

MINORITY RIGHTS.

How the Protestants Have Been Treated in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Mercier's Revelations Regarding Legislation on the Jesuits' Estates Act-The Government Loan Explained.

Long before 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, the hour at which Mr. Mercier was announced to address the National and Legislative Clubs in the hall of the former, the hall was packed to the doors with an eager crowd of intelligent looking young men who occupied all the seats and filled the space reserved for the Cabinet Ministers in front of the platform, and even the stairway was covered. The approach of the Ministers was heralded by a commotion among the crowd, and a resounding cheer went up as Mr. Mercier's well known form was seen forcing a passage to the platform. Closely following him were Hon. Messrs. Tardieu, St. George, Rhodés, F. Langier, MacLean and Gilmour. Mr. Goin, President of the Club National, welcomed the Minister, and the Secretary, Mr. J. G. de la Durantaye, read an address to the Provincial Congress congratulating him on reculing the Province from the condition of ruin and bankruptcy into which it had been plunged by his predecessors, and putting an end to a series of deficits.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. Hon. Mr. Mercier upon rising to begin his speech received an ovation. So soon as order had been restored the Premier returned thanks for the reception of himself and colleagues. They had decided whenever it was possible to meet in Montreal and there settled upon the spot local question which interested this political district and to meet their friends and the public. The Club National and the Club Lestellier, which had letted that evaning to welcome them both alike dear to the Liberals of the province of Quebec. The first was honored in that it bore the same title as the Government of the province, and the second in that it bore the name of that departed patriot and statesman, Luc Lestellier de St. Just, whom he praised most highly. Then the union of parties which brought about the National Government came in for attention, and the speaker lauded the patriotism and the sacrifices which had brought about the union. They were united under the national flag to prepare new triumphs for the country and to ensure public prosperity. Referring to a clause in the address presented to him, complimenting him upon the work his Government had accomplished, the Premier said: "We have done a great deal but our work is far from complete. We have settled many questions since we have been in power; we have made the shameful deficits which degraded our province disappear; we have adopted strict measures to secure the payment of all moneys due to the province; we have stopped the numerous robberies which attended the distribution of colonization moneys; and we have put an end to certain grievances by which certain lumbermen did injustice to colonists. They had also

SETTLED THAT CELEBRATED DIFFICULTY nearly a century old, concerning the Jesuits' estates, and the Government took credit to itself for the establishment of the agricultural order of merit. They still had much to do. The task of developing the country was a great one and required all their energies. Public instruction, also, in order to meet the hopes and aspirations of intelligent men, claimed their assistance and support. Their duty was to see that the light of education penetrated the masses of the people. The people asked that they should be given all the education possible and they must fulfill their wishes. They must also multiply means of internal communication, and render as easy as possible the lines of communication between the cities and the country districts, with the idea of facilitating the exchange of country products and city manufactures. It was also their duty to improve the country roads. To realize all these objects they must augment the revenues—obtain from the Federal Government that to which they had a right, on the lines laid down by the Interprovincial conference of 1885; must secure the conversion of the debt, and thus reduce the burdens of the province; extend the borders of the province to Hudson's bay and Eastern Maine; and to develop the mineral, industrial and agricultural resources of the province. He claimed that in this work they were entitled to the support of all classes of the population, without respect to nationality or religion. The results of the by-elections were taken as proof that the people approved of their policy, and as sure signs of success in the coming general elections, which he was confident would result in an increased majority for his Government.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION was then dealt with at great length. Four items of the receipts, in which increases were complained of, were cited:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Crown lands, Justice, Finance, Commercial corporations tax, and Total increases.

Mr. Mercier admitted, however, that out of this total the commercial corporations tax could not be collected until 1888, so that the increase was only really \$205,644. The speaker then proceeded in detail to attempt to justify the increased expenditure, and stated the increase for the years 1867-7 and 1877-8 as follows:—1867-8, \$9,395,082; 1877-8, \$9,288,797; increase, \$76,285. Mr. Mercier assessed his opponents of stating that the expenditure for the year ending June, 1888, had been \$9,906,977. Instead of the figures stated above, and he was surprised that some Liberals had been led away by these statements and had confounded the payments with the expenditure. Each item of the accounts which showed an increase was then explained one by one, and in connection with agriculture and colonization blunders of praise were made to Col. Rhodes and Care Labelle, the mention of whose names provoked hearty applause. Taking up the charge that the number of employees had been unduly raised and their salaries increased, Mr. Mercier contended that all the departments had shown a great increase in work and that increased staffs were necessary. The recent loan next came in for consideration, and the Premier contended that it had been effected under the most favorable circumstances, and had produced \$3,376,332.50, and out of this they had paid all the floating debt possible. With reference to the charge that the public treasury is empty, Mr. Mercier stated, amidst great applause: "We have not borrowed a cent since last year, and yet yesterday morning there was paid \$400,000 to the Jesuits. It was true letters credit had been given but it was because they had no money; simply as a

