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THE MONTREAL GAZETTE

MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1886. NUMBER 303.

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NEW JEWELRY. R. HENDRY & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE

BEER CORKS. IRVING, CLARKE & CO. 100 gross WINE corks.

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WINE BOTTLES. IRVING, CLARKE & CO. 100 gross WINE corks.

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JUST PUBLISHED. CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT. With Sanitary Precautions.

FOR SALE

CASH ADVANCES. MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS intended for export to British Correspondents.

FOR SALE

Ex Steamer Chamblere, from London. DIRECT FROM GOSSETT & BLACKWELL.

NOTICES

NOTICE. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to attend a meeting.

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NOTICE. THE undersigned, sole & exclusive Executor and administrator of the late MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON.

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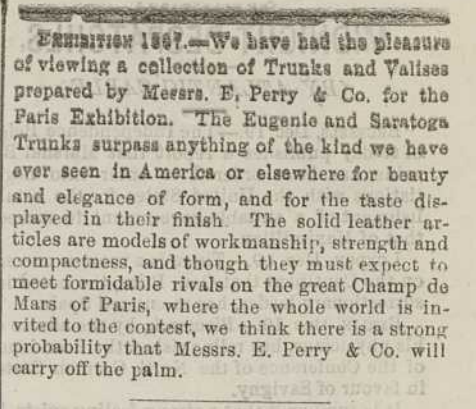


Illustration of a steamship at sea.

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GENERAL PRESS DESPACHES.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The amount of the International Railroad loan has been raised to a million pounds sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Cotton opened buoyant, and advanced 1/4; Middling Uplands, 14 1/2; sales 16,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Consols advanced 1/4 per cent, and are 89 1/2; 5-20's, 7 1/2; Ill. C., 7 1/2; Erie, 4 1/2.

NEW YORK, December 18th.—The World's London despatch of the 18th states that the Reuter News Company have made a contract with the United States and European News Co., under Mr. Craig's management, to furnish all their European news so that it can be published in this country simultaneously with its publication in the London papers.

BERLIN, Dec. 19, noon.—A new weekly steamship line between New York and this city or Hamburg is now forming under the most favourable auspices.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Government of Prussia has resolved to send a number of naval officers to the United States, to look into affairs connected with that service. The Commissioners will take their departure at an early day.

PARIS, Dec. 19, noon.—The French army scheme grows in disfavour among all classes of the people.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The German Parliament will be chosen by universal suffrage.

The Federal army is to be under the command of Prussian officers.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A grand farewell dinner is to be given to Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister. The Emperor is expected to be present.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Cotton opens buoyant. Sales to-day probably 26,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14 1/2.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Consols 89 1/2; Erie 4 1/2; Ill. C. 7 1/2; U. S. 5-20's 7 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19, noon.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn steady at 38s. Wheat and Flour inactive. Petroleum opens steady at 1s 5d.

The World's New Orleans despatch states that Durango was evacuated by the French on the 18th ult., and immediately occupied by the Republicans. The Mexican Church party have engaged to furnish Maximilian with \$10,000,000 and 19,000 Mexican troops to induce him to remain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th.—The New Bowery Theatre and a number of adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire this evening. Total loss \$150,000.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18th.—The Louisville bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, ran off the track at 6 30 this morning at Buck Lodge, and three passenger-cars were toppled into the adjoining creek. Fifteen persons injured.

The Express train hitherward on the Nashville and Decatur road, ran off the track at 11 30 this morning, two miles south of Carter's Creek, carrying with it three passenger coaches. Many persons were injured, but none seriously.

An accident occurred on the Knoxville and Chattanooga railroad, injuring the Express messenger.

An accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, damaging a stock train, but injuring no one.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The World's special from Manchester, England, says: The market for goods and yarns is firmer, and prices are a trifle higher.

The Herald's city of Mexico correspondent reports, that on the 2nd instant, Marshal Bazaine issued a manifesto in reply to the Emperor's determination to remain, stating that in future the French troops would remain perfectly neutral, taking no part in Mexican affairs.

