

DAILY EVENING MERCURY

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV 5.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION

75TH YEAR.—NO. 264

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.

PRICE ONE CENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Quebec, Oct. 29.

After our report left,

Hon. Mr. Langelier contended that the position assumed by the member for Richelieu was untenable, and quoted authorities to show that the votes and proceedings of the Council published under their direction provided a source whence every subject could be officially informed of the proceedings of the Council.

Mr. Mathieu withdrew his point of order.

Mr. Lynch rose to move an amendment to Mr. Joly's motion, seconded by Mr. Flynn.

Mr. Joly claimed that he had the floor, but waived his claim to speak to his motion until the motion of Mr. Lynch should have been made.

Mr. Lynch then moved, seconded by Mr. Flynn, the following resolution:

"That while this House hereby most solemnly re-ventilates all its constitutional rights, powers and privileges, in reference to the Supplies or any other matter, it is at the same time of opinion, viewing the difficult and critical position of the country from a patriotic standpoint and without party bias, and in order to put an end to a reign of political warfare and agitation and to the present deadlock, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the Province:

"That it is the duty of all the members of this House, who have at heart the true interests of their country, to unite all their efforts together to form in lieu of the present Government a strong and efficient administration composed of men who, in a spirit of conciliation, will be capable of proposing and causing to be accepted by the people of this Province a moderate and comprehensive programme calculated to meet the exigencies of the situation, of men who will be able to command the confidence of the country and a good working majority of the people's representatives."

The motion was received with applause by the Opposition, and with cries of "No, no, never" by the Ministerialists.

Hon. Mr. Joly ridiculed the desires expressed in the amendment, that the Government should force a commingling as it were of oil and water. Speaking to his own motion he said that the House had given him the greatest proof of its confidence before the adjournment, in having confided to him the Supplies. The action of the Opposition in bringing the amendment which had been just proposed was governed by that of the Legislative Council, and was not to be considered as an expression of the free opinions of the people. It was the same Legislative Council of whose encroachments upon the rights of the people's representatives, his motion complained, that had governed the present action of the House. On the question of the support extended to his Government, he claimed that the preceding Government had been supported by railway rings, which gave it a majority of twenty-five, while he, with a majority of only four votes, had preferred to lose half that majority rather than give way to similar rings at the bidding of the member for Levis. He was satisfied that whatever position he occupied in the House, his Government was stronger in the eyes of the country than ever it was before.

At this point the galleries applauded.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau drew the Speaker's attention to the fact and demanded order.

Hon. Mr. Joly concurred in the request for order in the galleries. Continuing his remarks, he dared the Opposition to go before the people, and alluded to the attempts made in the *Dansereau* pamphlet to prove that an appeal to the electors was impracticable. The hon. gentleman spoke at length upon the results of the stoppage of the Supplies, and of the various economies promoted by the Government, until six o'clock, when the House adjourned until half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7.55, the galleries being again crowded to excess.

Mr. Wurtelle introduced a bill to confirm certain acts sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th Sep-

tember last.

Hon. Mr. Mercier introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the legality of certain acts sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Orders of the Day being called, Hon. Mr. Joly continued his remarks upon the amendment of Mr. Lynch, discussing the position assumed by the Legislative Council, and stating that if it was the desire of the majority of the House to place in the hands of the Legislative Council all their rights and prerogatives, he would have to bow to the decision of the majority. (Speaking in English, the honorable gentleman repeated many of the arguments advanced by him when speaking in French.) He read over his motion, commenting upon it clause by clause, and asking whether honorable gentlemen really believed the Legislative Council had the right to deal with the question of Supplies. He referred to the Council's address to the Lieutenant-Governor of the 27th August, the accusations contained in which were simply an echo of the accusations which had been from time to time brought against it in this House concerning the charge that Ministers had neglected their obligations lightly by neglecting to bring before the House the majority of the measures proposed by the Government in the Speech from the Throne. When first he had read this address he began to fear that they might have promised innumerable matters which they had not taken up, and had felt it incumbent upon him to analyse the speech. This he would do again for the benefit of the House, and, as he did so, he commented upon the various paragraphs showing the truth of the promises that the Q. M. O. & O. Railway was to be shortly extended to Aylmer, and that it would soon be completed, taking the opportunity of stating in this connection that he had a written undertaking of the contractor to hand over to the Government the North Shore Railway on the 3rd November next. The speech had promised certain assistance to the South Shore roads, and the Council could not deny that he had divided the subsidy of the Baie de Chaleurs Railway between four of the roads which claimed that they would thus be enabled to finish their respective limits. Here the hon. gentleman desired to explain, that if his Government was weak because his majority was four, instead of twenty-five like Mr. DeBoucherville's, his majority was still a stronger one than that which preceded it and which was controlled entirely by railway rings. He had acted by first losing two of his majority on account of refusing Mr. Paquet to swindle the English bondholders of

THE LEVIS AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD.

All the railroads throughout the country had been built on English capital, and he was not going to maintain his majority at the expense of the honor of the Province. He would have been glad to make an arrangement with the Levis and Kennebec Railway had the directors been willing to settle with the English bondholders for the transfer made to them \$1,710 a mile out of the Government subsidy. It was an honor to govern the Province of Quebec honestly, but he was sure that the people of the Province would prefer to see his Government lose their majority rather than maintain it by the means which he had been asked to adopt. The Government might die in consequence, but he asked what better fate could it expect than to die in such a manner and by such means. He wanted the Province of Quebec to know, and he wanted it to be known abroad, that the Government did not cling to power for its own ends, and he believed the people of the Province would endorse his action in refusing to assist in a continuation of the Levis and Kennebec Railway swindle, which he had so loudly denounced from his seat on the other side of the House.

Speaking upon the clause, in the speech which promised the building of the

BRIDGE OVER THE OTTAWA.

he pointed out that the contract for the masonry, etc., had been given out last spring, and in July he had received a tender for the iron work for \$122,000, but owing to the action of the Legislative Council in throwing out the bill to legalize this and other works, and to the sudden rise in iron, the same work now would cost \$25,

000 more than when he had been prevented from accepting the tender in question. All that he had therefore felt himself justified in doing since the action of the Council was to so advance the piers of the bridge that there would be no danger of them being swept away by ice in winter. Respecting the proposed lease of the

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

he contended that it was not a moral or constitutional question but simply a commercial one, and though he had his own idea of the advisability of leasing the road, he was glad to be able to take the advice of his practical and business friends, who advised him to complete the road and run it for a year first before leasing it. He was glad to have their advice and believed he did right to follow it. He protested, however, against the reports that he had been influenced by threats. He was glad to say that his friends had attempted this course or it might have had a different result.

