ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1889.

Calculated | and 'arranged so | as | to practically serve for all the Provinces.

PRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE PROPRIETORS

AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE.

RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir.,
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

Montreal:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1889.

PROPERLY PREPARED FOOD

Is Essential to Health and the general Comfort of the Household-

BY THE AID OF

COOK'S



FRIEND

BAKING POWDER,

Light, Easily Digested, and Wholesome Rolls, Gems, Tea Cakes, Griddle Cakes, Pancakes, &c., &c., can be

EXPEDITIOUSLY PREPARED.

The COOK'S FRIEND is also useful in Pie Crust, Boiled Puddings, etc., SAVING a large proportion of the usual SHORT-ENING, and producing more HEALTHY FOOD.

It Contains no Injurious Ingredients,

Such as are to be found in many of the Baking Powders that are being forced on public attention, its principal constituent being the PUREST Grape Cream

Tartar that money can buy.

DYSPEPTICS may USE with ADVANTAGE food prepared by its aid.

The Cook's Friend has been awarded First Prizes wherever exhibited in competition, also Many Medals for excellence of quality.

McLaren's Cook's Friend is the only gennine.

Retailed by all respectable grocers.

THE GAZETTE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1889.

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GAZETTE PRINTING Co.

Montreal:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1889.

"We live upon, not what we eat, but what we digest." - Meinert.

EDWARDS'

A Dry Preparation of Extract of Beef and Choice Vegetables.

Keeps good any time, and in all Climates. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

AND ECONOMICAL. NUTRITIOUS







For Sale by all Grocers everywhere, in 15, 25 and 40c. Tins.

EDWARDS' ECONOMIC COOKE A valuable book, post free on application.

FRED'K KING

(LIMITED.)

Sole Manufacturers, BELFAST and LONDON.

-CANADIAN DEPOT-

30 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL. S. H. WARD.

· · Agent.

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LONDON ASSURANCE

CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

A.D. 1720.

FIRE AND LIFE.

No. 7 Royal Exchange, . . . LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

1762 Notre Dame Street,

Corner St. John Street,

MONTREAL, Que.

C. C. FOSTER, A. B. GWILT, Chief Agents.

ASSETS: DECEMBER 31st, \$17,000,000.

HENRY R. GRAY.

PHARMACEUTICA.

44 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN ST.

MONTREAL.

8,

The preparation of physician's prescriptions is under the direct control of the proprietor, assisted by competent

Country physicians, Public Institutions, Colleges and Convents supplied with Genuine Drugs and Chemicals at wholesale prices.

Chemical Analysis undertaken.

SPECIAL/TIES:

Gray's Castor-Fluid for the Hair.

- " Dental-Pearline for the Teeth.
- " Saponaceous Dentifrice for the Teeth.
- " Chloralyne for Toothache.
- "Sulphur Pastilles for the application of Sulphurous Acid Gas to the Throat in Diphtheria and for Fumigating small apartments.
- " Unalterable Syrup of Chloral.
- " Syrup of Iodide of Quinine.

N.B.—Gray's Castor-Fluid and Gray's Sulphur Pastilles are obtainable in all the leading Drug Stores.

ECLIPSES DURING 1889

There will be five eclipses during 1889,—three of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A total eclipse of the Sun on January 1st, invisible east of Montreal. Visible at Toronto, beginning at 4h. 8m. till sunset.

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon, January 16, visible in eastern Canada, beginning at Quebec at 9.52 o'clock, and at Toronto at 9.12 o'clock.

III. An annular eclipse of the Sun, June 28, visible to the southern half of Africa, southern Asia, and the Indian Ocean.

IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, July 12. visible in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Atlantic and Indian Oceans,

V. A total eclipse of the Sun, December 22, visible to the northern half of South America and Africa:

HOLIDAYS AND FETE DAYS

Now Vony's Day	Circumcision)	Tow 1
Epiphany		0
Septuagesima S	iday	Feb. 17
Quinquagesima	Shrove Sunday	March 3
	ent	
Arnunciation	** ************************************	. ** 25
Palm Sunday		April 14
Good Friday		11 19
Low Sunday		
St. George		
	Holy Thursday	
Pentecost-Wh	Sunday	June 9
Birth of Oneen	ictoria	May 24
	en Victoria	. 20
St. Peter and S	Paul	. " 29
Dominion Day.		July 1
Frince of water	Birthday	41 90
St. Andrew		. 30
First Sunday in	dvent	Dec. 1
OHITEUMES	**	380 31T

THE STARS

Mercury will be evening star about January 30, May 24, and September 20; and morning star about March 13, July 12, and October 31.

Venus will be evening star till April 30; then morning star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be morning star till June 24; then evening star the rest of the year.

712	O ZELC	. 0	22110	2220 2					<u> </u>		<i>- a</i>	y 15.
	Moor	n's Phases.	Toro	NTO.	M	ONT	REAL			Qu	EBE	C+
New Moon. First Quarter. Full Moon. Last Quarter. New Moon.			8 7 23 A. 8 17 0 20 M. 17 24 10 40 M. 24				H. M. 4 14 A. 7 46 A. 0 43 M. 11 3 M. 4 16 M.			H- 4 77 00 11 4	23 55 52	A. A. M. M.
onth	eek.					Q	uebe	c.		0	ntar	rio,
Day of Month	Day of W	ALS, HISTORIC			TIV-		M Sets.				W Sets.	M Moon
122345	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	CIRCUMCISIO Gen. Wolfe born Battle of Princet Sir Isaac Newton Paris bombarded,	Day	7 41 7 41 7 41 7 41 7 41	_	7 set 6 7	-	34 35 35 35	4 83	7 1: sets 6 5: 8		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Gen. Putnam b., Galileo d. 1642. Emperor Napole Stamp Act passe Sir J. A. Macdon Lavater, physiog		7 41 7 40 7 40 7 40	4 32 4 33 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38 4 39	11 m' 0	21 7	33 33 33 33	4 40 4 41	2 2		
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid.	Geo. Fox. 1st Qua Gibbon died, 1794 Talma b. 1763. Daniel Webster b President Taylor Bulwer Lytton d Copernicus born,		7 38 7 37 7 36 7 36 7 35	4 41 4 42 4 43 4 44 4 46 4 47 4 49	5 6 7 ris 6	26 7 21 7 12 7 es 7 20 7	31 31 30 30 30 29	4 49 4 51 4 52 4 58	5 2 6 1 7 rise 6 2		
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUE.	First Eng. Parlis Australia coloniz Byron born, 1783 William Pitt, di Frederick the Gr Robert Burns bo Dr. Jenner died,	7 33 7 32 7 31 7 30 7 29	4 50 4 51 4 53 4 54 4 56 4 57 4 58	9 10 m' 0	427	27 26 25 25 24 23	4 57 4 58 4 59 5 6	8 3 9 4 10 5 m'rr 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2			
27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	G. W. R'y. main W. H. Prescott of Septuagesima. Charles I. behead Corn Laws abolis	lied, 1859 led, 1649	9.		7 27 7 26 7 25 7 24 7 23	5 3 5 4	6 6	44 55 1 57 44	7 21 7 20 7 19	5 5	3 4 5 4 5 7 5 5 9 6 5 7 4

The motto "There's plenty of room at the top," must have originated with a bald-headed man.

The policeman of course knows a rogue when he sees him. The trouble is, he don't seize him when he knows him.

Magistrate: What's your complaint against the young man, John? Chinaman (with unpaid bills): Too muchee bime by.

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Fu	rst Quar	n's Phases. Toronto. Notes and the second of	H. M. 4 4 A. 5 23 A. 7 1 A.]	D. B	5 32	Α.		
onth	reek		Quebec		Ontario.				
Day of Month	Day of W	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIV- ALS, HISTORICAL NOTES, &C.	H W H Sun R Sun R Sun R Sets.			W Sun			
1 2	FRID. SATUR.	First U. S. President elected, 1789. Palestrina d, 1594.	7 22 5 7 6 7 20 5 9 7	44 55	7 17 7 16	5 12 5 13	6 49 7 58		
3456789	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Horace Greeley born, 1811. Galvani died, 1770. Sir Robert Peel born, 1788, Fort Henry captured, 1862. Dickens born, 1812. Pope Pius IX. died, 1878. Rizzio assassinated, 1565-6.	7 19 5 10 9 7 18 5 12 10 7 17 5 13 11 7 15 5 15 m 7 14 5 16 0 7 12 5 18 1 7 11 5 19 2	'rn 16	7 12 7 11 7 10 7 9	5 16 5 17 5 19 5 20	10 10 11 13 m'rn 0 14 1 15		
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	SUN. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid. Satur.	Canada ceded to Gt. Britain, 1763. Daniel Boone born, 1795. Astley Cooper died, 1841. Captain Cook killed, 1779. General Hancock born, 1824. Fishery Treaty signed, 1888. Fort Donelson taken, 1862.	7 65 23 8 7 55 25 8 7 35 26 6 7 15 27 r	13 4 51 33 ises	7 4 7 3 7 1 7 0 6 58		4 58 5 46 6 29 rises		
	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Septuagesima Sunday. Michael Angelo died, 1546 Sir Wm. Napier died, 1860. David Garrick born, 1716. Santa Anna born, 1798. General elections, 1887. Fulton died, 1815.	6 50 5 38	3 43 9 55 1 7 1 rn 21	6 54 6 52 6 51 6 49 6 48	5 35 5 36 5 38 5 39	8 44 9 55 11 6 m'rr 0 18		
24 25 26 27 28	MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Sexagesima Sunday. French Republic proc. 1848, Tom Moore died, 1852. Longfellow, born, 1807. Rachel born, 1820.	6 45 5 42 6 43 5 44 6 42 5 45	3 50 4 49 5 38	6 48 6 42	5 46	3 44 4 5 3		

Little boy, on being told that hereditary applied to anything he got from his father, replied: Then ma, is spankin' hereditary? Wife: Here's a "buttonless shirt" advertised, John; what kind of a shirt is that?....John: One just like mine, my dear.

Never contract friendship with one who is not better than yourself, says the adage. That's all very well so far as you are concerned; but how about the other fellow?

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Tramp (at door): I feel so very much distressed.—Madam: Something you have eaten?-Tramp: No, something I've not

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Queen Elizabeth died, 1603, ANNUNCIATION (Lady Day). Fight at Duck Lake, 1885, Florida dissovered, 1512. Thomas Morton died, 1838.

Swedenborg died, 1772.

31 SUN. Allies in Paris, 1814.

24 SUN. 25 Mon. Mon-Tues. WED. THUR.

30 SATUR

The "power of the press" is strongly exhibited at the cider making season.

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Accident from a misplaced switch: Her husband stepped on it and ran a hair-pin in his foot.

