1893

THE PEOPLE'S

Almanac

TACTS & FIGURES FORTHE FLECTORS OF CANADA.

With the (ompliments of

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MONTREAL.

RICHARD WHITE,

PRESIDENT.

A. SABISTON. MAN. - DIRECTOR.

# SABISTON LITHO, & PUB, CO'Y

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·⇒ 1893 ·÷·

THE PEOPLE

E'S CANADA. GORD

ALMANAC

+ A COMPILATION OF FACTS AND FIGURES +

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M.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA.

PREPARED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

THE · GAZETTE.

MONTREAL.



With the Compliments of the Publishers.

· ⇒ 1893 徐·

# THE GAZETTE

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All kinds of Commercial and Show Printing
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GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,

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The average import of Canadian Goods into Great Britain for three years has been 78,000 cattle, 47,000 sheep, 6,348,156 pounds of bacon and hams, 96,029,000 pounds of cheese, 1,563,429 pounds of butter, 217,000 dozen eggs, 625,000 bushels of wheat, 1,917,345 pounds peas, 1,323,700 barrels apples, 500 horses.

# BELDING'S

SPOOL SILKS AND

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Are Unequalled in Quality, Beauty and Finish.

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TILED FIRE PLACES.

TILING FOR VESTIBULES, BATHROOMS, WALLS, ETC.

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Faithfully\*Carried
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Montreal.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

The People's Almanac has in the past served, it is believed, its purpose. It gives in handy form much useful information to all who take an active interest in current political and historical events. The number of these is steadily increasing in Canada. Believing that they will gain both information and profit from its perusal, the publishers present the edition for 1893 with their best wishes that all who receive it, may have a happy and prosperous New Year.

GAZETTE OPPICE, December, 1892.

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real.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

# Standard Life Assurance Co'y

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA, - - MONTREAL.

 Subsisting Assurances,
 Over \$107,100,000

 Invested Funds,
 37,500,000

 Annual Revenue,
 4,900,000

 Total Claims paid,
 7,500,000

 Investments in Canada,

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES A. GILLESPIE, of Gillespie & Co.

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SIR JOHN ABBOTT, Q. C.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

W. M. RAMSAY,

MANAGER.

Jan.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1893 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

1.-A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 16th 1893, invisible in Canada.

II .- An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 9th 1893, visible as a partial Eclipse in the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

### HOLIDAYS AND OBSERVANCES.

Dominion Day. Jan. 8. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. 15. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. 22. 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. 5th Sunday after Trinity. 6th Sunday after Trinity. 7th Sunday after Trinity. 15. 16. Septuagesima Sunday. 8th Sunday after Trinity. 9th Sunday after Trinity. 5. Sexagesima Sunday. 12. Quinquagesima Sunday. 15. Ash Wednesday. 10th Sunday after Trinity. 11th Sunday after Trinity. 12th Sunday after Trinity. Aug. 6. 19. 1st Sunday in Lent. 20. March 5. Sept. 3. 14th Sunday after Trinity. 4th Sunday in Lent. 5th Sunday in Lent. 15th Sunday after Trinity. Jewish New Year 5654 begins. 16th Sunday after Trinity. 10. 26. 6th Sunday in Lent. April 2. Easter Sunday. 3. Easter Monday. 18th Sunday after Trinity. 19th Sunday after Trinity. " 8. " 15. " 22. Oct. 1. 9. 1st Sunday after Easter. 16. 2nd Sunday after Easter. 23. 3rd Sunday after Easter. 20th Sunday after Trinity. 21st Sunday after Trinity. 4th Sunday after Easter. May Rogation Sunday. Nov. 5. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. Prince of Wales birthday. 11. Ascension Day. " 9. " 12. 9. 14. 24th Sunday after Trinity. 21. Whit Sunday. 25th Sunday after Trinity. 19. Queen's Birthday. Trinity Sunday. 24. 26th Sunday after Trinity. June 1. Corpus Christi. Advent Sunday Dec. 4. 1st Sunday after Trinity.
11. 2nd Sunday after Trinity.
18. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. Dec. 3. " 10. " 17. 2nd Sunday in Advent. 3rd Sunday in Advent. 4th Sunday in Advent. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. " 24. Accession of Queen Victoria. " 25.

Christmas Day.

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AGER.

20.

4th Sunday after Trinity.

## AN ENTIRE DIET FOR INFANTS

FROM THE HOUR OF BIRTH.



PREPARED WITH WATER ONLY.

Your Doctor will tell you it is the Safest Diet for Baby.

Your experience will tell you it is the most Economical.

