDE, President,
For the Year Ending December 31, 1880.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1880............	$35,980,997 62
INCOME....................	8,735,699 43
	$44,716,697 05
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Policy-holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Surrender Values, Discounted and Matured Endowments and Tontine Policies and Annuities....	$4,792,937 97
Other Disbursements as per detailed Statement......	1,513,915 06
NET CASH ASSETS, December 31, 1880................	$38,409,844 02
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages......	$9,053,475 50
United States Stock........	2,513,591 60
State, City and other Stocks authorized by the Laws of the State................	8,987,422 47
Loans secured by United and other Stocks........	7,064,562 88
Real Estate................	8,368,363 62
Cash and other Ledger Assets as per extended Statement......	2,422,428 55
	$38,409,844 02
Market value of Stocks over Cost..................	1,521,051 28
Accrued Interest, Rents and Premiums, as per extended Statement............	1,177,707 02
Total Assets, Dec. 31, 1880...	$41,108,602 32
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including legal reserve for reinsurance of all existing policies	31,880,308 11
Total Undivided Surplus.....	$9,228,294 12

Risks assumed in 1880, $35,170,805 00
Risks Outstanding, $177,597,703 00
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWE,
2nd Vice-President.
C. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1st, 1880.
GEN. B. H. ROBERTSON.
Dear Sir,—My experience induces me to recommend the Tontine plan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society as a better plan of insurance than any other that I know of. The profitable results of my own policy whose Tontine period ends to-day, is shown in the statement sent me by the Society, viz: Policy 55,636, issued Sept. 1st, 1870, for $10,000

Total Premiums paid........	$5,591.00
Cash value, Sept. 1st, 1880...	$5,924.50
Paid-up value, Sept. 1st, 1880.	$8,400.60

Very respectfully.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS.
Commodore U. S. Navy.

R. W. GALE,
MANAGER FOR THE DOMINION,
157 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL.
January 31 26

MACDOUGALL BROS.
Stock Brokers,
69 St. Francios Xavier Street, Montreal,
64 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and New York Stock and Gold Exchange.
BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, &c.
November 13 272

Auction Sales.

BY M. HICKS & CO.
AUCTION SALES
AT
Private Residences.

The Subscribers continue to give their personal attention to
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARM STOCK, GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

And respectfully beg to inform parties who intend selling their Household Furniture this Spring that their Lists are now open, and an early intimation will secure a choice of days.

Having been favoured with the most important sales in this line last year, we feel confident that all Commissions entrusted to our care this Spring will be executed to the entire satisfaction of our patrons, as in the past.

Every Sale wound up with despotch and prompt returns made. Charges moderate.

Cash Advances made on all kinds of goods sent to Salesrooms, if required.
M. HICKS & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 430 and 432 NOTRE DAME STREET
January 28 24

Groceries, Wines, &c

H. Chapman & Co.
MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co., Xeres de la Frontera, Sherries.
" T. G. Sandeman & Sons, Oporto, Ports.
" Pablo, Oliva & Castles, Tarragona, Red Wines.
" Leal Brothers & Co., Madeira Madeira Wines.
" G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims, Champagnes.
" P. A. Mumm & Co., Frankfort-O.-M., Hocks and Moselles.
" Cuzol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Fruits, &c.
" Pinet, Castillon & Co., Cognac, Brandies.
" A. Houtman & Co., Schiedam, Gins.
" Wm. Hay, Fairman & Co., Glasgow, Whiskies.
" R. Thorne & Sons, Greenock Whiskies.
" D. J. Thomson, Leith, Ginger Wine, Old Tom, &c.
" Machen & Co., Liverpool, Export Bottlers of Guiness & Sons' Dublin Stout.
" Robert Porter & Co., London, Export Bottlers of Bass & Co.'s Ale.
Mr. Wm. McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotch Ales.
Apollinaris Company (Limited) London.
Orders for Direct Importation Solicited from the Trade.
February 44

JOHN HOPE & CO
MONTREAL,
AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay.
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMIESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.
&c., &c.,
N. B.—Orders received from the Wholesale Trade only.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.
Extra Dry
Extra Dry England
Verzenay
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,
AGENTS.
January 20 17

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
IN BOND OR DUTY PAID,
HENNESSY'S BRANDY
Qr.-Casks, Octaves and Cases, Star and V.O,
A. Matignon & Co.'s Brandy
Qr.-Casks Octaves, vintages 1840, 1850 1858, 1860, 1869, 1875, 1878; also Cases Quarts, Flasks and Half-Flasks * ** *** and V. O.
GRAHAM'S PORT,
Pipes, Hhds., Qr.-Casks, various marks, to close consignments ex "Waldensian," "Manitoban" and "Canadian."
BOLL & DUNLOP'S GIN,
Hhds., Qr.-Casks, Red and Green Cases.
RAMSAY'S ISLAY WHISKEY,
Qr.-Casks, Octaves and Cases.
Booth's Old Tom Gin,
Qr.-Casks and Cases.
Ayala & Co.'s Champagnes,
Extra quality "Sec" and Extra Dry Cases Pints and Quarts.
PELEE ISLAND WINES,
Bbls and cases.
W. H. Mills' Champagnes,
Cases, Pints and Quarts.
Gonzalez, Byass & Co.'s Sherries.
Qr.-Casks, various marks.
J. S. HAMILTON & CO.
38 and 40 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
MONTREAL.
November 29 285

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D.I.C. is an absolute and irrestible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.
Brewers and Maltsters.
Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:

Thos. J. Howard.......	173 St. Peter street
Jos. Virtue............	19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson........	289 St. Constant st
Wm. Bishop...........	479 Lagauchetiere st
Thos. Kinsella.........	144 Ottawa street
Cleop. Maissoneuve ...	583 St. Dominique st

☞ ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE

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

Auction Sales.

BY W. E. SHAW.
THIS MORNING.
Weekly Sales of Household Furniture.

Another large Sale of New and Second-hand Household Furniture will take place at my Stores, St. James Street, FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 4th, at TEN o'clock.
25 W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

Partnership Notice.

I have admitted Mr. ALEX. GOWDEY, of this city, as partner in my business, which will in furure be carried on under the name and firm of SHAW & GOWDEY.

For the present I will personally conduct all Auction Sales, and solicit for the new firm the same liberal patronage as has been extended to me in the past.
W. E. SHAW.
February 1 27

SPRING AUCTION CIRCULAR.

The subscribers are prepared to undertake the Leasing and Rental of Dwelling Houses and Stores, Collection of Rents, &c. Also, the sale of Real Estate by Auction or Private Contract.

Trade Sales, Dry Goods, Teas and General Groceries, Hardware, Underwriters' Sales Damaged Goods, Cargoes, &c.

Household Furniture at Private Residences or at Salesrooms.

Horses, Carriages, Farm Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c., in the city or country.

The Regular Weekly Sales of Horses, &c., on the City Horse Market, College Street, and the Sales of Furniture, &c., at Stores, every Friday, are now well-established and attract the attention of city and country buyers.

Valuations and Appraisals for Executors, Underwriters, Notaries and Trust Estates.

Cash Advances and prompt settlements.

☞ Several Important Sales are already on our List for the coming Spring; an early intimation solicited from those who purpose selling their Furniture, that suitable days may be appointed.

Thoroughly efficient Assistants, finest Salesrooms and best Business Stand in the city

Storage on premises.
SHAW & GOWDEY,
House and Land Agents,
Real Estate and General Auctioneers.
235 ST. JAMES STREET,
Opposite Ottawa Hotel. 27

Miscellaneous.

Printograph Composition.

Send your Old Lithograms to SUTHERLAND, MILLAR & CO'S., Stationers, 94 and 96 St. Francois Xavier Street, and have them filled with

Printograph Composition.

We have just received a FRESH SUPPLY of the above, which is SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING YET MANUFACTURED.

SUTHERLAND, MILLAR & CO.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
94 & 96 St. Francois Xavier Street
January 24 20

Encore Whisky
SAFER THAN BRANDY.
Encore Whisky
PURER THAN BRANDY.
Encore Whisky
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD.
USED AT
St. Thomas' Hospital, London.
EAGLE BRAND GIN,
GINGER WINE,
&c., &c.
FOR SALE BY
OGILVY & CO.
January 24 20

PORK!! PORK!!
Choice New Mess,
Thin Mess and
Prime Mess Pork,
FOR SALE BY
J. & R. McLEA,
8 Common Street.
January 26 22

LIVERPOOL SALT.
1,500 Bags COARSE,
Ex G. T. R. CARS.
500 BAGS FACTORY-FILLED
"Falk's" White Sacks.
Ex WAREHOUSE.
50 Hhds. Choice
PORTO RICO SUGAR.
FOR SALE BY
COX & GREEN.
December 15 300

Magor Bros. & Co.
Just Received.
Boxes DIGBY SCALED HERRINGS
Brls. No. 1, Large } CODFISH.
Do do 1,
Do do 2,
Do do 1 HADDOCK
Brls. No. 1 CANSO HERRINGS
Hf-Brls. No. 1 do
Brls. No. 1 SHORE do
Hf-Brls. No. 1 do do
AND
Hf.-Brls. NOVA SCOTIA CRANBERRIES
18 Foundling St.
January 20 17

GIBB & CO.
Beg to inform their FRIENDS and PATRONS that they are in weekly receipt of
NOVELTIES
IN
TAILORING
AND
HABERDASHERY
AND
Invite Inspection.
December 308

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER.
Furniture Wanted.

I am instructed by a gentleman, who desires to furnish, to purchase the complete contents of a first-class, well appointed house. Must be modern, substantial, and in good taste. Will pay prompt cash.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
29 195 St. James street.

