

NOTICES.

THE

GOVERNMENTS OF
Canada and the
WESTERN CANADIAN and
S. MAILS.

ARRIVEMENTS, 1891.

is composed of the
land, Clyde-built,
are built in
are unsurpassed
comfort, are
modern improve-
ment can suggest,
line on record.

Commanders,
Jas. H. Wythe,
J. E. Dutton,
B. Brown,
John Graham,
W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Archer, R.N.R.
Joseph Ritchie,
W. Richardson,
Hugh Wylie,
Thomson, R.N.R.
C. E. N. K.,
D. J. James,
G. E. Stephen,
C. E. N. K.,
J. H. McLea,
McDonald,
C. E. N. K.,
Macnicol,
J. J. Menzies,
James Scott,
Moore,
Kerr,
Wyllis,
P. McGrath.

route between
be being only

**OF THE
& QUEBEC MAIL.**

THURSDAY
FROM IRISLAND AND
DESPATCHED

SATURDAY, Nov. 5
Nov. 19

QON.
Thursday, Nov. 24

FAX.
Saturday, Nov. 2

from Quebec:
\$70 and \$80.00.
..... \$40.00.
..... \$25.00.

OR TH
N & QUEBEC

VINCE SERVICE
Despatched from Que-
..... About Nov. 16
..... Nov. 19

OF THE
VICE SERVICE

Quebec for Glas-
.....About Nov. 19
OF THE
ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX
AIL SERVICE,
atched as follows:
.....Monday, Nov. 7
.....Nov. 21
EEN HALIFAX AND
.....Intermediate....\$15.00.
.....\$6.00.
OF THE
MONDERRY, GALE-
AND BOSTON
atched as follows
irect:
.....About Nov. 26
.....their friends
assage Certificates
n carried on each
n until paid for.
S LADING

Glasgow, and at
Montreal, Canada;
Halifax, Boston,
Quebec, and
other information.
2, Rue d'Orleans
West, 7 Rue Scribe,
CO., or RICHARD
CO., Rotterdam,
JAMES MOSS & CO.
BEEMER, Schun-
der, CHARLEY &
JAMES SCOTT
TOMGOMERIE &
rich street, Lon-
don, 70 Great City
Street, London,
S. RAE & CO., Que-
bec, Salie street, Chi-
go; LEVY & ALDEN,
Boston, 5 State street,
A. ALLAN,
Richmond, and
St. Street, Montreal.

262.

RINE.

BROTHERS, James

AND AMERICAN

**VERY MODERN
ENT.**
ARK and LIVER-
are appointed
Nov. 17, at 1.30 p.m.
Nov. 18, at 9.00 a.m.
Dec. 1, at 1.30 p.m.
Dec. 8, at 7.00 a.m.
Dec. 17, at 1.30 p.m.
Dec. 25, at 6.00 a.m.
TES.
and Queenstown,
Excursion Tickets,
\$180 gold. Special
\$10 gold. Tickets,
Paris, \$20, gold, sal-
one and twelve
one. Servants, \$60.
RY CARRY CATTLE
DATES.
Liverpool or London-
Montreal from
White Star Steam-
and in 9 days
Liverpool, to all

and passage ap-
t, 37 Broadway
HILL,
SOLE AGENT,
street, Montreal.
270

Montreal Herald

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.
Queen's Hall—Jubilee Singers, at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & GOWDY.
Furniture—At their stores, at 10 a.m.

THE COAL DUTY.

The duty on coal has been described as the key-stone of the National Policy, which, like the American deacon's "one-hoss-shay," has been put together in such a way that no one part can be broken without the whole falling to pieces. The tax, it was claimed, was not imposed for revenue purposes, but in order to promote inter-provincial trade. The coal-consuming classes of Ontario and Quebec are taxed for the benefit of the coal mines of Nova Scotia, on condition of the people of the Maritime Provinces submitting to a duty on American flour. It was asserted that the effect of the coal duty would be to force the inhabitants of Ontario and Quebec to purchase Nova Scotia coal. In this respect the tariff has been a complete failure. The miners of Nova Scotia are not benefited, because no new coal markets have been opened, and the people of Ontario are crying out for the abolition of the coal duty. They do not use Nova Scotia coal at all, and have discovered that the coal duty, imposed ostensibly for the promotion of inter-provincial trade, is simply a sectional revenue tax. The distance from Nova Scotia is so great and carriage by water so expensive that it would take a duty of over two dollars per ton to offset the cheap freights from the United States. Hence the utter absurdity of the scheme devised to make Ontario buy Maritime Province coal. From a Nova Scotian point of view the tariff is equally oppressive. While the wages of the coal miner have not increased, he has to pay about 10 per cent. more for his food and clothing. Neither do the mine owners derive any benefit from the tariff. Thanks to a beneficent Providence there has been a revival of trade the world over, and there has been an increased demand for coal, in the advantages of which the Nova Scotian coal mine proprietors have to some extent participated. No new markets for Nova Scotia coal have been opened. It is true that there has been a slight increase in the importation of Lower Ports coal into Quebec Province, but the increase in American coal has been much greater. It is reasonable to infer, therefore, that had no duty been imposed—owing to the increased consumption of coal in Quebec, the demand for Nova Scotia coal would have increased in proportion to the general requirements. The chief Government organ argues that the imposition of a tax on coal has actually decreased the price to the Ontario consumer. To be logical the *Mail* should insist upon the duty being further increased, until in time the people of Ontario may be able to get their coal for almost nothing. The *Mail* asserts, with a great deal of assurance, that the duty on imported coal is not paid by the consumer, but by the American producer. Now if this be true the Finance Minister is certainly remiss in his duty, as well as unpatriotic, unless he raises the duty, and squeezes all the revenue he can out of the Americans. But the arguments of the Ministerial organs only go to show how far they rely upon the simplicity or gullibility of their readers. The *Mail* has also denounced the coal dealers of Ontario as a set of extortioners because they will not or cannot sell coal at less than cost, in order to sustain Conservative theories. A deputation of coal dealers recently waited upon Hon. Mr. Aikens in Toronto to request the repeal of the coal duty. It was pointed out to the Minister that none of the Lower Province coal reaches near Toronto; that the tax is an oppression on the consumers of coal as well as the dealers—for both had to bear the burden—and that the Government ought to repeal it. On being asked the cause of dissatisfaction among the coal dealers, one of the gentlemen said:—

"Because the dealers have been placed in a false position. They have been misrepresented as combining to raise the price of coal. There was never a time when it was more desirable that we should not be compelled to add fifty cents a ton to the price."