matter of accommodation. Then Mr. Mercier went on: "I affirm here before the distinguished men who surround me and who are my judges; I affirm before the people of this province, whom I respect and whom I would not deceive; I affirm that there is nothing in all these charges; that the salaries of public employes have been regularly paid; that the interest on the debt has been settled to the satisfaction of our creditors; the letter of the law and the honor of the province."

THE JESUIT'S SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Mercier then turned to the Jesuits' estates settlement, and announced his intention of replying to the missive speech made by Hon. Mr. Chapleau at St. Hilare in September last. This missive and difficult question had been settled by the co-operation of Cardinal Taschereau and Rev. Father Turgeon, to both of whom he paid high compliments, which the audience answered with applause. Much credit was, of course, taken to the Government for its course in this matter, and then Mr. Mercier turned his attention to Mr. Chapleau, quoting the report of his speech. He said: "I know how Mr. Chapleau is supported by the Orangemen after he had proclaimed on that occasion that he (Mr. Mercier) had only completed what he (Mr. Chapleau) had begun and carried on almost to fruition. The speaker, however, objected to this statement, as he claimed there were two things necessary before a settlement could be reached: 1. to muster sufficient courage to defy the Orangemen; and 2. to define the sum to be paid. This, he contended, Mr. Chapleau had never done. "Our opponents say, however," continued Mr. Mercier, "that we were wrong in bringing the Pope into the transaction." This was a very strange accusation from Catholics, but which was not surprising at it from the Orangemen. They could not have carried the negotiations to a success without bringing the name of the Holy Father. For Catholics this was an easy question, because it is an elementary principle in ecclesiastical law that the property of religious orders which have been abolished belongs to the universal church and that the Pope alone can dispose of it. This was declared in all pontifical documents concerning the Jesuits' estates question, and the Pope would never have consented to a settlement unless he had had control of the distribution. Mr. Mercier having gone into a lengthy history of the negotiation, read a letter which he had written to Cardinal Taschereau on October 25th last, asking whether His Eminence thought it would have been possible to bring about a settlement of the matter without the money being left at the disposal of the Pope, and the Cardinal's reply, in which he stated that there was not the slightest hope that the Pope would have agreed to anything of the kind. He answered Mr. Chapleau at length and concluded: "What need to discuss what Mr. Chapleau thinks when Cardinal Taschereau approves of the settlement?" He regretted as much as anybody the agitation which had raised this agitation, but he had nothing to say. The Orangemen were their natural enemies, the enemies of French Canadian, the enemies of Catholics and above all the enemies of the Pope, and he had been glorified by their condemnation.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

Mr. Mercier then continued:—Some ill-intentioned people have sought to profit by the settlement of this question to raise prejudice against the majority of this province in accusing them of injustice towards the Protestant minority, and it has been stated, as we know falsely, that this minority is badly treated and have not the free exercise of their rights. The rights of a minority must be considered from four points of view—religious, civil, educational and political. Surely, no one will pretend that the Protestant minority does not claim and claim with success all their rights in the province from these points of view. Nobody can say that Catholics prevent Protestants from practicing their religion as freely as they like. There are Protestant churches everywhere, and are exclusively Catholic centres, and we often have to listen to insults poured upon us when they meet. As to civil and political rights, nobody can say that Protestants have any reason to complain. The law declares that both French and English shall be official languages, all our public documents are printed in both languages, in our Legislature the two languages are spoken, and we often hear French Canadian members reply in English to a speech made in English by our colleagues of another origin, and we try to render them all the service we can and to give them no cause for complaint. The same is seen in our courts of justice, where we often hear French Canadian lawyers plead in English out of courtesy to their conferees of a foreign origin, and in our public departments we have a rule that all our employes, with very few exceptions, must speak the English language.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.