CAPITALISTS

Who purpose lending money on REAL ESTATE will be furnished with THOROUGHLY RELIABLE VALUATIONS. Fees very moderate.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer,
196 ST. JAMES STREET. 29

WEST-END.
Four Modern Residences,
Nos. 1865 and 1867 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST; No. 7 WOOD AVENUE, and the house in COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD, formerly occupied by Mr. MAGOR. Sale at my Room, by auction, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at half-past ten o'clock.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
28 Auctioneer.

Highly Important Sale.
Valuable Parcel of Land,
On McGill, Common, Grey Nun and Youville Streets.
BY ORDER OF THE
Montreal Warehousing Co.

The splendid Block facing the River, Canal, Locks and Basin, about 401 ft. on McGILL, 472 ft. on GREY NUN, 143 ft. on COMMON, and 109 ft. on YOUVILLE STREET.

Area 50,943 Feet English,

will be sold by Auction at my Salesroom, 195 St. James street, Montreal, WEDNESday, 9th FEBRUARY. It is opposite the CUSTOMS EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, and only a few feet from Messrs. H. & A. ALLAN'S STEAMSHIP DOCK. The attention of Capitalists, Public Corporations, Manufacturers and others requested to this sale.

THE POSITION IS UNSURPASSED for Manufactories, Warehouses, Forwarding and Shipping Offices, or for any Commercial purpose whatever. EVERY FOOT AVAILABLE, FRONTS ON FOUR STREETS, and can be divided up to great advantage. The most valuable, central and extensive property yet offered to public competition, and the only large block of land now vacant in the business part of Montreal. Plan at my office. Terms of payment: One-fourth or one-fifth cash, balance at Six per cent. interest. Perfect title; no encumbrances.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.
This advertisement will appear on alternate days until February 3rd, and then daily. 23

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Private Residences.

The NOTED SUCCESS that has attended all the Sales of Furniture and Effects (without any exception), held by me during the past year, is already a "household word." This is attested by the number of Sales entered in my Diary for the coming Spring.

I beg to solicit an early intimation from those intending to sell by auction, and to assure them that everything possible will be done to give the most unqualified satisfaction

Sales carefully arranged, and properly and economically advertised. Leading articles of Furniture, &c., Signed Pictures, Works of Art, &c., noted in Advertisements. Notices mailed to prominent buyers of Paintings, &c., so that nothing will be needlessly sacrificed through mismanagement and want of publicity.

Carpets and Oil Cloth correctly measured, Mattresses and Beds weighed, and full memoranda taken of Plate, Cutlery, Glassware, &c., and every detail necessary in selling and delivering attended to in the most careful manner.

The best possible results and prompt returns guaranteed in every case.
THOMAS J. POTTER,
15 Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE,
"PREMIER."

Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Foaled 3rd March, 1872, Sire Mr. H. Drews' celebrated horse
"*PRINCE OF WALES,*"
Dam "*BOTTERICK MAGGIE,*"
Winner of the First Prize as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's Show in Edinburgh. "Premier" took first prize in Quebec.
DAWES & CO.
LACHINE.
January 14 D&W 12

ALBION MINES COAL,
For Sale by the Cargo,
Apply to
HENRY DOBELL & CO.,
Agents.
August 3 84

PURE APPLE CIDER.
Sparkling and on draught. Made specially from select fruit for
FREDERICK KINGSTON
WINE MERCHANT,
25 HOSPITAL STREET.
January 1 1

SHERIFF'S SALES.

No. 34.—Wood vs. Montreal West End Building Society—Nine feet in width of lot No. 16; lots Nos. 17 to 29 inclusive, 33 to 51 inclusive, 57, 64 to 81 inclusive, twelve feet in width; of No. 87 and Nos. 88 to 102 inclusive, all of subdivision of No. 375 of Parish of Montreal, on Cote St. Antoine Road and Wood Avenue. Sale at Sheriff's Office, 9th February next, at Ten o'clock a.m.

No. 889.—Vincent et al vs. Howden et al, and Dorval, cure, en delaissement—Lot No. 1,698, of Parish of Montreal, at Coteau St. Pierre, about eighteen arpents, with wooden house, two barns, root houses, and other erections. Sale in Sheriff's Office, 7th February next, at Eleven o'clock a.m.

No. 5,676.—Lafortune vs. Valois et al—Undivided fifth of lot No. 912, of St. Antoine Ward, on McGill street, with the buildings. Sale at Sheriff's Office, 8th February next, at Ten o'clock a.m.

No. 983.—Symes et vir vs. Lionais es. uual—Lot No. 104, of East Ward, corner of St. Gabriel and St. Therese streets, with buildings. Sale at Sheriff's Office, the 8th February next, at half-past Ten o'clock a.m.

No. 1,031.—Seminary of Montreal vs. Bury.—1. Lot No. 434, of St. Mary's Ward, on St. Catherine street and Papineau road, without buildings. 2. Lot No. 638, of same Ward, on same streets, with buildings. Sale at Sheriff's Office, 12th February next, at half-past Ten o'clock a.m.

No. 762.—Cushing vs. Bessette—Lot made up of Nos. 73, 74, 75 and 76 of subdivision of No. 974, of St. James Ward, on Wolfe street, with wooden house cased with brick, and divided by lath and plaster partitions into eight dwellings and dependencies. Sale at Sheriff's Office, 12th February next, at half-past Eleven o'clock a.m.
January 31 26

BLAIKLOCK BROS.
WAREHOUSEMEN AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Customs and Insurance Brokers.
Office, 17 Common Street.
January 19 2m 225

Excellent Storage
Apply at
ASHE'S INSPECTION OFFICE.
July 3 1P8

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.
THIS MORNING.
Lower Lachine Road.
Comfortable, Commodious Detached Residence and Grounds, owned and occupied by John S. Hall, Esq.

The property, 7½ arpents superficies, is within two miles of the city, the house two-story, brick, 42x36, with kitchen wing 25x18; also, stable, Coach-house, Gardener's Cottage, Ice-houses, &c., good Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, and Strawberry Beds; balance in pasturage. These highly desirable premises are in thorough order, and may be viewed by PERMIT daily, in the afternoon. No more choice or healthily-located suburban residence can be had. Will be sold at my rooms on FRIDAY, February 4. Title perfect and undoubted; clear of all encumbrances; commuted. Possession 1st April, if desired. One-fourth cash, balance at SIX per cent., or the whole of the purchase price may be paid down.

Sale at HALF-PAST TEN o'clock.
20 JOHN J. ARNTON, Auctioneer

The Substantial and Large Stone Building.

With Lot 120x124, known as the COTTE ST. CHURCH, will be sold
On THURSDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY.
The Trustees intend *the sale to be positive.*
Splendid property for a manufacturin premises.
Terms—One-fourth cash; balance at six per cent interest.
Sale at Half-past TEN o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
25 29J 1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10F Auctioneer.

JOHN J. ARNTON
Real Estate Auctioneer,
And Auctioneer for Trade Sales of General Groceries, Stock-in-Trade *en bloc*,
Underwriters' Sales of all Descriptions &c., &c.
Office and Salesrooms 91 St. James Street
"THE OLD STAND,"
(A few doors East of the Bank of Montreal and French Square.)

MR. ARNTON will wholly devote his time and his *personal* attention to the above classs of business.

In Real Estate matters:
The Atlases and various Maps of the City.
The Cadastral Plans of the City, Parish and Island of Montreal, with the Official Books of Reference.
A large number of Private Plans of individual Properties, Blocks of Land, large Estates, and different sections of the City, together with
Records and particulars of the *great bulk of Real Estate transactions by Auction* that have taken place in Montreal and its environs the past twenty years
Can be Consulted at his Rooms by intending buyers and sellers through his Agency.

The promoting and *popularizing* of the present mode of selling Real property by Auction was one of his earliest persistent and successful efforts, inducing the public to adopt so speedy and legitimate a way of bringing contracting parties together.

Trade Sales of Groceries, Fruit Cargoes, Wool, Furs and Merchandise attended to; also,

Underwriters' Sales of Damaged Goods, Grain, &c., "for account of whom it may concern." The necessary formalities complied with.

Stock-in-Trade of General Goods, if to be sold *en bloc* or in two or three lots.

The above, with kindred matters, will always be as efficiently dealt with as in the past.

His son, MR. W. H. ARNTON, will have the entire charge of the office.

Valuations of Real Property thoroughly gone into, and a reliable report of market value rendered, free from fancy figures (the time at his disposal heretofore has prevented this department getting due prominence).

Communications confidential.
Private Sales also negotiated.
Loans effected on landed or other security.
Dividends and Moneys Collected and invested as directed.

In relinquishing several branches hitherto very largely followed, such as Household Sales of Furniture at private residences, Sales of ordinary Farm Stock and Cattle, the general disposal of Effects, Libraries and Books, Curiosities, &c., is simply carrying out a plan partly decided upon a couple of years since.

Hence the concentration of his energies and experience within the narrower limits will give much more leisure to profitably discuss such important interests, and largely benefit those immediately concerned.