"Then you do add fifty cents a ton to the price?"

"Of course. The consumer pays the duty. Besides having to bear the abuse and grumbling of our customers on account of the high price, we are also subjected to a great deal of trouble in looking after the bonding and paying the duty."

Now if the case is as the *Mail* states it—if the coal dealers are using the coal duty as an excuse for charging higher prices, we fail to understand why they should desire to have the tax removed. It is strange that the *Mail* should represent the coal dealers as rogues, while all other protected traders are regarded as honest and patriotic. Another gentleman in the coal trade, on being questioned regarding the interview with Mr. Aikens, in answer to the inquiry as to whether the duty increased the price to the dealers, said:—

"Most certainly it does; just to the extent of the duty. Some of the newspapers have stated that the duty is made up by rebate from the American shippers to us, but the statement has not the shadow of foundation in fact."

"Does the poor man's coal, I mean the consumer's, cost him any more in consequence of the tariff?"

"Of course it does; he pays an addition to the extent of the tax. This is why I wonder the consumers do not take the question up. It is their affair as well as ours. We must have living profits, and the consumer has to furnish the money."

"Do you get Lower Province coal here?"

"No; none of it comes beyond Kingston."

It is absurd to try and force it upon us here. Unless they put a duty of \$3 a ton on their coal, they cannot do it. The Grand Trunk people import their coal from England, getting it as ballast."

"If the Government repeat the duty can you sell the coal cheaper?"

"Just to the extent of the duty removed."

Here we have the case in a nutshell. The price of American coal is increased to the Ontario consumer by exactly the amount of the duty. If the tax was paid by the Americans, as some pretend, the tariff as a protection to Nova Scotia coal would be useless, for if the Ontario consumer could buy American coal without paying duty, why should he send to Nova Scotia for fuel? But we fear the petitions of the poor Ontario consumers will go unheeded. The Government dare not remove the tax on coal without breaking faith with their Nova Scotian supporters. The repeal of the coal tax would involve the removal of the duty on flour, cottons, sugars, agricultural implements, and a host of other protected articles. It would, in fact, involve a complete abandonment of the National Policy, and the downfall of the present Ministry. It is impossible then that the poor coal consumers can procure any relief from the present Ministry. They must be content to submit patiently until the general election. Meanwhile the coal duty will remain a mere sectional tax upon Ontario and the other Provinces where there are no coal mines.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The reconciliation of Italy with her old inveterate enemy Austria and the conjunction of these two powers with Germany and Russia in the formation of a great Quadrilateral Alliance, again brings into prominence the probable rupture of the peace of Europe which has been so successfully maintained during the last few years. The object against which the power of this alliance will be directed in the case of war breaking out is undoubtedly France. She stands for the first time since the compact of 1870 in an isolated position, and circumstances at present render her peculiarly liable to attack. Cogent reasons also point out Italy as the aggressive power, though she will be strongly supported in such an event by the other great powers. Even before the understanding, which has just been effected between Italy and Austria, the position of France was by no means a safe one. Although the league of the three Emperors made in 1870 is believed to have been reconstructed, still the teaching of history assures us that this does not lessen the dangerous position of the French Republic. These triple alliances have always resulted in disaster and injury to the power of France, and taking into consideration the fact that she is now almost the only obstacle to the thorough extirpation of the Socialists and Nihilists from Europe, her present position may be regarded as one of no small difficulty.

One of the strongest reasons Italy would have for attacking France is the universally recognized fact that the latter power occupies territory which considerations of geographical position, and identities of race, language and customs point out as belonging rightfully to the peninsula. In addition to this motive—which, in itself, is of great moment—the action of France in attacking and annexing Tunis, upon which country, it is well known, Italy has long had designs, offers another strong incentive to the latter kingdom to retaliate. In fact, the action of the French authorities in putting an end to Italian dreams of conquest in Northern Africa has compelled the authorities at Rome to look for means of enlarging their territory on the continent of Europe. The incorporation of Nice and Savoy would be a most popular measure not only to the Italians themselves but to the inhabitants of these districts who, from the very first, questioned the right of Victor Emmanuel to transfer them to France, and in whom this arbitrary act created a most decided feeling of dissatisfaction which has suffered no diminution from the lapse of time but has gone on steadily increasing.

Italy, unaided, could not of course hope to cope successfully with her more powerful neighbour, and it is in this respect that her addition to the alliance may be regarded as especially inimical to France. Germany naturally would be looked to for assistance and the hesitation of the Italian Government is doubtless a reflex of German indecision. Italy will never venture on hostilities unless she receives from Germany assurances that either at the beginning or at an early stage in the conflict, her assistance may be relied on. In this event, the defeat of the Italian armies in the first few battles would be a matter of small importance; since, if their ally were victorious in the North, the Mediterranean State might rely on reaping a full share of the fruits of victory.

The difficulties surrounding France are, moreover, greatly augmented by the fact that the Governments of Italy and Germany are alike desirous of diverting public attention from home matters, and the most effectual method of doing this would be to engage their armies, exalt their military prestige abroad and expand the limits of their boundaries. In Italy the enormous and disproportionate taxation, and the refusal of the Government, to extend the suffrage, except in the most limited degree, have almost destroyed the power and respect of the Savoyard dynasty. An attempt to regain Nice and Savoy would be one of the most effective methods of restoring public confidence in the Government, and with the assistance of so powerful a State as Germany, this would have many chances of success. On the other hand, Bismarck, involved as he is in the most serious predicament of his career, namely the loss of the Conservative control in the Reichstag, would most gladly avail himself of any

opportunity to divert public attention from the unsatisfactory state of affairs at home. Another great triumph of the German armies might renew confidence in the Chancellor and permit him to effect his schemes of centralization without the heavy sacrifices which the present constitution of the Parliament would make necessary.