Low Sunday. Cleveland, loyalist poet, died, 1659.

London University established, 1827.

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4 49 7

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4 40 4 57 6 59 5 3 4 55 7 0 5 28 4 54 7 1

THUR.

SATUR.

SUN.

Mon. Tues.

28

Teacher? "What is the outward, visible sign in baptism?" Little girl (trumphantly): "The baby, please ma'am."

Minister to very lazy man: Where do you expect to go when you die?....Lazy man . I shall not need to go; I expect to be

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Traveler to Western Conductor: Why are we so long reaching B——Station?.... Conductor: It was blown ten miles down the track in last night's blizzard.

"Are you superstitious enough to believe that the howling of a dog under your window at night is the sign of death?"....
Yes, if I find my gun before he gets away."

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The Frenchman, learning our language, read one day that a murder had been committed. On reading next day that "the murderer had been committed" he supposed that they had killed him also.

4 15 7 52 9 41 4 22 7 44 9 36

St. Jean-Baptiste Day. Siege Quebec begun, 1759.

St. Peter and St. Paul. Earl of Argyle beheaded, 1685.

Archbishop Leighton died, 1684. George IV. died, 1830. George IV. died, 1830. 1st train Montreal to Vancouver, 1886.

Mon.

TUES.

THUR. FRID. SATUR.

Tramp: I've lost an arm, sir; will you— Addressee: Sorry, but I haven't seen it anywhere.

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A young Arkansas preacher accidentally putting on Bishop Pierce's hat, remarded: "Why, Bishop, your head and mine are exactly the same size."-" Yes, on the outside," was the quick response.

How to renovate rancid butter: Make soap of it.

Robespierre beheaded, 1794.

Audrew Johnson died, 1875.

Wilberforce died, 1833. Wm. Penn died, 1718.

27 SATUR.

28 SUN. 29 Mon.

29 Mon. 30 Tues.

31 WED.

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A dealer avertises a bustle that was never worn before. What novelty is there in that? Did anybody ever see one that was?

John Locke born 1632. Semmes died, 1877.

John Bunyan died, 1688.

THUR.

31 SATUR.

"Oh, dear," sighed the Widow Jones, "if John had only made his will, I shouldn't be so pestered with those lawyers; I almost wish John hadn't died."

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Moon's Phases.		7	Coro	ONT	0.	MONTREAL.				QUEBEC.							
Full Moon Last Quarter		D. H. M. D. 2 9 8 35 M. 9 16 11 32 A. 16 24 9 25 A. 24		H. M. 2 40 A. 8 58 M. 11 55 A. 9 48 A.			D. H. 2 2 9 9 17 0 24 9		4	M. 49 A 7 M 4 M 57 A							
onth	Teek					Quebec.											
Day of Month	Day of W	anniversaries, occurrences, festiv- als, historical notes, &c.								W sets,					M H Sun		W sets.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	SUN. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid. Satur.	Battle of Sedan, 1870. J. Howard born, 1726. Treaty of Paris, 1783. French Republic proclaimed, 1870. Malta taken, 1800. Lafayette born, 1757. Buffon born, 1707.								36 34 32	10 11 m	37 25 rn 24	55555	24 26 27	6 32 6 30 6 28	10 11 m 0	33 rn 31 38
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Montreal capituls Invasion of Canac Battle of Lake En Battle of Brandyn Battle of Abraha Wolfe, 1759. Wellington died,		5 3	16 26 46 56	22 21 19 17 15	77 8 8	20 45 8 33	5 5 5 5 5	32 33 34 35 36 37 38	6 19 6 17 6 18	77 8 8	20 45 11 38				
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Mexico captured, Moscow burned, I Ist Parliament of Capitulation of Q President Garfiel Robert Emmett h Battle of Fisher's	1792.	5 44 5 44 5 44 5 44 5 44	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	97531	11 10 11 m	10 54 43 rn 37	55555	40 41 43 44	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 11 11 m	18 50 rn				
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Andrea arrested, Battle of Montere Defeat of Americ Farm, 1813. Steamer Arctic lo	Walter Scott died, 1832. Andrea arrested, 1780. Battle of Monterey, 1846. Defeat of Americans at Chrysler's										555555	50	5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48	3 5 8e 7	
29 30	SUN. Mon.	Michaelmas. Whitfield died, 17		5 55			8 9	36 21	5	56 s	5 44	8 9					

Jones to his wife: "Why is a husband like dough?" He was going to tell her it was because a woman needs him: but she replied: "Because he was hard to get off her hands."

An exchange asks: "Does etiquette demand avest on a hot day? If it does it can have ours."

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	Moon's Phases. Toronto.		MONTREAL.				QUEBEC.								
Full Moon Last Quarter New Moon			8 8 16 7 24 9	M. 16 A. 8 A. 20 A. 9 M. 13 M.	D. 1 8 16 24 31	H. 888793	31	A		12	1 8 6 4	8 7	41	A	
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1 2 3 4 5	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Sir E. Landseer d First Railroad in Samuel Adams di Battle of German Battle of Thames	the U.S. ed, 1803 town, 17	., 1833.		6	05	36	mr	n'n	5 5 5 5 6 6	35 35 25 35	40 38 37 35 33	10 11 m' 0 1	PD !
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Jenny Lind born, Edgar A. Poe die Henry Fielding d' Chicago Fire, 1871 Cardinal McClosk Bahama discover Robert E. Lee die	d, 1849. ied, 1754 ey died, ed, 1492.	1885.		6 8 6 10	35 75 35 55	31 29 27 25 24 22 20	5 ris	56 9 19 es 33 1 31	6 6 6 6 1	55	31 30 28 27 25 23 21	5 ris	2 12 21 ses 37 6 37
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Battle Queenstow William Penn bor Battle of Jena, 18 Kosciusko died, II F. Chopin, compo Lord Palmerston Battle of Cedar C	n, 1644. 06. 806. ser, died died, 180	d, 1849.		6 16 6 18	5 5 5 5 5 5 5	18 16 15 13 11 9	9 10 11	46 32 25 23	6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 2	45 55 75	18 16 14 18		32 30 rn
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	N. A. Fisheries T C. P. R. Contract Cable laid to Aust T. Gautier died, I Daniel Webster d Battle of Balakla Tr. Fontainbleau	signed, ralia, 18 872. ied, 1855 va, 1854	1880. 373,		6 2	55 65 75 94 04	57	2 3 4 8e 5	38 46 59 ts. 57	6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2	25 35 55 75	8 5 5 2 0 59	234 86	36 41 48 59 ets 2 38
27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Cuba discovered, Harvard College Red River Rebell Tower of London Hallowe'en.	founded ion, 1869).		6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3	446474	53 51 50	8 9 10	9 19	6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3	$\frac{14}{34}$	56 54 53	8 9 10	17 26

A lady having advertised for a girl "to do light housework," received a letter from an applicant, who said her health demanded sea air, and asked where the lighthouse was located,

Proud father: I believe the baby knows as much as I do.—Mother: Yes, poor little fellow.

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| Moon's Phases. Toronto. Montreal. Quebec. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| Full Moon
Last Quarter.
New Moon.
First Quarter. | | | 15 3 | M.
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| Day of Month | | ANNIVERSARIES, OC
ALS, HISTORIC | | | STIV- | H Sun | | W sets, | moom H | W sets. | H Sun | H Shan | W sets. | H Moon | M sets. |
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SATUR. | All Saints Day.
Erie Canal began | , 1825. | | | 6 4 | 0414 | 47
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| 3456789 | SUN.
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Satur. | St. Johns captured, 1775.
Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605
Macdonald Governm. resigns, 1873.
Abraham Lincoln elected, 1860.
Last spike C.P.R. driven, 1885.
Milton died, 1674.
Prince of Wales born, 1841. | | | | 6 4 6 4 | $\frac{44}{64}$ | 43
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16 | MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. | Stanley met Livir
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23 | SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. | Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1497.
Ex President Arthur died, 1886.
Earl of Elgin died, 1849.
Battle of Belle Isle, 1750.
Chloroform used, 1847.
La Salle born, 1643.
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Wife: "John, dear, what would you do if I were to die?" Husband: "Don't speak of such a thing. I would be desperate." Wife: Do you think you would marry again?" Husband: "Well, n—no; I don't think I would be as desperate as all that."

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You say that tall giant over there is a Parisian. Well I never saw a Frenchman drink so much whisky!—Oh, he's from Paris, Ont.

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Gladstone born, 1809. Juan Prim died, 1870. Montgomery killed at Quebec, 1775.

MON. TUES.

The Almanacs put the shortest day in the year just before Christmas; but financially it is the next day after.

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| | Senators. | Commoners. |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Ontario | . 24 | 92 |
| Quebec | 24 | 65 |
| Nova Scotia | . 10 | 21 |
| New Brunswick | | . 16 |
| Manitoba | | 5 |
| British Columbia | | 6 |
| Prince Edward Island | | 6 |
| Northwest Territories | . () | 4 |

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|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------|--|---------|---------------|
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Armand, Joseph
Baillargeon, Pi
Bellerose, Joseph
Bolduc, Joseph
DeBoucherville,
Chaffers, Wm. F.
Cochrane, M. H.
DeBlois, Pierre | n FRiv erreQu h HStSt. , C. E. B. Boo ISt | ver des Prairiebec | 88 F | Repentigny Stadacona De la Naudier Lauzon Montarville Rougemont Wellington | re | T C C C T C C |
| Drummond, Ger
Guevremont, J.
Lacoste, Alex | orgeMor
BSor | ntreal | S | Shawinegan
Kennebec
Sorel | | CCC |
| Ogilvie, Alex
Paquet, Anselm
Pelletier, C. A.
Robitaille, The
Price, E. J | Mo neSt. PQuo | ntreal
Cuthbert
ebecw Carlisle | | Alma
De la Vallière
Frandville
Fulf | | CLLC |
| Ross, J. J
Ryan, Thomas.
Rodier, C. S
Stevens, Gardin
Thibaudeau, J.
Trudel, F. X. A | SteMoMoMoMoMoMo | ontreal | Pérade.l | De la Durant
Victoria
Mille Isles
Bedford
Rigaud | aye | CCLL |
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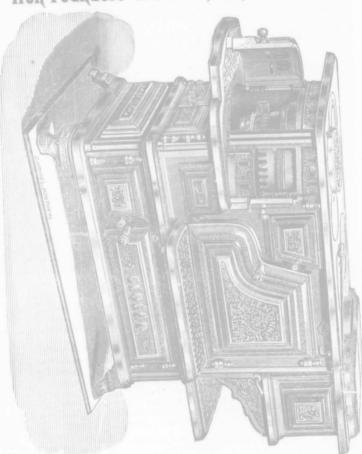
| Name, | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
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| | | | elN. Hamburg.C |
| | | | hnL |
| | | | BellevilloC |
| | | | YorkvilleL |
| | | | EHamiltonC |
| | | | TorontoC |
| | | | aelKingstonC |
| | | | HamiltonC |
| Macinnes, Donal | dHamiltonC | Vidal, Alex | Sarnia |

NOVA SCOTIA.