Consultations may be had on all departments of the Auction business.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
29 Box 5, Post Office, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

Special Notice.
TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAMBOATS, SAW MILLS, PAPER MILLS, &c.:

Before giving your Spring Orders try our CASTORINE OIL, it is just the thing for your Journals, and the superiority of this Oil, as well as the price, will astonish you.
TORONTO OIL COMPANY.
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL AGENTS,
Castorine Oil Company.
January 4 3

FOR SALE OILS.
COAL OIL
PARAFINE OIL
BLACK OIL, all Grades
ENGINE OIL, all Grades
GASOLINE, 86° American
CYLINDER, American
BENZINE, American and Canadian
BOILED LINSEED OIL
IMPROVED PAINT OIL
LARD OIL
PALE SEAL OIL
OLIVE OIL
NEATFOOT OIL
MURRAY, BREMNER & CO.,
34 St. Henry Street.
July 17 170

LINSEED OIL!
RAW & BOILED
WHITE and COLOURED PAINTS,
PORTLAND AND
WATER-LIME CEMENT,
PLASTER OF PARIS, AND
LAND PLASTER.
For sale by
LYMAN, SONS & Co.,
382 to 386 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal
September 14 220

LINSEED OIL,
RAW AND BOILED.
Whiting, Best Brands,
FOR SALE BY
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.
100 Grey Nun Street
September 11

SAFETY MATCHES
IGNITE ONLY ON THE BOX.
LION MATCHES
Have no Sulphur, therefore, no disagreeable smell.
MANUFACTURED BY
E. B. EDDY,
HULL, P. Q.
For Sale by all Grocers
H. A. NELSON & SONS,
Wholesale Agents,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
February 4 r 30

LOCAL NEWS.

THE brick and stone tenement house, 90 Durocher street, with a small cottage in rear, was sold by John J. Arnton, for $7,500, to Mrs. Albert A. Perry.

RACQUETS.—Henry Boakes, reputed to be the finest professional racquet player in the world, will play at the Court, in St. Georges street, this morning at 11 o'clock.

CURLING.—A rink of Renfrew curlers were in town yesterday, and played a friendly game with the Thistle Club in the afternoon, and with the Caledonian Club in the evening.

STILL ANOTHER.—Constable Durand, of Hochelaga, has arrested a man named Edmund Cote, on suspicion of being an accomplice to the robbery at Toupin's Hotel at Longue Pointe last fall.

DIPLOMA.—Messrs. Gallagher & Gauthier were awarded, the other day, by the Provincial Board of Agriculture, a diploma for wine grapes, table grapes and grape vines. This is the only diploma granted by the Board.

ACKNOWLEGMENTS.—The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations:—Mrs Stanley Bagg, $20; Mr G Lightbound, $2; Messrs Ames, Holden & Co, 21 pairs of boots and shoes; Mrs Inglis, cast-off clothing.

COTTE STREET CHURCH and Lot, 120x124, will be sold by order of the Trustees, at Mr. Arnton's rooms, on Thursday morning, February 10th, at 10 o'clock. A very substantial and roomy premises for any manufactory.

ACTION FOR SEPARATION.—Yesterday, Mr Thomas Davidson, through his counsel, Messrs. Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon & Abbott, instituted an action in the Superior Court against his wife, Dame Antonia Wintsler, for separation as to bed and board.

A SANITARY BUREAU.—A meeting of those interested in sanitary affairs was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Board of Health. A scheme was discussed for the formation of a Sanitary Bureau to collect vital statistics from Montreal and the surrounding municipalities.

CONGREGATIONAL SOIREE.—The annual congregational and Sunday-school soiree, in connection with Knox Presbyterian Church, corner Mansfield and Dorchester streets, will be held this evening. Some choice musical selections will be given, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

PERSONAL.—Captain Prevost, of "A" Battery, sails on Saturday for England with instructions from the Government to order the necessary machinery for the manufacture of small arms and ammunition established in Quebec. He will, during his stay, superintend its execution at the Woolwich Arsenal.

THE $15,000 ROBBERY.—Hon. Justice Caron gave judgment in the case of F. B. McNamee *vs.* Jones *et al.*, in the Superior Court yesterday morning, quashing the *capias* and ordering the defendant to be liberated. Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, the plaintiff's counsel, intends carrying the case to the Court of Review.

I.O.G.T.—Last evening Mr. Samuel Capper, of Manchester, England, R. W. G. Counsellor, and Mr. W. L. Williams, of Napanee, Ont., P. R. W. G. S., visited Royal Victoria Lodge, No. 3, I. O. G. T., last evening, and were received officially. Mr. Capper took the Chair, and, at the request of the Lodge Deputy, installed the officers for the ensuing term.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. Potter, auctioneer, sold at his rooms, yesterday, for account of the Estate Morland, Watson & Company, in liquidation, the bricked frame building, occupied as a millinery store and dwelling, Nos. 347 and 347½ Ontario street, to P. J. Coyle, Esq., for $1,140 cash, and the stone brick dwelling, No. 68 Plymouth Grove, to John Bell, Esq., for $1,400 cash.

MASONIC.—At the regular convocation of the St. Charles Chapter, R.A.M., No. 9 Q. R., held on the 1st inst., the following officers were installed:—R. E. Comp., Thos. Milton, Z.; E. John A. Perry, H.; E. Robert S. Thompson, J.; John Nelson, S.E.; Charles Ellicott, S.W.; R. E. Comp. W. Lemesurier, Trea.; Edwin Thompson, P.S.; James A. Fullerton, S.S.; Thomas Brownly, J.S.

"MILTON."—Rev. Dr. Stevenson delivered a lecture on the above subject in the lecture-room of the Wesley Congregational Church last evening. The Chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Jas. Roy. The lecturer gave a brief biographical sketch of Milton, and some critical remarks, chiefly on his poetry, with a number of extracts from each, which were very finely read. The lecture was full of most beautiful and striking passages.

THE LONGUEUIL TOLL-GATE DIFFICULTY.—Messrs. Alphonse Brais and Alphonse Bariteau, the parties who were arrested by the Municipal authorities of Longueuil for having broken down a toll-gate which had been erected on their own property, were acquitted when brought before the Magistrate. Yesterday, through their attorneys, Messrs. Prefontaine and Major, they entered actions for damages of $400 each against the Corporation of Longueuil, for alleged illegal arrest.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded from box 21, at 6.40 last evening, for a fire which had broken out in the attic stairway of Mr. Sutherland's house, 667 Dorchester street. The Fire Brigade were promptly on the spot, and the fire was extinguished before much damage was done.....About midnight last night O'Loughlin's stationery store, 241 St. James street, was found to be on fire. The alarm was at once given, and the fire was got out without much difficulty, though the stock of furniture, etc., was injured somewhat by water. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove, which was left full of coals when the store was closed for the night.

THE elections of the Municipal Councillors of the new Parish of St. Redempteur took place on the 24th of January last. Emery Lalonde, M.P.P., presided at the meeting. The following gentlemen were elected with a good majority:—Messrs. John McCabe, Magloire Quesnel, Dominique Tessier, Joseph Seguin, Joseph Laframboise, sr., Trefflee Brazeau, and Napoleon Lalonde. The Council, at its first meeting, unanimously elected Mr. John McCabe, Mayor of the new Municipality. J. Laframboise, jr., was chosen as Secretary-Treasurer.

COURT OF APPEAL.—The following cases are fixed for argument in the Court of Appeal to-day:—David Law, appellant, and the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, respondent; Zephaniah Harvey *et al*, appellants, and Hochelaga Mutual Assurance Association, respondents; and Loiselle, appellant, and Paradis, respondent. It is expected that the argument in the case of Thomas F. Miller, appellant, and Dame Anna Maria Coleman, respondent, which has occupied the attention of the Court for several days, will be finished to-day.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—A very interesting temperance lecture was delivered by Mr. Samuel Capper, of Manchester, England, in the Stanley street Presbyterian Church, the subject being "Mind Your Own Business." The Chair was occupied by Rev. Jas. McCaul. The lecturer thought it was the business of the Government to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number of people. To do this they should legislate for the protection of the majority of the people instead of legislating for the few at the expense of the many. It was also the business of the Church to do all they could in this great work, inasmuch as during the past year 33,000 church members had been destroyed through the vice of alcoholic beverages. He referred to the business of parents in properly training up their children, both by precept and example. Although it was the business of the Government to legislate for the greatest good of the people, it was equally the business of the people to see that they did so. Mr. W. S. Williams, P. R. W. G. S., of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was also present.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were eight cases disposed of in the Recorder's Court yesterday morning:—Mary Maddock, 45, drunk and vagrancy (her twelfth offence), six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. James McQuigg, 30, horse-dealer, furious driving in St. Joseph street for the purpose of exhibiting his horse for sale, $5 or fifteen days' imprisonment. Parcile Denis, 19, labourer, Craig street, loitering and insulting the police (second offence), $5 or two months' hard labour for loitering. James McGowan, 17, brass-finisher, Murray street, drunk in Wellington street (fourth offence), $5 or one months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Napoleon Blanchet, 36, rag-picker, Delisle street, and Fabien Gamache, 17, rag-picker, Workman street, drunk and fighting in St. Joseph street, both acquitted. Wilfred Paquette, 19, bar-keeper, Craig street, assault and battery, case settled. In the case of Marceline Bouthillette, wife of Augustin Deceve, against Joseph P. Fortier, for $4 wages, judgment was given for $3.75 and $1 costs.