It is hard to conceive of a more favourable opportunity than the present to make a combined attack upon France. Her Tunisian embroglio has gained the will of all Europe, her present difficulties render the success of a diversion by Italy and Germany extremely probable, and the armies of both these nations are very strong and in most effective condition. The outlook on the whole is a most serious one for France.

ANNEXATION FROM AN AMERICAN STANDPOINT.

That eminently steady-going and judicial journal the *Philadelphia Bulletin* has been dealing with the annexation question from the American point of view, and does not mince matters in announcing the opinion it entertains on the subject. Without commenting at all upon its presentation of the case, we may give our readers in a few words the benefit of it. Our contemporary starts off with the assertion that the annexation fever has completely died out in the States. There is no territory which could be had by purchase that our neighbours would give a dollar to acquire, none to be had by conquest which they would strike a blow to win. They have no fancy for annexing Mexico with its "degenerate race of half-breed Spaniards;" there is no yearning for the possession of the Sandwich Islands; St. Thomas was offered by Denmark, and declined; the Republic turned up its nose scornfully when the acquisition of San Domingo was mooted; the purchase of Alaska was as bad a bargain as ever was made. The prevailing belief, says the *Bulletin*, is that the States have already enough territory, and the prevailing feeling is against conferring American citizenship on vast bodies of foreigners habituated to other political systems. It goes on to assert, as the result of this prevailing sentiment, that when any project is mooted looking to the ultimate annexation of Canada it is regarded by Americans with general indifference. The *Bulletin* allows that Canada would be a more desirable acquisition than any other within reach, and puts in a modest claim to the Dominion on geographical grounds. It recognizes a large identity of interests. Its main objection is that in all cases in which these interests were similar, Canada would derive the large profit—her five millions having free access to fifty millions of consumers. Her admission to the fellowship of the States would introduce a new era of development. But then would come the work of assimilation of population—the conferring of citizenship upon "the densely ignorant and bigoted swarms of French-Canadians," and upon a great mass of Canadians "who would still retain a preference and affection for British rule." But what follows is rich indeed:—"We should have to admit to our politics some of the most dexterously corrupt politicians"—so they have heard of Chappela *et al* in the Quaker City. There is no great eagerness, it avers, in the States for the annexation of Canada. When "she wishes to come in" she must ask permission. "It is a high privilege to belong to the American Union," and we are not going to bestow it hastily "as a thing of little value."

REPARATION.

As indicating the success of Mr. Chaplain's colonization and repatriation policy the returns of French-Canadian emigration into the New England States are some what interesting. There are no less than eleven thousand French-Canadians in the city of Lowell, Mass., or nearly twenty per cent of the entire population. In other cities like Lawrence, Fall River, Holyoke, and the large towns of Maine and Vermont, the proportion of French-Canadian population is even larger and increasing fast. In northern New York, French-Canadians are also settling by thousands. This is a striking commentary upon Mr. Chaplain's efforts at repatriation, and also upon the policy of our paternal Government at Ottawa, who, while in Opposition, promised not only to stop the exodus from Canada, but to bring back all the wayward ones who had strayed into Cousin John's domains. It is too evident that a good deal of the money voted by the Quebec Legislature for colonization and repatriation purposes goes in the same direction as the revenue obtained from the Provincial Railway.

CUBA.

If the liberal programme of the Spanish Government can be worked out there is little fear of further trouble in Cuba. The colonists will certainly have little to complain of if Gen. Prendergast has the disposition and the chance to follow out his instructions. The perfect assimilation of the laws of the dependency with those of the Mother country is one of the objects contemplated, and should remove many causes of complaint. There is the promise of the full assuring of political rights, such as the freedom of the press and of public assemblage and liberty of conscience. Public works are to be largely helped by State assistance. Industrial rights will be guarded from invasion by civil or military authority. There is a likelihood also of a complete press and political amnesty. The budget will show a reduction in the military, naval and civil estimates, amounting in all to \$9,000,000. Export duties will be greatly reduced, and taxation generally revised. It is the intention of the Madrid Government

to steadfastly adhere to its policy of emancipation, and to expedite the abolition of slavery as far as practicable.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

There have been more miles of railway constructed in the States during the present year than in any previous one, not excepting even 1872. The increase amounts to 7,174 miles or over 20 miles per day. The growth of the American railway system is one of the most astonishing facts of the age. The business now yields a profit of well on to \$100,000,000, while in 1840 the total earnings amounted to but \$4,454,000, in 1859 to \$153,175,000, and in 1873 to \$450,000,000. In 1880 they reached \$615,400,000. The dividends paid last year amounted to \$77,000,000. These figures indicate a mass of business which is simply inconceivable. The question is being discussed freely whether railway construction is not outrunning the needs and capabilities of the country; those who hold to the opinion that it is not point to two facts in regard to which the present activity in this direction differs from that which induced the panic of twenty years ago, in the first place the fact, that the capital is found at home; in the second, construction is carried on much more economically.

MONTREAL WEST.

The result of the meeting in St. Ann's Ward last night must afford much satisfaction to Mr. McShane and the Liberals of the Western Division. A more orderly political meeting was never held, and almost every man present was a voter. It must be, indeed, gratifying to Mr. McShane to find that his straightforward and manly course in the Legislature meets with the approval of his fellow-countrymen, as evidenced by the unanimous nomination tendered him by the large and influential body of electors present at last night's meeting. Many life-long Conservatives have expressed their intention to vote for Mr. McShane. The French-Canadian residents of the Western Division are almost unanimous in his favour, and there can be no reasonable doubt entertained of his election by a very large majority. A meeting is to be held on Saturday evening at Lomas' Hotel, Point St. Charles, and Liberal Committee Rooms will also be opened in St. Antoine and St. Lawrence Wards.