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|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
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Dickey, Robert B.
Grant, Robert P. | Halifax C DSydney CAmherst CPictou L NLunenbergC | McKay, Thomas.
MacFarlane, Al
Miller, William | Truro C Wallace C Halifax C |

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Glazier, John | St. JohnC
ESackvilleC
St. JohnL
LincolnL
St. JohnL | Odell, Wm. Hunt
Poirier, Pascal
Wark, David | erFrederictonC |

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| | | | R.PCharlottetownL
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| Girard, Marc | ASt. BonifaceC
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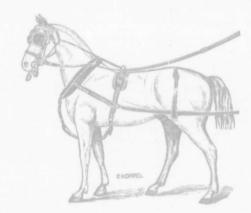
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| Constituency. | NOVA SCOTIA. Name. | Occupation. |
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| Richmond
Shelburne
Victoria | J. N. Freeman | , Merchant.
, Gentleman
, Lawyer. |

NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Constituency. | Name. | Occupation. |
|---------------|--|--|
| Carleton | R. C. Weldon C, F. H. Hale L, A. H. Gillmor L, K. F. Burns C, Pierre A. Landry C, Hon. G. E. Foster C, Hon. P. Mitchell L, George F. Baird C, George Moffat C, Robert D. Wilmot C, N. Skinner L, C. W. Weldon L, John V. Ellis L, Hon. John Costigan C, Joseph Wood C, Thomas Temple C | Educationalist. Lumberman. Murchant. Lawyer. Educationalist. Journalist. Lawyer. Merchant. Farmer. Lawyer. Lawyer. Journalist. Lawyer. Merchant. |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| Constituency. | Name. | Occupation. | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| King's | J. E. RobertsonL,
P. A. McIntyreL, | Physician.
Physician. | |
| Prince | James YeoL,
Stan. F. PerryL, | Merchant. | |
| Queen's | L. H. DaviesL. W. WelshL, | Lawyer.
Merchant. | |

J. & P. COATS'

BEST 6-CORD

SPOOL COTTON

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ALL STAPLE, AND
FANCY COLORS.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Constituency. | Name. | Occupation. |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| New Westminster
Vancouver
Victoria | — Barnard, C,Donald ChisholmC,D. W. GordonC, E. C. BakerC, E. G. PriorC, Andrew MaraC, | Contractor. Accountant. |

MANITOBA.

| Constituency. | Z | Vame. | Occupation. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| LisgarMarquette | Robert | WatsonL, | |
| Provencher
Selkirk
Winnipeg | .T. M. | Daly C, | |

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

| Constituency. | Name. | Occupation. |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | D. W. DavisC, | |
| | .Edgar Dewdney C, | |
| | .N. F. DavinC.
Day H. MacdowallC, | |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

| Ontario | Sir Alexander Campbell. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Quebec | Hon. Auguste Réal Angers. |
| Nova Scotia | Hon. A. W. McLelan. |
| New Brunswick | Sir Leonard Tilly. |
| P. E. Island | Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald. |
| Manitoba | Hon. John Christian Schultz. |
| British Columbia | |
| The Northwest Territories | |

PREMIERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MINISTRIES.

| Ontario | Hon. Oliver Mowat, since 1872 |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Hon. Honoré Mercier, since1887 |
| Nova Scotia | Hon. Wm. S. Fielding, since 1884 |
| New Brunswick | Hon. Andrew G. Blair, since 1883 |
| P. E. Island | Hon. W. W. Sullivan, since1879 |
| | Hon. Thomas Greenway, since1888 |
| British Columbia | Hon. E. B. Davie, since1887 |

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MERCANTILE AGENCY

122 OFFICES.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.,

104 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Unrivalled Reporting Facilities.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

According to the census returns the population of Canada was as follows:

| 1871 |
 | 3,635,024 |
|------|------|-----------|
| 1881 |
 | 4,324,810 |

The estimated population at present is between 4,800,000 and 5,000,000. The population of the different provinces, by the latest census was:

| Ontario | 1,923,228 | P. E. Island | 108.891 |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| Quebec | 1,395,027 | Manitoba | 108,640 |
| Nova Scotia | | N. W. Territories | |
| New Brunswick | 321,233 | British Columbia | 49,459 |

POPULATION OF THE CITIES.

The population of the leading Cities and Towns of the Dominion, based on the latest authentic estimates is as follows:

| Montreal | 198,760 | St. Thomas | 10,271 |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| Toronto | 138,150 | Guelph | 10,195 |
| Quebec | 64,092 | Belleville | 10,139 |
| Hamilton | 44,309 | Cornwall and suburbs. | 10,000 |
| Halifax | 40,000 | Three Rivers | 9,757 |
| Ottawa | 37,020 | Sherbrooke | 8,824 |
| St. John, N.B | 28,110 | Peterboro | 8,663 |
| London | 26,315 | Brockville | 8,593 |
| Winnipeg | 21,257 | Vancouver | 7,000 |
| Kingston | 17,300 | Woodstock, Ont | 7,533 |
| Charlottetown | 13,600 | Fredericton | 7,000 |
| Brantford | | Sorel | 6,770 |
| Victoria, B.C | 12,000 | Galt | 6,697 |
| Hull | 12,000 | St. Hyacinthe | 6,677 |
| | | | |

THE AREA OF THE PROVINCES

is calculated as follows by the government officials:

| | Sq. miles. | D | CTT | Sq. miles. |
|------------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|
| Ontario | 181,800 | Distric | t of Keewatin. | 400,000 |
| Quebec | 188,688 | | Alberta | 100,000 |
| Nova Scotia | | | Assiniboia. | |
| New Brunswick | 27,174 | | Athabasca. | |
| Manitoba | 60,520 | 66 | Saskatchewan | 114,000 |
| British Columbia | | | | |
| P. E. Island | 2,133 | rit | ories | 1,816,730 |

Making a total of 3,470,257 square miles for the whole of the Dominion. In this is not included about 140,000 square miles of estimated area of the great lakes and rivers within the country's boundaries.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

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Among the supplementary features, original with Webster's Unabridged, and unequaled for concise and trustworthy information, are

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

giving brief facts concerning nearly 10,000 Noted Persons of ancient and modern times.

A CAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

locating and briefly describing 25,000 Places; and the Vocabulary of the names of Noted

FICTITIOUS PERSONS & PLACES

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Illustrated Pamphlet sent free.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Springfield, Mass.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The area and population of the British Possessions in the various quarters of the globe are calculated as follows:

| Great Britain and Ireland Other European possessions Asiatic possessions African possessions American possessions Australasia South Seas | 120
1,112,772
262,167
3,633,307
3,075,030 | Population.
37,307,564
185,371
205,715,315
2,623,594
6,436,252
3,426,592
144,010 |
|--|---|---|
| Grand Total | 8,228,751 | 255,838,698 |

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The population of the great countries of the world outside of the British Empire is as follows, the figures for the States outside of Europe being chiefly estimated:

| Europe. | Africa. |
|--|---|
| Austria & Hungary. 39,640,834 Belgium. 5,909,975 Denmark. 2,108,000 France. 38,218,903 Germany. 46,855,704 Greece. 1,979,453 Italy. 29,943,607 Montenegro. 220,000 The Netherlands. 4,390,857 Portugal. 4,708,178 Roumania. 5.500,000 Russia in Europe. 88,205,353 Russia in Asia. 15,865,740 Servia. 1,937,172 Spain. 17,226,254 Norway & Sweden. 6,676,189 Switzerland. 2,940,602 Turkey in Asia. 16,174,056 Turkey in Africa. 1,000,000 Egypt. 61,817,265 | Liberia 1,068,000 Madagascar 3,500,000 Morocco 5,000,000 Beer Republic 360,000 Tunis 1,500,000 Zanzibar 240,000 America. Argentine Republic 3,435,286 Bolivia 1,952,079 Brazil 12,922,375 Chili 2,526,969 Colombia 3,878,600 Costa Rica 182,073 Ecuador 1,004,671 Guatemala 1,357,900 Hayti 572,000 Honduras 458,000 Mexico 10,447,974 Nicaragua 275,815 Paraguay 239,774 |
| China383,000,000 | Peru 2,699,945 |
| Chinese depend'cies. 21,180,000
Corea 12,000,000 | Salvador 651,130
San Domingo 504,000 |
| Japan 38,161,217
Persia 7,653,600 | United States 60,150,758
Uruguay 596,463 |
| Siam 6,000,000 | Venezuela 2,121,98 |

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Head Office in Canada - - Montreal.

 Subsisting Assurances, - - - - - \$100,000,000

 Invested Funds, - - - - - - 33,000,000

 Annual Revenue, - - - - - - 4,450,000

 Claims paid during last 8 years, - 15,000,000

 Investments in Canada, over - - - 3,500,000

 Bonuses Distributed, - - - - - - 22,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAS. A. GILLESPIE, of Gillespie, Paterson & Co., Chairman.

SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Director, Bank of Montreal.

Agencies in all the principal Towns in the Dominion.

W. M. RAMSAY.

Manager.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The total population of the world is calculated by the editors of the Statesman's Year Book as follows:

| Europe | . 347,000,000 |
|---------|---------------|
| Asia | . 789,000,000 |
| Africa | . 197,000,000 |
| America | |
| Oceania | . 38,000,000 |

Total of the World...... 1,483,000,000

PROGRESS OF THE DOMINION.

In 1868 (the first year of confederation) the number of post offices in the Dominion was 3,638; at the close of 1887 it was 7,534.

In 1868 the number of letters sent in the Dominion was 18,100,000; in 1887 it was 90,656,000.

In 1868 the number of newspapers carried in the mails was 18,884,800; in 1887 it was 85,066.326.

In 1867 railroad mileage in operation in Canada was 2,258 miles; in 1887 it was 11,691 miles; by the end of 1888 it will be over 12,350 miles.

In 1868 the paid-up capital invested in Canadian railroads was \$160,471,190; in 1887 it was \$683,773,191.

In 1875 the number of passengers carried on Canadian railroads was 5,190,416; in 1887 it was 10,685,508.

In 1875 the tons of freight carried on Canadian railroads was 5,670,836; in 1887 it was 16,356,335.

In 1868 the total exports of Canada were valued at \$57,567,888; in 1887 they were valued at \$89,515,811.

In 1868 the total imports of Canada were valued at \$73,459,644; in 1887 they were \$112,892,236.