IN TOWN.—*Windsor Hotel*—Gustave Levey, New York; Vincent Gibbons, London, Eng; O F Willard, J W Lemant, Maine; L M Ferris, jr, R M Ferris, New York; A Winstanley, R A Wylie, Japan; W F Smart, New York; Mr and Mrs F W Libbey, Portland, Me; Geo A Philbrick, Chicago, Ill; C B Randall, Providence; Gus Williams, John Rickaby, Madame Teresa Carreno, Signor Tagliapietra, New York; E McGillvary, W G Perley, Guy C Noble, Ottawa. *St. Lawrence Hall*—C Kinnear and wife, Moncton, NB; Rev J Fulton, Franklin; S E Gregory, Hamilton; R G Meikle, Lachute; W L Williams, Napanee; Mis McAuley and daughter, J Lyster, Winnipeg; T Beckett, Quebec; Mrs A C Rhodes and two daughters, Brooklyn, N Y; E Donahne, Farnham; G J O'Doherty, Ottawa; C Carpmael, Toronto; A B Foster, Cowansville. *Ottawa Hotel*—J W Allison, Halifax; E D Lawrence, T Lawrence, Waterloo; H P Seymour and wife, St Albans; Miss S A Hamilton, Boston; D S Williamson, City; H H Badue and wife, Richmond; J T Suggett, New York; Miss Dora Stuart, Miss M Arlington, Miss Emily Bigelow, Miss Julia De Young, the Hudson Sisters, J S Stevens, Albert Murdock, Archie Boyd, F D Pistoria, Boston; E R Smith, J B Futvoye, St Johns; J Sandsburg, E E Spencer, Frelighsburg. *Albion Hotel* | Robt M Smith, Principal St Francis College, Richmond, Que; R M Beal Toronto; R L Harvey, Sherbrooke; M B McAuley, Lake Megantic; J H Mackinnon, Inverness, Que; J A Mackenzie, Mellford; O Morrill, Rock Island; O S Rixford, Upper Bedford; Mrs A B Chapman, Mrs Riford, Rouse's Point; C V Price, Troy, N Y; A H Taylor, E M Bostwick, Ottawa; John Young, jr, Toronto; Samuel Capper, Manchester, Eng. *American House*—W Joseph, Boston; Henry Osier, Pottsdam; F Elkins, Newport; C A Wheeler, Coaticook; D L Mahany, Waterloo; E Burns, C C Ry, Brockville; F B Moffitt, Plattsburg; Hurlburt & Dardis, Morrisburg; J E Stanley, Brooklyn; R T Currar, Colchester, Ct; H Hollister, Hartford; A Phillips, Lewiston, Me; T Lade, Montreal; E N Falsom, Island Pond; Henry Hart, Southington; A Custis, Bristol.

MONTREAL POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE LIST.

POULTRY.

Langshans, chickens, class 5: 1st, F W W Bowen; 2nd, Jas Hooper.
White Dorkings, fowls, class 6; 1st, Jos Hickson.
White Dorkings, chickens, class 6: 1st, Thos Moodie.
Coloured Dorkings, fowls, class 7: 1st, Jos Hickson; honourable mention, M Jeffrey.
Coloured Dorkings, chickens, class 7: 1st, P Lynch; 2nd, J Bedlow; 3rd, M Jeffrey.
White-crested Black Polish, chickens, class 16: 1st, Jas Black.
Spangled Polish, chickens, class 17: 1st, Jas Black.
Bearded Polish, fowls, class 18: 1st and 3rd, Jas Black; 2nd, J Bedlow.
Bearded Polish, chickens, class 18: 1st and 2nd, Jos Hickson.
Black-breasted Red Game, fowls, class 19: 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Dr Nichol.
Black-breasted Red Game, chickens, class 19: 1st, W L Ball; 2nd and 3rd, Dr Nichol.
Game, Fowls, any other variety, class 23: 1st, Dr Nichol, Georgian Games; 2nd, Jas Black, Black Games; 3rd, J Bedlow, Grey Games.
Game, Chickens, any other variety, class 23: 1st, Wm Winfield, Black Games; 2nd, Dr Nichol, Georgian Games; honourable mention, J Bedlow, Grey Games and White Games.
Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, class 24: 1st, Jas Black; 2nd, Dr Nichol; 3rd, Jos Hickson.
Black-breasted Red Game Bantam Chicken, class 24: 1st, Jas Black.
Brown-breasted Red Game Bantam Fowls, class 25: 1st, Jas Black.
Brown-breasted Red Game Bantam Chickens, class 25: 1st, Jas Black.
Duckwing Game Bantam Fowls, Class 26: 1st, Wm Winfield; 2nd, Jos Hickson.
Duckwing Game Bantam Chickens, Class 26: 1st and 3rd, Jas Black; 2nd, Wm Winfield.
Pile Game Bantam Fowls, Class 27: 1st, Jos Hickson; 2nd, Wm Winfield.
Pile Game Bantam Chickens, Class 27: 1st, Jas Black; 2nd, Wm Winfield.
There are several classes of Games and Bantams not judged yet.
Plymouth Rocks, Fowls, Class 32: 1st, Dr Andres; 2nd, Jos Hickson. The best birds in this class were disqualified, by having ear-lobes other than red, which is a disqualification, according to the American standard of excellence.
Plymouth Rocks, Chickens, Class 32: 1st, W F James.
Wild Turkeys, Class 35: 1st, Jos Hickson.
Pea Fowl, Class 36: 1st, Dr Thayer.
Embden Geese, Class 39: 1st, Jos Hickson.
Aylesbury Ducks, Class 43: 1st, Jas Hooper.
Rouen Ducks, Class 44, 1st, Jas Hooper.
Pekin Ducks, Class 45: 1st, Thos Irving.
White-Crested Ducks, Class 46: 1st, T H Price.
Muscovy Ducks, Class 47: 1st, Jos Hickson.

PIGEONS.

Pied Pouters, Class 50: 1st and 2nd, Jas Hooper.
Solid Pouters, Class 51: 1st and 2nd. Jas Hooper.
Black Carriers, Class 53: 1st, John Lane.
Fantails, class 54: 1st, R Lavers.
Fantails, class 55: 1st, Jas Lumsden (black); 2nd, T H Price (blue).
Fantails, class 56: 1st and 2nd, R G Taylor (yellow).
Almond Tumblers, class 57: 1st, Jas Hooper.
Tumblers, class 58: 1st, R G Taylor (yellow baldhead); 2nd, Jas Lumsden (black baldhead).
Black Kite Tumblers, class 59: 2nd, Herbert Evans.
Barbs, class 60: 1st, James Lumsden (black); 2nd, Jas Lumsden (white).
English Owls, class 61: 1st, Jas McFarlane (silver grey); 2nd, Jas Lumsden (blue).
African Owls, class 62: 2nd, R G Taylor (yellow).
Solid Turbits, class 63: 1st, R G Taylor (yellow).
Winged Turbits, class 64: 1st, R G Taylor (yellow); 2nd, T H Price (red).
Jacobins, class 66; 1st, James Lumsden, white.
Jacobins, class 67; 1st, James Hooper, black; 2nd, R Lavers.
Blue Priests, class 68; 1st, James Lumsden.
Swallows, class 69; 1st, Jas Lumsden, black-winged; 2nd, James Ainslie, red-winged.
Magpies, class 70; 1st, James Lumsden, black-crested.
Solid Trumpeters, class 71; 1st, James Ainslie, black; 2nd, Jas Lumsden, white.
Mottled Trumpeters, class 72; 2nd, Jas Lumsden.
Nuns, class 76; 1st, Jas Ainslie, black; 2nd, R Lavers.
Checkered Antwerps, class 77; 7st, Jas Lumsden (blue); 2nd, Jas Stuke (red).
Solid Antwerps, class 78; 1st, Jas Ainslie (blue); 2nd, Dr Andres.
Light Archangel, class 79; 1st, T H Price; 2nd, Jas Ainslie.
Dark Archangels, class 80; 1st, James Lumsden; 2nd, James Ainslie.
Dragoons, class 81; 1st, Jas Lumsden, (black); and (yellow), 2nd.
Any other variety, not enumerated, class 82; 1st, R G Taylor, Black More Caps; 2nd, R G Taylor, Yellow Quakers.

THE SOMERVILLE LECTURES.

"MIND IN NATURE."

The first of the Somerville lectures was delivered by Principal Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., last evening, in the hall of the Natural History Society, University street, the subject being "Mind in Nature." The hall was crowded to its utmost extent. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Dr. De Sola, who said that Dr. Dawson needed no introduction to a Montreal audience.

The lecturer began by stating that it had been the very universal impression of mankind that nature displays the work of a superior intelligence; though this idea may take all forms between a rational monotheism and the rude animism which attributes a special spiritual being to very natural objects or phenomenon. In recent times such ideas have been condemned as "anthropomorphic," and destitute of foundation in science; and it may be interesting to inquire as to some of the evidences of the manifestation of mind in nature, in the light of modern knowledge. Mind may be seen in nature in the regulated power which it presents. Modern science demonstrates the identity or, at least, commutability of forces supposed at one time to be distinct, and traces them to the fundamental idea of nature. It thus raises the great question of "push and pull," as it has been called: By what is nature originated?—by what is it regulated and correlated? It is impossible either to think or speak of these questions without supposing an intelligence above nature. Nature also implies mind in its geometrical and numerical arrangements. In evidence of this, he referred to the laws and uses of crystallisation, and the leaf-arrangements of plants, and the number of organs in animals. He also shewed the extreme minuteness of such arrangements, by referring to the existence of animal germs 1,200,000th of an inch in diameter, which must, nevertheless, be vastly amplicated in the arrangements of their parts. Correlations of things widely separated in space and properties also shows mind in nature. He referred here to the various and complicated pneumatic contrivances by which animals float on the sea, and to the relations between the structures and powers of leaves and the sun on the one hand, and the soil and the atmosphere on the other. Nature also displays a high æsthetic element, alike beyond the conceptions of lower animals and the powers of man. This is seen in one of its simplest and most striking forms in the marvellous beauty of the skeletons of some of these humble protozoans which scarcely show any complexity in their soft parts. Instinct in animals can scarcely be anything less than the inspiration of a higher mind. He referred here to the wonderful powers displayed by young animals in matters which could not be taught by their parents, and could not reasonably be imagined to be results of gradual acquisitions in past generations. It does not help the materialist to call such animals "machines" or their actions "automatic," for independently of the highly anthropomorphic character of such statements, they have no meaning, unless we believe in a mechanician by whom such machines or automata were contrived and set in motion. Finally, if man himself belongs to nature, then his name implies a higher reason as the originator of nature. Here he showed that much confusion of ideas exists as to the meaning of the term "Nature," which is sometimes used as denoting the world outside of man, and sometimes as including man. If we refuse to consider the human mind as a part of nature, then we ourselves must be regarded as supernatural. If, on the other hand, man is held to be a part of Nature, his mind must belong to the unity of nature, must be able to comprehend Nature, and may be used as a means of explaining Nature. Thus it becomes perfectly allowable to consider the human mind as a shadow of that greater mind which appears in creatures, and we return to the Pauline doctrine, that Nature evidences superhuman power and superhuman intelligence or divinity; and this seems to be the last word of Science on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that the lecturer had stated, in his introductory remarks, that he would treat his subject without reference to Scripture, and he had conscientiously and strictly done so; that he had given them many scientific facts, showing that there was geometry, calculation, beauty, design and reason in Nature. They would all go home very much impressed with the lecture they had heard, not by a theologian, but by a man of well-established scientific reputation.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