For 25 Years the Standard the World over.

Sample and our dainty new book, "The Baby," sent to any mother sending us her address and mentioning this paper.

THOS. LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

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alone have attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE iano-Fortes.

WHICH ESTABLISH THEM AS

Unequalled in Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

EVERY PIANO fully Warranted for FIVE YEARS.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents,

1824 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

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HON. LOUIS OLIVIER TAILLON, premier of Quebec, was born at Terrebonne the 26th September, 1840. He was educated at Masson college, called to the Bar in 1865 and appointed a Q.C. in 1882. He was first returned to the Legislative Assembly for Montreal East in 1875, and held the seat till 1886, when he was defeated by Mr. L. O. David, who stood on the Riel and National platform. The same year he was elected for Montcalm and led the Opposition to the Mercier Government till the dissolution of the Legislature in 1890. He was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from 1882 to 1883, and Attorney-General and a member of the Executive Council from January, 1884, till January, 1887, when, as Premier, he resigned to make way for the Mercier administration. After the exposures of corruption that made it impossible for Mr. Mercier longer to continue at the head of the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor's dismissal of the Liberal Premier, Mr. Taillon was asked to accept a position in the DeBoucherville Cabinet, which he did, but declined to take a portfolio. He did a large share of the hard work of the campaign of 1891 that ended in the marked success of the DeBoucherville Government. When Mr. DeBoucherville resigned Mr. Taillon was regarded by all as his proper successor, and on the 16th December, 1892, he was sworn in as Premier and President of the Executive Council of Quebec.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL,

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest Fund, \$1,150,000. Profit and Loss, \$89,228.53.

John H. R. Molson, President; R. W. Shepherd, Vice-President; S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley, Wm. M. Macpherson.
F. Wolferstan Thomas, General Manager; A. D. Durnford, Inspector.

Aylmer, O. Exeter, O. Montreal Q. Ridgetown, O. St. Thomas, O. Waterloo, O. Calgary, Alberta. 1 ondon, O. Morwich, O. Sorel, Q. Toronto, Ju., Woodstock, O. Owen Sound, O. St. Hyacinthe, O. Teronto, Ju., Woodstock, O.

British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia; Manitoba and North-West, Imperial Bank of Canada; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's; Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company; Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada; Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Summerside Bank; Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank, La Banque du Peuple.

London, Parr's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank, Limited; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; Liverpool, the Bank of Liverpool; Cork, Munster & Leinster Bank, Ltd.; Paris, Credit Lyonnais; Antwerp, Belgium, La Banque d'Anvers; Hamburg, Germany, Hesse Newman & Co.

New York, Mechanics' National Bank; Agents Bank of Montreal; Newsrs, Morton, Bliss & Co.; Boston, State National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; San Francisco, Bank of British Columbia; Helena, Montana, First National Bank.

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Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

## W. W. OGILVIE,

#### PROPRIETOR.

Royal Mills, Montreal, D	aily	Capacity	1,800	bbls.
Glenora Mills, "	1.1	- 11	1,600	66
City Mills, "	4.4		1,100	44
Goderich Mills, Goderich, Ont.	44	**	1,200	-6.6
Winnipeg Mills, Winn., Man.	£4.	**	1,200	
Seaforth Mills, Seaforth. Ont.	66		600	44
		Total,	7,500	bbls

## ELEVATORS AT ALL WHEAT STATIONS

In Manitoba and Western Territories.

#### THE FARMER AND PROTECTION.

A farmer named Peebles, living in the state of Iowa, some years since gave a definition of the revenue tariff system, as follows:

"A tariff for revenue only, if it means anything, implies the following effects:

"A general reduction of the existing duties on imports.

"To be followed by a large importation of foreign-made fabrics.

"To be followed by a falling off in the demand for those made at home.

"To be followed by the closing of American workshops.

"To be followed by the relatively greater number of men engaged in Agriculture.
"To be followed by an increase in the supply of farm products, with no corresponding increase in the demand.

"To be followed by a reduction of the farmer's profits.

"I, for one, do not like it."

Mrs. Stings.—Last night you came home with a story of sitting up with a sick friend. Now, what excuse have you this time?" Mr. Stings.—To-night, my love, we (hic) all gathered (hic) round his beer.

A well-known lawyer once gave a dinner party, after which the gentlemen retired to smoke and chat. All at once he got up, took down a sword which formed part of a trophy, and brandishing it in the air, exclaimed: "Ah, gentlemen, I shall never forget the day when I drew this sword for the first time." "Pray, where did you draw it?" said an inquiring guest. "At a raffle," was the lawyer's rejoinder.