About Nov. 29, a Liberal force attacked San Luis Potosi, and were defeated by Mejia, with heavy loss in killed and wounded and 20 pieces of artillery.

Orizaba, the present residence of Maximilian, is being heavily fortified.

On the night of the 4th instant Gen. Rodriguez made a dash with 500 men into Orizaba, and captured 300 mules. He could easily have captured Maximilian and the whole garrison.

A public demonstration was made after the Emperor had declared his determination to remain, the population parading the streets and shouting "Death to the French!" "Death to the Americans!"

Marshal Bazaine had sent an invitation to Gen. Sherman to visit the city of Mexico, and remain as his guest.

The Imperialists at Orizaba claim that Gen. Diaz has given his adhesion to Maximilian, with 2,000 men. I am officially informed that there will not be a French soldier in Mexico after the 1st of April.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Stocks at the second Board were heavy; N Y C 111; Erie 73 1/2; Reading 106 1/2; M S 8 1/2; Cleveland and Pitts 89 1/2; Rock Island 105; N W 53 1/2; do pdl 79; F W 107; Tol 120. Gold 136 1/2.

The Post's money article says the stock market shows a tendency for concession in price. Governments firm. Railroads unsettled. Loan market dull at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

The Asia from Boston took out to-day \$50,000 and Mejia from this port \$115,437 in treasure for Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The extensive flour mill of Rowland & Eyring, together with several warehouses adjoining, were destroyed by fire this morning; loss heavy.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Mrs. Thomas Willard on Saturday entered the mill of Thos. Wright, in Washingtonville, and when passing the machinery her dress caught. In an instant one of her legs was severed from her body. Her husband rushed to her assistance, and got his arm caught in the machinery. The limb was instantly crushed above the elbow, only a thread holding it to his body. Willard placed his other hand in his pocket, and drawing out his knife, severed the injured arm from the shoulder and afterwards conveyed his wife down stairs. Both are in a critical condition.

FROM MR. HUGHES' CORRESPONDENCE IN THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

So you are actually going in for the whole racing business in the New World, jockey club, betting ring, and all the rest of it! At least The Times of to-day prints in glowing periods the new race course at Jerome Park, established this Autumn, with great éclat, by one of your most eminent millionaires, and the writer anticipates that you will soon not only rival the glories of Epsom and Ascot, but quite out-out the poor old mother country. Heaven help you then! for of all the cankers of our old civilization there is nothing in this country approaching in unblushing meanness, in rascality holding its head high, to this belated institution of the British turf. It is quite true that a very considerable section of our aristocracy is on the turf, but with what result? Shall a man touch pitch and not be defiled? There is not a man of them whose position and character has not been lowered by the connection, while in the majority it ends in bringing down their standard of morality to that of black-legs, and delivering over their estates into the grasp of Jew attorneys. The last notable instance among our jeunesse dorée is that of the Duke of Hamilton, who succeeded to a clear £70,000 a year some three years ago, and who is now a pauper of his creditors in the ring, while the title of the Douglas is at the order and disposition of Heaven's best Mr. Padwick. This gentleman at his Derby dinner this year entertained three dukes, two marquises and six earls, and I believe there was only one untitled man at the board. All of these under the thumb, or anxious to cultivate the esteemed favors of this "giver of all good things." Just consider for one moment what our modern system of betting has brought us to. A reliable tip is that which the most accomplished young gentleman on the turf desires above all other earthly blessings before a given race; that is to say, some private information which may enable him to overreach his dearest friend, or his own brother, if he can induce him to take the odds. I do trust that the prophecies of The Times correspondent may prove as false in this as in more important matters, and that you may still have the good sense to keep the turf in America in the place which it has hitherto occupied, and so regard addiction to its pursuits as an under-bred eccentricity.