Coming to the question of education, Mr. Mercier thought the minority were very well treated, and he did not know of a minority in better position in this respect than the Protestants of Quebec. In case they would not believe himself he had written to the Rev. Mr. Rexford, Protestant secretary for the council of public instruction, and read his reply, which was quite lengthy. In it Mr. Rexford said: "There are in the province of Quebec 916 Elementary Protestant schools, 38 Model schools, and 19 academies, giving a total of nearly a thousand schools, attended by 34,440 pupils. These schools suffer in certain cases on account of the sparsity of the element from which they derive their support, but they enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to the majority." The following list was also given of the Government grants to Protestant schools and colleges for superior education:—

Table with 2 columns: Institution and Amount. Includes McGill university, Bishop's college, and various other educational institutions.

That is how the Protestant minority is treated in this province. I need not speak of the electoral divisions where the majority is French and Catholic which elect English members; I need not speak of the large number of English Protestants which we have nominated to the Legislative Assembly who represent districts where there are very few Protestants. I need not speak of the large number of English Protestants public employes receiving magnificent salaries and treated well in this province; they are treated generously, even liberally, and there is no country in the world where the majority has less of religious and national prejudice than

in the province of Quebec. A minority has no rights because of its nationality or its religion; it has rights because it is a minority. Protestants have the same rights as Catholics, Catholics as Protestants, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen have equal rights with the Frenchmen but the Frenchmen also has equal rights with the English, Irish and Scotch. That which is accorded to one in Canada should be accorded to the other. That which is refused to the one should be refused to the other. Concluding in reference to this subject, Mr. Mercier hoped that he would never have reason to complain of the minority in any other province in the Dominion being worse treated than was the minority in the Province of Quebec.

In conclusion, the Premier praised the alliance which had brought about the formation of the Parti National, which he termed an honorable alliance, liberal enough to assure the public prosperity and conservative enough to reassure good but timid citizens. On resuming his seat, he was loudly cheered. Other speeches flattery the Premier and praising the settlement of the Jesuits' question were made by Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. W. Rhodes, Hon. Attorney-General Turcotte, Hon. Henry Starnes, Mr. F. Langier, M.E., Mr. McShane, M.P.P., Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P., Mr. O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, and others, and the gathering broke up about midnight.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERER.

Was it the Irish Abbot, St. Brendan?—Gen. Basterfield's Researches.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who went abroad some months ago, was a passenger on the steamer Columbia from Hamburg, which arrived at this port recently. The General's trip not only has been productive of great pleasure to himself, but before long it is likely to redound to the direct benefit of the province of the community which is interested in historical research. While in Paris Gen. Butterfield spent a good deal of time in delving among the old parchments of the Bibliotheque Nationale, and succeeded in bringing to light a mass of information regarding the discovery of America which just now, when the country is making elaborate preparations to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the event, will be of peculiar interest. The General talked most interestingly of what he had seen.

My researches at the Bibliotheque Nationale," he said, "were undertaken to satisfy some close friends of mine as well as myself as to whether there was any foundation in fact for the belief that St. Brendan a renowned abbot of the fifth and sixth centuries, had really ever made a voyage to sea, and, if so, if his voyage was made to America. Brendan was the oldest son of Fionniga and was born in Ireland in the year 481. He was abbot of Clonfert, and died May 16, 578, so that if he made a voyage it must have been in about the year 515. He found thirteen different manuscripts of the eighth and ninth centuries at the Bibliotheque, some of them in an excellent state of preservation. There were others in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and in the library at Nuremberg.

"Most of the manuscripts I examined were very legibly written, but the abbreviations and methods of writing Latin in those days were so different from anything known to us now that it required a great deal of work and a careful comparison of the various parchments to get the Latin itself clearly written out before venturing upon a translation. However, my examinations and researches have gone far enough to convince me that St. Brendan did make a voyage to sea, that his ground for the voyage was through confessions made to him in his priestly capacity by Baranac, which told of a land beyond the sea, the promised land of the saints. The matter impressed itself so strongly upon St. Brendan, that he called a council of his brethren. It was decided by them to build a ship and make a voyage to this promised land.

Parnell's Influence.