In 1868 Canada exported of products of the fisheries \$3,357,510; in 1887 \$6,875,810.

In 1868 Canada exported of products of the mine \$1,446,857; in 1887 \$3.805.959.

In 1868 Canada exported of products of the forest \$18,262,170; in 1887 \$20,484,746.

In 1868 Canada exported of agricultural products \$12,871,055; in 1887 \$18,826,235.

ROYAL CANADIAN





MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

Standard Building - - - St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

President:

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.

Vice-President:

Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU.

Secretary:

HARRY CUTT.

Manager:

G. H. McHENRY.

FIRE and MARINE RISKS taken at the lowest current rates, and losses promptly paid and adjusted.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities and Towns in the Dominion.

In 1868 Canada exported animals and their products to the value of \$6,893,167; in 1887 to the value of \$24,246,937.

In 1877 Canada sent to the United States cattle to the value of \$250,000, and in 1887 to the value of \$750,000; in 1887 she sent to Great Britain cattle to the value of less than \$200,000, and in 1887 to the value of \$5,500,000.

In 1868 Canada sent to Great Britain 1,398,754 bushels of wheat, and to the United States 1,698,785 bushels; in 1887 she sent to Great Britain 6,776,929 bushels, and to the United States 364,983 bushels.

In 1868 Canada sent to Great Britain green fruit to the value of \$44,405, and to the United States to the value of \$35,730; in 1887 she sent to Great Britain green fruit to the value of \$649,-182, and to the United States to the value of \$197,613.

In 1868 Canada sent to Great Britain peas to the value of \$1,122,900, and to the United States to the value of \$709,241; in 1887 she sent to Great Britain peas to the value of \$2,026,670, and to the United States to the value of \$331,349.

In 1868 Canada sent to Great Britain cheese to the value of \$548,574, and to the United States \$68,780; in 1887 she sent to Great Britain cheese to the value of \$7,065,983, and to United States to the value of \$30,667.

In 1868 Canada sent to Great Britain butter to the alue of \$542,734, and to the United States \$1,009,069; in 1887 she sent Great Britain butter to the value of \$757,261, and to the United States \$17,207.

The circulation of Bank notes in Canada in 1868 was \$8,317,-079; in 1888 it was \$30,444,643.

The deposits by the people in the Chartered Banks of Canada to 1868 were \$32,808,104; in 1888 they were \$112,860,699.

The deposits of the people in the Savings Banks of Canada in 1868 were \$4,360,092; in 1888 they were \$50,944,785.

In 1868 Canadian mines produced \$23,392 tons of coal; in 1887 they produced 2,387,875 tons.

In 1869 the value of fire insurance at risk in Canada was \$188,359,809; in 1887 it was \$633,523,697.

In 1868 the amount of life insurance held in Canada was \$35,680,082; in 1887 it was \$191,566,168.



Postal Money Order Information.

1 .On Money Orders drawn by any Money Order Office in Canada on any other Money Order Office in the Dominion, the commission is as follows:—

| | -0 . | | T O SELUCION | | - | | | | | - | | - 2.0 | | | a 1, | 7.0 | | | 1.0 | | 10.11 | м |
|------|------|-----|--------------|-----|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|-------|--|--|------|-----|--|--|-----|--|------------|---|
| 0 | If | not | exceeding | \$4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uver | 54 | 66 | 66 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | |
| 66 | 70 | 66 | 44 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10e
20e | |
| 0.0 | 40 | 66 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20e
30e | |
| 10 | 60 | 4.6 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40c | |
| 66 | 80 | 4.6 | " 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50e | |

\$100 is the limit of a single Money Order payable in Canada, but for remitting a larger sum, as many orders of \$100 each may be had as the remitter requires; provided, that for purposes of remitting a smaller amount to the same person, only one Order for a less sum than \$100 may be obtained by the

| same remitter on the same | o day. | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2. Money Orders are
British Possessions, at the | issand in Canada on the rates of commission show | following Countries ar |
| The United Kingdom. Foreign Countries. *Austria-Hungary. Belgium. *Denmark. *Danish West Indies. *Dutch East Indian Possessions. *Egypt. *Farce Islands. France and Algeria. German Empire. *Holland. *Iceland. Italy. *Japan. *Norway. *Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores. *Roumania. *Sweden. Switzerland. United States. | British Agencies. Constantinople-Smyrna. Panama. British Possessions and Colonies. *Aden. *Belize, (Honduras.) *British Guiana. *Cape of Good Hope. *Ceylon. *Cyprus. *Falkland Islands. *Gambia. *Gibraltar. *Gold Coast. *Hong Kong (with agencies at Shanghai, &c.) *India (including agencies at Bagdad, Bandor- | Jamaica, *St. Lucis
*Trinidad, &c. |
| For sums not exceeding | | |

30c. 40c.

Money Orders on the above countries are drawn in Canada Currency. Tables showing the sums payable in other countries where the money is of a different denomination, on Orders issued in Canada, will be found below.

*With countries marked * Canada has not a direct exchange of Money Orders. Money Orders on such Countries and Colonies will be subject on payment to a small abatement, for second commission charged by the intermediary country through which sent.

Table showing the amounts in Canadian money to be paid for Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

| Amount
Payable
in
English
Money. | Dollars
and
Cents. | Amount
Payable
in
English
Money. | Dollars
and
Cents. | Amount
Payable
in
English
Money | Dollars
and
Cents. | Amount
Payable
in
English
Money | Dollars
and
Cents. |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| £ s. d.
0 0 1
0 0 2
0 0 3
0 0 4
0 0 5
0 6
0 0 7
0 0 8
0 0 9
0 0 10 | \$ c.
0 2
0 4
0 6
0 8
0 10
0 12
0 14
0 16
0 18
0 20 | £ s. d. 0 0 11 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 9 0 | \$ c.
0 22
0 24
0 49
0 73
0 97
1 22
1 46
1 71
1 95
2 19 | £ s. d.
0 16 0
0 11 0
0 12 0
0 13 0
0 14 0
0 15 0
0 16 0
0 17 0
0 18 0
0 19 0 | \$ c. 2 44
2 68
2 92
3 17
3 41
3 65
3 90
4 14
4 38
4 63 | £ s. d.
1 0 0
2 0 0
3 0 0
4 0 0
5 0 0
6 0 0
7 0 0
8 0 0
9 0 0
10 0 0 | \$ c.
4 87
9 74
14 61
19 48
24 35
29 22
34 09
38 96
43 83
48 70 |

Table showing the sums payable in Germany, in Marks and Pfennigs, on Orders issued in Canada.

| Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
German
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
German
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
German
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
German
Money. |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| cts. 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 | pf. 4 8 12 16 20 25 29 33 37 41 | ets,
20
25
30
40
50
60
70
75
80
90 | m. pf.
0 83
1 04
1 25
1 66
2 08
2 50
2 91
3 12
3 33
3 75 | \$ cts.
1 00
2 00
3 00
4 00
5 00
6 00
7 00
8 00
9 00
10 00 | m. pf.
4 16
8 32
12 48
16 64
20 80
24 96
29 12
33 28
37 44
41 60 | \$ cts.
15 00
20 00
25 00
30 00
35 00
40 00
45 00
50 00 | m. f.
62 40
83 20
104 00
124 80
145 60
166 40
187 20
208 00 |

Table showing the sums payable in France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, in Francs and Centimes, on Orders issued in Canada.

| Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
Foreign
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
Foreign
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
Foreign
Money. | Cana-
dian
Money. | Value
in
Foreign
Money. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| cts. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | etms, 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 | cts.
26
25
30
40
50
60
70
75
80
90 | fr. ce.
1 00
1 25
1 55
2 05
2 55
3 05
3 55
3 80
4 10
4 60 | \$ cts.
1 00
2 00
3 00
4 00
5 00
6 00
7 00
8 00
9 00
10 00 | fr. ce. 5 10 10 20 15 30 20 40 25 50 30 60 35 70 40 80 45 90 51 00 | \$ cts.
15 00
20 00
25 00
30 00
35 00
40 00
50 00 | fr. ce.
76 50
102 00
127 50
15, 00
178 50
204 00
229 50
255 00 |

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,

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R. McD. PATERSON, Manager.



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Suitable for all Seasons.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Oil Goat Button.

Ladies' Glazed Kangaroo Sutton Boots.

Waukenphast Boots for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Misses' and Children's Spring Heel Rubbers.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

Just received a Large Stock of Canadian and American Rubbers. Best Quality.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1888.

The early part of the year 1888 was marked by no stirring event of domestic importance, so far as the politics of the country were concerned. On the 23rd February the Dominion Parliament opened. A number of bye-elections had been held during the recess, and in the first few days of the session sixteen new members were introduced, no less than thirteen being Conservatives; only three were Liberals. This was naturally regarded by the Government's friends as an indication that their policy had met with general favor in the country.

The first test of party strength took place on March 6th. When Sir Charles Tupper moved the House of Commons into committee of supply, Hon. Mr. Mills (Liberal) moved in amendment: "That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the "Ministry to submit to Parliament a measure embracing such "provisions as will remove all legal impediments to the efficient

"working of the Canada Temperance Act."

Under the rules of Parliament, the manner in which Mr. Mills' motion was introduced forced the Government to regard it as a vote of want of confidence, and to ask its supporters to disregard their private sentiments and vote it down, as its passage would necessitate the resignation of the Cabinet. This was strongly pointed out by Conservative speakers, who impugned Mr. Mills' motives in introducing his amendment in the manner he did. When the vote was taken it stood: for the motion, 57; against, 109; majority for the Government, 52.

Unrestricted Reciprocity was the subject of the next serious debate—the great event of the session—Sir Richard Cartwright, on March 14, moving: "That it is highly desirable that the "largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in, or "the natural products of, the said countries, should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other, articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted. That it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith."

The debate on this was long, but not excitingly interesting. The subject had been thoroughly threshed out in the columns of the press and on the platform during the nine months preceding. The Liberals claimed that Canadian manufacturers had nothing to fear from the competition with the United States which commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity would involve, and that as the result of its operations the farmers of the

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of LONDON.

. . ENGLAND

CAPITAL and ASSETS, \$25,000,000 LIFE FUND, (in special trust for Life Policy Holders.) 5,000,000 TOTAL NET ANNUAL INCOME, . 5,700,000

FIRE BRANCH.—Every description of Property insured a lowest current rates. Risks other than Commercial, such as Dwellings, Churches, Convents, Schools and Farm Property insured for three years, for two year's premium, including loss by lightning.

LIFE BRANCH —Undoubted security; liberal contracts; moderate rates; bonuses large; having averaged heretofore over 25% of a cash return on premiums paid.