With reference to the

QUEBEC FIRE LOAN.

he showed that the promised settlement had been made, and could not see how the Council could pretend that the Government had not realized the responsibilities of its position, since every one of its measures promised in the speech had been presented in the House except that relative to the proposed leasing of the Government Railway.

With reference to the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE he held that the greatest economy had been presented, which was proven by the fact that eighteen months ago the Treasurer of the preceding Government had acknowledged a deficit and declared the necessity of imposing new taxes to the extent of \$175,000, stating that it was impossible to govern without them. Yet by strict economy the present Government had done without the imposition of these taxes and had also effected other important savings, while the Province was on the eve of completing its great public works, its departmental buildings and its railways.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

might complain that the Government had not proceeded this session with the measure for the abolition of the Council itself, but he showed that when a similar bill had been carried last year it had been thrown out by the Council. Still he acknowledged that in this instance the Council was right and the Government to blame for not having proceeded with this measure, because the Council had now shown what the Government and the country did not before understand, that it was not only an expensive luxury but also a dangerous and revolutionary body, and threatened the very peace of the Province. He thought it a rather curious point of constitutional jurisprudence to find the Council requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to choose to whom they might with safety entrust the management of the public funds. He supposed advisers thus appointed might come before this House say "We do not need to ask you for supplies. We are the nominees of the Council; they have confidence in us, and therefore they have entrusted to us the disposal of the public funds." The Council had shown that they wished to dictate to both the Crown and the representatives of the people, and to select for the people those who were to govern.

Coming to

THE QUESTION OF COALITION.

he said that if the gentlemen opposite had joined with him and his conferees in resisting the encroachments of the Council, there might have been a possibility of coalition, but such was entirely impossible when they found their honorable friends opposite unwilling to join with them in the matter. They might have resigned, but did not believe it incumbent upon them to deliver up at the bidding of the Council the trust which that House had not confided to them but which they had received from the people. They might have sought for a dissolution, and if they had been selfish would have tried to have done so some time ago. He really believed the time had now come, as the Council still refused to grant the Supplies, to obtain a dissolution. Whenever he and his friends spoke of going before the people they were met by ironical cheers

from the honorable gentlemen opposite, as if their statements were doubted, yet the Opposition press, pamphlets and orators, all directed their energies towards proving that the Government had no right to a dissolution. The honorable gentleman then quoted from the Point Levis speech of Mr. Chapleau in March, 1878, where that gentleman told the people that they alone were judges of the Ministry. Now however, since the people had decided against the Ministry of which Mr. Chapleau was a member, his party had decided to come before other judges and had therefore selected the Legislative Council. After a very eloquent and brilliant speech of over four hours' duration, which was frequently interrupted by applause, the honorable gentleman resumed his seat at 10.10 p.m.

Mr. Chapleau complimented the Premier upon the moderation of his speech, and stated that it was a rule whenever a Cabinet Minister resigned during recess, for the Premier or some of his Ministers to lay the facts before the House, on its re-assembling. In the present instance, however, a member of the Cabinet had resigned, but still no reference had been made to the fact by the Premier. He expressed surprise that the honorable Premier had made a proposition for a bill of indemnity, without first obtaining the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, and acquainting the House of the fact by message. He alleged that the supporters of the Government had often expressed their disapproval of this measure while allowing them to remain in power, and yet the Ministers had seen fit to meet the House after so long an adjournment, with a vacancy in their ranks. During all the meetings held by the Government during the recess, Mr. Joly met the electors fairly on two occasions only, and then it was made manifest to him that the people were not with him. He had boasted that his Government was strengthened by losing two of his majority of four votes, and he, (Mr. C.), thought that according to the same logic, when he was left alone the Premier would be invincible. He defended the Government of Mr. DeBoucherville from the charge of having been influenced by railway rings, and replied to Mr. Joly's assertions respecting the measures promised in the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Lynch denied that the motion he had made had been caused by the action of the Legislative Council. He would not admit that the Legislative Council in the abstract had the right to stop the Supplies, but that was not the subject now under discussion. The people, as stated by Mr. Chapleau in his Levis speech quoted by the Premier, had alone the right to select the Government which should rule, and he would always rank himself amongst those who contend for the constitutional rights of the people. The first consideration for the House was the question of the formation of a strong and efficient Government. It could not be claimed that the Government was in the same position now as at the last adjournment, for since that date one Minister had resigned his seat, the reasons for such resignation not having been officially communicated to the House. He took exception to the references made in the House to the railway rings. He acknowledged that he himself had been a zealous promoter of the different railway enterprises affecting his county, but he denied energetically the insinuations which the use of the words referred to conveyed, or that his support of Mr. DeBoucherville's Government was actuated by any promises of support to railway or other enterprises.

Mr. Flynn condemned the action of the Legislative Council in refusing the Supplies, but he thought a means had now been found whereby the deadlock might be ended, and believed all should cast aside party feelings and refuse to vote merely for keeping this or that party in power. The Government's intentions with respect to economy were good, but they had not proceeded in a proper manner and had cut down expenditure where it could be very ill afforded. He had seconded the amendment of Mr. Lynch as the best means of obtaining a capable Government. He quoted from May to show that a dissolution should not take place until the Supplies were granted, and unless there were good reasons to assume that a working majority would be re-

turned to support the Government. Mr. Chauveau said he did not wish to cast a silent vote, and moved the adjournment of the debate. The House then adjourned at 1.10 a.m. till 11 o'clock this morning.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company.

BETWEEN

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

Run Regularly as follows.—The "QUEBEC" on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the "MONTREAL" on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at FIVE o'clock P.M. from Quebec, stopping at Batiscan, Three Rivers and Sorel.

Steamers from Montreal to Hamilton, connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with Railways for all points West—will for the present leave as follows:—

The "CORSIAN," "SPARTAN," "CORINTHIAN," "PASSPORT," "ALGERIAN," "MAGNET," will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from the Canal Basin at NINE o'clock A.M. and Lachine on the arrival of the Train leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon.

TICKET OFFICE UPPER TOWN, where State Rooms can be secured at R. M. STUCKING'S, opposite St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office, Napoleon Wharf.

A. DESFORGE, Agent.

Sept 27, 1879.

1879.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

STEAMERS TO THE SAGUENAY

TADOUSSAC,

CACOUNA,

RIVIERE DU LOUP,

MURRAY BAY.

BAIE ST. PAUL and LES EBOULEMENTS.

Until further notice the Steamer

ST. LAWRENCE

CAPT. LECOURS,

Will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 A.M., for Chicoutimi and Ha! Ha! Bay, calling at Baie St. Paul, Les Ebolements, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, and Tadoussac. Connecting at Quebec with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Route; and at Riviere du Loup with the Intercolonial Railway for and from the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic States.