The Fenian agitation gets more serious in Ireland and promises to come to a head again shortly. Some five or six regiments have crossed St. George's Channel in the course of the week and more will follow. I still hope we may get through without a rising in the unhappy island, but the clouds are undoubtedly threatening. Stephens has left your side, but he by no means follows that we shall have him on Irish soil. Your attitude as to Fenianism still grieves your friends in England a good deal, but we have had an unusual treat as a snake weight this week in the report of the hearty speech of Cyrus Field at the New-York banquet. Few men, perhaps, could say it so eloquently, but after all, now isn't his experience that of all reasonable Americans who stay here for more than a hurried week or ten days? Did you ever know a countryman of your own, being a reasonably good fellow, who wasn't received here with open arms? I never did. I know it is just the same in America. Every decent Englishman who comes back tells the same story. Why can't we then drop snarling in our corporate and national characters and begin seriously to set about the alliance which is beyond question the best hope of the future for the world, at any rate in the judgment of your correspondent. T. H.

P. S.—No news yet of the verdict in D. Hunter's case. The Pall Mall Gazette.

IMPORTANT CHRISTMAS SALES BY MR. SHAW.

THURSDAY [up stairs] Chief Justice Bowen's Library in the afternoon, and Lumley's in the evening.

THURSDAY EVENING [down stairs] the sale of fine gold Jewellery continued.

FRIDAY, the same sales continued in the places and at the hours indicated.

SATURDAY: Sale of a consignment of magnificent Rosewood Pianos.

SATURDAY EVENING, the Jewellery sale will be continued.

Particulars of all the above sales in Monday's papers.

THE GRANT TO QUEBEC SUFFERERS.

On the authority of an English Journal, the rumor has been circulated that the Canadian Government has placed to the credit of the Quebec Fire Relief Committee the sum of fifty thousand pounds. Canadian journals, not friendly to the Government, have taken alarm at the astounding intelligence conveyed by the paragraph. A quarter of a million dollars did seem a very extravagant gift for even the present Government to make, and, although the occasion was quite an exceptional one, the liberality of the Finance Minister was such as to stagger those who watch the goings and outgoings of the public exchequer. It is due to the Government, however, to state that the English journal was slightly in error as to the amount placed to the credit of the Quebec Committee. Instead of fifty thousand pounds, he should have stated fifty thousand dollars. The error, it is quite easy to see, was a typographical one—the pound (£) symbol having been used instead of the dollar (\$) symbol. So far as the amount is concerned, the journals which have taken up the matter against the Government have endeavored to make out a case of extravagance upon false premises. But, having granted so much, we are far from admitting that it was proper for the Government to place even fifty thousand dollars at the disposal of the Quebec Committee. We do not think, in the first place, that it was necessary for the Province to place any portion of the Provincial funds at the disposal of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. The calamity was not so great that private sympathy and generosity could not fully reach the case. The amount of subscriptions already received affords ample proof that the people of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States are sufficiently alive to the calls which may be made upon them in the interest of suffering humanity. The act of the Canadian Government is an usurpation of the duties of the people. We object to the act, in the second place, because it is of questionable legality. It is an appropriation of public moneys by the Crown without the sanction of the people through their representatives. It may be contended that the circumstances under which the money was appropriated are exceptional. If Ministers of the Crown are allowed to judge as to when exceptional circumstances arise for the appropriation of the public funds without the sanction of Parliament, the rights of the people to control public expenditure would soon be swept away. Such appropriations are too dangerous to be often repeated, and it is the duty of Parliament as well as the journalist to keep a vigorous check upon them. —Ontario Citizen.

THE PILOTS ON CONFEDERATION.

We publish below, at the request of the parties who consider themselves aggrieved, a card purporting to give a true statement of some remarks which fell from the President of the Pilots' Association at the Annual meeting which took place on the 10th inst. This card is substantiated by the bona fide signatures of the parties whose names are appended to it, and we are, therefore, to presume that the assertion reported to have fallen from the lips of the President, Mr. Simard, is true at least in substance. The Board of Trade has long felt that the Pilots' Association is opposed to the interests of the mercantile community, and it has petitioned the legislature, session after session, to abolish it and return to the old voluntary system, where the pilot alone was responsible for any malfeasance or neglect of duty; yet these petitions were presented only to be laughed at. When Confederation comes to be un fait accompli, and merchants have but the local legislature to appeal to, as Mr. Simard very rightly hints, the association will be in a position to set the whole community at defiance. We regret as much as any one that such a state of things should exist, but they do exist, and the sooner this social cancer is removed the better it will be for the peace and good order of all classes. —Quebec, 13th December 1868.