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Agencies in all the Principal Towns and Cities in the Dominion.

HEAD OFFICE CANADIAN BRANCH :-

1731, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

EVANS & McGREGOR, Managers.

country would secure better prices for their produce, and so improve their position. The Conservatives pointed to the failure of former attempts by Canada to negotiate a simple reciprocity treaty; instanced the action of Mr. Bayard during the fishery convention at Washington in declining, on behalf of the United States Government, to consider a proposition looking to reciprocity with Canada, and recalled the manner in which the United States had abrogated, at the earliest moment, the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and the reciprocity provisions of the Washington treaty of 1871. They asserted that under the National Policy adopted by the people in 1878, and endorsed in 1882 and 1887 Canada had made great and satisfactory progress in industrial development and material wealth, which such a change as Sir Richard Cartwright desired would jeopardize. They also asserted that the farmer derived as much advantage from the protective policy as any class of the community, being given, by the building up of manufacturing centres in Canada, that market at his own door which, under unrestricted reciprocity, he would have to seek in the United States, in active competition with the agriculturists of that nation. They also showed that Great Britain and not the United States was the chief market for Canada's products, and that there our chief competitors were the farmers of the United States, who looked, as we did, to England to take the surplus of their productions. It would also take from the treasury \$7,000,000 of revenue, which would have to be made up in some other manner, which meant by direct taxation of the people over and above their present local and municipal burdens. The debate lasted from March 14 to April 7. During its continuance, Hon. Thomas White made his last important speech, and at its close the division, taken on an amendment by Hon. Mr. Foster, affirming the success of, and the country's adherence to, the National Policy, resulted in 124 voting for the Government and 67 with the Liberals, a Conservative majority

The next prominent debate was on the acceptance of the fishery treaty negotiated during the winter by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper, assisted by Hon. Messrs. Thompson and Foster, and Hon. Wm. Winter of Newfoundland, for Great Britain, and by Mr. Bayard, Mr. Putnam and Mr. Angell, for the United States. The Liberals criticized, but did not by motion attack the treaty, and without division it was

adopted by the House of Commons.

Then among the memorable occurrences of the session came the debate on the abolition of the Canadian Pacific Railway's monopoly in the North-West. This monopoly, to last for twenty years, was an important provision of the contract under which the company undertook to construct the road. It was urged at the time it was granted, that it was necessary to retain the

Canada Paper Company.

(LIMITED.)

THOMAS LOGAN, JOHN MACFARLANE,

President. Vice-President & Man. Dir.

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trade of the country to Canadian channels, and among eastern merchants and manufacturers it was a main inducement in leading them to accept the heavy taxation of the older provinces that the construction of the road by our limited population implied. The people of Winnipeg, after the main line had been constructed, had raised a strong agitation for the removal of this restriction on railroad competition, and the last provincial elections in Manitoba had resulted in the return of a majority of the Legislature pledged to work by every means to secure the right to construct railroads to the United States boundary. Under the circumstances, the Government decided that it was best, in view of the danger the continued agitation promised to result in. to negotiate with the company for a surrender of the remaining years of its monopoly. The terms were considered favorable. They implied no ultimate charge on the Federal treasury. In consideration of a guarantee of 31 per cent. interest for fifty years on \$15,000,000 of bonds, as security for which 15,000,000 acres of the company's land grant was pledged, as well as the surplus earnings of the com ny and the postal subsidy to which it was entitled, the company agreed to forego its monopoly contract rights, pledging itself, at the same time, to spend the proceeds of the \$15,000,000 bonds in improving and increasing the equipment and facilities of the road. The Liberals opposed this, but only to meet another defeat; the vote on the adoption of the proposition standing 112 to 60, a Government majority

Another topic that gave rise to some angry discussion, both in and out of Parliament, was the "standing offer" of reciprocity placed on the statute-book in 1879, when the National Policy was adopted, and which was intended as a means of facilitating negotiations with the United States, if at any time they were ready to resume the discussion of a reciprocity treaty. It included a large number of natural products, some of which Canada sends largely to the United States, and some of which the United States sends largely to Canada. The intention was that an arrangement that would include them all would be fair and of mutual benefit to the producers of the two countries. The United States Congress, between 1878 and 1888, however, of its own motion, and without any regard for Canada's interests or trade, placed on its customs free list a number of articles included in Canada's offer. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the Liberals, set up the contention that, in these circumstances, the Canadian Government was bound to do as the United States had done, and remove the Canadian duties from all the articles that had been freed from customs charges in the United States. The Government contended that this was neither good sense nor reciprocity. Its friends held that the offer was to be taken as a whole; that it was not to be left to the United States to choose

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which articles of the list they would have reciprocity in; and that the adoption of any such doctrine would place Canada at a disadvantage, because, under it, the Americans could pick out what they sent largely to us for reciprocity, and levy duty on everything which we sent largely to them. This view would undoubtedly have prevailed in Parliament had not the United States Government, through their attention being called to the matter, communicated with the Dominion authorities, claiming their failure to act on the lines laid down by the Liberals as a breach of faith, and threatening reprisals if the alleged discrimination was persisted in. The newly negotiated Fisheries treaty was at the time before the United States Congress. It was regarded as essential to the broader interests of Canada that nothing should be done that would jeopardize its ratification, and the Government consented to a course that it felt was not really in the interests of the country. As a result, seeds, green fruit, trees, shrubs and plants were placed on the Canadian free list, no matter what country they came from. But, immediately afterwards, Sir Charles Tupper, on behalf of the Government, introduced and carried through Parliament a measure amending the original offer, calculated, even under the Liberal interpretation, to prevent unfair discrimination against Canada.

These were leading events in the history of the session, which closed amid a general feeling that the strength of the Government had in no way been weakened in the country, a feeling that has been strengthened by events occurring subsequent to the rising of Parliament. It is right to mention among the interesting matters connected with the work of the session, the combines investigation, instigated by Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, the conservative member for West York, which proved, in the case of the coal, the cracker, the undertakers, the grocers and other lesser trade organizations, that these "combines" exist altogether independent of the tariff, and which is likely to lead a legislation at the next assembling of Parliament. A bill introduced in the Senate by Hon. Mr. Abbott, to abolish "bucket shop" gambling was regarded as an important victory

or the moral element of the community.

Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, died on the 21st of April, and immediately on the close of the session (May 22nd), Sir Charles Tupper resigned his portfolio as minister of Finance, and went to England as High Commissioner. This, with the resignation of Hon. Mr. McLelan, postmaster-general, necessitated the selection of three new ministers. Hon. George Foster, having been appointed minister of Finance, Mr. Charles H. Tupper, M. P. for Pictou, was given the Marine and Fisheries portfolio; Mr. John Haggart, M. P. for South Lanark, was named postmaster-general, and Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, was appointed minister of

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the Interior, presenting himself for election in East Assiniboia. To none of these gentlemen, on their appealing to the electors,

did the Liberals offer any opposition.

In the local Legislatures, outside of the province of Quebec, no event of marked importance attracted public attention. The resolutions of the Quebec inter-provincial conference, adopted in November, 1887, were passed by the Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, these having but one chamber; but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, after being adopted by the Legislative assemblies, the Legislative councils refused to assent to them. In Quebec the local Government, which had been instrumental in calling the conference, passed the resolution through the Assembly, but failed to send them to the Legislative Council. Since then the work of the conference has been allowed to rest.

Three measures enacted by the Quebec Legislature led to much discussion. These were the conversion of the debt bill, the Jesuits compensation bill and the Montreal district magistrates bill. The first provided that the outstanding debt of the province, represented by bonds bearing different rates of interest, issued at different times by different governments, and sold on the London and Paris markets under varying circumstances, should be changed into securities bearing a lower rate of interest, one clause of the Act authorizing this providing that if any of the bondholders did not willingly consent, the Government should have power to reduce the interest to be paid them on their old bonds whether they would or not. This was opposed by business men and bankers who showed that the holders of the provirce's bonds had purchased them in good faith in the open market, under the belief that they would continue for the full period stated by the Acts which authorized them: that this was a consideration that added to the value of the securities and enabled the province to obtain more money for them in the first place. It was shown that the carrying out the Government's scheme would seriously injure the credit of the province as well, being in its way a partial confiscation of private wealth and a repudiation of the public obligations of the province. The Government persisted, however, and by the votes of two Conservative members in the Legislative council, Hon. Mr. Starnes and Hon. Mr. Champagne, the latter of whom was shortly afterwards appointed a salaried district magistrate in Montreal, passed it into law. Members of the London Stock Exchange prepared a protest against the enforcement of the law, and asked the Dominion Government to veto it. No action in this direction has, however, yet been taken; neither has the local Government sought to proceed with its conversion scheme.

The Act to compensate the Jesuits proposed to vote the sum of \$400,000 to be disposed of by the Holy See as it might see fit,

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after ratification by the Pope, the interest in the meantime being paid to the Society of Jesus in Quebec, the Jesuits on their part foregoing all claim to any property they had in the province previous to the conquest by England and the suppression of their order by the Pope. To compensate the Protestants for the taxation that this grant would imply, it was provided that Protestant educational institutions should receive a vote of \$60,000, the interest upon which should be annually distributed by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education. The Jesuits also specially retained their right (whatever it might be held to be) to the common at Laprairie. This proposition drew out strong opposition on the part of the Protestants of the province, who pointed to the well established facts: that the British eGovernment had confiscated the estates of the Jesuits after the conquest in 1760; and that the whole Jesuits order had been abolished by the Pope in 1773, and therefore that the later revised order could have no claim whatever to property that the original Society of Jesus might a century ago have possessed and been deprived of by the King in the interest and for the welfare of the state. The bill passed in spite of protest, and being ratified by the Pope, became the law of the land.

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The Montreal District Magistrates Bill abolished the Circuit branch of the Superior Court and vested its powers in two judges which it designated as district magistrates, but specially clothed with the same jurisdiction "for hearing and deciding civil matters as that exercised by the said Circuit Court of the district of Montreal." The British North America Act gives the power of appointing judges to Superior Courts to the Dominion Government. Sir John Thompson, the minister of justice, regarded this District Magistrates' Bill as an attempt to take from the Dominion Parliament one of its constitutional prerogatives under the guise of changing the name of a court and calling its judges simply magistrates. He therefore recommended the Governor-General to disallow the Act in question. This was done and the provincial authorities duly notified. The Premier, Hon. Mr. Mercier, for a time threatened to resist the power of the Dominion, and to withhold the promulgation of the disallowance proclamation in the "Quebec Official Gazette," but felt himself compelled to give way to public sentiment, and on October 2nd, the official declaration was made, and the District Magistrates' Court, which had in the meantime been constituted and gene into operation, was closed, Messrs. Champagne and Barry being re-appointed district magistrates under an old Act, with limited jurisdiction.