TICKETS for sale, and State-Rooms secured at the General Ticket Office, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and at the Company's Office.

For further information enquire at the Office of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.

Sept 15, 1879.

St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.

KAMOURASKA LINE.

Until further notice the Steamer

"CLYDE"

CAPT. AUG. BERNIER,

will leave the St. Andrew's Wharf at 7 A.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for Berthier, Grand Island, L'Isle, St. Jean Port Joli, Rivier Ouelle and Kamouraska.

Returning, will leave Kamouraska at the same day, suit, and Rivier Ouelle at 8 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

For further information enquire at the Company's Office, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.

June 6, 1879.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FERRY

On and after the 14th instant, the Ferry

Steamer will

LEAVE QUEBEC.

A.M. 6.45 Express to Ha! Ha! Bay.

1.15 Mixed to Rich- 7.15 Mail from the

mond. West.

11.15 Mail to Rivier du Loup.

P.M.

7.15 Market Train to 6.00 Mail from Rivier

du Loup.

8.30 Mail to the West. 8.45 Mixed from

Richmond.

12.30 P.M. — English 1.40 Express from

Mail to Rimouski. Halifax.

Intermediate Trips for Freight

July 1, 1879.

12m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of

Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all

Disorders of the System, and all

Drugs.

DAVIDSON & CO., 70 Nassau St., N. Y.

October 27, 1879.

TO LET.

Furnished Rooms, with or without board.

33 ST. FAMILLE STREET.

September 27, 1879.

1m

The Quebec Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1879.

Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburg that a division of troops numbering 40,000 has been ordered from the Caucasus to Central Asia, and several officers of the general staff at St. Petersburg have also been ordered to Central Asia.

According to the chief Conservative organ, one of the causes of the fall of Sir George Grey in New Zealand was that, "like Liberal leaders in other colonies," he took up a "hostile attitude to the Home Government, and suggested measures tending to weaken the Imperial connection." A better description than this could not be given of the N.P. party and its policy, of which policy the *Mail* itself said a few months ago, "if British connection cannot survive its adoption, then so much the worse for British connection."

The Paraguayan Government has imposed a tax of \$5 a year upon all single men between the ages of 25 and 50. Women are not taxed, on the assumption, no doubt, that many of them would get married if they could, and are, therefore, not to blame for not becoming wives. The object is to make up for the loss of population caused by the long and terrible struggle between little Paraguay, on one side, and Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on the other. A few years hence the effect of this tax will be worth observing.

The Legislative Council met yesterday and adjourned without transacting any business. The views expressed by Sir John Macdonald in his recently published despatch to the Home Government on the grave consequences of withholding supplies, seem to have completely perplexed the Councillors.

A Madrid despatch states that the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba to be presented to the Cortes provides that slaves aged 55 and over shall become free immediately; those aged 50 will be free in September, 1880, those aged 45 in 1882, those aged 40 in 1884, those aged 35 in 1886, those aged 30 in 1889. From 1880 one hundred thousand piastres will be charged on the Cuban budget for expenses of emancipation; 350 piastres will be paid to owners for each slave, the Government will do as much as possible to favor immigration of free laborers. The committee on reforms in Cuba unanimously approved a bill providing that trade between Spain and Cuba shall only pay coasting duties which shall be reduced one-third from 1st July, 1880, and be entirely abolished in 1883, in favor of a moderate differential duty. The bill also proposes to reduce by one-third, for three years, the duties on articles for consumption imported into Cuba, and to establish relations with the United States, with a view of developing the Spanish maritime trade between Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States.

London *Truth* says that our ancestors were satisfied with washing only their hands and their faces; that Louis XIV. of France took only one bath in his life; that Louis XIII. is not recorded as having ever taken any, and that Mme. de Longueville, with her dirty clothes, smelt sour.

The Cole-Harford dyke, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which, it is said, will claim from the sea 3,000 acres of valuable land, is about completed, making bankrupt one English company and costing a second company a large amount of money. The work, it is said, will be finished in ten days, and the ground will be under cultivation next year.

Mr. Gladstone has been so prominent in the eyes of the public, and the subject of a general election is so near at hand, that it is interesting to learn his views on the public questions of the day. In England he has so far escaped the interviewers; but he recently visited Paris, and was there, it is alleged, interviewed by a member of the press. The interview was published in the *Gaulois*, and reads very much like a genuine expression of the great statesman's views. The following is the substance of the alleged interview, as cabled to the New York press:—

Replying to the question whether, in the event of a Liberal victory at the next elections, he would place himself at the head of affairs, he said that Lord Hartington and Granville would suffice for the task and that he himself would only resume office if forced to do so by his fellow-countrymen. He deprecated contention with Russia about Afghanistan and said he believed there would not be any; that India had absolutely nothing to fear from Russia, which had as much as she could do to hold her conquests in Turkestan. The Austro-German alliance, he said, was doubtless intended as a check to Russia, but the importance of such an alliance should not be exaggerated, as Prince Bismarck would abandon it as readily as he had abandoned Parliamentary parties which had served his purpose. Mr. Gladstone said he thought France and England had made a mistake by permitting Turkey to resume her privileges in Egypt by the deposition of the Khedive; that it was also a mistake to exclude the other European powers from sharing in Egyptian control. England's road to India must be retained by keeping up her maritime supremacy. He said his recent visit to Italy satisfied him that the *Italian Irredenta* question would not prove a source of danger to the peace of Italy. He believed that the next election in England would return a Liberal majority. He pointed at Lord Derby's course as an important sign of the times. He expressed a flattering opinion of the present position and future prospects of France and said he did not believe that such episodes as the election of M. Humbert were of any importance.

The New York *Sun* says: "In the course of the next five years a vast amount of British capital will find its way to this country, where branches of English business houses will be established, while in many cases the main business will be transferred here. We may see this today in New York, where shops are constantly established by Englishmen. The great dry goods houses are largely represented by them. The English capitalists, feeling an absolute security in our public finances, will more and more pour those hoards which he is at his wife's end to know how to invest into associations conducted by his own countrymen here, and the benefit will accrue to both countries. The present trouble in England will thus tend to bind even closer the commercial interests of the two countries."

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—The *Mail* says:—"Mr. Mowat's friends, if not the Premier, personally told the electors of East Toronto that he intended to erect Parliament buildings here, and now it is rumored that the Government intend to put them up on the nine acres of land on the Normal School. That institution will, of course, have to be torn down, and rumor adds that a new school will be built on the University grounds, and that the present Parliament buildings with the grounds attached will be sold, and the proceeds devoted to defraying the expenses of the whole scheme. No doubt we shall hear something of the subject in the Speech from the Throne."