JANUARY, 1893. 1st Month. 31 Days. For Montreal. Quarter Moon... Moon... Moon Moon rises. sets. h m. 7 41 7 41 7 40 7 40 7 40 h.m. 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38 h.m. 3 14 4 24 5 39 6 56 h.m. 3 t/5 4 15 5 31 6 50 8 07 9 19 10 27 11 33 SUN. Mon. Tues. Wed. 8 11 9 22 THUE. to the Baroness Macdonald 4 40 4 41 4 42 for saying she had profited by BUN. morn. 0 35 1 39 2 42 8 47 4 51 5 51 6 47 7 35 Hon. Mr. Dwedney's transacmorn. 0 37 1 42 2 47 3 53 Mon. tions in Northwest lands. 4 44 4 45 4 47 ON BAN 4 58 5 59 6 55 7 43 4 49 4 50 SUN. 4 44 46 18, 1892. - Royal Commission at TUES. WED. Quebec traces \$25,000 obtained sets. 4 54 4 55 4 56 THUE. from provincial treasury on 4 50 4 51 letters of credit direct to Mr. BA GA SATUR SUN. Mercier's bank account. This 58 30 MON. money was used to elect Libmorn. 0 54 2 14 3 36 4 54 6 04 7 02 7 44 morn. 0 49 2 09 3 28 4 45 5 54 6 53 7 36 TUES. WED. erals in the Parliamentary election of 1891. 26 25 24 23 22 12722241 BBBBBB SATUR. 30 Mon. Turs. 64 64 64 64 64

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# THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO.

OF MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,

BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, CARRIAGE CLOTH, CLOTHING, ELECTRICAL GOODS, &c.

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MONTREAL

# CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

HEAD OFFICE: 176 ST. JAMES STREE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, RESERVE. - - - \$2,000,000 - 300.000

Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Senator, President.

HENRI BARBEAU, Manager.



SIR OLIVER MOWAT, the most noted of the provincial premiers of Canada, was born at Kingston, of Scottish parents, on the 22nd of July, 1820. After receiving his school education, he entered the law office of Sir John Macdonald, whom he later opposed with much vigor in the field of politics. In 1841 he was admitted to the Bar. He soon after removed to Toronto where in the course of time he established the largest equity practice in the province. In 1856, he was made a Q.C., and the same year was appointed a commissioner for the consolidation of the Statutes of Canada and Upper Canada, In 1857, he entered the Lexislature as the representative of South Ontario, defeating Hon. Joseph Morrison by nearly 860 votes. Though originally inclined ro the views then held by the Tory party, Mr. Mowat's ideas underwent a wide change, and in the Legislature he ranked among the advanced reformers. His first ministerial experience was in the short-lived Brown-Dorion government in which he held the post of provincial secretary for a period of four days. In 1857, her was elected to the eity council of Toronto. In 1861 he made an attempt to oust Sir John Macdonald from his seat in Kingston, but was glad to take refuge in his old Ontario constitution of Toronto. In 1864 he was one of the "Fathers of Contederation" and sat in the union conference at Quebec, which drafted the constitution of Canada. In 1864 he was named Vice-Chanceller of Canada West, a post he held till 1872, when on the resignation of Hon. Edward Blake he was called to the premiership of Ontario, which he still retains.

## BONDS OF SURETYSHIP. The Guarantee Company,

OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

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U. S. BRANCHES.

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WM. WAINWRIGHT,
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Vice-President & Managing Director—EDWARD RAWLINGS.

## THE AGGIDENT surance - Compai

OF NORTH AMERICA.

HEAD OFFICE: - ST. JAMES STREET, MONTEAL.

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PRESIDENT—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT.
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THE ACCIDENT is the only purely Accident Insurance Company in America. Its policies are not forfeited by the insured engaging in a more hazardous business than that for which he has paid his premium. This Company has paid over 73,000 losses, amounting to over \$1,000,000.

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GENERAL AGENTS. - -

- MEDLAND & JONES.

Mail Building, Toronto. AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

### THE MECHANIC AND PROTECTION.

Free-trader-What is your business?

Worker-I am a shoemaker.

Free-trader-Well, we're going to give you free-trade shoes.

Worker—I don't want free-trade shoes. What good would free-trade shoes do me? Free-trader—Why, they would be cheaper than the shoes you buy now from your own factory.

Worker—Well, suppose I did buy free-trade shoes, and other people bought them also, what would become of the shoe trade?

Free-trader-Why, it would go to Europe, of course, and that is where we want it to go.