PHILADELPHIA is not without reason, as it seems to us, crowing over New York in regard to the preservation of the old idea of home life. There are novels in the Quaker City as there are in all cities, but the idea obtains there, among all classes, that a family should have a home, and not merely a place of shelter. The tenement dwelling has never been popular in the City of Brotherly Love as it has been and is in New York. In the latter, a scheme is afoot which is an exaggeration of the favorite idea of housing together. A speculator has undertaken the construction of a block of apartment houses, facing in the neighbourhood of the Central Park. They will be eight in number, and the most costly structures of the kind in the city. Each will stand in a plot of ground a hundred feet square, the intervening spaces serving for a common flower ground for the use of the inmates. The houses will occupy each an area of 85 by 95 feet, will be intended for the accommodation of thirteen families. A family taking a suite of rooms will buy and own it outright at a cost of \$10,000, and all the families in one house will bear their share of the \$7,500 annual ground rent. This does not seem to be either a very cheap or a very comfortable style of house-keeping, but if the gregarious idea is more agreeable to the people of New York than the domestic it is not for us to object.

A HALIFAX contemporary exhibits chagrin at "the great cities of the Dominion" being named in a recent publication as Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. It is claimed, of course, that Halifax should have the third place, and we think so too, for several reasons. For one, Halifax has a history, Hamilton has none. For another, Halifax is a seaport, Hamilton is not. For another, Halifax has established industries, while those of Hamilton are only being hatched out by the fostering warmth of a fiscal policy. For another, Halifax is a Provincial capital, while Hamilton is a mere rival of Toronto, and an unsuccessful one at that. Hamilton was never thought deserving of special recognition; Halifax is a garrison city and a naval station. For another, the population of Halifax is several thousands in excess of Hamilton, and always has been. Our Halifax contemporary "does well to be angry."

The female doctors, who found it hard work to compete with their masculine fellow-professionals here, have a grand field opening to them in India. The high-caste ladies there would, it is said, rather die than be attended by a male practitioner. In Bengal Presidency alone there are between four and five millions of women of this class who would gladly avail themselves of the medical services of ladies of approved ability. Here is a vast constituency to which such have the freest access. There is no zenani in the whole of Hindustan within which they would not be welcomed. Shut out from the world as they are, the women of India have grown suspicious of the value of the medical service which they have hitherto relied upon. They would rather have a skilled practitioner than a drone, and a wisely-prescribed potion than an incantation.

A VERY clever Frenchman has at last constructed a universal language. Its range of expression is limited, and its method rather fantastic. The principle of the system is to represent the vocal sounds, by seven notes of the musical scale. We do not know much about the combinations, but the following, offered at random, will illustrate the scheme:—"Do re me," i.e., "Chops and tomato sauce;" "Fa sol," i.e., "Please settle up that small account, I'm short;" "La si do," i.e., "Please put a plug in that telephone." The range of the system, as remarked already, is limited. The capacity of combination is restricted to 2,500 words, but that is quite adequate to the full expression of the valuable ideas extant.

"A SOMERSETSHIRE VICAR," who has a son in the merchant service, sends the *London Times* some facts supplied by the latter which show how the Pimms' Load Line Regulations are fraudulently evaded. A vessel which sailed some time ago from a port unnamed has never been heard of since. But it is known that the night before she left port the line on the ship's side was marked up one foot, an apprentice holding a lamp, the sailmaker obliterating the true mark, and the captain painting in the new one.

An enterprising Frenchman has hit upon a plan for utilizing an immense tract of waste land in southern Algeria. He proposes making use of it as a lion and panther pasture, if the term may be allowed, for the benefit of sportsmen. The wild beasts will be enticed into the neighbourhood by old horses, mules and asses, which have got past service. A spacious hotel is to be erected for the accommodation of visitors, and barricades erected for sheltering the traid in their pursuit of game.

The Providence Journal attributes the decay of American mercantile marine less to the effects of the war and the operations of Confederate cruisers than to the withdrawal from the shipping business of capitalists like Vanderbilt and Law, who saw that they could make wealth faster by investing in railways. It is insisted that to restore the marine to prosperity and to keep it flourishing, the ships must be built in the United States as well as owned there.

The Emerson (N.W.) International reports in the highest terms of the agricultural richness of the great Souris Plain. The whole of the land lying to the west of Turtle Mountain along the Souris is first rate, well wooded and abounding in lignite. An immense rush of settlers is expected next season. The finest part of the Plain is between the Antler Creeks, and where the Moose Mountain Creek and the Souris join. Game abounds and the climate is salubrious.

The Spanish Government have in contemplation the tunnelling of the Pyrenees, so as to secure a more direct and always available land communication with France. The route most in favour would reduce the distance between Madrid and Paris by about sixty-two miles, and would be serviceable throughout the year.

MR. J. X. PERRAULT is conducting a vigorous canvass in Montreal East, and is receiving encouraging assurances of support. No Conservative candidate has yet appeared in the field.

MR. GEORGE HAGUE, Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. Hague is at present in England.

GENERAL SIR PATRICK McDONAGH is registered at the Windsor.

ONE of the most popular and clever letter-carriers of Indianapolis, Ind., M. J. H. Matern, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of a severely stubborn sprain that had afflicted him since the war. The Great German Remedy is very popular in the Indianapolis Post-office.

MARRIAGES.

FLETCHER-BATES.—In this city, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, Mr. John Fletcher, to Miss Mary Jane Bates, both of Montreal.

DEATHS.

WOOD.—On the 9th instant, in the 56th year of her age, Sarah Leigh, wife of Henry Wood, railway inspector.

The funeral will leave her husband's residence, No. 71 St. Catherine street, to-day (Friday), 11th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

MOORE.—At 24 Berri street, on the 9th inst., John Monk, Esq., advocate of this city, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HEPURN.—In this city, on the 8th inst., after a long illness, Wm. Ker Hepburn, of Rickarton, Stonehaven, Scotland, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, 11th inst., at 2.00 p.m., from his late residence, 107 St. Hyppolite street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

New Advertisements.