At no former period has the lottery been so flourishing in Rome, where there are now open no fewer than eighty-nine offices ready to take in the hard-earned pittance of the people. Nowhere else is the institution so demoralizing as among the Romans, who are wedded to old games, and who, in order to play at the "lotto," will sell the last mattress off their beds, the shirt off their backs, or starve, beg, steal, or stab.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 28. A balloon, supposed to be the "Pathfinder," was seen passing over here at a great height towards the North-West this morning, and again this afternoon, going East, at a much less altitude, the air being plainly visible. Some persons claim they could see dark objects in the air.

This Afternoon's Telegrams.

London, Oct. 29—11.30 a.m.
Consols 97 1/8; U.S. bonds 44 1/2; 5%
Liverpool, Oct. 29—11.30 a.m.
Cotton nominal; Uplands 7 1/4; Orleans 7 1/4.

THIS AFTERNOON'S TELEGRAMS.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 29.
At Nicol House last evening Herbert Borton and Frankie Woodward committed suicide, by shooting with the same pistol; the man killed himself first. Both had threatened to kill themselves. No cause is known.

Detroit, Oct. 29.
The passengers and crew were all safely landed from the wrecked steamship *Amazon*. The wind has subsided, and part of her cargo will be saved. The total loss is about \$15,000.

West Kay, Vt., Oct. 29.
The investigation concerning the missing of Ploof, the child who was supposed to have been lost in the woods, leads to the belief that she was kidnapped with her mother's consent.

Denver, Oct. 29.
A special from Alamosa, 300 miles south of Denver and the terminus of the Rio Grand Railway, says the women and children of the recent captives among the Utes, have arrived and will remain a few days before proceeding to Denver. Their 23 days captivity has been a terrible trial. They were delivered to Adams after an exciting Council lasting 5 hours. On the appearance of Adams the captives were bid in the brushwood a short distance from the camp. During the Council, Susan, sister of Ouray and squaw of Johnson, made a speech, strongly advocating the release of the prisoners. The first instance on record of squaws appearance in an important council. She was followed by Johnson who quoted Ouray's orders and advice. It was not until Adams threatened to leave unless the prisoners were released unconditionally that the peace party prevailed. After Meeker was killed the woman attempted to escape to the brushwood from the burning buildings and were fired upon. After being secured, they were mounted on ponies, Miss Meeker with Mrs. Price's oldest child tied behind her, Mrs. Price with her infant in the arms, and Mrs. Meeker who is 64 years of age and lame, were compelled to accompany their captors. When they struck camp at midnight, Mrs. Meeker was dismounted and fell to the ground unable to move the Indians jeering the "Old white squaw." Next morning they were separated, Douglas taking Mrs. Meeker, Persane taking Miss Meeker, and Mrs. Price and children being guarded by Utes. The sufferings of Mrs. Meeker was indescribable. During her stay with Chief Douglas, whose squaw abused her, on one occasion Douglas threw down some blankets and compelled Miss Meeker to dismount. He then said they were going to stab them. Then he placed a musket to her forehead and said "Indian going to shoot." The courageous girl never flinched. He asked her if she was afraid, and her ready response, "I am not afraid of Indians, or of death," elicited the admiration of the Indians. They turned their derision upon Chief Douglas and he slunk from her presence. Soon after the captives were placed in charge of Chief Johnson and through the instrumentality of Johnson's squaw further indignities were prevented.

New York, Oct. 29.
Miss Sadie Conway, aged 20, died in Brooklyn yesterday from burns caused by dropping a lamp she was carrying on Monday.

Dr. Lane, who was in charge of Justice Fisher's residence at Mount Kisco, was found on Sunday with his skull fractured and died yesterday. It is believed he was murdered by thugs.

Well executed \$50 counterfeit notes on the Broadway National Bank are in circulation.

Wm. Miller, a noted thief, has been arrested on a charge of stealing \$2,000 worth of jewellery from guests at a New York hotel recently.

D. P. Morgan, banker, has sold to D. O. Mills, the California millionaire his mansion on Fifth Avenue for \$375,000.

Arrived, at midnight, Egypt, from Liverpool, and Harpur, from Hamburg.

Tichborne, the claimant, was imprisoned, has asked the use of the Bible, and "Henson's History of England," and "Henson's History of Rome," but the authorities have denied his petition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Historical—See ad.
Quebec—J. C. Thompson.
School of Arts and Design—Eugene Hamel.
Bank of Montreal—B. B. Angus.
Fall Importation—George Thompson.
A Co. d. Pina—Lawrence & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA HALL.

Musical Season—1879-80.

SERIES OF CONCERTS

under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Madame Robitaille, M. de J. T. Taschereau,
" Meredith, " P. Gernan,
" D. A. Ross, " R. B. Dobell,
" A. B. Rothwell, " A. P. Caron,
" J. Gibb, " J. B. Brough,
" F. E. Roy, " W. D. Campbell.

Given by Messrs.

PRIME & LAVALLEE.

1st Concert Oct. 30th Thursday.

Admission.....75 cts.
Gall. rfr.....60 cts.
Tickets to be had at A. Lavigne's Music Store, Savings Bank Building, St. John Street, and Capt. E. Holtwell's, opposite Post Office.

Plan of the Hall at A. Lavigne's.
The Grand Piano used at the Concert is from the manufacture of KRANICH & BACH, the Organ from "Zurich," both instruments kindly lent by A. Lavigne, Music Dealer.
October 29, 1879.

CANADA, IN THE

Province of Quebec.

District of Quebec.

Robert C. Jameson, et al.

Plaintiffs

vs.

Benoni Garvin, Defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that in virtue of a writ of fieri facias de bonis lawis, the goods and chattels of the above named defendant, seized in this case consisting of watches, carriages, tables, chairs, etc., will be sold on the 8th day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the defendant's residence, Berthelot street, city of Quebec.

HONORE CASALTY, B.C.O.

October 29, 1879.

Quebec Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, upon the paid-up Capital of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house in this City, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. SPEVENSON, Cashier.

Oct. 2, 1879.

The School of Arts and Designs.

Under the control of the Council of Art and Design of the Province of Quebec, will open its annual course of Linear Drawing, Mechanical and Ornamental Design, MONDAY-EVENING the 3rd November, at 7 o'clock, in the SCHOOL HALL of the Montreal Market, next St. John's Gate.

Young tradesmen to whom designing is a specialty are especially invited to follow this course.

Admission gratis.

Children under 14 years of age are not admitted.

By order,

EUGENE HAMEL, Secretary.

October 28, 1879.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GEORGE THOMPSON,

TAILOR.

NO. 31 BUADE STREET.

(Late W. B. Vallon and George Thompson.)

FALL—1879.

Received, on 55, Citadelle, our mail.

FALL IMPORTATION.

comprising the latest and most select goods in English, Scotch and Parisian manufacture.