The New England Magazine says: In another country in the world does any one man now wield the influence which Parnell exerts in Ireland. Blismark and Gladstone are the only two personalities besides Parnell who now dominate over large masses of men. But neither Blismark nor Gladstone can nominate and elect candidates for scores of constituents or carry the vote of his party in his pocket. Both these things Parnell does. There is really next to no freedom of election in Ireland. If a parliamentary vacancy occurs, nothing is done till Mr. Parnell is consulted. He decides who the candidates shall be, and the person selected by him is nominated and elected without the voters being in any way considered. Thus Mr. Parnell's party is dependent upon him, and each man owes to him something very like personal allegiance.

A Chinese newspaper has entered upon its two thousandth volume. It has lost pretty much all its original subscribers,—Artist Printer.

"You say you are suffering from a cold." "Yes, sir." "In what battle was it received?" "Well, it wasn't in any battle; but I was rather prominent in the recent Gettysburg celebration, and one of the newspapers printed it."

THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES.

Some Strong Testimony Against the Suspects in the Cronin Case.

A Milkman Identifies Kunze and Coughlin—Captain Shaack's Story of His Examination of O'Sullivan, the Ice-man.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—When the hearing of the Cronin case was resumed this morning, Coroner Henry Hertz was called to the witness stand. After relating how the inquest came to be called to investigate the death of Dr. Cronin, and how the different articles in evidence came into his possession, he identified the trunk in court as the one which was turned over by him to the Chief of Police. He also identified the key which opened the trunk. Mr. Forrest's cross-examination was confined to a few questions about how the Coroner first got the trunk. Mr. Forrest's point was to show that there were times when the trunk was not properly guarded from possible tampering with by persons admitted to the coroner's office. Mr. Hertz first saw the trunk in the court room where the inquest was held. It was brought there by policemen and a deputy coroner.

Wm. Mertes, the milkman, was then called. After inquiring the name and occupation of the witness, Judge Longnecker asked Mertes if he knew where the Carlson Cottage is and if he was near there May 13th. Witness replied that he knew where the cottage is and that he was near there at the time mentioned. He was asked to tell in his own way what he saw and heard.

Judge Wing for the defense objected, but Judge McConnell permitted the witness to proceed. Hertes told his history, and faced the jury. He said: "I was on the east side of Ashland street, near the Carlson cottage, about 8.30 o'clock that night. I saw two men drive up to the cottage with a buggy. The horse was dark brown with a white face. A big fellow got out of the buggy and went up to the steps, and it looked to me as if he had keys and let himself in. As soon as he entered the other man drove rapidly away. When he turned I saw his face very plain. He was a little man with a high forehead. He had no beard and he looked to be about 20 years old. The man who went into the cottage was a big high-shouldered man. I went down to the grocery store and stayed there about an hour. When I came back by the Carlson cottage I heard noises like there was a struggle, there was a small light in the house. I went home and stayed all night. When asked if he had seen those men since, witness answered "Yes," and identified Kunze and Dan Coughlin as the men.

The identification by the witness was dramatic in the extreme. "The fellow that with the buggy," he said, "is that fellow there, John Kunze, at that pillow there, and the fellow who went into the cottage was that fellow sitting there next to Mr. O'Sullivan," pointing at Dan Coughlin. At this damning statement every eye was turned on the two prisoners. Even Lawyer Mills swung himself around in his chair and regarded them intently, but to all appearances they were more cool and collected than anybody in the court. A faint smile played over the ex-detective's face, while Kunze flashed a trill. The witness was cross-examined by Judge Wing, and said that he picked Kunze out of a line of men in the station. He had stood looking at the man in the buggy for fully five minutes, and the man looked at him sharp too. I never saw a man look like he did at me," said the witness. Mertes went on to say that he saw him in the county jail. This evidence troubled the ex-detective.

The cross-examination developed the fact that Judge Wing, had called upon the witness at his house, and put him through a course of sprouts in the way of an examination. Mertes, however, had been warned by Captain Schuller to tell nobody the evidence he was going to give. Finding himself unable to shake off the attorney for the defense, he had told him a fair story. It was upon this story the cross-examination was based, and as a result the lawyer found himself treading on dangerous ground. The witness frankly admitted that he had lied to the lawyer because he had been told to say nothing to anybody, adding: "That was in my house, but this is different. In my house I told whatever I please, when I come in court I swear by God to tell the truth, and by God I tell the truth."