Worker-And you expect me to cast my vote to bring that about?

Free-trader—Yes; that's what we call calm judgment of an intelligent people.

Worker—Well, if that's the case, I think it high time to get your calm judgment and intelligence half-soled and heel-tapped. While you are at it, don't forget that the buttons are off your policy and see, the toe is out also.

—"Why does a woman wear a tall silk hat when she rides on horseback?" asked Jones the other day. "So that the horse may believe she is a man and be frightened of her," replied Brown, who has carefully studied the subject.

How those girls love one another.—Maud—Now: when I am asked to sing I never say, "Oh, I can't!" but I always sit right down at the piano. Mamie—And let the audience find it out for themselves? Yes?

2nd Month.

00.

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TES.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

28 Days.

,di	D. W.		For	Mont	real.	Fo	r Toro	nto.	Last New First	MOON
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quart Moon Quart	HAS.
1 2	WED.		h.m. 7 21 7 20	h.m. 5 07 5 09	h.m. 5 41 6 56	h.m. 7 17 7 16	h.m. 5 12 5 14	h.m. 5 47 7 00	ter	AGBG*
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	THUR FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI.	23, 1892.—Quebec Royal Commission shows that \$20,000 of the subsidy voted to the Hereford railway was appropriated by	7 19 7 17 7 16 7 15 7 14 7 12 7 11 7 10	5 10 5 11 5 13 5 14 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 20	8 09 9 17 10 23 11 28 morn. 0 33 1 39 2 45 3 48	7 16 7 15 7 13 7 12 7 11 7 10 7 08 7 07 7 06 7 05	5 14 5 15 5 16 5 18 5 19 5 20 5 21 5 22 5 24 5 28	8 10 9 17 10 21 11 25 morn. 0 29 1 34 2 38 3 41	8d 3h 12m ev. 16d 11h 17m m. 23d 9h 14m m.	TO A ALL AND DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
11 SAT 12 SU: 13 Mon 14 Tue 15 We 16 Thu 17 Fen 18 SAT 19 SU	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN.	SATUE. railway was appropriated by SUN. the Mercier-Pacaud ring; also that \$32,400 was obtained in like man.er out of the Temiscouata railway Subridies, and that \$28,000 was taken by the	6 56	5 22 5 23 5 25 5 26 5 27 5 29 5 31 5 32 5 34 5 35	3 48 4 45 5 36 6 19 sets. 5 36 6 51 8 07 9 24	7 04 7 02 7 01 6 59 6 58 6 57 6 55 6 54 6 52	5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 32 5 34 5 35 5 36 5 37	4 37 5 29 6 12 sets, 5 40 6 53 8 06 9 23 10 39	8d 2h J2m ev. 16d 10h 17m m. 23d 8h 14m m.	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	TUES. WED. THUR. FFI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	Baie des Chaleurs railway.	6 52 6 50 6 49 6 47 6 45 6 44 6 42	5 36 5 38 5 39 5 41 5 42 5 43 5 45	mern. 0 03 1 24 2 42 3 55 4 56 5 42 6 17	6 50 6 48 6 47 6 45 6 43 6 42 6 40 6 38	5 38 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 46 5 47	11 58 morn. 1 17 2 34 3 45 4 47 5 34 6 11	8d Ih 12m ev. 16d 9h 17m m. 23d 7h 14m m.	

# The Bell Telephone Company

OF CANADA.

President. G. F. SISE, GEO. W. MOSS. Vice-President. C. P. SCLATER, - -Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonic Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Grav, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Galliland, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00.

It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will contract to supply Cities and Towns with the same.

It will contract to build private lines for all Electrical purposes, on reasonable terms.

It manufactures and has for sale every description of cotton and silk covered wire for electrical work.

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THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

30 St. John Street, Montreal.

#### THE PHILOSOPHER AND PROTECTION.

Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within our-elves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies.—Benjamin Franklin.

Farmer-You had a fire at the Manse this morning. Any serious loss? Minister-Yes, ten years' sermons were completely burned.

Farmer (with the memory of many a weary Sunday morning)-Mon, they had made a gran' blaze ; they were so dry, ye ken.

One day Johnny Jones was instructed by his teacher to write a nautical composition. This is what he wrote:

My life bark sails upon the sea, With no rough winds to yank'er; My father is the "mainstay," and My mother is the "spanker."

"You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig,"
"True, Sir," replied the servant, "an empty barn requires no thatch."

Rich Patient-Doctor, what is this extra \$50 on my bill for? Doctor-That is-let me see-oh, yes; that is for amputating a man's arm. You see, he was poor and wasn't able to pay for it.