MONEY TO LEND.
In sums and for periods to suit borrowers.
G. M. MILLAR,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
214 ST. JAMES STREET.
November 5 r 265

WANTED.
As Companion and Housekeeper to a Lady. Would also give instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Adress, stating terms "Tuition," Jarvis, Ontario.
September 24 29

MERCHANTS OR OTHERS
Requiring a thoroughly reliable man, as Warehouseman, Caretaker or Messenger, &c., can hear of one by applying to "Mr. D." P. O. Box 470, Montreal. Highest recommendations.
November 10 u 269

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.
Quarterly Meeting of the Members, at WINDSOR HOTEL, SATURDAY EVENING, 12th NOV., 1881, at EIGHT o'clock.
R. C. SIMPSON, Sec.
November 9 b 268

Convention of the Old Students of St. Mary's College.
The General Committee requests all the Old Students of St. Mary's College, who did not assist at the meeting of the 31st October, to send their name and address to the undersigned.
P. B. MIGNAULT,
Secretary of the Committee.
P. O. Box 1,089, Montreal.
November 11 u 270

BAR.

A General Meeting of the members of the BAR OF MONTREAL will be held

THIS DAY, at half-past ten o'clock A.M.,

To pass Resolutions on account of the death of John Monk, Esq., Advocate.

By order.
L. FOREST,
Secretary.
November 11 c 270

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS - - - MANAGER.
Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.
Commencing Thursday, Nov. 10th.

HAGUE'S
British Operatic Minstrels!

From St. James' Hall, Liverpool.
A PURELY BRITISH ORGANIZATION!
Pronounced by the Press and Public the Finest Company in the World.

12 100 1-2
PERFORMERS!
Box Plan now open. Popular Prices.
November 9 268

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
H. THOMAS - - - Manager.
FOR ONE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 14th.
ALEXANDER CAUFMAN
AND A POWERFUL COMPANY.

In the New Emotional Drama,
LAZARE!

A Life's Mistake.
The Strongest Play of the Age.
Box plan now open.
November 11 270

THEATRE ROYAL.
J. B. SPARROW, - - - Manager.

Every Evening This Week and Saturday Matinee!

MR. GEORGE CLARKE, and a POWERFUL COMPANY, in Charles Gayer's Romantic, Sensational Irish Drama, the

CONNIE SOOGAH!
Popular prices. Seats at Prince's.
November 9 268

Queen's Hall!
Three More Grand Concerts

BY
THE FISK UNIVERSITY
JUBILEE SINGERS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 10th.
FRIDAY EVENING, 11th.

SATURDAY MATINEE (at 2), 12th.
Tickets, 50 and 75c. Matinee, 50c.
Plan of Hall at De Zouche & Co's.
The Decker Baos, Bondroit Grand will be used.
November 5 e 265

QUEEN'S HALL.
GERSTER.

M. STRAKOSH takes great pleasure in announcing to the public of Montreal and vicinity that he has made arrangements for the first and only appearance here of the celebrated cantatrice,

MME. ETELKA GERSTER,
the principal star of "Her Majesty's Opera," London, and the Academy of Music, New York, in

TWO GRAND CONCERTS!
Saturday and Monday Evenings, November 12th and 13th

The following distinguished artists will appear in conjunction with

MME. ETELKA GERSTER
MISS JENNY DICKERSON, Contralto.
SIG. PASQUALE LAZZARINI, Tenor.
MR. GEORGE SWEET, Baritone.
SIG. AUGUSTO CARBONE, Buffo.
MR. ALFRED PEARSE, Solo Pianist.
Musical Director, SIG. GRESKO.

There will be an entire change of programme for the Second Concert, which will include the most brilliant pieces of the numerous repertoire of

MME. ETELKA GERSTER!
Reserved Seats, \$2 and \$1.50, according to location.

Sale of seats commences TO-DAY, at 9 o'clock, at the New Piano Co's Warehouse, 236 St. James street.

The celebrated "Webber" Pianos are used at all the Gerster Concerts.
November 4 264

ART ASSOCIATION.
THE ASSOCIATION
Will hold a LOAN EXHIBITION of

Decorative Art Objects,
Consisting of Textile Fabrics, Metal Work, Fictile-ware, Glass, Furniture, &c. Curious generally, during the FIRST FORTNIGHT OF DECEMBER next. Any members of the Association, or others, who may be willing to lend articles of Historical or Artistic merit are earnestly invited to communicate with the undersigned.

S. ENGLISH, Secretary.
November 3 263

MONTREAL FOX HOUNDS
MEET

SATURDAY, 12th NOVEMBER,

AT ELEVEN o'clock sharp.

New Advertisements.
Steam Shovel For Sale.

Most improved pattern; capacity 1 1/2 to 2 cubic yards. Perfectly new; never used; ready for immediate delivery. Apply to F. J. BRADY, 60 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
November 7 r 266

Pay Your Gas Rent
AT THE OFFICE,
Cor St. James and St. Gabriel Streets,
ON OR BEFORE

MONDAY, the 14th instant,

Save the Discount.
November 11 m 270

FOR SALE.
In a good locality and good position in the East-End of the city, a small property, with three frontages, forming the corner of Dorchester and Maisonneuve Streets and Munro Lane. Apply to J. McQUEEN, Real Estate Office.
November 11 270

New Advertisements.

No Rheumatism!

Go to S. Carsley's for Ladies' and Children's warm hand-knitted Vests, made in all sizes. Orders taken for every description, low or high neck, short, half or long sleeves. Prices from 50c per pair.

NO NEURALGIA!

Try S. Carsley's for pretty, useful and fashionable fancy wool. Hoods, for infants, Children, Misses and Ladies. More hoods to choose from than any two houses in the city can show you; our own make and scarcely two hoods the same pattern. Prices from 90c. to \$1.50.

FREE FROM COLDS!

Stockings to suit everybody at S. Carsley's. No person who ever wore stockings before went away unsatisfied. Every style and quality now in stock. You can buy the very best and finest quality of goods, and also the coarsest and heaviest hose made, together with all intermediate qualities, ribbed or plain, in all sizes. Value most excellent.

COLD PROOF!