At this there was loud applause, which caused Judge McConnell to say that if the demonstration was repeated he would adjourn long enough to clear the court and resume the trial.

The cross-examination continued for over an hour, but the witness did not vary in his story.

Officer Lorch, who was one of the first to enter the Carlson cottage, described its condition and told of finding the paint-spotted key under the washstand in the front room. The key was placed in evidence and the court took a recess.

Ex-Police Captain Shaack, of the Chicago Avenue station, was the first witness at the afternoon session. He testified to his conversations with O'Sullivan on May 8th and May 25th. The ice-man denied that he belonged to the Clean-up-Gang and gave the witness a very unsatisfactory account of his relation with Dr. Cronin. O'Sullivan's statement was that he had talked with Coughlin by telephone shortly before the murder, and while the latter was a detective under Shaack and that he made enquiry about Kunze.

Chief of Police Hubbard was the next witness, and his appearance on the stand caused a ripple of excitement, it having been understood that he would have something sensational to reveal. He was first asked about the custody of the trunk since it was given to the Coroner. He said it had been in his possession until delivered to the State Attorney. This was also true regarding the lock and key. The Chief identified suspect Burke as the Burke he had first seen in Wainipet jail and the direct examination ended, much to the disappointment of the spectators, and Attorney Wing tried to bring out what the chief knew about his client, Coughlin, but the Judge refused to permit him as Coughlin had not been mentioned in the direct evidence.

Police Captain Schuller next told of his connection with the case on which he had been working since the beginning. He first heard of the Carlson cottage on the night of May 22nd, the day the body was discovered, and went into it the next day. Among the things found there was a piece of blood-stained soap on which was some hair. He told of the footprints in the blood-stained floor, and upon being shown pieces of the flooring had that been taken up identified them. The witness controverted the theory that the trunk in the court was not the one found in Evanson avenue, by indicating to the jury an identification mark made on it by himself last

May. But before the conclusion of the cross-examination the court adjourned.

DR. CRONIN'S SURGICAL CASE AND MUTILATED CLOTHING FOUND IN A SEWER.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The sensation in connection with the Cronin case to-day was the finding of the surgical case and clothes of the murdered physician and the forging of another link in the chain of circumstances that flunk around the conspirators. For some time complaints have been made to the sewer department of the Lakewood station that the sewer at the intersection of Evanston and Buena avenue was flush and running over. To-day two or three sewer cleaners were detailed to investigate the trouble. The cover was removed from the manhole in the centre of the street and with long poles the workmen prodded among the rubbish beneath the water.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Finally a solid resistance was encountered and the workmen realized that something more than aluvial deposit was causing the trouble. After some looking and digging two valves were unearthed, one of leather and the other the remains of a paper can. In the leather valve was found Dr. Cronin's prescription book with several prescriptions bearing his signature. The paper valve dropped to pieces as it was pulled out and from it fell a mass of tattered clothing that bore evidence of having been cut in strips with a knife. The only intact garment was the vest, which was in the centre and which encircled the doctor's case of surgical instruments.

THE CLOTHING CUT INTO STRIPS.

The clothing had evidently been cut and the buttons removed, in the hope that they would the sooner drop apart and be borne away by water into the lake. The surgical case and prescription book bore the doctor's name, and they, as well as every article of outward clothing, were recognized by the Conkils and a dozen other friends as the property of the murdered physician. The most damning of all circumstances for the prisoners is the fact that all this was found only one block from the spot where the bloody trunk was discovered after it had been thrown from the wagon on the night of May 4th, or only half a mile south from where the body of Dr. Cronin was found in the catch basin. The paper valve is supposed to have been the one purchased by S. B. Symonds from A. H. Kelleher & Co., and a clerk from that store will endeavor to identify the remnants.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

A tragic event which occurred just in front of the court house while everybody was examining these articles caused the wildest excitement. A shot was heard just at the entrance of Judge McConnell's court. The State Attorney and a dozen lawyers and reporters rushed from the State Attorney's office into the street. Stretched lengthwise on the sidewalk was a strong man with a smothered groan in his hand, and bracing himself from a seat. He was quite dead, and as no one could identify him it was at once presumed that his tragic death had some mysterious connection with the sensational discoveries of the day. After an hour's investigation by the police officers, however, it was ascertained that his name was Edward Hlem and that he had been for some time partially insane. He doubtless committed suicide while laboring under mental aberration.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL.