An event of more than ordinary interest was the election in Montreal-East, the most populous constituency in the Dominion, and one containing more French-speaking voters than any other two in the province. Polling took place on September

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Managing Director, MONTREAL, P.Q. 26th. The candidates were Mr. Lépine, selected by the workingmen and endorsed by the conservatives, and Mr. Poirier, who ran on the Nationalist-Liberal ticket, announcing as his programme the Champ-de-Mars resolution of November, 1885, condemning Sir John Macdonald's government for the execution of Riel. He also took strong ground against the right of the Dominion cabinet to veto provincial laws, and especially the Montreal District Magistrates' Act. He was assisted by Mr. Laurier, the federal, and Mr. Mercier, the provincial, Liberal leaders, and the whole campaign was marked by continued appeals to the French-speaking people to resist the outrage on their nationality implied in the execution of Riel and the vetoing of an Act passed by a French and Catholic legislature at the instance of an English and Protestant Dominion Government. The result was in some doubt, but the close of the polls showed Mr. Lépine, the Conservative-labor candidate, to be elected over the provincialist-liberal, Mr. Poirier, by a majority of 663

votes.

In Manitoba a number of political changes occurred during the year. Late in 1877, Mr. Norquay, after being in power for practically fifteen years, had retired, after failing in his efforts to float the bonds of the Red River Valley railway. He was succeeded in the premiership by Mr. Harrison, also a Conservative, but the party had been considerably weakened as the result of the elections of 1887, and on the 16th of January, Mr. Harrison announced the resignation of the newly re-organised ministry, and Mr. Thomas Greenway was called on to form a new government. After doing this, he dissolved the Legislature, and on the 11th July a general election was held, the result being the triumph of the new ministry, who elected 33 supporters to five only on the Conservative side, When the Legislature met. Mr. Greenway carried through a bill creating a railroad company consisting of three officials of the Northern Pacific Railway, and two members of the Manitoba Government, to build a railroad from the United States border to Winnipeg, with branches to Portage la Prairie and elsewhere, giving the new line heavy grants of public money to aid in its construction, guaranteeing interest on its bonds to a large amount, and authorizing the issue of other bonds to an extent that practicably enabled the "company" to obtain some two hundred and fifty miles of railroad without laying out a cent of its own money. These terms excited some comment, and were justified by Mr. Greenway as being the best he could make. Early in October the Red River Valley road was completed into Winnipeg. About the same time the Winnipeg Free Press, a Liberal journal and former supporter of the Greenway government, and the Morning Call made charges that two of its ministers, Mr. Greenway and Mr. Martin, had been guilty of corrupt acts in connection with this and other contracts with which they had to do, the outcome being a number of criminal libel suits. The grand jury, however, on the indictments being presented to them returned "no bills," and the papers reiterated their charges. On the assembling of the Legislature (November 8), Mr. Greenway moved for a royal commission which was issued to Judge Killam, to enquire into the transactions of members of the government in connection with the R. R. Valley contracts. The newspaper publishers declined to appear before this commission, however, because they alleged the scope of its powers was so limited that they could not, under them, go fully into the facts upon which their charges were based. Judge Killam returned his commission to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature adjourned without accomplishing anything. Meantime a case had been prepared for submission to the Supreme Court, approved of by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, to obtain a decision as to whether the Manitoba Legislature had power to authorize Mr. Martin, as Railway Commissioner, to construct a railway crossing the Canadian Pacific. The Northern Pacific & Manitoba road had also given notice of its intention to apply to the Dominion Parliament for a charter to construct the lines over which the dispute had arisen.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1888.

- January 1.—Pope Leo XIII. celebrates the 50th anniversary of his entry into the priesthood.
- January 2.-Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P.P., elected mayor of Toronto.
- January 3.—Thirty thousand Pennsylvania coal miners go on strike.
- January 4 —Sir Thomas Grattan Esmond, Parnellite M.P., lectures in Montreal.
- January 5.—Owen Connolly, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., leaves his estate, valued at half a million, for the education of poor Catholic children.
- January 6.—Election petition against Mr. Casgrain, M.P. for L'Islet, dismissed.
- January 7.—Cardinal Taschereau issues a second condemnation of the Knights of Labor.
 - Mr. Waldie (Liberal), M.P. for Halton, unseated for bribery by agents.
 - Mr. Chouinard (Nationalist) elected by acclamation to Parliament for Dorchester.

January 10.—First train over Temiscouata Railway from Rivière du Loup to Edmonston, N.B.

January 12.—Mr. Purcell (Liberal), M.P. for Glengarry, unseated for gross corruption and disqualified. This judgment of the election court was later set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that proceedings were not commenced within the six months' limit set by the law.

January 16.—Quebec provincial loan placed on London market at par.

Harrison ministry in Manitoba resigns, and Mr. Greenway called to premiership-

January 18.—Hermann Cook (Liberal), M.P. for Simcoe, unseated for corruption. This judgment was later set aside on grounds similar to those in the Purcell case.

Completion of the Sault Ste. Marie International bridge.

January 19.—Mr. Baird (Conservative) elected to Parliament for Queen's, N.B.

January 22.—Telegraph message sent from San Francisco to London over C.P.R. line, and answer received in four mir utes, distance 8,100 miles.

January 24.—Mr. Prior (Conservative) elected to Parliament for Victoria, B.C.

January 25.—Ontario Legislature opens.

January 27.—Federal Bank goes into liquidaton.

January 29.—Petition against Dr. Montague (Conservative) M.P. for Haldimand, dismissed by election court, but appeal taken.

January 30.—Canadian Fishery Treaty sent to the United States Senate.

January 31.—Mr. Whitney (Conservative) elected to the Ontario Legislature for Dundas.

February 1.—Mr. Dickinson (Conservative) elected to the House of Commons for Carleton, Ont.

Rev. Dr. Courtney, of Boston, elected Bishop of Nova Scotia, February 6.—Butterworth's unrestricted-reciprocity bill introduced in U. S. Congress.

Death of Prof. Asa Gray, the great Boston botanist.

February 7.—Mr. Henderson (Conservative) elected to Parliament for Halton, Ont.

February 8.—Lord Lansdowne nominated Governor-General of India, to succeed Lord Dufferin.

February 9.—Imperial Parliament meets.

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February 12.—Banquet to Sir John Macdonald and Conservative leaders at Quebec.

Death of W. H. Kerr, Q.C., of Montreal.

February 13.—Mr. Roome (Conservative), M.P., unseated in West Middlesex.

February 15.—Fishery treaty between Canada and the United States signed at Washington.

February 16.—Hon. Mr. Hardisty called to the Senate for the Northwest Territories.

Hon. Mr. Abbott re-elected mayor of Montreal by acclamation.

Scott Act sustained by popular vote in Westmoreland, N.B. St. Regis Indians, in interview with Hon. Mr. White, agree to surrender their claim to Dundee Township lands.

February 19.—Archbishop Lynch threatens to excommunicate Toronto separate school trustees who favor voting by ballot.

February 21.—Fishery treaty given for publication by United States Senate.

February 23.-Judge Mackay, of Montreal, died.

Dominion Parliament meets.

English shareholders ratify fusion of Grand Trunk and Northern railways.

February 28.—Great strike of locomotive engineers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Robert Neil executed at Toronto for murder of Guard Lutledge of the Ontario Central Prison.

Mr. L. A. Billy appointed Superior Court judge for Rimouski.

February 29.—Death of Mr. Alex. Robertson, M.P. for West Hastings.

March 1.—Scott Act repealed in Halton. New Brunswick Legislature assembles.

Mills tariff reduction bill introduced in U.S. Congress.

March 2.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., banqueted by Canadian Club of New York.

March 4.—Death of Mr. Georges Clayes, M.P. for Missisquoi.

March 5.—Death of Dr. James Walshe, Bishop of Kildare; of Lieut.-Col. Laurin, ex-M.P. of Quebec; of Dean Boomer, of London, Ont.; of ex-Land Commissioner John H. McTavish, of Winnipeg.

March 6.—Death of Louisa M. Alcott, the authoress.

First division of the session in the House of Commons on Mr. Mills' Scott Act amendment; Government majority 52. March 9.—Emperor William of Germany dies.

Mr. Goshen introduces in Imperial Parliament scheme to convert the British national debt.

Ontario Court of Queen's Bench gives judgment upholding right of provincial governments to appoint magistrates.

Last spike of Massena Springs and Fort Covington railway, connecting Grand Trunk and R., W. & O. systems, driven by Gen. Dart.

Proposition that Newfoundland should join the Canadian federation read in the Island Assembly.

March 10.—Mr. Roome (Conservative) re-elected for West Middlesex; Dr. Platt (Liberal) elected for Prince Edward, Ont.

March 12.—Death of Senator J. B. Plumb.

March 14.—A great blizzard paralyzes business in New York and Atlantic States.

March 16.—Quebec County and Montmagny election appeals against Sir A. Caron and Mr. Choquette, M.P.'s, dismissed by Supreme Court.

March 17.—Mr. Henry Corby (Conservative) elected to Parliament for West Hastings by acclamation.

March 18.—Twenty-two lives lost by trestle giving way under a train at Blackshear, Georgia.

March 21.—Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly, by vote of 31 to 4, passes bill to abolish the Legislative Council.

Kingston Presbytery passes resolution favoring improvement in proceedings for obtaining divorces in Canada.

March 22.—Quebec Interprovincial resolutions passed by Nova Scotia House of Assembly by vote of 22 to 11.

P. E. I. Legislature opened.

Over 200 lives lost by burning of theatre at Oporto.

Death of Senator Rolland.

Mr. Skinner (Liberal), M.P. for St. John, announces his approval of the National Policy.

March 23.—Chief Justice Waite, of the United States, dies.

Ontario Legislature adjourns.

New Brunswick Legislative Council, by 11 to 4, rejects the Interprovincial resolutions.

March 24.—Queen Victoria arrives at Florence on a visit to Italy. Rev. Dr. Smithett, Grand Chaplain Grand Orange Lodge B.N.A., dies at Omemee.

Hon. Mr. McShane resigns position as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works in Quebec Ministry.