OVERCOATINGS, FANCY SUITINGS, FANCY TROUSERINGS,

Broadcloth, Duckings, Riding Tweeds, Oxford and Bedford Cord and Every Cloth.

All orders made up in the best style. Perfect fit guaranteed.

October 21, 1879.

To be Published Shortly,

VOYAGE SENTIMENTAL

Dans la Rue St. Jean.

Depart on 1880—Return on 1880.

de la Porte St. Jean à la Basilique

par HUBERT LARUE.

Price 25 cents.

For subscription address Mr. G. D. Duvigneau, Publisher, 21 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

N.B.—The number of copies to be published will be limited to the subscribers.

N.B.—This publication is strictly for sale; the author's other works, and all other works, are not for sale.

October 10, 1879.

Q. M. & C. RAILWAY.

Shortest and Quickest Route to Montreal.

And via South Shore Railway, to BOSTON, NEW YORK, and ALL PORTS SOUTH and WEST.

Until further notice Trains will be run as follows, viz:

Leave	Arrive	Accommodation
Monday, 11.00 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Wednesday, 11.00 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Friday, 11.00 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
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PROBABILITIES.

Meteorological Office.

Toronto, October 29.

This morning there is a severe storm in the Maritime Provinces, the centre of which is over southern New Brunswick, and there is an area of low pressure approaching the Lake region from the westward; heavy gales and rains prevail throughout Eastern Canada; in Ontario the weather is cloudy and winds moderate; storm signals were ordered up last evening throughout the Maritime Provinces. Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lower lake region, southerly to westerly winds; cloudy weather with rains, followed by high cold westerly to northerly winds and possibly snow flurries. St. Lawrence, brisk to high winds; cloudy to rainy weather. Maritime Provinces, southerly to southerly, followed by westerly gales, cloudy and rainy weather. [Note.—No reports have been received from the North-West territories this a.m. The storm signals remain up throughout Canada.]

LATEST FROM RIVER PORTS

Father Point, Oct. 29.
Sleet storm; N.E. wind; blowing 70 miles an hour at 8 a.m. and increasing.

River du Loup, Oct. 29.
Heavy snow with a gale from north-east.

A LADY'S PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—The Windsor (N.S.) Mail says that Mrs. Abbot, of Halifax, accompanied her husband, the Rev. John Abbot, during the early part of the present month, on a pedestrian tour of the western counties. Leaving Halifax they walked to Chester, thence passing through Liverpool to Shelburne, thence by coach to Yarmouth, and again walking from Yarmouth to Digby and Annapolis, and thence to Windsor, arriving in Windsor on Saturday; resting on the Sabbath they again started and walked to the Prince's Lodge, where their carriage awaited them, in all walking over 300 miles. On arriving in Windsor, they did not appear travel worn, and it was a most enjoyable excursion to both of them.

Dingman's Ferry, Pa., Oct. 29.
The Riverdale Methodist Church is to be sold at sheriff's sale to satisfy a judgment for about \$2,000. The last two pastors of this church were dismissed for grossly improper conduct.

New York, Oct. 28.
A stowaway found on the steamship England arrived from Liverpool to-day, had been 13 days without food or water. He was terribly emaciated and after faintly calling for water died. A paper on his person bore the name Peter Hartman, baker.

CRICKET NEWS.—Page's Cricket Bats, Balls, &c., Footballs and Lawn Tennis, Manu- factory, Kensington, London.
May 27, 1879.

SEA-BATHING

Central House
(Formerly DuBerg's Hotel)
MURRAY BAY.

This well-known house can accommodate 200 visitors.
Is beautifully and centrally located for all points of attraction on land or water.
Water jet in front of the house makes the place agreeable and refreshing. A large music-hall, for balls and theatre, alongside the house. Telegraph Office and Post Office at the house. Bowling Alley also in connection with the house.

GEORGE DUBERG, Proprietor.

Rimmel's Choice Perfumery.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, is a very pleasant and powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.
Rimmel's Celebrated Lavender Water.
Rimmel's Triple Distilled Eau de Cologne.
Rimmel's Much Improved Florida Water.
Rimmel's Jockey Club and other fragrant perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine gives the hair a beautiful gloss and imparts an artificial coolness to the head.
Rimmel's Pure White Glycerine Soap.
Tilla, Crown Windsor, Honey, Almond, Lotus, Pearl, and other toilet soaps, hair and cakes.
Rimmel's Velvetine, Violet, Rose, Leaf, and other Toilet Powders, in boxes, barrels and packets.

Rimmel's Astringent cleanses, whitens and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth and sweetens the Breath.
Rimmel's Aromatic Ozonizer or Natural Air Purifier, a fragrant powder which diffuses the healthy and refreshing emanations of the Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations bear the annexed

R. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.H.H. the Prince and Wales, 25 Strand, London, and 17 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
May 19, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA:
Province of Quebec, Superior Court,
District of Quebec,
Dame Marie Helmina Gaudet, Plaintiff,
vs.
The City of Quebec, Defendant,
by contract of marriage as to property,
from Charles Gaudet, Plaintiff, and Marie Helmina Gaudet, Defendant, and duly authorized
The said Charles Gaudet, Plaintiff,
vs.
The said Marie Helmina Gaudet, Defendant.
As attested by the undersigned, the 29th day of October, 1879.
W. J. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

October 1879.

Oct. 18, 1879.

New Books.

MESSRS. DAWSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

The Dominion Annual Register and Review for the Twelfth year of the Canadian Union, 1878. Edited by Henry J. Morgan, &c.

Adventures of Benbow Davidson—A Story for Boys, by James Greenwood.

The Life and Works of St. Paul, by F. W. Farrar, F.R.S.

Gaspard de St. Hilaire, Admiral of France, &c., &c., by Walter Renshaw, M.A.

Judas Macabees and the Jewish War of Independence, by C. B. Crider, B.A.

DAWSON & CO.,
Foot of Montcalm Hill.

October 4, 1879.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

On and after MONDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER next, this Bank will pay to its Shareholders a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the six months ending the 31st October next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 18th October to the 2nd of November, inclusive.

By order,
F. VEZINA,
Cashier.

Quebec, 27th September, 1879.

MR. FREDERIC A. SELF.

(Organist of St. Matthew's)

Is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, Organ, Harmonium, and in singing. TERMS MODERATE. Special arrangements for Schools and Classes. Apply at 415 ST. JOHN STREET (without).
August 12, 1879.

Just Received per Latest Steamers.

—FROM—

The First Houses in London and Paris.

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

English and French Perfumery Soaps and Toilet Articles.