We, the undersigned Pilots, certify that we were present at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of Pilots, held at the Pilots' office in this city, on the 10th December instant, and heard Thos. Simard, President of the Corporation of Pilots, state that "when in Ottawa, last summer, on business for the Corporation of Pilots, he had interviews with the Hon. Jos. Cauchon, Hon. Mr. Chapais, Hon. Mr. Evanturel and the late Mr. Dorian. It was whispered in my ear that when Confederation would take place we will exterminate them from our country." (cher pays), at the same time pointing to the four old country pilots in the room, viz: Wm. Russell, Thomas Connel, Joseph Brown and Charles Brown.

ISAAC MARIOTTE, LAURENCE TARBULL, HENRI MARIOTTE, THOMAS CONNELL, CHARLES F. BROWN, JOSEPH BROWN, WILLIAM RUSSELL. —Quebec Daily News.

THE ENGLISH LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON LIBEL.

(From the London Standard)

In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Field, Q. C., moved on behalf of Mr. Doulton, M. P., for Lambeth, for a rule calling on the Daily Telegraph to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the printer for a libel. Mr. Doulton had been for some years M. P. for Lambeth, and a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. He was returned as a supporter of the late Lord Palmerston's Government, and continued to support that Government, and the subsequent government, with the exception of voting for the last Reform Bill. That gentleman, with many others, conscientiously objected to certain portions of that Bill, and for what they did they had received the name of Adullamites. For any strictures of his public character he did not complain however severe, unless they imputed to him dishonesty of conduct likely to affect his private character. Believing, therefore, that the article complained of went beyond the former and attacked the latter, he felt bound to ask their Lordships to grant this rule. The article, which was a very long one commenced by referring to a speech delivered by Mr. Hughes, the other M. P. for Lambeth on the previous evening, which meeting Mr. Doulton did not attend. The article, after praising Mr. Hughes for his political honesty, proceeded to advert in very severe terms on Mr. Doulton for his conduct in Parliament. The following are some of the passages complained of: "Representative" has come to mean in certain months a senatorial personage who, on false pretences, embazles a seat with hypocritical address, in order that he may misrepresent his electors on the flimsy plea of independence." "Those who mouth the word 'independent' while they swindle the people, to give them a stage for their political knavery to strut upon, would do well to note two passages in the address (Mr. Hughes's) delivered on Monday at the Walworth institution." "Dare any of the spurious independents of the time say such things in such a position? Their own measures and scales are vile, with too much self-interest—fraudulent, with too many hidden make-weights, to allow it. They have to stop at a home, like Mr. Doulton, because the new-fashioned honesty of the present House of Commons passes muster there, but is found out and called a sham in less delicate assemblies." "He represents his potteries, and not the borough, and his proper place is among them." "If the borough possessed a dock for political swindlers his proper place would be easier to point out, and he would then have a good right to be heard." "This new Judas of the modern potter's field crept into the confidence of Lambeth in the days of Palmerstonian promises and petty performances—picked the pockets of the Lambeth men of their votes—embazled the seat for the borough, and then own private opinions and ends." "The wisest thing that man has ever done since he filched the appendage of M. P. has been to give up saying one word to palliate his condition." The Lord Chief Justice said it was a discussion of Mr. Doulton's public conduct, and did not attack his private character. Mr. Field said it imputed improper conduct to Mr. Doulton. The Lord Chief Justice said the article meant that Mr. Doulton came in on certain expressed principles, which the electors assumed to be held by him, but instead of that he voted against the Reform Bill of the late Government and had thereby violated his pledges. The court would be lowering the character of its jurisdiction if they granted a rule on this article. Mr. Field submitted that the article charged Mr. Doulton with private ends. The Lord Chief Justice said that meant politically. Public men must not be so thin-skinned. All came in now-a-days for their share of public censure or praise. The court could not entertain the application. A FISHERIES COMMISSION.—We are enabled to state that a joint commission is about to be appointed by the British and French Governments for the purpose of investigating and improving the fishery laws of the two countries. Some years ago communications were made by the French Government, proposing a revision of these laws, as regulated by the treaty of 1839; the question, however, was allowed to stand over until our commissioners on the deep sea fisheries had given in their report. This report having now been received. English and French commissioners are to be appointed to consider the questions which have been so long deferred, and which will deeply affect the interests of the fishing fleet of both countries. At present an English boat which has been fishing on the French coast is not allowed to land its produce and dispose of it in the nearest (i. e. the French) market, and the French fishing-boats are equally excluded from our ports. The inconvenience of this arrangement is obvious. The main difficulty in dealing with it is the apprehension that, if the fishing-boats of either country were freely admitted to the harbours of the other, the opportunity for smuggling would be greatly increased. The work which the joint commission will take in hand is one of great practical usefulness, and we doubt not that the result of their labours will be of great value to improve the treaty regulations of 1839.—Globe.