March 26.—Detective John Fahey, of Montreal, found guilty of burglary at the Grand Trunk station, after an elevendays' trial, and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

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- U. S. Secretary Bayard at Boston declares the Fishery Treaty an honorable and honest arrangement of an international question.
- March 27.—Mr. D. B. Meigs (Liberal) elected to Parliament for Mississquoi.
 - Nova Scotia Legislative Council defeats Interprovincial Conference resolutions by 13 to 4.
- March 28.—Nova Scotia prohibitionists at Truro resolve to form a third party.
 - John Bright, at Birmingham, pronounces Imperial Federation impossible.
- March 29.—The Supreme Court upholds Mr. Purcell in his seat for Glengarry on the ground that his unseating and dis-qualification by Judge Rose was null and void, proceedings on the petition not having been begun within the six months prescribed by law.
- March 30.—French Cabinet defeated, and Premier Tirard resigns. April 2.—M. Floquet forms new French ministry.
- April 3.—Mr. Joseph Gauthier (Liberal) re-elected to Parliament for L'Assomption County.
 - Mr. L. A. Olivier appointed County Court Judge of Prescott
 - Death of Hon. John Hamilton, ex-Senator.
- April 4.—Great railroad strike on the C., B. & Q. road given up after involving at times over 30,000 men, and causing a loss to the roads and the men estimated at \$2,100,000.
- April 6.—House of Commons divides on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment in favor of unrestricted reciprocity: Government's majority 57.
- April 10.—Mr. Creighton, managing editor of the *Empire*, arrested at Toronto on a charge of libelling Premier Mercier; he is brought to Quebec, but the charge is not pressed to a conclusion.
 - Execution of William Millman at Charlottetown for murdering Mary Tuplin.
- April 15.—Wm. O'Brien, M.P., arrested at Kingstown, Ireland, for using illegal language in a political speech.
- April 16.—Death of Matthew Arnold, the author and educationalist.
- April 17.—Government bill ratifying the Fishery Treaty passed by the House of Commons without division.
 - Death of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York.

- April 19.—Scott Act repealed in the counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Norfolk, Huron, Dufferin, Bruce, Renfrew and Simcoe.
- April 21.—Death of the Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa.
- April 24.—Queen Victoria visits Berlin to see Emperor and Empress Frederick.

Suspension of St. John (N.B.) Building Society.

April 27.—The Pope issues a decree condemning the Irish Na-

tionalist plan of campaign.

Sir Charles Tupper delivers the annual budget speech in the House of Commons; he shows a surplus of \$97,313 for the fiscal year 1886-7; estimates that for 1887-8 and 1888-9 an equilibrium will be maintained between income and expenditure.

April 28.—Mr. Hawke, editor of Moncton Transcript, sentenced to two months in jail for libelling New Brunswick Supreme

Quebec bye elections: Mr. Spencer (Conservative) re-elected for Mississquoi; Mr. Champagne (Liberal) elected in Hochelaga, and Mr. Legris (Liberal) in Maskinongê.

April 29.—Death of Mr. Athanase Gaudet, M.P. for Nicolet.

May 1.-Mr. Charles Drury, M.P.P. for East Simcoe, appointed

Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario.

Government motion to go into committee of supply after budget speech carried over Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment by vote of 117 to 66, Mr. Hale (Liberal), M.P. for Carleton, N.B., voting with the Conservatives.

May 2.—Mr. Archbald Campbell (Liberal) re-elected to House of Commons for Kent, Ont.

May 5.—Sherbrooke, Q., lit by electric light.

Death of Mr. John Ritchie, the Montreal "Sailors' Friend."

May 7.—Mr. Edwards (Liberal) re-elected for Russell to House of Commons.

May 8.--Mr. Leblanc (Conservative) elected M.P.P. for Laval. Mr. Garneau appointed Commissioner of Public Works in

the Mercier Cabinet.

House of Commons sanctions resolution authorizing Government to relieve Montreal of the cost of deepening the St. Lawrence channel.

May 9.—Manitoba Legislature concurs in Interprovincial resolutions by vote of 21 to 8.

May 11.—Mr. L. P. Pelletier, of Quebec, appointed Legislative Councillor.

May 11.—Nationalists compel Mr. Noyes, the liberal nominee in Shefford to retire in favor of Dr. DeGrosbois.

May 12.—Death of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto.

Government resolutions to abrogate C. P. Ry. monopoly in the Northwest passed by the House of Commons by a majority of 52. J

May 15.—Quebec Legislature opened.

Farewell banquet given to Lord Lansdowne at Ottawa:

May 17.—Parnellite committee issues a manifesto attacking the Papal rescript against the plan of campaign.

May 18.—Dr. DeGrosbois (Liberal) elected to the Legislature for Shefford.

May 22.—Parliament prorogued.

May 23.—Detective Louis Naegele found guilty of complicity in G. T. R. depot burglary and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Mr. David (Liberal) M. P. P. for Montreal-East announces himself the foe of confederation.

May 24.—Lord and Lady Lansdowne sail from Quebec after a popular demonstration.

May 25.—Hon. Mr. Turcotte, after appointment as attorneygeneral, re-elected to Legislature for Three-Rivers.

Inter-provincial conference resolutions adopted by Quebec Legislative assembly, by vote of 31 to 17.

Sir John Ross, new commander of the forces, arrives at Halifax, and is later sworn in as administrator of the government.

May 26.—Five men killed by explosion of gasometer at Montreal.

May 28.—On Sir Charles Tupper's resignation, Hon. Mr. Foster is appointed minister of Finance; Mr. Charles H. Tupper it appointed minister of Marine, and Mr. Dewdney, minister of the Interior.

May 29.—Scott Act repealed in Stanstead county.

Death of Senator Ferrier.

June 1.—C. P. R. loan of \$3,093,700 floated in London at 95, and immediately goes to a premium.

Chief Justice Thomas Galt, of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas, and Prof. Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto University, knighted.

Mr. Hugh McKay, of Montreal, appointed Legislative councillor of Quebec but resigns and is succeeded by Mr. J. K. Ward

- June 4.—Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, speaks in favor of federation of the Empire.
- June 5.—Constable Bureau, of Montreal, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for complicity in G. T. R. depot burglary.
 - 250 houses destroyed by fire at Hull.
- June 6.—Cleveland re-nominated for U. S. presidency by Democratic convention at St. Louis on first ballot; ex-Senator Thurman named for vice-president.
 - Severe hurricane does much damage in Ottawa district.
 - Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., elected president Montreal Methodist conference.
- June 7.—Toronto Church of England Synod endorses a scheme for a union of the whole church of B. N. A. under one supreme Synod.
 - Rev. D. C. Moore, of Stellarton, elected G. M. of Masonic Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, P. E. I. and Newfoundland.
 - Dr. Joseph Wild, of Toronto, elected chairman of Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec.
- June 10.—Lord Stanley of Preston arrives at Quebec and is (11th) sworn in as Governor-General at Ottawa.
- June 12.—Salisbury government beaten by vote of 113 to 94 on resolution condemning costly re-organizations of department of Admiralty.
- June 13.—Rev. W. T. McMullen, of Woodstock, chosen Modertor of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Halifax.
 - Hon. Dr. Schultz appointed Governor of Manitoba.
 - Mr. Johnston (conservative), M. P. P. for Megantic, unseated and Mr. Whyte (Liberal) disqualified for seven years.
 - Rev. E. A. Stafford elected president of Toronto Methodist
- June 14.—Dr. DeGrosbois introduces bill in Legislature to annul incorporation of Quebec Ship Laborers Society, in consequence of which, large concessions are made by the men in favor of the trade of the port.
- June 15.—Emperor Frederick of Germany dies, after reigning 98 days.
 - Senator Fortin dies.
- June 16.—Canadian Government 3 per cent loan of £4,000,000 placed in London at average of 952 per cent.
- June 16.—Budget speech delivered in Quebec Assembly showing an expenditure for the year 1887-88 of \$650,000 over the receipts, and anticipating a small surplus on revenue account for 1888-89, after levying the commercial corpo-

- rations tax of \$175,000 a year, and increasing the crown lands timber dues by \$125,000 a year.
- June 18.—Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of Marine, re-elected for Pictou by acclamation.
- June 22.—Murder of constable Warren by Donald Morrison at Lake Megantic.
- June 25.—Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, nominated on the eighth ballot at Chicago as the Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency; Levi P. Morton, of New York, named for vice-president.
- June 27.—Supreme Court gives judgmen; against the Government in suit to recover penalties of \$385,000 from the J. C. Ayer Medicine Co for under valuation of goods imported from the United States.
- July 1.—General celebration of the completion of the Dominion's twentieth year.
 - Murder of Lily Powell at Danville, Quebec.
- July 4.—The Prohibition convention at Montreal decides against the formation of a third political party.
- July 5.—The O'Donnell-Times libel suit ends in a nominal verdict for the Parnellite M. P.
- July 6.—The Pan-Presbyterian council at London decides on having its next meeting at Toronto.
- July 8.—The Privy Council decides that it should not interfere in the Glengarry election trial, and Mr. Purcell retains his seat.
- July 9.—Mr. Parnell declares his belief that the Irish home rule movement will result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament in which the three kingdoms and the colonies will have representation.
- July 10.—Legislative Assembly passes the bill for the conversion of the Quebec provincial debt.
 - Rev. Dr. Mathews, of Quebec, chosen permanent secretary of the Pan-Presbyterian council.
- July 11.—Manitoba Provincial elections result in a victory for the Greenway government by 33 to 5.
- July 12.—Scott Act repealed in Arthabaska, Quebec.
- July 13.—Mr. Dickey (Conservative) elected to the House of Commons for Cumberland, N. S., but later resigns on account of illegal practises by agents.
- July 13.—General Boulanger wounded in a duel by Premier Floquet.
- July 13.—Quebec Legislature prorogued.

- July 15.—The Pope reiterates his condemnation of the Irish National League and the plan of campaign.
- July 16.—Imperial Government introduces a bill to investigate the London *Times* charges against Mr. Parnell.
 - C. Battery leaves Victoria, B. C., to suppress the Skeena Indian outbreak.
- July 17.—Mr. Boisvert (Conservative) elected to the House of Commons, and Mr. Tourigny (Conservative) to the Quebec Legislature for Nicolet.
- July 21.—Close of the last rifle meeting on Wimbledon common.
- July 24.—Launch of the "big raft" at Joggins, N. S.
- July 28.—The Mitchelstown jury brings in a verdict attributing John Mandeville's death to harsh treatment while in prison for an offence under the Irish Crimes Act.
- July 31.—Messrs. John G. Haggart and Edgar Dewdney called to the cabinet as Postmaster-General and minister of the Interior; Hon. C. W. McLelan appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
- August 1.—Mr. Wm. Dell Perley appointed Senator for the Northwest.
- August 4.—Death of Mr. C. J. Coursol, M. P.