As well as a full supply of medicines from the celebrated house of GRIMAUD & CO., Paris, including Church's Eucalypti and Hypophosphite, Let's Solution of Iodine, Tamer Indienne, Cigarettes Indienne (the only specific for syphilis), Meynet's Druggist's Cod Liver Oil, Fil Reichen of Iron and Quinine. A full line of seaside requisites.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Opposite Post Office.

Remarkably Good and Cheap Board and Lodging

Can be had at the

Lauzon House

No. 71, Commercial Street, Levis.

(Nearly opposite the Ferry Landing)

Persons desirous of boarding for the summer will be provided for on the lowest possible terms, finding all the comforts, conveniences and refinements of a city hotel, at the lowest rates of the ordinary country house accommodation.

The casual visitor will be gladly welcomed, and well entertained.

Fruit, milk and cakes always on hand.

Lobsters, Sardines and Oysters in every style.

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., at all times, day or night; likewise lemonade, &c., at any moment.

Medicines, hot or cold, at all hours.

Persons desirous of lodging, without board, can be accommodated on application. In addition to lofty, elegant, and well furnished rooms for use during day time of four spaces and elegantly furnished sitting rooms, as also of a Reading Room, where all the leading newspapers, local and others, both French and English, including those European and American prints most sought by strangers, can be enjoyed. Also an extensive and valuable library and (if not objected to by any boarder) the use of excellent and expensive pianos, in perfect order, as well as music books, containing all the newest and best airs, can be enjoyed. If solitude and quiet be preferred, they can be enjoyed at will. Any person desirous of board, without lodging, can procure the same at his own hours, of the best quality and at the lowest price. The same in reference to a single meal for a lengthened period, for the convenience of persons in business.

May 7, 1879.

WANTED.

AGENTS to sell an article of general utility. Any active man can make \$300 to \$500 a day.

Address: Post Office Box 843, Quebec.

June 28, 1879.

Furnished Room To Let.

A Large Furnished Front Room in Brade Street, No. 15, on the second floor, for rent.

Quebec, 5th August, 1879.

SIX O'CLOCK EDITION.

The Quebec Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1879.

TO-DAY'S NOTE.

As was to be generally feared by the friends of the Joly Administration, the vote was this evening adverse to the Cabinet, a result which is to be deplored by all friends of honest government. The following members are responsible for the adverse vote of to-day:—Messrs. Racicot, Fortin, Flynn, Chauveau and Paquet.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

October 28.

The Legislative Councilors convened were:—The Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker. Messrs. Archambeault, Beaudry, BeBoucherville, Bryson, Dionne, Dostaler, Gaudet, Gingras, Hearn, DeLaBrière, Laviolette, LeMaire, Proulx, Prudhomme, Kémillard Roy, Ross, Webb, and Wood.

The order of the day was read for the continuation of the debate, on the motion made by Mr. Starnes:

That the answer of the Lieutenant Governor to the address voted by this House on the 11th September be taken into consideration, and with a view to meet the ardent desire expressed by His Honour, that the Crown may obtain the supplies which are indispensable for the good administration of the public affairs, be it resolved

That the Supply Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly during this session, be now read for the second time.

On motion of Mr. DeLaBrière, it was ordered that the order of the day be continued until to-morrow.

Then, on motion of Hon. Mr. Ross, the House adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Oct. 29.

The House assembled at eleven a.m., when the debate on Mr. Lynch's amendment was resumed.

Mr. Chapleau asked the Premier for explanations as to the changes that had occurred in the Cabinet.

The Premier said that Mr. Chauveau had resigned office on the 17th Sept. and that on the 14th of October Mr. Flynn had been invited to accept his office but had declined.

Mr. Gagnon accused the ex-Provincial Secretary, Mr. Chauveau, of having, by the publication of a letter to the newspapers, disclosed the secrets of the Cabinet which he had sworn to preserve and whereof he had the honor of being a member.

Mr. Joly exonerated Mr. Chauveau from the serious charge brought against him. He had not disclosed the secrets of the Cabinet, for in fact there was not a word of truth in the letter he had sent to the press.

Mr. Chauveau rose in a state of great indignation, declaring that he had never used the language imputed to him by an honorable member. Injustice was done him in the translations of his letter into the English language, which had not accurately rendered his meaning.

The debate lasted till one o'clock, when the House adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

At twenty minutes to three o'clock, Mr. Speaker took his seat and called the House to order, the galleries being nearly as full as yesterday and it being too dark for the reporters to take any notes of the proceedings, all the window spaces being occupied by crowds that could have been ordered to sit down or move elsewhere.

The Attorney-General was speaking when our reporter had to leave.

The debate was continued up to 4.45 p.m. when a vote was taken on Mr. Lynch's amendment to Mr. Joly's Resolutions, which was carried by a vote of 29 to 35. The following gentlemen, who heretofore voted on the Ministerial side, voted with the Opposition:—Racicot, Fortin, Flynn, Chauveau and Paquet.

From Toronto this Evening.

(By Montreal Telegraph Line)

Toronto, Oct. 29.

Mr. Joel Denham, of Huddersfield, a gentleman largely interested in both our great railways, and Messrs. Chas. Ross and Richardson, of Glasgow, extensive Colonial merchants, are in town.

Robert Stitt, a book agent, recently convicted here and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for administering a drug to Mary Collins, has been condemned at the Cobourg assize to pay the girl \$900 damages for seduction. The suit was brought by the father of the girl. Stitt is said to be a property owner in the vicinity of

Cobourg.

Sailors on Lake Ontario demand \$1.15 a day.

Thomas Lynch, the noted Irish athlete, and D. C. Ross have been matched in an athletic contest, to take place in the Royal Opera House on Saturday next for \$500 aside.

BY CABLE THIS EVENING.

London, Oct. 29.

A Rome despatch says Cardinal Manning leaves London for Rome on the 6th Nov., to endeavor to win the assent of the Vatican to his long cherished scheme, which, admitting certain changes in the external organization of the Catholic Church in England, will facilitate the retreat to Catholicism of an important group of English Protestants.

Rome, Oct. 28.

The Congress which met at Naples to promote a general disarmament throughout the world terminated with a scene of indescribable confusion amidst hissing, applause and other demonstrations owing to the opposition of a section who disapproved the object of the Congress. Placards bearing the words "Livé Trieste," "Livé Trent," "Death to Austria" posted on the walls of Naples in the morning were torn down by the police.

An Alexandria correspondent reports that Cleopatra's needle, while being removed for shipment to the United States, was seized by the creditors of the Egyptian Government.

Turkistan, Oct. 29.

The Tekke Turcomans attacked a village near Krasnovodsk on the 22nd inst., killing 62 men, but fled at the sight of the military.

Hamburg, Oct. 29.

Arrived, the ss Lessing.

Moville, Oct. 28.