As some of our contemporaries are misrepresenting Mr. Huntington's speech, which was pronounced late on Tuesday night, and but indifferently reported, we republish it from fuller notes:—

Mr. HUNTINGTON—I have been a listener during a considerable part of this long debate, at which it was not my good fortune to have been present all the time. I have been pleased with the ability which has been displayed in the discussion of this great question on both sides of the House. I have not myself taken part in the debate, because a great portion of the time I was not here, and when here I contented myself by my pride in the ability with which my colleagues on this side have discussed the question, and I registered my views by my votes. I would have been better pleased if, since we seem on the whole to have got on in this debate with good nature, the special orators of the Government side had not been set up, just now, to call us all the bad names with which they seem to be familiar. The hon. member for Niagara and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries agreed in this particular, though they may differ in some things. The hon. member for Niagara is, I think, not so genial, not so gracious, not so gifted, shall I say, as the hon. gentleman who has dwelt down by the sea all his life in a softer atmosphere, and who has probably enjoyed the advantages of better society than the hon. member for Niagara, who betrays the cold frigid latitude from which he comes. I say nothing of the want of courtesy which he sometimes displays, for, unlike the hon. member for Queen's, he has not enjoyed the refining effects of learning and good society, and all the genial influences which culture can confer upon a man. But in all other respects these two hon. gentlemen whose names began with a particular letter are as like as two peas. They have a common contempt for the Opposition. They both regard the gentlemen on this side of the House as no gentlemen, indeed there are none on this side or in our party; the party of gentlemen in which the hon. member for Niagara is so distinguished a light sit altogether on the other side of the House. I do not, Sir, dispute that the gentlemen over there are gentlemen; but I do dispute that the men of learning and culture, the men who deserve the respect of this House, are the men who rise and indulge in such wholesale denunciations of a great party, as the hon. gentleman did to-day. Does he want the country to believe that he is so far removed from that wisdom which should distinguish a member of Parliament—does he wish them to believe that he is honest when he rises in his place and expresses contempt for the abilities of all the men who sit on this side of the House? Does he want the country to believe that he is honest when he expresses his contempt for the whole Reform party and for the men who have led that party for years in this House? On the other hand—for the hon. gentleman must take one horn of the dilemma or the other—does the hon. gentleman wish himself to be registered as a man who knows nothing of the history of the men in this House or of a party in this country; or does he wish the people to believe that he was insincere and that he was looking into a mirror when he described the pot-house politician? I would be unwilling to say a disrespectful word of the hon. gentleman—to say a simple word which could at all deteriorate from that courtesy which I know the hon. gentleman is capable of displaying; but what would the country think if we sat by and allowed a gentleman of his eminence and learning and culture to hurl at us such epithets as he has hurled across the floor to-day, without holding up the mirror to him? What a blessed and a pleasant thing it would be if we could "see ourselves as others see us." Let the hon. gentleman look at his distinguished colleague, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the hon. gentleman who does not like to have people allowed to carry prayer-books around with them. I do not speak of the general ability which that hon. gentleman displays in the discharge of his duties; I do not speak of him as a foul renegade, as being no gentleman, as being a pot-house politician, as he has chosen to speak of those who are at least his equals. I shall speak of the hon. gentleman only as he has displayed himself, and if I am compelled to do this, not only in the vindication of the rights of this House, but in the fulfilment of my duty, it is because the hon. gentleman has obtruded an ugly presence in this debate, which should call for the censure, not only of the members on this side of the House, but of those who sit around him, and who, I doubt not, regretted the tone he assumed. I want to tell the hon. gentleman of the other "P," the distinguished member who comes from down by the sea, and who, I hope, will be recognized by the culture, the education, the refinement and the geniality which distinguish him—I wish to tell him who talks so glibly about his betters—and as the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) said, I have no doubt that he is kind-hearted when he is not mad with the spirit of partizanship—that perhaps he has not been long enough in this Confederation to understand the question he talked about. He talked of us as if we belonged to the party which had made itself disreputable in public life. We could forgive the hon. member for Niagara for saying—as I understood him to say—that the leadership of this party had always been a disgrace, that we had always upset ourselves by the want of ability in our leaders—I say, we could forgive the hon. member for Niagara for saying this of a party which from the days of Robert Baldwin has been nobly led. The hon. gentleman could be forgiven on the ground that he sacrificed his manners to his partizanship in making a declaration which he must have known he was not justified in making, and which he must have known placed himself in an undesirable position before the country. But, Sir, we cannot forgive the Hon. Minister of Marine, although I believe that hon. gentleman disturbed his colleagues more than he disturbed us. It was amusing to see them wince as the hon. gentleman did that which seemed so like nothing else as the act of hurling a fish from one counter to the other. We could forgive that hon. gentleman a great deal, but we should not be forgiven ourselves if we did not take this opportunity of correcting his ignorance. When he speaks with contempt of the Reform party and its leaders let him understand that to that party is due every amelioration of the condition of the people which has ever been granted in this country. From the time when the Reformers of this country, fifty years ago, were denounced by the Tories of that day as the Reformers of this day have been denounced here to-night, down to the present; every attempt which has been made to secure privileges to the people, every attempt which has been made to put more responsibilities upon their shoulders, has been steadily advocated by this side of the House and as steadily resisted by that. If the hon. gentleman can mention me an instance in exception, I will be glad to have him do it now. I would be pleased to sit down and let him have the opportunity. The members on this side of the House have never put forward offensively their claim to be considered a "party of gentlemen," but they have always been the advocates of the rights of the people. They have always, at least, enjoyed the confidence in the main of those who read and think, of those who act upon their convictions. But this, Sir, is no new thing. It does not apply alone to Canada. It is an element in the very principle of Liberalism the world over. You Conservatives, as you now call yourselves do you not like the word Tory, Our celebrated *litterateur*, Goldwin Smith, has said you do not like that word; it is too old-fashioned. For myself, I think it was a respectable name, and I think when you shook off that name you did not shake off the shackles of Toryism. But, as Mr. Goldwin Smith said, you had to have a deodorizer, and so you called yourselves Conservative-Liberals, or rather Liberal-Conservatives, for I believe that is the name you have adopted; but if you look at the history of the efforts which have been made by slow degrees to win the rights of the people of this country from the early days you will find that although the Tory party sometimes yielded, under fear of loss of power, though sometimes when the majority was against them, they accepted position and salary and carried out the behests of the men they denounced, and thus became the dominant party, yet to the advocacy and the efforts of the Reform party has been due every great measure tending to the amelioration of the condition of the people. From the days when Constitutional Government was one for Upper and Lower Canada, from the days when Municipal Institutions were fought for in Upper Canada, and Seignorial Tenure was the question upon which parties divided in Lower Canada; every great measure tending in the direction of popular rights was initiated by the men whom you denounce to-day, the men who sat on this side of the House, the men whom you denounced then as you do now. At your head, in the days when Municipal Government was first talked of in Upper Canada, even a Tory Governor went so far as to declare that municipal institutions meant annexation to the United States. They have constantly declared, from that day to this, that annexation to the United States would be the terrible consequence of every reform we have tried to carry out, and which they have resisted. One day it was Municipal Institutions, the next day it was Constitutional Government. All the way down that has been the attitude which the Conservative party, or the Tory party, as you may please to call it, has held towards the Reformers in this country ever since we had anything to reform. Whether we have been in a minority or a majority there was always the same wave of abuse as that with which the hon. gentleman who last spoke has seen fit to close the debate. We have heard a good deal during the progress of this discussion, and particularly from the last speaker, about partizanship. The partizanship of the Opposition is something which seems to be rank in the nostrils of the hon. gentlemen opposite. Let us see exactly what is the partizanship of this question. I wont go back far. But who are the partizans in this House *a propos* of the Syndicate question? What did the Government do after they made the contract? They called Parliament together. What did they call Parliament together for? Was it merely to register their decrees, or was it for the purpose of getting the opinion of Parliament? Why, they might as well have said to the members of Parliament: "You need not have come here, because we have already settled the thing. If you want to come and vote us down, come on; but if you intend to stick by us, stay at home." When we arrived here the Government presented the House certain documents for its consideration. Certainly one would have thought from the first start that there was an intention of consulting the House. I have seen a patriotic course of that kind pursued by gentlemen of both parties when a matter of great public consequence came up for the consideration of Parliament, and Governments have been willing to take the House into their confidence. But in the present case the disposition of Ministers has been quite the opposite. They have said in effect: "Don't make a suggestion, because we will not dot an *i* or cross a *t*." And from the day we came here and during all the discussion that has taken place the attitude of the Government has been simply—if you don't accept this contract just as we present it to you, we will go out of office at once. They would not accept the smallest suggestion from any of their supporters. The hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Richey) has just stated that he would be almost tempted to vote against this bargain if he did not believe the terrible Opposition would come in. Is not that partizanship? The hon. gentleman was so frightened that he would vote for a bad bargain rather than jeopardize the Government. What would that hon. gentleman, and others like him, have done if the terms of this contract had been doubly as onerous as they are? Let them ask themselves this question in that calm, friendly and dispassionate manner which they have been recommending to us. If the exemption from taxation and from duties had been more extensive, the money and land compensation doubly as great, and the Government had said: "We will have the contract carried or else we will go out?" Does the hon. gentlemen on the other side pretend that in that case the Government would have been driven out of office? Perhaps not. There are many people in the country, who believe as I believe, that the hon. gentlemen opposite would have voted almost any Pacific Railway contract rather than see the Government fall. Whence then the partizanship? On which side of the House is it? We have been obliged to take care of ourselves, and have defended ourselves when the Government has risen and hurled epithets at us. The Government refused to accept suggestions from us, and then because we make suggestions we are unfaithful to the country. I say, where is the partizanship, and where is a better evidence of partizanship than the statement frequently made by hon. gentlemen opposite, that though a good many clauses in this contract were objectionable to them, they would still vote for the contract, for fear the other side would come in? Now, we had one evidence of yielding; it was a gentle evidence—I am not going to make any observations about it—but a certain hon gentleman was said, on more than one occasion, to have expressed himself very strongly against some terms of this contract. He seemed to think that the monopoly that was being recreated in the North-West was as bad as the one he had bought out years before. He had a little concession made to him, one just large enough to hang his hat on, one that enabled him to take part in that interesting little piece of acting when the Prime Minister rose at the convenient moment and promised to withdraw the objectionable clause. So it seems there was a chance to have dotted one *i*, and to have crossed one *t* for the sake of winning a recalcitrant supporter. I cannot avoid asking one little question. We have heard about Prince Edward Island. According to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, it is rather a tight little place. We have heard some things about it I hope are not true. We have heard a sort of rumour about what happened in Ontario, but things have been mighty quiet in Quebec. Yet Quebec is represented in this House, to a considerable extent, by gentlemen who sit on Ministerial benches. I should be sorry, without giving two days' notice, to ask those gentlemen any questions, but I should like to know, if it were proper to ask, what arrangements have been made by the Province of Quebec to protect her own special interests. It was held out last winter that the business of the great sea-board trade would be brought down from our North-West and the American North-West by the ministry of the Sault Ste. Marie branch, and thence through Quebec to the sea-board. I would like to ask those hon. gentlemen, who were so much elated by the news last winter, what assurance they have that this Sault branch is now to be built? I would like to know whether those gentlemen, if they have not actually made arrangements in this particular, are aware that last year Geo. Stephen and Donald A. Smith, and other members of the Syndicate were powerful allies of theirs in favour of the construction of the Sault branch, and whether they are aware that by this contract they have made this powerful Company enemies and opposers of the scheme of the Sault Railway? This is an important matter. The people of Quebec ought to be acquainted with it, and if any hon. gentleman would get up and explain this matter in the House, the people of that Province would be relieved of considerable anxiety. Why is that which was so good for us last winter is so bad for us now? We have heard a great deal of the security that was to be taken on the part of the Province of Quebec. We have seen in *La Minerve* and other papers that troubles and clouds of darkness were hanging over the Province of Quebec from which she must be protected, and there have been occasional itinerations of our public men to lead us to believe that they were looking after the interest of their Province; and now, have they placed themselves in such a position that their railways are safe and the Syndicate cannot, like the monopolies of the United States, discriminate against all the future trade of that Province? Have they left to the Syndicate the power to build a rival railway along the St. Lawrence and drive them into the sea? We are told that enormous benefits are to accrue to this country from the developments that are now taking place. When an anxious elector has suggested that the interests of Quebec should be looked after, he has been told that Sir John would make it all right. Well, the Prime Minister is about to cease to have any control over the railway destinies of this country. The Prime Minister does not control the Grand Trunk; he does not control the Syndicate; for after they have once got their feet in the stirrups the Province of Quebec, like any other Province, must look after its own interests or its interests will be forgotten. I know that the Province has powerful men in the Government, and if they were not there there would be less danger for the Province. If my hon. friend who sits before me were on this side of the House there would be a wail of lamentation that would reach to the Citadel of Quebec over the terrible condition of things which now exist. Now all is silence, all is serene. I remember when the hon. gentlemen who represent a majority in that Province thought they had a grievance. There was no silence then. There was a disposition to secure a certain end, and that end was secured against what was thought to be a constitutional doctrine; that end was secured at all events by the firm alliance of gentlemen from the Province of Quebec, who said, as we all believed, to the Prime Minister: "Unless Mr. Letellier is dismissed we will oppose you." I do not mention this circumstance on account of the unhappy event which has occurred. God forbid that I should bring Mr. Letellier's name into this debate. But I refer to a great public movement in the Province of Quebec, which I say was a personal movement, and that movement caused the Prime Minister to fulfil the demands of the members from Quebec then, as he would have been obliged to fulfil them now, if the hon. members from Quebec were so inclined. Let me say one word, in which the hon. members from Quebec will join with me. This is, perhaps, no place for the allusion I am about to make; but I think every one will forgive me when I say that there is not a man in the Province of Quebec who does not mourn over the calamity which has befallen that Province. The death of Mr. Letellier is a calamity to his native Province, for when an honest man falls, whether his views accord with those of all his fellow-citizens or not, there is cause for mourning.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