In the trial to-day Police Captains Schuller and Wing and several others gave testimony which contained nothing new of importance. William Newman, who at the time of the murder kept a saloon not far from the Carlson cottage, then testified that defendant O'Sullivan entered his saloon between 10 and 11 on the night of the murder. He was accompanied by two men. The witness was reluctant to say which of the two was one of the defendants in this case, but finally said he thought Coughlin was one of them. The other could not speak English plainly; he had a slight German accent. Witness thought this was Kunze. The three stood closely together and talked in undertones for 20 minutes.

SULLIVAN WANTS FULL LIBERTY.

Attorney Gilbert this morning made application in Judge Baker's court for the release of Alexander Sullivan from the bail bonds of \$25,000 given by him last June. Mr. Gilbert said he asked for the discharge of his client for the reason that the grand jury, after long investigation, had failed to return any indictment against Mr. Sullivan. Upon recommendation of the coroner's jury he had been held to await the action of the grand jury. Several grand juries had met since that time, but no return of indictment had been made against Sullivan and, therefore, he asked for his discharge.

"The state, of course, resists that motion," said Mr. Elliott. "The matter is pending before the grand jury now and still undecided."

The judge intimated that Sullivan could not be held longer, but said he would take up the matter again to-morrow.

Quarrels About Trifles.

What absurd little things people quarrel about. What trivial matters cause ill-feeling in families. The mutton being roasted too little or the beef too much; an opinion about the temperature of the house or the style of curtains that ought to be bought for the front window; the definition of a word or its pronunciation, are things that might be argued pleasantly about, but surely are not topics worth a quarrel when peace and good-will are of so much importance in the home. A little ill-feeling is like a seed that may grow into a large tree which will shadow the whole house. Many a man and woman must look back with regret on the hasty word or the cold reproach which was the entering wedge that split a household in two, and yet how few make a point of uttering the soft word that turneth away wrath. Quarrelling is one of the original sins, I suppose; for the babies sitting on the floor will fall out over their toys, and one will push down the block tower that the other has built with great pains; and there will be a "name called and a "face made" and a slap given, and mamma will be called to settle a quarrel, and no truth can be got at, for each is right in his own estimation, and each has been wronged by the other. So it is through life. A reasonable quarrel about great matters may be settled, and the parties made friends again; but little trifles about nothing are such foolish, intangible affairs that reason cannot overcome them.

"Good-by, my boy. Remember the advice of Polonius."

"Oh, yes, I know—'don't be a clam'—I won't."—Money's Weekly.

"I wonder why they make the magazines so stupid nowadays?"

"What are you doing now, Gus?" said one young man about town to another.

"On the daily press?"

"No; I write to father about twice a month for a remittance."—Merchant Traveller.

CATARRH AND GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SMOOTH, GLEAMING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive. By order of the Board, GARAND, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 48. JACQUES CARTIER BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT on the Paid-up Capital of the Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after the 20th DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included. A. DE WASTELAY, Managing Director, Montreal, 24th Oct-ber, 1889.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 1562—DAME MARY HENDERSON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM HENDERSON, of the same place, Plaintiff, v. the said WILLIAM HENDERSON, of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the Fourteenth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-nine. MONTREAL, 14th October, 1889. JUDAH BRANCHAUD & BAUSEY, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 801. MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, the widow of JACQUES CHARTRAND, of the Village of Gouaux St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff; vs. JOSEPH BRUNET, formerly of the Village of Gouaux St. Louis, District of Montreal, deceased, and now of Escomba, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Defendant. The Defendants is ordered to appear within two months. MONTREAL, 11th October, 1889.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1574. DAME MARIE-EUDONIE CHOUQUET, Plaintiff; vs. JOSEPH EMILEM JACQUES, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted. MONTREAL, 10th October, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SOPHIE DUBEAU, MAURICE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her son CHALLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, hereby give public notice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was deceased near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, one of this District Superior Court Judges, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10.30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient. MONTREAL, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Attys. for Petitioners, 1608 Notre Dame street. 12-5

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. BLYMVER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH LIST OF TESTIMONIALS. BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. For sale EVERYWHERE.