Arrived, the ss. Ethiopia.

THIS EVENING'S TELEGRAMS.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 29.

At Bead Jastor's meeting, Powell, candidate for the Senate in denouncing John Taylor, editor of the Recorder as a liar and a coward, Taylor drew a pistol which was struck down and discharged. Powell also drew a pistol but was disarmed. The difficulty was finally adjusted by the retraction of offensive language by both parties.

Paterson, N.J., Oct. 29.

Geo. Fox, an old gunsmith, reputed to have money hidden in his apartment, was found this morning shot through the heart. There are no signs of robbery.

New York, Oct. 29.

The tug Daniel Brown exploded and sank in the East River this morning. Loss, \$15,000. No trace of the fireman and one deck hand; both are probably killed.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange continues to-day.

The statement by Vanderbilt in the Herald that he has no interest in the Erie Railway causes much comment. Leasing operators are incredulous and openly refer to a well-known secret double deal in the Michigan Central just before Vanderbilt's departure for Europe, by which some large operators suffered severely, while Vanderbilt turned a handsome profit.

The ss. Herder, from Hamburg to-day brought 1,367,000 francs in gold.

Washington, Oct. 29.

A comparison of the relative use of postal facilities in the United States and Great Britain shows that 738 millions of letters were handled in the United States against 1,057,732,000 in Great Britain, but we used last year twice as many postal cards as the people of Great Britain, and about eight times as many newspapers were sent through mails in this country.

The imports of paper have declined from \$527,000 worth in 1869 to \$126,000 worth in 1879. The exports of paper have increased from \$37,000 worth in 1869 to \$1,293,000 worth in 1879. The imports now consist almost exclusively of fashionable and fancy writing and wall papers.

General McDowell telegraphs that the Hualapiz Indians of Northern Arizona are starving and asks if they could be fed by the War Department. There being no appropriation available, the matter is referred to the Department of Interior. This is the third despatch of a similar character received.

Boston, Oct. 29.

Standing Bear, Wood Worker and Bright Eyes, of the Ponca tribe of Indians, were received by the Mayor and a hundred citizens. They will have a public reception this evening.

Memphis, Oct. 29.

Two cases are reported to-day in hospital; one death last night, two miles east of the city. The weather is warmer.

Customs Duties.—The amount of duties collected at the Custom House to-day was \$1400.71.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CHOWR SIDE.

Present:—Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice—and Mr. Justice Cross.

October, 29.

The Court opened at 10.15 a.m.

After our report, left yesterday the case against Lemieux and the Phons, for the murder of Guenette, on the 1st of September, 1878, at St. Henri, was continued till the adjournment of the Court, at 5.45 p.m. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up in hearing the evidence of Dr. Sinclair and one Tardif and Francœur.

This morning the case was resumed. Pierre Tardif, Louis Lagueux, Eugene Labranche and George Larivée were respectively heard on behalf of the Crown. Their evidence did not vary to any extent from that given and already reported at the first trial. The most important witness (George Larivée) swears he saw the three accused with two other persons, on the night of Guenette's death, carry his body from a small bush near Francœur's house to the railway track, and return through the bush back to Francœur's, after the train, which ran over the body, had gone by. This witness (Larivée) took up three or four hours in giving his evidence, which did not in any essential point differ from that given in May last. Larivée was still on the witness stand undergoing a severe cross examination when our report left this afternoon.

From Ottawa this Evening.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Ottawa, Oct. 29.

A fire at Merryvale destroyed the barn and outbuildings of John C. Sullivan, with a granary and contents, mowers, reapers, fanning mill, buggies and harness. In getting a horse out of the stable Mr. Sullivan was severely injured. The total loss amounts to about \$2,000, on which there is a slight insurance.

The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company sued another of their shareholders yesterday for the amount of two calls made, so as to enable the company to effect a re-insurance. Last night a verdict was given for the company. The first case was against them. Several of the directors against whom fraudulent manipulation of the stock had been insinuated, went into the witness box and swore that the transfer was made wholly in the interests of the shareholders.

The Conference of the Church of England clergy is in progress to-day. Bishop Lewis, in his charge, devoted considerable attention to the question of the relation by the Sacrament of the Eucharist with modern attacks of so-called thought. The charge is to be published in pamphlet form.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Aberdeen agriculturist, who came to Canada for the purpose of ascertaining from personal observation the condition of the Highland fellow-countrymen here, and also with a view to advising the tenant-farmers and crofters at Lorne who have been compelled by circumstances to consider very seriously the necessity of emigrating somewhere, has gone West. He is greatly pleased with the country so far. The Governor-General has evinced a warm interest in his mission.

POLICE COURT TO-DAY.—Before D. Murray, Esq. J.P.

—A case for the infraction of the fish and oil inspection law was called and continued to the 5th November, for proof and hearing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Quebec.

CLEARED.

Oct. 29.

Bark Imperial, Morris to Liverpool, R. R. Dobell & Co.

Alka, Alexander, Ayr, do

'Berkeley, Sept., 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Hall Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy and prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, sir, yours truly, HARRIS APPEL.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

26-1st

A GREAT PAPER.—On most public matters

now-a-days there are great differences of opinion, but the people of all classes seem to be quite united on one question. Every person who has seen it admits that the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, is the very best weekly newspaper in the country. It is really a publication that no man can well afford to do without. Take it all in all, it has no equal. The price is only \$1.00 a year, and Canadians get it at a discount. It is published by the FAMILY Herald Publishing Co., Montreal.

LATEST SHARE LIST.

BANKS. October 29, 1879.

BANKS.	Share	Dividend	Buyers	Sellers
Montreal.....	\$100	5 p.c.	140	140
Commerce.....	100	5 p.c.	81	81
Ontario.....	100	5 p.c.	117	117
Toronto.....	100	5 p.c.	78	78
Consolidated.....	100	5 p.c.	117	117
Molson.....	100	5 p.c.	73	73
Du Pauple.....	100	5 p.c.	86	86
Jacquin-Cartier.....	100	5 p.c.	50	50
Union.....	100	5 p.c.	83	83
Quebec.....	100	5 p.c.	85	85
Eastern Townships.....	100	5 p.c.	95	95
Nationale.....	100	5 p.c.	118	118
Hamilton.....	100	5 p.c.	91	91
Maritime.....	100	5 p.c.	80	80
Federal.....	100	5 p.c.	70	70
Stadacona.....	100	5 p.c.	87	87
British North America.....	250	5 p.c.	99	100
Miscellaneous:				
Montreal Telegraph.....	40	5 p.c.	85	85
Montreal Gas Co.....	40	5 p.c.	123	123
Dom. & N. Railway.....	5	5 p.c.	68	70
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.....	100	5 p.c.	8	39
Royal Canadian Ins. Co.....	100	5 p.c.	87	89
Quebec Gas Co.....	200	5 p.c.	100	101
Quebec Fire Assn. Co.....	100	5 p.c.	84	85
BONDS.				
Dominion Stock.....	100	5 p.c.	102	102
Gov. Deb. 5 p.c.....	100	5 p.c.	101	101

P. A. SHAW,
Gowens Building

L.S.E.