3rd Month.

### MARCH, 1893.

31 Days.

th.	b-M		Fo	r Mont	real.	F	or Toro	onto.	Full Last New First	M	
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon. Quart Moon Quart	S S,No	
1 2 3 4	WRD. THUR. FRI. SATUR.		h,m. 6 38 6 36 6 34 6 32	h.m. 5 48 5 49 5 50 5 52	h.m. 4 36 5 49 6 59 8 06	h.m. 6 36 6 34 6 32 6 30	h.m 5 49 5 50 5 51 5 5	h.m. 4 10 5 52 7 00 8 05	er	PHASES.	
5 MUN. 6 MON. 7 TUES. 8 WED. 9 THUE. 10 FRI. 11 SATUE. 12 SUN. 13 MON.	N S B B. 8, 1892.—Quebec general elections UR. —The Meter-Liberal party overwhelmisgly defeated—	6 30 6 29 6 27 6 25 6 23 6 2 6 20 6 18 6 16	5 54 5 57 5 57 5 58 6 00 6 01 6 02	29 5 54 10 19 27 5 5 11 25 5 57 morn, 28 5 58 0 81 2 6 00 1 35 20 6 01 2 35 18 6 02 3 29 16 6 04 4 14 14 14 6 05 4 14 15 16 006 5 20 10 6 08 ests, 08 6 09 5 45 66 6 10 7 03 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 24 61 18 25 61 61 61 18 24 61 18 25 61 61 61 18 24 61 18 25 61 61 61 61 18 25 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	6 28 6 27 6 25 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 19 6 17 6 15	5 54 5 55 5 57 5 59 6 01 6 02 6 04	9 11 10 15 11 20 morn. 0 25 1 28 2 26 3 21 4 06	2d 11h 3m m. 10d 0h 11m ev. 17d 11h 34m ev. 24d 4b 33m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.		
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	TURS. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. MON. TURS.	Three ex-ministers, Duhamel, Boyer and Robidoux repu- diated by their constituents, and a great triumph for clean government achieved.	6 14 6 10 6 08 6 06 6 04 6 03 6 01 5 59		6 05 6 06 6 08 6 09 6 10 6 11 6 13 6 14	6 05 6 06 6 08 6 09 6 10 6 11 6 13 6 14 6 15	4 50 5 20 sets, 5 45 7 03 8 24 9 47	6 14 6 12 6 10 6 08 6 06 6 04 6 03 6 01 5 59	6 05 6 06 6 08 5 09 6 10 11 6 13 6 14 6 15	4 44 5 15 sets. 5 46 7 02 8 21 9 43 11 04 morn,	2d '0h 3m m. 10d 11h 4m m. 17d 10h 34m ev 24d 3h 38m ev
16 THUR. 17 FRI. 18 SATUR. 19 MUN. 20 MON.		5 55 5 55 5 53 5 51 5 47 5 45 5 42	6 17 6 18 6 19 6 21 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26 6 27	0 32 1 50 2 56 3 42 4 18 4 46 5 09 5 8 5 43	5 : 7 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 45 5 43	6 16 6 17 6 18 6 20 6 21 6 22 6 23 6 24 6 25	0 4 1 40 2 47 3 33 4 11 4 41 5 06 5 26 5 43	2d 9h 8m m. 10d 10h 14m m. 17d 9h 4m ev. 21d 2h 88m ev	105TH MERIDIAN.		

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# Canada Sugar Refining Co.

(LIMITED.)

MONTREAL.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO.

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We are now putting up, for family use, the finest quality of PURE LOAF SUGAR, in neat paper boxes.

For sale by all Grocers. Price 50c.

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not adulterated with Corn Syrup, in 2 lb. cans with moveable top. For Sale by all Grocers, PRICE 150

Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavor; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, &c.

Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

hin He He 1860 cou yea me: Ma a vo GO.

expressly quality of RUP rn Syrup,

able top. RICE 150

in purity, tter, pre-

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HON. ANDREW GEORGE BLAIR, premier of New Brunswick, has won for himself the reputation of being one of the shrewdest of Canada's political managers. He is of Scottish descent, and was born in Fredericton, N.B., on the 7th of March, 1844, He was educated at the collegiste school, Fredericton, and called to the Bar in April, 1866. He was first elected to the Legislature in general election of 1878, by York county, which maintained its allegiance to its successful representative for fourteen years, only rejecting him in 1892 by a combination of religious and temperance elements. He was called on by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a Ministry on the 3rd March, 1883, as the head of which he has since retained power, though, in 1890, he had a very narrow escape from defeat, and only saved himself by an arrangement with the representatives of Northumberland county. One of his principal measures was an act to abolish the Legislative Council, which went into operation on the dissolution of the to abolish the Legislative Council, which went into operation on the dissolution of the Legislature in 1892. Mr. Blair holds the portfolio of Attorney-General. He was married in 1866 to Annie, daughter of Mr. George Thompson, of Fredericton.