THE LAMIRANDE CASE.

(From the London Herald.) (Ministerial)

The French detective may have been more courageous than scrupulous in concealing from the officer who had Lamirande in custody that his case was to be discussed in Court next morning, and our officers, from Lord Monkdownward, may have been remiss in enforcing the performance of conditions which they were bound to see had been fulfilled before they directed the fugitive to be given up. But though this may furnish good grounds to complain of our own servants, it by no means entitles us to demand that the French Government shall render back its prisoner. \* \* \* The French Government may say: "We demanded his surrender for the crime of forgery, and supported our demand by evidence which would have been sufficient to convict him here, and which was deemed by a magistrate in Canada to warrant his committal to prison there. We asked his surrender for our consul, whose functions are at least of a semi-diplomatic character, and the demand was endorsed and approved by your Governor General, acting as it is fair to suppose he would act, after consulting his official advisers. True it is, that after forensic strategy had been stimulated by some of the money which the prisoner had obtained by means of his crimes, a number of technical objections were taken, somewhat similar in character to those which were vainly urged the other day by a clever counsel with great volubility, in favour of a man who had confessed himself guilty of the offence with which he was charged. But our police officer was by no means bound to wait for the result of this legal hair-splitting, armed as he was with authority for the prisoner's extradition, whose validity was recognized by the jailer who had him in custody; and now that Lamirande has once more come within the jurisdiction of our tribunals, he is as entirely amenable to them as was Governor Wall when, after twenty years of expatriation, he was tried and condemned for a capital offence in your own country." The position thus taken is legally impregnable; and so, we understand, after anxious and mature consideration, the Government has been advised.

(From the Daily News.) (Liberal.)

That conspicuous representative of unwavering torism, Mr. Sandford M. P., has been led by his newspaper reading to imagine the terrible contingency of having to choose between patriotism and allegiance to party. He is concerned lest it should appear that in resolving to spare the lives of the Fenian convicts in Canada, Lord Derby has yielded to pressure from the United States. But even Mr. Sandford will admit that in sparing the lives of these guilty men, the Government may be acting for the interest and honour of the country.