A Splendid Opportunity to win a fortune. Event of Grand Distribution, Class L, at New Orleans, Tuesday, November 11th, 1879—114th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and charitable purposes, in 1868 for the term of twenty-five years to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000. The grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

Capital Prize, \$30,000

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each.	
Half-Tickets, one Dollar.	
LIST OF PRIZES.	
1 Capital Prize.....	\$30,000
1 Capital Prize.....	10,000
1 Capital Prize.....	5,000
2 Prizes of \$2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.....	5,000
30 Prizes of 500.....	15,000
100 Prizes of 100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of 50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of 20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation prizes of \$300.....	2,700
9 do do.....	200
9 do do.....	100

1,857 Prizes, amounting to.....\$110,400
Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to:

M. A. LAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Or same person at:

No. 319 Broadway, New York.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

October 18, 1879. 4w-cod

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FOR \$10.50

we will send you bound in full sheep an unabridged

Worcester's Dictionary, and the Fort nightly Review for one year.

Retail price Worcester's Dictionary.....\$12.00

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Or we will give an unabridged, bound in Sheep,

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

for five yearly subscribers to

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Or for four yearly subscribers to the

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we will give a copy of that famous work

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SUPERNATURAL RELIGION,

AGENTS WANTED, to whom we will pay a

good commission to canvass their locality.

For particulars, order books, specimen

copies, address the publishers.

BEAUFORD, CLARK & CO.,

50 York Street, Toronto.

March 2, 1879.

FOR SALE.

A HORSE, VEHICLE and HARNESS,

Apply at

LAUSON HOUSE,

75 Commercial Street,

Levin.

May 26 1879

FOR SALE.

A BUGGY.

Apply at THE OFFICE.

May 26 1879

Allan Line



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of Canadian & United States Mails

1879-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS-1879.

THIS Company's Lines are composed of the

underpowered first-class full-powered

Clyde-built, double-engine iron steamships

For.

Tonnage. Commanders

SARDINIAN.....4100 Lt. Dutton, R.N.

POLYNESIAN.....4100 Capt. R. Brown.

CIRCASSIAN.....3400 Capt. J. Wylie

SARMATIAN.....3600 Capt. A. Aird.

SCANDINAVIAN.....3600 Capt. Barclay.

PRUSSIAN.....3600 Capt. J. Ritchie.

MORAVIAN.....3600 Capt. J. Graham.

PERUVIAN.....3600 Capt. Smith, R.N.

CASPIAN.....3200 Capt. Trook.

HIBERNIAN.....3400 Lt. Archer, R.N.

NOVA SCOTIAN.....3300 Capt. Richardson.

AUSTRIAN.....3700 Capt. J. Wylie.

NESTORIAN.....3700 Capt. Wallace.

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CANADIAN.....3600 Capt. N. McLean.

CORINTHIAN.....2000 Capt. Jas. Scott.

PHOENICIAN.....3600 Capt. Menzies.

WALDENSIAN.....3200 Capt. Stephen.

ACADIAN.....3350 Capt. Gabe.

NEW FOUNDLAND.....1200 Capt. Mylius.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY

calling at LOCH FOYLE to receive on board

and land Mails and Passengers, to and from

Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be

despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

POLYNESIAN.....Saturday, 30th Aug.

SARMATIAN....." 6th Sept.

CIRCASSIAN....." 13th "

SARDINIAN....." 20th "

MORAVIAN....." 27th "

PERUVIAN....." 4th Oct.

POLYNESIAN....." 11th "

SARMATIAN....." 18th "

CIRCASSIAN....." 25th "

SARDINIAN....." 1st Nov.

MORAVIAN....." 8th "

PERUVIAN....." 15th "

POLYNESIAN....." 22nd "

Rates of Passage from Quebec:

Cabin.....\$70 or \$80,

according to accommodation.

Intermediate.....\$40

Steerage.....\$25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow Line, sailing from Glasgow every

TUESDAY, and from QUEBEC on or about

every THURSDAY, are intended to be

despatched

FROM QUEBEC.

MANITOBAN on or about 18th Aug.

LUCEBNE " " 4th Sept.

WALDENSIAN " " 11th "

PHOENICIAN " " 18th "

CANADIAN " " 25th "

CORINTHIAN " " 2nd Oct.

Rates of Passage from Quebec.

Cabin.....\$30

Steerage.....40.

Storage.....25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Halifax Mail Line will leave Halifax for St.

John's, Nfld, and Liverpool as follows:

HIBERNIAN.....2nd Sept.

NOVA SCOTIAN.....16th "

CASPIAN.....30th "

HIBERNIAN.....14th Oct.

NOVA SCOTIAN.....25th "

Rates of Passage betw en Halifax and St.

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Cabin.....\$30

Steerage.....6.

Return Tickets issued at Reduced Rates.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each

vessel.

A Tender with Mails and Passengers for

the Liverpool Mail Steamers will leave the

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nine o'clock p.m.

For further particulars apply to

ALLANS, RAE & CO.,

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Quebec, August 26, 1879.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. THE GREAT EST-TRADE MARK

LOW BROWDY.

An unerring cure for Hemorrhoids, Weakness, Spermatitis, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow.

Before Taking low as a consequence. After Taking

quence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory,

Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness

of vision, Premature Old Age, and many other

diseases that lead to Insanity and Consump-

tion and a Premature Grave. Full

particulars by pamphlet, which we desire to

send free by mail to every one. The

Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at

\$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or

will be sent free by mail on receipt of the

money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Quebec by all druggists and every-

where in Canada and the United States by all

wholesale and retail druggists.

February 5, 1879.

PHILODONT—FOR THE TEETH AND

BRATE.

What adds a fragrance to the breath,

And cleanses, too, the teeth?

What is it drives secretions forth

That gather underneath?

What is it that gives purity

Where tartar has been?

Why, Foster's famous dentifrice,

THE FRAGRANT PHILODONT.

For sale by all druggists in Canada and the

United States.

Quebec, N. B.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY

CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARD PAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and GAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable!

The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

MANUFACTURED AT OUR OWN WORKS, from the Very Best of Material, by Skilled and Practical Workmen.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

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Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

July 11, 1879.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST

MEAT-FLAVOURING

STOCK FOR SOUPS,

MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with the initials of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

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Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

FROM LORD FRANCIS CONINGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

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