Visit S. Carsley's for Combination Sleeping suits. Visit S. Carsley's for suits all in a piece for small children. Visit S. Carsley's for Ladies' and Children's Scotch Wool Shirts and drawers. Visit S. Carsley's for Ladies' and Children's Merino Combining Under-suits. Vests and Drawers.

N.B.—At lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

S. CARSELEY,
MONTREAL.

MEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS!

A good assortment of Wool-Travelling Shawls will be found

AT S. CARSELEY'S!

LOCAL NEWS.

MISSING.—A young man, who left the steamer "New Windsor" at Windmill Point, last night to procure some groceries, has not since been seen or heard of.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Telesphore Beaudoin was killed last evening while at work on board the S.S. "Peruvian." His body was removed to his brother's residence, Dalhousie street. The man was a native of Ste. Anne de la Paroisse.

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB.—At the regular meeting of the Montreal Bicycle Club held in the Montreal Gymnasium, Mansfield street, last evening, it was decided to hold the fifth competition for the 19th championship belt, on Saturday, the 16th instant.

ST. GABRIEL SEWERAGE.—Work on the new St. Gabriel sewerage system has been pushed forward with so much vigour that the system is almost completed. The only portions now remaining to be finished are the Napoleon Road and another small street, which is expected will be finished in about a week.

CITY COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday next. The first business on the Order of the Day is for the second and third readings of By-law concerning markets. It is also expected that the matter of the location of the workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be discussed at this meeting.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A painful accident took place at Paquette & Robert's mill, Craig street, yesterday morning. While a man named Alfred Gauthier was engaged in sawing a piece of wood a piece flew backwards and struck him on the nose, breaking it and inflicting other painful injuries on the face. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where his injury was attended to.

INDEPENDENT LACROSSE CLUB.—The members of this popular club at a recent meeting decided to purchase the Richardson's Gymnasium, 81 St. James street, for the season. The Gymnasium is thoroughly fitted up with all the necessary athletic apparatus, and will be a valuable addition to the Club during the winter months. Mr. Richardson has also agreed to give a regular course of training in the evening to the members of the Club.

UNION ST. PIERRE.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Union St. Pierre for the ensuing year:—President, A. Gosselin; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Legace; 3rd Vice-President, G. Renaud; Recording Secretary, Joseph Letellier; Assistant Recording Secretary, Louis Lapointe; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave Duroie; Treasurer, G. Gosselin; Collectors, E. Duroie, P. Martin, G. Chapleau and M. Felton.

THE CONDEMNED MAN.—Permission has been granted by the Hon. Justice Monk to the mother, brother and uncle of Hayven, the convict, sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of next month, to visit him once a week. There seems to be little doubt but that the extreme penalty of the law will be carried out, as no answer has yet been received by Mr. Curran in response to his petition forwarded to the Minister of Justice, asking for the commutation of the sentence.

AN INCIDENT FIRE.—An incident fire broke out last evening in Mr. Hamelin's barber store, St. Francois Xavier street. The fire was first discovered by the tenants above, whose rooms were rapidly filling with smoke. On entering the premises below they found the fire spreading over the wood work of the place, and had it been allowed to gain headway, a serious conflagration might have resulted. As it was, the fire was put out without much damage to the building. The damage was slight, though a valuable glass mirror was smashed in the endeavour to put out the fire.

CATHEDRAL BAND OF HOPE.—There will doubtless be a large audience at the annual public meeting of the above Society to be held this evening in the Synod Hall. There will be addresses by Rev. Canon Baldwin and Rev. E. R. Rexford. A very attractive musical programme also has been prepared, which will be given by the children, assisted by a few of our eminent singers, who have kindly promised to assist on the occasion. As the collection to be taken up during the evening will be devoted to the starting of a "Temperance Coffee House" under the auspices of the Society, it is hoped that the present will contribute liberally to this noble enterprise.

A NEEDED REPORT.—We have received a schedule of the state of the affairs of the Standing Committees of the City Council, drawn up in tabular form. The table comprises the names of the different Committees, with the month and day of the month on which they are held. At the foot of the table is printed the latest adopted regulations, which declare that, if within fifteen minutes after the time for which the meeting is called there be no quorum, it shall adjourn. The schedule, we are sure, will be a great convenience to the members of the different Committees, and especially to the representatives of the press, who have found it so far, extremely difficult, as may be imagined, to attend three or four different Committee meetings held at the same time in different parts of the spacious City Hall building. The reform—and it was a much needed one—of holding the Committee meetings on regular days, we need hardly say, was introduced by Ald. Fairbairn, whose endeavours in obtaining this step is worthy of all praise.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.—The reappearance of the Fisk Jubilee Singers at the above hall last night, after a short trip to Quebec, was greeted with the warmest approval. Their great merits are now so well known in Montreal that they are always sure of an enthusiastic reception. "Their songs," to use the words of an English musical critic, "possess a flavour, a wildness of melody, a quaintness of expression, that are simply irresistible. Several of the numbers given last evening were warmly encored. We have not the space to enter into particulars, but give the programme as follows:—

Part First—"Steal Away to Jesus," with the Lord's prayer; "Going to Ride Up in the Chariot;" "The Work is Being Done;" "Rise and Shine;" Selection; "We Shall Walk Through the Valley;" Selection "Some of these Mornings;"

Part Second—Part Song, (Selection); "Bright Sparkles in the Church Yard;" "My Lord is Waiting all the Time;" Selection; "Did My Lord Deliver Daniel;" "I've been Redeemed;" "The Good Old Chorus."

The Jubilee Singers appear again this evening, and Saturday afternoon they give their last concert. There will, no doubt, be a large attendance on both occasions.

THE GREETER CONCERTS.—When Madame Gerster appeared as the prima donna in the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York three years ago, her success was instantaneous, and created the greatest furore ever known on the Operatic stage in America. Though she is coming to Montreal for the first time, the great reputation which precedes her will ensure her a warm reception at the hands of the music-loving people of this city. Her advent is looked upon as likely to prove the most important musical event of the season. The sale of seats has been very large, and the magnificent Queen's Hall Saturday evening promises to present a brilliant scene. The New York Sun says:—

"The silvery and resonant timbre of her voice is set off by an exquisite delicacy and heat

ness of execution in rapid passages, a firmness of attack, and a certain inimitable intonation which especially fit her for the florid and graceful music of the role. In face and figure she is very prepossessing, with a certain timid, appealing grace of youth and simplicity. In the agitated music of the second act, she was truthful and pathetic in action and expression, and her efforts were followed throughout by the most indulgent and sympathetic applause of a very large and brilliant auditory. Her voice is sympathetic, light in character, of great carrying quality, and remarkably even throughout."