From our Special Correspondent.

TORONTO, February 3.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3.15.

After routine,

Mr. PARDEE presented the first report of the Committee on Railways, reporting the Bill respecting the Yorkville Loop line.

Mr. HARDY brought down returns of applications made since 1878 under the Land Drainage Act. Also of the times elapsing between the sentencing of prisoners and their removal to the Central Prison; and a return of County Court suits.

JUDICIAL BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Judicial Bill. Considerable progress was made in the passage of its clauses, none of which were divided upon, nor was there any noticeable discussion on any one of them, the proceedings chiefly consisting of a duel between Mr. Mowat, who made alterations, and the Chairman, who received them and read them out to the House.

MR. MORRIS asked when the other measures promised in the Speech from the Throne would be brought down?

Mr. MOWAT said probably next week.

Mr. BOULTER and Mr. CREIGHTON protested against having evening sittings.

Mr. GIBSON said the Judicature Bill had made sufficient progress for one day, and he objected to hurrying business.

Mr BEEK agreed that night sittings should be the rule.

Mr. FRASER said if private members had their Bills ready, and would allow the Estimates to be considered, night sittings might be the rule.

The House then adjourned.

COMMITTEES.

The Railway Committee met this morning, Hon Mr. PARDEE in the Chair.

The Yorkville Loop-Line Bill was reported and passed, with extension of privileges as to time and construction.

The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Bill, to provide for the issue of $1,000,000 preferential Bonds, was considered and stands.

The Midland Railway Bill, which proposes to provide powers for extending to Omemee and making the main line pass *via* Peterboro, was considered, and was opposed by the Directors of the Grand Junction, on the ground that that line already covered the points indicated, and that the Midland had not given the later line running powers, as according to law.

The Bill stands for further consideration.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, February 3.

In the Senate to day, Hon. Mr. RYAN introduced a Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of Montreal.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Pacific Railway Bill, and supported it with a speech of an hour and a half.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. SCOTT, who spoke until 6 o'clock, and then moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COLBY presented a petition from the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, praying for the passage of the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a Bill to incorporate the Winslow-Jones Company.

RICHELIEU ELECTION CASE

Mr. LAURIER moved that the first order of the day be the resumption of the adjourned debate on the petition of Edmund Ritter and others, complaining of a certain failure of justice in connection with the controverted election of Richelieu.

Mr. MOUSSEAU explained that the petition set forth that the member for Richelieu (Mr. Massue) had been elected by improper means, and by extensive bribery, both by himself and friends. A petition was entered asking the voidance of the election, and, also, that Mr. Massue should be disqualified. A counter petition was also entered against Mr. Booth, the Liberal candidate. Both petitions were dismissed, it was said, by collusion between Mr. Massue and the petitioners, the former paying the costs of the Court, and it was also alleged certain sums of money to petitioners. The petition now before the House asked that an opportunity should be afforded to establish the truth of the statements made. A similar petition had been presented last year, and the statements therein denied by Mr. Massue. This was an election petition, and as the House had divested itself of the trying of these petitions it should be considered. The case had been finally disposed of under the Election Act. It the allegations were true, a special petition could be presented to the Judges who tried the case, stating that judgment had been obtained through improper means.