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Not only that but the price of land is greatly increased by their proximity to and diminished by their remoteness from manufacturing centres. You may find land selling at \$50 an acre within a few miles of a manufacturing town, and you may buy the same quality of land at \$5 an acre 50 or 100 miles from manufacturing centres. And why so? Because not only the good housewife has a market for her butter and chickens and eggs and cheese, and everything of that character that is produced upon the farm, but the farmer himself has a market for every bushel of corn, wheat, rye, etc., and for every apple, peach, pear, melon, and everything of that character that he makes upon the farm when located near a manufacturing centre; and he gets the best price for his corn, flour meat, and other necessary articles produced upon the farm. So, in every view of it no class of people in this country are more benefited by the increase of manufacturers and the diversity of labor, thus putting down the price of manufactured articles and putting up the price of labor and the price of farm products, than the farmers themselves.—Senator Brown of Georgia.

Professor (who has sent the servant girl after a light, and who was slow in bringing it)—Katle, light travels at the rate of 100,000 miles a second. Where did you go to get that light?

—"Yes," said the physician, "I will not only save you, but I will also put your portrait in the papers." "Then let me die!" exclaimed the unhappy man in a voice of anguish.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1893.

30 Days.

k, th.			Fo	r Mont	treal.	Fo	r Tor	onto.	Full New First	
Month.	Day Week,	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.		Moon Rises.	Moon Quart Moon Quar	
1 2 3	SATUR. SUN. Mon.		1.m. 5 40 5 38 5 36	h.m. 6 29 6 30 6 31	h.m. 6 59 8 05 9 12	h.m. 5 41 5 39 5 37	h.m. 6 27 6 28 6 29	h.m. 6 58 8 0 2 9 08	ter	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. MON. TUES. WED.	27, 1875.—Hon, Alex. Mackenzie writes to a friend of his Liberal supporters: "I would like much to be relieved of the Public Works Department * * * Friends expect to be benefited	5 34 5 32 5 30 5 28 5 16 5 25 5 28 5 21 5 19	6 32 6 33 6 31 6 36 6 37 6 38 6 40 6 41 6 42	10 18 11 23 morn. 0 25 1 21 2 08 2 47 3 20 3 47	5 35 5 33 5 31 5 29 5 28 5 27 5 25 5 23 5 21	6 30 6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 46 6 37 6 38 6 39	10 12 11 16 morn. 0 17 1 13 2 (0) 2 40 3 14 3 43	1d 2h 18m m. od 6h 85m m. 16d 9h 85m m. 23d 0h 26m m. 30d 6h 23m ev.	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	THUR. FRID. SATUR. BUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR.	by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned ** I feel like the beseiged lying on my arms night and day. I have offend- ed at least 20 parliamentary	5 17 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 10 5 09 5 07 5 05 5 04	6 48 6 45 6 46 6 47 6 49 6 50 6 51 6 53 6 54	4 (0) 4 28 sets. 7 19 8 44 10 09 11 34 morn. 0 47	5 19 5 18 5 17 5 15 5 13 5 12 5 10 5 08 5 07	6 40 6 42 6 43 6 44 6 46 6 47 6 48 6 49 6 50	4 06 4 27 sets. 7 16 8 38 10 01 11 24 morn. 0 38	1d 1b 18m m. 9d 5h 35m m. 1sd 8h 35m m. 22d 11h 26m ev 3 d 5h 23m ev	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	friends by my defense of the citadel."—Globe, April 18, 1892.	5 02 5 00 4 58 4 57 4 55 4 53 4 51 4 50 4 49	6 55 6 57 6 58 7 00 7 01 7 02 7 03 7 05 7 06	1 41 2 22 2 52 3 16 3 35 3 51 4 07 4 23 4 41	5 05 5 05 5 04 5 02 5 01 4 59 4 57 4 55 4 54 4 53	6 51 6 58 6 54 6 55 6 57 6 58 6 59 7 01 7 02	1 32 2 15 2 46 3 12 3 32 3 5) 4 0 4 25 4 45	1d 0h 18m m 9d 4h 35m m 16d 7h 35m m 22d 10h 25m ev 3nd 4h 28m ev	

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Mr. T

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President. Esq. 10s, Esq.