ALBERT HALL.—Mr. Whitney who hoped to have opened this Hall with a first-class variety stock Company is somewhat disappointed at the quality of material the market offers at present, most of the best artists being already in the midst of their season's engagement. This state of affairs has decided him to defer the enterprise till he can open with credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—"FOOD AND DIGESTION."

Dr. Sutherland lectured last evening in Association Hall on "Food and Digestion." This was one of the most instructive and interesting lectures of the course, and the large class present thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the lecturer to make clear the manner in which food becomes digested and assimilated with the human frame by means of the organs provided for the purpose.

For the complete nutrition of man it is necessary that his food contains the albumen, the material which his tissues are principally formed. Besides this there must be the food iron and salt, which also enter into the composition of these tissues, and a certain quantity of fatty matter which can be readily converted into fat and serve to maintain animal heat. Nutritive qualities, however, are of little use unless the food is easily assimilated and capable of being digested and dissolved in the alimentary canal. An article of food may be highly nutritious, but exceedingly indigestible, or on the other hand it may be easily digested and possess few nutritive qualities. What man has to eat is accordingly to be digested with greater facility, and in this respect habit has great influence. Our likings also come into play. What we are fond of we usually digest and vice versa. Food is usually classified as animal and vegetable. The most ordinary diet is one in which these two classes are mingled, but some men, and even some races, are wholly vegetarians, that is, live entirely on vegetable food. The nutritive value of vegetables, with some few exceptions, is low, while animal food ranks much higher in this respect. The principal organs by which digestion is effected are the stomach, the intestines and the liver. The first act in which food is subjected to mechanical division by the teeth, which is important in reducing the food to a condition in which it is more easily and thoroughly affected by the digestive secretions of the alimentary canal. Rapidity of digestion depends on the quantity and quality of the food, the state of the health, the condition of the mind, and the habits of exercise, that it is difficult to determine the relative digestibility of different articles of diet. As a dietetic model, the lecturer cited the case of William O. Bryant, who died recently after the ripe age of 84. This celebrated poet rose early every morning and took a short walk. After this moderate exercise he partook of a light breakfast consisting of hominy and milk, usually accompanied by a little fruit. He then devoted a short time to study, after which he walked a distance of three miles to the office of the City of Montreal. Three hours he returned home, invariably walking even in the most inclement weather. His dinner consisted of bread, meat and fruit. The afternoon was devoted to moderate study until tea time. He drank no tea, his beverage consisting only of water. At very rare intervals he indulged in a glass of wine. Every night he went to bed punctually at 10 o'clock. The result of all this was that he rarely had even the most trifling indisposition and was until the last day of his life a healthy man.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered by those present to Dr. Sutherland.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A.—The annual business meeting of the St. George's Young Men's Christian Association was held in the St. George's Schoolroom, Stanley street, last evening. The President, Rev. Dr. Sullivan, in the Chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, the latter report showing a balance on hand of \$24.14.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Dr. Sullivan; First Vice-President, Rev. J. G. Bayle; Second Vice-President, W. W. L. Chipman; Secretary, W. Parker; Assistant Secretary, C. S. Wallace; Treasurer, A. McNally; Executive Committee—Messrs. Kyte, Dartnell, Wallace, Walklate, Brown, Woods, Tompkins and Sutherland.

On motion of Mr. McNally, seconded by Mr. Kyte, it was resolved to give \$80 to the mission at Lachine for 1891-92.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan drew the attention of the Association to the Committee that had been appointed at the recent session of the Diocesan Synod, to take into consideration the advisability of forming a Temperance Society after the fashion of the Church of England Temperance Society, which admitted members to its ranks who were not total abstainers, and said he felt that this was a work in which the Association should be engaged.

The meeting closed with the Benediction.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.—My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, at 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family. A lady in Providence, R. I. Journal.

For a long time it was thought that the numbering of a people was beyond the power of the Government, and even under Napoleon I. in France the census was limited to counting the number of hearths, and then guessing the number of people, the result being more or less a matter of conjecture. It was Joseph Fourier who first proposed in 1817 to enroll the names of all the inhabitants for the purposes of the census—a method which has since been adopted by all civilized countries. But the present method of taking the census in France is very faulty and leaves much to be desired. Thus, in the matter of numbering the people there can be little really scientific knowledge derived from the returns as given out by the Minister of the Interior, because these returns have been prepared not by one person, or by a number of persons acting on the same principles, but by a large number of officials, not selected for this work, and each one applying his own methods to the figures as they reach his hands.

Consignment Notices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line S.S. LAKE NEPIGON, Capt. Campbell, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their Entries without delay.

THOMPSON, MURRAY & CO., Agents.
November 9 m 268

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Dominion Line S.S. TEXAS, Captain Prowse, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees are requested to pass their Entries without delay.

D. TORRANCE & CO., Agents.
November 9 m 268

New Advertisements.

GOLDEN EAGLE CIGARS!

GOLDEN EAGLE REINA VICTORIAS.
GOLDEN EAGLE SPECIALS.
GOLDEN EAGLE REINA MARIAS.
GOLDEN EAGLE PRINCESSA.

All of the Crop 1881.

One case of the above Just Received

PHILIP HENRY,
134 ST. JAMES STREET.
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PICKLED FISH!

SMOKED FISH.

Daily Arriving
No. 1 BAY HERRING

HALF-BARRELS and BARRELS.

Medium Smoked Herring

Tucked Smoked Herring

HARDING & HATHEWAY,
ST. JOHN N.B.

October 9

ROSENKRANZ'S

PIANOS.