Mr. LAURIER stated that the petition alleged that, through a corrupt agreement, the trial of the charges preferred against the member for Richelieu had been prevented. If the charges were true, the rights of the electors had not only been jeopardized but set at naught. He knew nothing of the charges made, and until they were established the member for Richelieu must be held to be innocent. On the other hand, the petitioners were men of respectability, and would not make the allegations unless they had *prima facia* evidence. The petition should be considered in a purely judicial spirit. At the last election the candidates were Messrs. Massue and Barthe. Mr. Massue was declared elected, and in due course of time a petition was presented against him charging him with corrupt practices, both personally and by agents. A counter-petition of a similar character was presented against Mr. Barthe. The case had come for trial and three witnesses called—Mr. Massue, his son and the agent—who declared that there had been no corrupt practices. On this evidence the petition had been dismissed with costs. It was alleged by the petitioner the trial was not only a mock trial but a judicial and solemn farce to which the Judge had been made an unconscious party. It was alleged that there had been an agreement between Mr. Massue and the petitioners that this result should be arrived at, but that in order to prevent other parties stepping in, and to cover the corrupt agreement, it had been decided to have a mock trial and call only such witnesses as knew nothing of the charges. The petitioners in this case were acting not for themselves, but for the electors of Richmond, and if they intended to withdraw the petition they should have notified their principals and the public. It was alleged that in order to prevent any other person from stepping in that the course followed had been pursued. If it were true that a corrupt agreement had been entered into, all would agree that it was an infringment on the rights of Parliament and of the electors, and he thought it was a case which the House should inquire into. Parliament always received petitions excepting when their prayer interfered with the laws of the land or the rights of Parliament. His hon. friend said that the finding of the Judge was conclusive, but it was alleged that he had been imposed upon, and if this be the case there must be some remedy, and that remedy should be with this Parliament. He proceeded to argue that the petition should be received as it asked for the redress of a grievance. The only remedy he would suggest at this moment was that the petition should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to search for precedents, etc., and report to the House. It seemed to him that when the Judge had made his report to the House that his power was exhausted, then Parliament alone could interfere. Whatever might be the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, it must be clear that if the allegations were true, the independence of Parliament was invaded. A gross breach of the privileges of the House was committed, and the parties guilty of such breach were amenable to the censure of the House. He closed by moving that the petition be received.

Mr. OUIMET argued that a new election trial was virtually asked for, and that the present petition was an election petition. No petition could be received unless a remedy was shown, and shown to be in the power of the House. He considered that the petition was an improper one, and should not be received. To receive the petition would be to declare they had for two or three years in this House a man who, declared by the Court to be innocent, had been guilty of perjury. The petition, he alleged, was signed by irresponsible persons, and he thought the member for Quebec East should not have staked some of his honour in bringing in this petition.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) supported the reception of the petition.

Mr. LAURIER said that had the member for Laval listened to his (Mr. Laurier's) remarks, he would not have spoken as he had done.

The SPEAKER said that as this was an important matter he would reserve his decision.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Mr. TROW—Whether the Government have had any correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the promotion of assisted emigration from the over-populated or distressed districts in Ireland?

2nd. Whether information has been requested by the Imperial Government respecting the various Provinces of the Dominion as fields for emigration, and, if so, has such information been furnished?

3rd. If such correspondence has taken taken place between the Government and the Imperial Government, will it be laid upon the table during the present session of Parliament?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said, in reply to the 1st question, that the Government had correspondence with the Imperial Government with reference to emigration from Ireland, and the papers relating thereto would be brought down by message. Secondly, no information had been requested by the Imperial Government as to the capacity of the various Provinces. The 3rd question had been already answered.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE—Whether it is intended to propose any measure relating to judicial salaries of Judges of the Superior Court other than those of Prince Edward Island?

Hon. JAMES McDONALD said that it was not intended to propose any measure other than that relating to Prince Edward Island.

Mr. WELDON—Whether any correspondence has taken place between the Government and any person on the subject of steam communication between St. John, N. B., and Liverpool?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—There has.

Mr. KILLAM—Whether, in the event of a subsidy being voted for a line of steamers between St. John, N.B., and Liverpool, the Government will ask for public tenders for the service?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD objected to the form of the question, and said it should be first asked if a subsidy would be voted.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE—Whether it is intended to propose any measure as to the salaries of the County Court Judges of other Provinces than Ontario?

Hon. JAS. McDONALD said that it was not intended to propose any measure as to the salaries of County Court Judges, other than that contained in the resolution, of which notice had been given.

Mr. TASSE—Whether it is the intention of the Government to give effect, this year, to the resolution adopted by Parliament in 1873, in relation to the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in acknowledgment of his services to the country?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It is the intention.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HOOPER called attention to a paragraph in the Ottawa correspondence of the *Globe* to the effect, stating that certain Protectionist literature issued by the *Industrial World* had been sent through the mails franked "E. H., M. P.," and that these initials did not mean the member for Chateauguay. He also denied that he was the offending party.

Mr. HACKETT made a similar denial.

Mr. McINNIS called attention to an article appearing in the *Free Press*, in which it was stated that he had shirked the vote on Mr. Bunster's amendment. He had not shirked the vote, but had voted against the amendment, as had also the member for Yale, who had also been charged with shirking the vote.

Mr. BUNSTER said that if the member for New Westminister felt sorry for having given a wrong vote, and the First Minister had not supported his amendment, as he thought he should have done, it was not his fault. He had been within his right in submitting the amendment. He was proceeding to refer to the Commission terms, when he was called to order by the Speaker.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE thought if this kind of thing were to be kept up, they would require to have a regular heading or order a paper "Correction of Errors made by Newspapers." This was a privilege which should be exercised with great discrimination, and if they attempted to correct all the mistakes made by newspapers, they would be able to do little else.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD agreed with this view, and thought that unless charges were made seriously affecting the discharge of their duties as members of Parliament, they had better pass over any errors of the press. His hon. friend was quite right, as if the majority of the House corrected all the errors of the Grit press, they would get no other business done. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN said that if the minority attempted to correct all the false charges, all the monstrously false charges, made by the organs of gentlemen on the other side, their time would be occupied morning, noon and night

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that members should respect the reporters. Certainly the members on his side respected the representatives of the Grit press; but if this kept up they would have to declare the reporters a part of the House, and he did not see why they should not single them out, point their finger at them, and say, "Sir, you said so and so, and I desire to controvert it."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD agreed with the hon. gentleman on this point. If a reporter came here to report the debates, and acted as correspondent as well, and, occupying that position, slandered members or stated what was false, the House should defend its own privileges and see that that reporter was expelled.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) rose to another question of privilege and called attention to the fact that by the omission of the word "not" in the *Free Press* report of the speech delivered by the junior member for Hamilton, he had been made to admit that the initials on certain wrappers were his, whereas the contrary was the case.

THE ESTIMATES.

Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT asked when the Estimates would be brought down?

Sir S. L. TILLEY said not before Wednesday next.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The debate was resumed on the proposed motion of Mr. White (Cardwell) for an Order of the House for an estimate of the number of persons who have passed from Canada into the United States by way of Sarnia and Windsor since the 1st of January, 1880, and of persons who have, within the same period, came into Canada from the United States by way of Windsor and Sarnia, &c., the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright in amendment thereto, and the motion of Sir John Macdonald in amendment to the said amendment.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN called attention to the number of persons who had left his part of the country for the United States, and was still speaking at 6 o'clock when the Speaker left the Chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN continued his remarks, pointing out that, notwithstanding the N. P., the exodus from the Maritime Provinces had continued.

Sir S. L. TILLEY said that he had received information that 2,270 people had returned to St. John by the International Line of Steamers last fall. He also gave figures to show that the exports and imports for that year showed a large increase for the first six months of 1880, as compared with the first six months of 1879. He was also able to state that the consumption of tea for the Dominion for the first six months of 1880 was 8,098,000 lbs., as against 6,062,000 for the first six months of 1879; coffee, 711,441 lbs for the first six months of 1879, as against 886,317 for the first six months of 1880; dried fruits, 282,874 ibs. for the first six monts of of 1879, as compared with 495,142 lbs. for the first six months of 1880; molasses, 40,000 gallons of increase for the first six months of this year.

Mr. WELDON would like the Finance Minister to have given statistics of the number of persons who had left St. John. He showed that within the last few years the number of persons paying poll-tax in St. John had fallen off 1,350, which represented 5,000 souls. He also gave trade statistics to show that while there might be an increase this year, as compared with last, there was a falling off as compared with 1875-6-7.

Mr. McDONNELL (Inverness) gave statistics from one part in his county to show that the number of emigrants leaving last year was 1,525, as against 482 in 1879, and 373 in 1878.

Mr. HACKETT said that many people had left Prince Edward Island to join their friends in the United States. To join those who had gone away during the time of the late Government. He thought that many who had given up good situations on Prince Edward Island to go to Colorado or elsewhere would return.

Mr. SHAW, from personal experience, considered the American method of taking the number of immigrants into that country to be defective.

Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON said that the gentlemen opposite, who had spoken on this question, would have been valuable witnesses when the late Government was in power, in showing that that Government was not responsible for the emigration from this country. Instead of treating the question candidly, and suggesting a remedy the Finance Minister had referred to some men who had returned to the city of St. John. The Right Hon. gentleman who led the Government now, had promised them that if he got into power, he would stop the emigration, by raising the taxes of the people. The hon. gentleman having tried his remedy and having failed, should make way for some one else who would stop the exodus by raising the taxes still higher, or admit that his policy was a mistaken one. The present Government had enjoyed a period of prosperity such as the late Government had never enjoyed, and yet they had failed to remedy the evils. It was said that they should not glory in this state af things. They did not glory in it, but it was the duty of statesmen to recognize the evil, and to find a remedy if possible. Gentlemen opposite should seek to find means of keeping other people besides manufacturers in the country.

Hon. J. H. POPE descredited the reliability of American returns and considered that the emigration was decreasing. There was a large emigration from the United States into Canada which was not considered in this connection.