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- August 5 .- Death of General Philip Sheridan, at Nonquitt, Mass.
- August 7.—Sir George Stephen retires from the presidency of of the C. P. Railway.
- August 10.—Hugh Brooks, alias Maxwell, executed at St. Louis for the Preller murder.
- August 12.—Mr. Parnell enters a libel suit against the London Times in the Court at Edinburgh, for that paper's accusations against him in its Parnellism and Crime articles.
- August 13.—Hon. Mr. Laurier at Oakville, Ont., declares against Imperial federation and in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.
- August 14.—President Brock, of King's College, N. S., compelled to retire, because he favors the union of the college with Dalbonsie.
- August 15.—Hon. Mr. Haggart (Conservative) re-elected in South Lanark by acclamation.
 - Sir Adams G. Archibald (Conservative) elected in Colchester, N. S., over Mr. Eaton (Liberal) and Mr. Fulton (prohibitionist).
- August 14.—Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with steamship Thingvalla off Sable Island; 117 lives lost.

- August 16.—The Governor of Queensland announces his government will support a telegraph cable between Australia and Vancouver.
- August 16.—Severe storm does much damage and causes the loss of several lives in the district between Ottawa and the U. S. border.
- August 18.—Hon. Mr. Mercier writes to Hanson Brothers, saying his Government will abandon its debt conversion scheme, if it cannot be carried out with the consent of the bondholders.
- August 21.—The U. S. Senate rejects the Canadian Fishery Treaty.

Death of Senator Ferguson at Bathurst, N.B.

Mr. Waldie (Liberal) elected to the House of Commons for Halton, over Mr. Henderson (Conservative).

- August 23.—President Cleveland sends message to Congress recommending retaliation against Canada by depriving her goods of the right of shipment in bond through U.S. territory.
- August 25.—Sir John Rose dies suddenly while hunting at Caithness.
- August 26.—Government refuses Royal Scots battalion of Mo nt real permission to visit Albany in uniform.
 - Mr. Blaine declares against President Cleveland's retaliation
- August 27.—Winnipeg Board of Trade opposes Manitoba Government's contract with the Northern Pacific railway to operate the Red River Valley line.

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, knighted. SS. Great Eastern beached at Tranmere, to be broken up.

- Hon. Mr. Laurier, at St. Thomas, accuses the Dominion Government of pursuing an unfriendly course towards the United States in connection with the fisheries, and so bringing about President Cleveland's threats of retaliation.
- August 28.—Fifteen of the crew of the steamship Bratsberg drowned at St. Flavie while trying to get ashore from their stranded vessel.

August 29.—Sir Charles Tupper created a baronet.

August 30.—Statue to Robert Burns unveiled in Washington Park, Albany.

Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., elected Grand Master of the Orange Grand Lodge of B. N. America meeting at Winnipeg.

August 31.—The Manitoba Legislature adopts the contract with the Northern Pacific railway by a vote of 27 to 10, five Liberals voting with the opposition. An early frost does some damage to uncut crops in Manitoba.

September 2.—Sir Hector Langevin lays the corner stone of

Aylmer post office.

Proclamation published abolishing the Montreal Circuit Court and creating a new District Magistrates' Court, with Hon. Charles L. Champagne and Mr. Denis Barry as pre-

September 4.—Lieutenant-Governor Angers opens the E. T.

exhibition at Sherbrooke.

September 7.—General Laurie (Conservative) M.P. for Shel-

burne, N.S., unseated.

September 9.—The Governor-General, on the advice of Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, vetoes the Montreal District Magistrates' Court bill.

September 10.-Lord and Lady Stanley publicly received at

Newfoundland Confederation delegates postpone their visit to Ottawa, and the federation movement collapses.

September 11.—Sir John Macdonald opens the Ontario agricultural exhibition at Kingston.

September 12.—Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, dies in New York of vellow fever.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior, elected by acclamation for East Assiniboia, N.W.T.

September 13.—Steamship Lawrence lost at Port Luiz, Canaries,

and forty people perish.

Mr. Mercier, at the St. James' market, Montreal, declares that the Montreal District Magistrates' Act was legal and constitutional; that it was vetoed because the Province of Quebec was Catholic and French Canadian, and not Protestant and English, and that he will maintain it in spite of the veto.

September 14.—News received of the murder of Major Barttelot, leader of the Stanley relief expedition, by a native porter

whom he had abused.

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September 17.—The Parnell-Times commission begins its enquiry in London.

Mr. Poirier, Liberal-Nationalist candidate in Montreal East, announces that his platform is the Champ de Mars resolution condemning the execution of Louis Riel.

September 20.—Toronto plumbers' strike ends after the men had been out fourteen weeks.

September 21.—Canon Norman installed as dean of Quebec cathedral, and Rev. Dr. Roe as archdeacon.

September 22.—Publication of Emperor Frederick's diary causes a sensation in Germany.

Steamship Etruria arrives at New York, making the passage from Liverpool in 6 days, 1 hour, 50 minutes, the

fastest on record by five minutes.

September 24.—Disappearance of the contractors Shirley and Corbett leads to a riot among the Italian laborers on the Hereford railroad, and the calling out of the 58th (Compton) battalion.

September 26.—Mr. Lepine (Conservative-Workingman) elected to Parliament for Montreal East, over Mr. Poirier, Liberal-Nationalist

rationans.

September 30.—The fifth and sixth Whitechapel murders re-

ported in London

Pitcher, the Providence defaulter, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at Montreal for bringing stolen money into Canada.

October 1.—The Winnipeg Free Press charges Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, and his colleagues with corruption in connection with the Red River Valley railroad contract, which results in libel suits being entered against the publishers of the paper.

Mr. Erastus Wiman publishes a letter informing the people of Canada that the United States Senate will extend an

invitation to Canada to enter the Republic.

October 3.—Mr. R. S. White (Conservative) elected to the House of Commons for Cardwell over Mr. Stubbs (Conservative), who got the Liberal support.

October 4.—Mr. Cochrane (Conservative) M.P., unseated in East

Mr. Caldwell (Liberal) elected to the Ontario Legislature

for North Lanark by acclamation.

Some unknown person sends poisoned candies through the mails to people in Galt, resulting in the death of one child.

October 5.—Steamship Queen sinks the French fishing schooner Madeline on the banks of Newfoundland, twenty of the crew being drowned.

Forty-seven people killed by a collision on the Lehigh

Valley railroad at Mud Run, Pa.

October 10.—A great sham battle at Halifax shows the city could be captured by a hostile fleet. Lieutenant-Governor Angers pays his first official visit to

Montreal.

October 11.—Ontario bye-elections result in the return of Mr. Dance (Liberal) in East Elgin, Mr. Smith (Conservative) in Frontenac, and Mr. Willoughly (Conservative) in East Northumberland.

October 12.—Dr. Mackenzie publishes his vindication of his treatment of the Emperor Frederick, which leads to a violent discussion with the German physicians.

Hon. James Patton, collector of customs at Toronto, found dead in his office.

October 13.—Emperor William of Germany visits the Pope at the Vatican.

October 17.—Count Premio Real commits suicide at Quebec.

October 21.—Lord Dufferin created a Marquis.

United States Congress closes a 321 days' session, the longest on record.

Militia called out to preserve peace at scene of attempted crossing of C. P. R. track by the R. R. Valley road.

October 22.—Gen. Laurie (Conservative) re-elected in Shelburne over Mr. Congdon (Liberal) by a majority of 33.

October 25.—James Reid, M.P., called to Senate for British Columbia.

October 29.—Judge C. S. Patterson of Ontario appointed to Supreme Court; Mr. James McLennan, Q.C., appointed Judge of Ontario Court of Appeal.

Judge Monk, of Montreal, died

October 30.—President Cleveland sends Lord Sackville, the British ambassador, his passports because he wrote a letter advising a pretended Englishman how to vote on the Presidential contest.

November 3—Winnipeg grand jury returns "no bills" in the criminal libel suits instituted by Premier Greenway and Attorney-General Martin against the Free Press and Call, the papers having accused them of taking money in connection with the Red River Valley charter.

November 6—General Ben. Harrison and Mr. Levi P. Morton elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

November 9—Seventh Whitechapel murder. .

November 14.—Grand Treasurer of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis reports a decline in membership of 300,000 during the year.

November 19—Steamship Umbria makes the voyage from New York to Queenstown in 6 days, 2 hours, 22 minutes, the fastest on record.

November 21.—Mr. Cochrane (Conservative) elected for East Northumberland after being unseated, by 53 majority over Dr. Mallory (Liberal).

November 22—Mr. Barnard (Conservative) elected to Parliament for Cariboo, B.C.

November 29.—Dunkin local option Act upheld in Richmond county, Quebec.

November 30.—Mr. Forest (Liberal) M.P.P. for L'Assomption unseated for bribery by agents.

PROVERBS ABOUT WIND.

Cats with their tails up and hair apparently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If swine be restless and grunt leudly there will be much wind.

Pigs can see the wind.

Hunters say that the direction in which the loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind next day.

Magpies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy weather.

Anvil shaped clouds are very likely to be followed by a gale of wind.

The vernal equinoctial gales are stronger than the autumnal. If it blows in the day it generally husbes towards evening.

If small white clouds are seen to collect together, their edges appearing rough,—expect wind.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages wind.

If the full moon rises red-expect wind.

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates stormy winds. Heavy, white, rolling clouds in front of a storm denote high wind.

> The sharper the blast, The sooner 'tis past.

A gale moderating at sunset will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will improve.

Wind storms usually subside about sunset, but if they do not, the storm will probably continue during the following day.

When the glass is low,
Look out for a blow,
Fast rise after a low (barometer),
Precedes a stormy blow.

Always a calm before a storm.

No weather is ill If the wind is still.

Every wind has its weather.

Wind in the West, weather at best; Wind in the East, neither good for man or beast.

THE LORE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

In the fourteenth century a fanciful Italian writer on the mystic arts set forth the virtues of the various gems, indicating also the month in which it was proper to wear particular stones in order to secure the best results! The idea took, and for some time it was the fashion in several Italian cities to have the precious stones of the ring determined by the month in which the bride was born.

If in January, the stone was a garnet, believed to have the power of winning the wearer friends wherever she went.

If in February, her ring was set with an amethyst, which not only promoted in her the quality of sincerity, but protected her from poison and from slanderous tongues.

The blood stone was for March, making her wise and enabling her with patience to bear domestic cares.

The diamond for April, keeping her heart innocent and pure so long as she wore the gem.

An emerald for May, made her a happy wife.

An agate for June, gave her health and protection from fairies and ghosts.

If born in July, the stone was a ruby, which tended to keep her free from jealousy of her husband.

In August the sardonyx made her happy in the maternal relation.

In September a sapphire was the proper stone, in preventing quarrels between the wedded pair.

In October a carbuncle was chosen, to promote her love of home.

The November-born bride wore a topaz, it having the gift of making her truthful and obedient to her husband.

In December, the torquoise insured her faithfulness.

Among the German country folk the last named stone is to the present day used as a setting for the betrothal ring, and so long as it retains its color, is believed to indicate the constancy of the wearer.

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