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HON. WM. STEVENS FIELDING, premier of Nova Scotia, was born at Halifax, on the 24th of November, 1848. He early entered the field of journalism, and won some reputation as a writer in the Halifax *Chronicle*. His public life has been comparatively short, his first appearance in the Legislature having been in 1882. In December of that year he accepted a portfolio in the administration of Mr. W. T. Pipes, which he resigned in May, 1884. In July, 1884, Mr. Pipes resigned, and Mr. Fielding was called on to form an administration, of which he became premier and provincial secretary. As the head of the Ministry, he has carried the province by very large majorities in two general elections, 1884 and 1890. Mr. Fielding married, in 1876, Hesther, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rankine, of St. John, N.B.

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#### BISMARCK ON PROTECTION.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC.

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded the army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debts, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point when it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.

Husband—My dear, we'll have to economize. Wife—Well, let's smoke less.

"They tell me you have learned to count, Robbie," said a pious old lady to her little grandson, who was paying her a visit out to the country.

"Course I can," answered Robbie; "listen—One, two, three, four, five, six"——
"That's right," said the old lady, encouragingly; go on."

"Seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king!"

Watts—This has been a great year for record breaking.
Potts—Hasn't it though! Mudge paid me \$2 he borrowed, for instance.

5th Month.

## MAY, 1893.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.		Fo	r Mont	real.	Fo	r Toro	nto.	Last New First Full	200									
Moo Mo	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets,	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon Quarter Moon	10. NO. O. W.										
1 2 3	Mon. Tues. Wed.		h.m. 4 48 4 46 4 45 4 43	h.m. 7 07 7 08 7 10 7 11	h.m. 8 07 9 12 10 16 11 15	h.m. 4 52 4 50 4 49 4 47	h.m. 7 03 7 04 7 06 7 07	h-m. 8 01 9 05 10 08	ter	a constitution as									
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22	THUE.  WRI. SATUR MIN. MON. TURS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. MON. TURS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. FRI. SATUR. MON. TOUS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SATUR. MON. TURS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SATUR. MON. TURS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SATUR. MON. TURS. W EO. THUR. FRI. SATUR. THUR.	4 42 4 40 4 39 4 38 4 37 4 36 4 34 4 33 4 31	4 42 7 12 morn, 4 40 7 13 0 04 4 39 7 15 0 46 4 38 7 16 1 21 4 37 7 17 1 49 4 36 7 18 2 11 4 34 7 19 2 31 4 33 7 21 2 50	4 42 7 12 morn, 4 40 7 13 0 04 4 39 7 15 0 46 4 38 7 16 1 21 4 37 7 17 1 49 4 36 7 18 2 11 4 34 7 19 2 31 4 33 7 21 2 50	4 42 7 12 morn. 4 40 7 13 0 04 4 39 7 15 0 46 4 38 7 16 1 21 4 37 7 17 1 49 4 36 7 18 2 11 4 34 7 19 2 31 4 33 7 21 2 50	7 12 7 13 7 15 7 16 7 17 7 18 7 19 7 21	7 12 morn. 7 13 0 04 7 15 0 40 7 16 1 21 7 17 1 49 7 18 2 11 7 19 2 31 7 21 2 50	7 12 morn. 7 13 0 04 7 15 0 46 7 16 1 21 7 17 1 49 7 18 2 11 7 19 2 31 7 21 2 50	2 7 12 morn. 0 7 13 0 04 9 7 15 0 46 8 7 16 1 21 7 7 17 1 49 6 7 18 2 11 1 7 19 2 31 3 7 21 2 50	7 12 morn. 7 13 0 04 7 15 0 46 1 21 7 17 1 49 7 18 2 11 7 19 2 31 7 21 2 50	12 morn, 13 0 04 15 0 46 16 1 21 17 1 49 18 2 11 19 2 31 21 2 50 22 10	morn. 0 04 0 46 1 21 1 49 2 11 2 31 2 50	morn. 0 '14 0 46 1 21 1 49 2 11 2 81 2 50	7 12 morn. 7 13 0 44 7 15 0 46 1 21 7 17 1 49 7 18 2 11 7 19 2 31 7 21 2 50	4 47 4 46 4 44 4 43 4 42 4 41 4 40 4 39 4 38 4 36	7 07 7 08 7 09 7 11 7 12 7 13 7 14 7 15 7 16 7 17	11 07 11 56 morn. 0 39 1 14 1 44 2 07 2 29 2 50 3 12	8d 9h 24m ev. 15d 5h 47m ev 22d 9h 52m m. 3ud 10h 23m m.	AND TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF
		4 30 4 29 4 28 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24 4 23 4 22	7 23 7 24 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 32	3 31 sets, 9 06 10 26 11 31 morn, 0 21 0 54 1 29	4 35 4 34 4 34 4 33 4 32 4 31 4 30 4 29 4 28	7 18 7 19 7 21 7 22 7 28 7 24 7 25 7 25 7 26	3 35 sets. 8 57 10 17 11 21 morn. 0 13 0 48 1 16	8d 8h 2tm ev. 15d 4h 47m ev. 22d 8h 52m m. 30d 9h 28m m.											
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	had been increased by \$12,-644,399.	4 21 4 20 4 19 4 18 4 18 4 17 4 16 4 16 4 15	7 33 7 34 7 35 7 36 7 37 7 38 7 39 7 40 7 41	1 41 1 59 2 15 2 31 2 48 3 07 3 30 3 58 4 34	4 27 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 25 4 24 4 23 4 23 4 22	7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 32 7 33 7 34 7 35	1 38 1 58 2 15 2 32 2 51 3 11 3 36 4 05 4 42	8d 7h 24m ev. 15d 3h 47m ev. 22d 7h 52m m. 30d 8h 23m m.										