Mr. CHARLTON referred to some of the remarkable reasons given by the gentleman opposite in accounting for the emigration from this country. The member for South Bruce (Mr. Shaw) and the Minister of Agriculture had stated that the American returns were defective, but this he denied showing the plan which was prepared. He read a letter from the Collector at Port Huron, Mich., dated January 29, 1881, which give particulars as to the mode of ascertaining the number of emigrants. One of the questions asked of passengers was whether they intended to remain permanently in the country. It was also stated that it often took an hour or more to make an examination of a single train. All emigrants were classed as coming from the country from which they came and not from Canada, and emigrants to Manitoba were not included. He hoped that the Minister of Agriculture was satisfied.

Hon. J. H. POPE discredited the returns made by the Collector at Port Huron.

Mr. CHARLTON said that in that case the Minister of Agriculture discredited the entire Emigration Statistics of the United States. He knew from personal experience that the plan indicated by the Collector at Port Huron was the one pursued. The Minister of Agriculture had stated that there was a large emigration from the United States; but he would like to have that hon. gentleman tell the House what this emigration amounted to last year?

Hon. J. H. POPE said that he had means of ascertaining, but had not the figures by him. He quoted from American statistics for last year to show that the total immigration into that country last year was 586,063, or 125,000 more than the greatest number of emigrants which had gone into that country in any one year, more than one half of these immigrants came from Great Britain and her dominions. The immigrants from Great Britain were 296,025, from Ireland 84,749, and from the Dominion of Canada 134,728. He alluded to the increased number of Canadians who had gone into Michigan last year, and said it was estimated that one-half the population of Northern Michigan were Canadians. He did not say that the returns of the Collector at Port Huron were strictly accurate, but he believed that they were mainly correct, and that the emigration from Canada last year amounted to 134,728, as stated. He thought the Minister of Agriculture had gratuitously insulted the Collector at Port Huron.

Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) pointed out that many of the Canadians who went to the United States were shanty-men, who would go to work there during the lumbering season and afterwards returned.

Hon. Mr. MILLS said that when the late Government were in power, it was considered unpatriotic to refer to the large emigration from this country. Gentlemen opposite had promised to rectify this when they got into power, but instead of this being the case, the emigration had increased. The Government admitted that they were "flies on the wheel."

Mr. GIGAULT said that the people of the Province of Canada were never more contented than at present.

After some remarks from Mr Olivier,

Mr. BECHARD claimed that the National Policy was unpopular in Quebec, and that the exodus was increasing. There was a large exodus from his own county.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) took a moderate standpoint. He did not think we should depreciate our own country; but he thought the Government should recognize the evil and endeavour to put an end to it. Some inducement ought to be offered by the Government to people to remain in Canada, and also to bring emigrants from other countries.

Mr. GILLMOUR said that the exodus was so large that in Maine and other Eastern States they had to appoint French postmasters.

Mr. WALLACE (Norfolk) considered that the Opposition were unfair in not stating that during the time of the late Government times were hard in the United States, and there was not the same inducement to emigrate as now.

After some remarks from Messrs. Desjardins and MacCuaig,

Dr. BERGIN denied that bread and fuel were taxed in this country. He denied that the exodus was so large as represented, and speaking of those who had left Quebec, he said that many who went to the States only went to work there for a time. He thought the business connection the hon. member for North Norfolk had with the States did much to influence his opinions. He wondered that Reform members were the only ones to discover this large exodus, and charged the Opposition with being unpatriotic.

After some remarks from Mr. Yeo,

Mr. McDONNELL (Almonte) said he had written to the local agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, who was not a political supporter, inquiring the number of emigrants from that section the number who left for Manitoba was 133, and for the Western States, 316. Some eight or nine had returned from each place. He did not say that this had anything to do with the National Policy. The reason for so many going to the Western States was that the Canadian land regulations were not popular. A vast majority of the people who emigrated from this section had gone to Dakota, and he thought some steps should be taken to rectify this. He denied that the Opposition were unpatriotic, as they were only doing their duty when they called attention to this matter. No one had charged the late Opposition with being unpatriotic because they called attention to the exodus.

Dr. SPROULE considered that the exodus was over-stated.

After some remarks from Mr. Hesson,

Mr. BAIN pointed out that gentlemen opposite had failed to carry out the promises made in regard to stopping the exodus. Speaking of the advance in wages, he said that it was not due to the National Policy, but because the manufacturers had to give higher figures in order to prevent their employes from going to the States, where greater inducements were offered. He denied that the National Policy had accomplished all that was claimed for it, pointing out that the increased exports were due to the increased expectations of agricultural produce, products of the forest, and animals and their produce. When the agriculturists alone exported $10,000,000 more of their produce than they did the previous year, they had a substantial reason for the improved condition of affairs. The country had thriven in spite of the National Policy, and not because of anything it had done for it. Gentlemen opposite when in opposition had promised to stop the exodus, and having got into power through false pretences said that the Opposition were unpatriotic, because they said anything about it. He regretted to see the exodus, more especially as a return showed that the people who left the older Provinces, were not taking up lands in our North-West. He hoped that before the session closed, the whole facts in regard to this emigration would be procured.

Mr. WHITE [Cardwell] explained why he had made the motion and thought the discussion should have been postponed until the papers had been brought down. With reference to the allegation that the late Opposition had called attention to the exodus, he said that there was this difference, that they [the Conservatives] claimed that what was required was a policy which would keep our people at home. The object of his motion was to get the Government figures which could be referred to the Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that the Opposition proposed that a return should be made to a policy under which the emigration was not so great as at present. The National Policy had certainly not had the effect which gentlemen opposite had promised it would have. Gentlemen opposite had used the same materials as gentlemen on this side of the House. The member for Cardwell had himself given statements of the number of Canadians in the United States. Where had the hon. gentleman got his information?

Mr. WHITE said that he had got his figures from the Custom House officers, not from the census.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that the hon. gentleman had necessarily taken American statistics, which are the only ones which could be obtained, yet it was now said the figures which gentlemen opposite then accredited were to be discredited. If these figures were wholly inaccurate he thought it was about time we adopted some system of our own. It was unfair for gentlemen opposite who had used American figures, and which had not been disputed, to say now that they were not to be used. The Minister of Agriculture got the American quarterly reports, and should have ascertained what was the real state of the emigration. The Minister of Agriculture had given a statement of east-bound and west-bound passengers by the G. T. R. and G. W. R. for the purpose of showing that the difference (some 6,000) represented the emigration, but this, he pointed out, was a preposterons conclusion

Hon. J.H. POPE—How do you know it?

Hon. Mr. BLAKE—Because we know that a much larger number of persons have gone. There were other routes, such as the Sarnia and Collingwood line of steamers, as the Canada Southern, etc., which had not been given at all; consequently the figures given could not be accepted as to give the true amount of emigration. So far as he could learn, he had no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the emigration this year had been larger than in previous years. The Archbishop of Quebec had found it necessary to issue a pastoral protesting against the members of his flock emigrating to a foreign country. Was this an unusual exodus?

Hon. Mr. POPE—No. A usual exodus.

Mr. BLAKE—Then why this unusual step? (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. POPE—It is done every year.

Messrs. CASGRAIN, GEOFFRION and others denied this.

Mr. HOUDE—Every year for 20 years.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE—What?

Mr. HOUDE said that for 20 years past the Bishops in the Province of Quebec had advised their flocks not to emigrate.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE said that was not what he was talking about at all. The Finance Minister, in a speech delivered at Toronto, had stated that there was a large emigration, and that it would be folly to deny it; but what the hon. gentleman said was madness, had been done over and over again to-night.

Hon. J. H. POPE further discredited the Port Huron returns.

Sir R. J. CARTWRIGHT gave statistics for five townships in Huron to show the large falling off in population last year—some 1,500.

Mr. CASGRAIN wanted steps taken to secure correct returns in this respect for the next census.

Mr. DAWSON (Algoma) had to report an increase in population in his county.

Mr. RYMAL read a letter from a Tory settler in the North-West to show the evil effects of the Government land regulations. He also complained that the Government land agents were not civil.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 2 a.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Geoffrion on Monday—Address, correspondence between the Government and Michel Mathieu, Esquire, Advocate, M.P.P., or any other person, in relation to the purchase of a property for the establishment of a Post Office in the town of Sorel.

Mr. Scriver on Monday—Order of the House, return showing names of all persons employed, 1st, as permanent French translators, and 2nd, as sessional French translators of this House from the 1st of January, 1879, to the 1st of February instant, with the amount of money paid per month or per day as salary or wages to each of them repectively, for each month within the same period,

Mr. Burpee (St. John) on Monday—Address for correspondence which the Government may have had with their agent in London, the Imperial Government or other parties relating to the French Shipping Bounties Bill, which has passed the Chamber of Deputies and is now under the consideration of the French Senate.

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Or to R. CAMPBELL NELLES,
210 St. James Street.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.—In the Superior Court.—No. 361.—Thomas Davidson, of the City and District of Montreal, Broker, Plaintiff, vs. Dame Antonia Winteler, of the same place, wife of the said plaintiff, Defendant.—An action in separation as to property and bed and board hath this day been instituted in this cause against the said defendant.—Montreal, 2nd February, 1881.—ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTTS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 29

THE
MONTREAL HERALD.
Printing and Publishing Company.
Nos. 155 & 157 St. James Street
MONTREAL.
DAILY HERALD—Delivered in all parts of the City and by Mail (Pre-paid by Publishers) $6 per Annum.
WEEKLY (8 pages) per annum..............0.75
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JAMES STEWART,
Managing Director.

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Communications to be addressed to JAMES STEWART, Managing Director No. 155 St. James Street, Montreal.