We are solicitous now, however, to direct his attention, and that of every Englishman, whether Conservative or Liberal, to another decision of the Government in a case where we fear it will be impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the dignity of the country has been most seriously compromised. We refer to the action of the Government respecting Lamirande, the French refugee, who was kidnapped at Montreal in the dead of the night by a police officer from Paris, aided by a French Canadian, hurried off by a railway train that was kept waiting, and put on board a steamer for Europe, contrary to law and in violation of a solemn and express injunction of the Court of Queen's Bench. \* \* \* We should all be astounded and indignant if we learnt that the Emperor of the French had possessed himself of the person of a refugee in one of the most insignificant cantons of Switzerland by mingled fraud and violence, such as that by which Lamirande was removed from Canada. It will be remembered that this prisoner was claimed under the Extradition Treaty, and that the full Court of Queen's Bench in Canada unanimously decided that the offence with which he was charged was not one of those designated in that instrument, and that he therefore was not liable to surrender. The French Government having obtained possession of Lamirande in a clandestine manner refuses to restore him, and now we are assured on authority that Lord Stanley acquiesces in the refusal. Anything more scandalous it is impossible to conceive. Lord Stanley's apologists pretend that "nothing but technical objections could be opposed to the demand for the surrender of Lamirande and the French Police Officer, was by no means bound to wait for the result of legal hair splitting." This technical hair splitting was the judgment of the highest tribunal in the country. \* \* \* The Canadian Judges have stigmatized this conduct in the strongest terms as an affront to justice, and it might be expected that every Englishman would share their indignation. In stead of that the organ of the Foreign Office thinks it enough to tell us that the authority for Lamirande's extradition was regarded as valid by the gaoler who had him in custody; that the French policeman was not bound to wait; and that the French Government having got the prisoner, no matter how, is in their power, their resolution to hold him and try him cannot be impugned. We hope this is not what Lord Stanley is going to say in Parliament, when, as is inevitable, his case is brought before the House of Commons. \* \* \* Unless Lord Stanley has been grossly misrepresented by his friends, he has exhibited a weakness in this transaction, which must make it impossible for the public, henceforth to put confidence in him, whenever the interests of this country have to be maintained against neighbours and rivals. If a foreign police is allowed to take such liberties as these and intrigue with the lowest executive officers in our own country to remove persons out of the Queen's jurisdiction to a foreign country, in defiance of the solemn interdictions of the Superior Courts, then, henceforth no man can consider himself safe on British territory under the protection of the law. This is the first signal experiment which the French Government has been known to make on the temper of our Foreign Office since the present administration came into office, and it has completely succeeded. A stronger Foreign Secretary than Lord Stanley might have failed through the force of adverse circumstances, to procure the restoration of Lamirande as the least satisfaction due to the outraged honour of the country; but only a weak and pusillanimous minister would acquiesce in and justify a refusal.

COHEN'S PATENT OFFICE FYLES.—The attention of Commercial Houses and Insurance Offices generally is called to these useful Office Fyles, advertised in another column.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, PORTER, ALE, FRUIT, GAMS, &c.—We beg to direct especial attention to the sale of the foregoing, together with a general assortment of such articles as are to be found in a first-class Grocery establishment. The sale, as it will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will be held by Mr. Leeping for account of Mr. McGibbon to-day, Thursday, in the Herald Building, Great St. James Street, at half-past two o'clock.

The sale of Chief Justice Bowen's Library will be continued at one o'clock to-day, and will include the French Law and English Literature.

The sale of Lumley's books will be continued in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

The attention of our citizens is particularly directed to the great Christmas and New Year's extensive premises, Great St James Street, commencing on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock, and continuing every afternoon and evening, to the close of the present year. The stock in gold, silver and electro-plated goods is varied and extensive, and has been shipped from Europe by an agent well acquainted with the wants and peculiar tastes of the better classes of our citizens.

The great annual sale of sleigh robes, advertised by Mr. Devany, will take place at his stores, Great St. James street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The robes will be on view to-day.

Why imperil your own and children's health with unwholesome food or drugs? when the fearful annual mortality of 50,000 young children and delicate persons of all ages may be easily arrested by simply studying how to increase the vital force, and imparting new and pure blood, upon which the harmonious development of the whole frame depends, as successfully proved by DuBarry's Invalids' and Infant's Food, the Revalenta Arabica, and 1,000s of cures annually. It yields three times as much easily assimilated nourishment as the best meat. As a restorative for invalids and convalescents it is invaluable, and for children it is the best substitute for human milk. Dr. Routh, Physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children—the best authority on such matters—in his admirable publication on Food, says:—"Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition is, without doubt, DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its consistent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body), and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate."—In tins 1 lb., 2s. 9d.; 2 lbs. 4s. 6d.; 5 lbs., 11s., 12 lbs., 22s.; 24 lbs., 40s. sterling. BARRY DUBARRY & CO., 77 Regent Street, London. Beware of spurious imitations. Sold in Montreal by LAMPELOUGH & CAMPBELL.

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