The undersigned begs to announce that he has been appointed by Mr. ERNST ROSENKRANZ, of Dresden (Germany), Sole Agent for the Dominion for the sale of his world-renowned

Grand, Semi-Grand and Upright Pianos,

which enjoy the greatest reputation for Solidity and Durability of Construction, as well as for Power, Sweetness, Evenness and Regularity of Tone. His factory has been established since 1797, and his instruments have been awarded PRIZE MEDALS wherever they have been exhibited. At Leipzig 1849, Vienna 1874, Sydney 1878, Melbourne 1881, etc., and are sent largely to the hottest as well as the coldest climates, such as Russia, Australia, etc. etc. It is needless to say anything further in their praise, and I only desire an inspection and trial from Artists, Teachers, Amateurs and intending purchasers.

FOR SALE BY
DAWSON BROS.,
159 to 165 ST. JAMES STREET.
November 7 m 266

CHARLES MARTIN
SOLE AGENT,
Warerooms in ART GALLERY BUILDING, corner St. Catherine Street and Phillips square.
October 21 3m 252

MARY STAR OF THE SEA,
IS INTENDED TO SAIL FOR
LOWER PORTS.
Now ready to Receive Cargo
At BONSECOURS WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply at once to
BOGUE, DIXON & CO.,
199 Commissioners Street.
November 5 m 265

Notice to Contractors.
South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company.

TENDERS,
addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to
SATURDAY, TENTH DECEMBER Next,
for the construction of a double track Railway Tunnel under the St. Lawrence between the North and South Shores of the River, from a point at or near the Town of Longueville or the Village of St. Lambert to the City of Montreal or the Village of Hochelaga.

All necessary information may be obtained by applying to the undersigned at 264 St. James Street, Montreal.

ROBERT WATSON,
Secretary South Shore Railway and Tunnel Co.
November 5 du 265

BLAKLOCK BROS.
SPLENDID STORAGE
For Fish and Oils
At Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18 COMMON ST.
November 10 m 269

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN J. ARNTON.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE
Midway between Windsor Hotel and St. James Club.

The Subscriber is instructed to sell at his Rooms,
On Tuesday, 15th November instant.
The Cut-stone front house, No. 751 DORCHESTER STREET. The house is in perfect order, having been recently painted, decorated and fitted up specially with modern improvements, Hot and Cold Water, 3 Marble Mantels, Hot and Cold Water up stairs, &c., &c. Good Stabling for Horses, with roomy loose box. The special attention of professional men is directed to the advertisement.

Permits on application.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
JOHN J. ARNTON,
Auctioneer.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.
In the Matter of HENRY MULHOLLAND, an Insolvent.
Sale without reserve of Valuable Building Lots on Drummond Street.
The ADJOURNED SALE of the following Immovable Property belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent will be sold at the time and place mentioned below, when the lots will positively be sold:—

Those certain lots of land situate in the Saint Antoine Ward of the City of Montreal, known and designated upon the Subdivisional Plan and Book of Reference of said Ward, as numbers two, three, four, five, six and seven (No. 1539, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7), bounded in front by Drummond Street, without buildings. Each of the said lots containing twenty-five feet in front and in rear, by a depth of one hundred and thirty feet and three inches, English measure.

To be sold, each of the subdivision lots separately, at the Court House in Montreal, in the room set apart for Proceedings in Insolvency, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of NOVEMBER instant, at TWELVE o'clock noon. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained on application.

JOHN FAIR, Assignee.
115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Montreal, 10th Nov. 1881. de 270

New Advertisements.

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BRASS CLIPS
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THE ATWOOD SAFETY NUT

When turned hard on its bearings causes the slotted tops of the Nut to clasp the bolt and so remain fixed against any vibration. Unsurpassed on TRACK BOLTS and already in extensive demand.

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BOARDS IN GOOD ORDER.
Comprising Fifty well-known Stoves.

ALL ORIGINAL ALBANY PATTERNS.
ALSO,
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The above will be sold at a bargain FOR CASH, or put in as capital in a new concern.

For further information, address
H. R. IVES & CO.,
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TO LET,
THE BUILDINGS LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE
DOMINION TELEGRAPH CO.
In St. Francois Xavier Street.
And TWO FLATS (HEATED) in the
Montreal Telegraph Buildings
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Apply to
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191 St. James Street.
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Auction Sales.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.

Large Sale Furniture, Stoves,
And General Merchandise, at our Rooms, St. James Street, FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at TEN o'clock.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers.
266
CUT-STONE STORE, 718 and 718 1/2 Craig Street, 15th November.

SHAW & GOWDEY,
Auctioneers,
235 ST. JAMES STREET.

Miscellaneous.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
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Decker Brothers
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The Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS.
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MAGOR BROS. & CO.
Offer For Sale
NOW LANDING ex "ST. ANNE."
Brls No. 1 Lab. Herrings
Hf-brls No. 1 do
Brls do 2 do
Hf-brls do 2 do
Brls No. 1 Green Codfish
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Tcs do 1 do
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Tcs do do
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OFFICE:
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October 31 m 260

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO.
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Manufacturers of
Patent Steel Wire Hay Bale Ties.

We are now manufacturing Ties with above patent fastenings, made of best Steel Wire, imported specially for this purpose.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
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FOR SALE,
Puns, CHOICE BARBADOS MOLASSES,
Xmas, very Best.
Hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
Brls. HEAVY MESS PORK.
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October 7 m 240

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Cheques, Drafts, Notes, Exchange, &c., &c.,
ARE PERFECT
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GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
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Miscellaneous.

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JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR THE DESK.

COOTS' INK VENT
Will last for years and pay itself in LESS THAN ONE.

Call and See Them.
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BECAUSE It Issues
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Stipulating that the contract of insurance "shall not be disputed" after it is three years old, and that such policies shall be
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BECAUSE
Its policy is clear and concise, and contains
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N.B.—Read your policies. Compare the short and simple form used by the Equitable, with the long and obscure contracts loaded down with technicalities issued by other Companies.
BECAUSE its
Financial Strength.
OUTSTANDING INSURANCE
190 Millions.
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