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HON, THOMAS GREENWAY, premier of Manitoba, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1838, and came to Canada in 1844. His first entry into public life was in the council of Stephen, Huron county, Ont., of which township he was reeve for ten years. He sought parliamentary honors in the South riding of Huron in 1872 and 1874, but unsuccessfully. In 1875, however, on the unseating of his former opponent, he carried the constituency and held his seat till the dissolution of 1878. Removing to Manitoba, he was returned for the district of Mountain in 1880 by acclamation, retaining the confidence of the electors up to the present time. In January, 1888, he was called on to form an administration, taking the office of president of the council and commissioner of agriculture and immigration. He has carried his government successfully through two general elections, the last in 1892. His chief work, in which he was greatly assisted by his colleague, Mr. Martin, of Portage La Prairie, has been the abolition of the use of the French language in the Legislature and public documents in the province, and the passage of an act abolishing separate schools. He also gained a good deal of notice by his opposition to the so-called monopoly clauses of the agreement under which the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. Mr. Greenway married Miss Emma Essery.



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#### IRELAND AND PROTECTION.

I believe in the principal of protection to American industries wherever and whenever that principle can be applied to stimulate the development of new industries or to prevent ruinous competition in the industrial realm between America and any or all of her foreign competitors. It is best for the farmer, for it gives him a home market, which is more remunerative than any foreign markets; it is best for the mechanic and the laboring man, because it protects him against the wage system of Europe, where families have meat but once a week, and where able-bodied men work for 'sss than 40 cents a day from sunrise to sunset, and where the whole family must go into the factory to make a bare subsistence. It is best for the whole country, because protection encourages the development of our own resources, our own mines, our own sheephusbandry, our own coal, and gives employment to our own railways, our own traft on our own rivers and lakes transporting these products from the place of production to the consumer. In a word protection brings producer and consumer together, and at the same time makes people independent and self-sustaining. The prices of woolen goods, cotton goods, nails, and a thousand other things demonstrate the wisdom of the system of protection, and conspicuously the wages of American workingmen everywhere demonstrate it. There is no such thing as free trade except between England and Ireland, and Ireland illustrates how that system affects her.—Col. C. W. Johnson.

Spoonson—When I go back to the city will you think of me? Farmer's Daughter—Yes; every time I feed the calves.—.'udge.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1893.

30 Days.

'n.di	Dodd (		Fo	r Mont	real.	F	r Toro	nto.	Pull Pull Pull	Mo
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quart	OON'S PH
1 2	THUR.		h.m. 4 14 4 14	h.m. 7 41 7 42 7 43	h.m. 10 01 .0 45 11 22	h.r. 4 z1 4 21	h m 7 35 7 36 7 37	h m. 9 52 10 37 11 15	er	HAPES.
5 6	5 Mon.		4 13 4 13 4 12 4 12	7 44 7 44 7 45	11 51 morn. 0 14	4 20 4 0 4 19 4 19	7 38 7 38 7 39	11 46 morn. 0 0	7d 8h 14d 0h 20d 9h 29d 1h	75TH
7 Web. 8 Thur. 9 Fri. 10 SATUR. 11 MON. 12 MON. 13 TUES. 14 WED. 15 Thur.	UR. J. 30, 1892.—Imperial Chambers of TUR. JN. NN. ON. ing it expedient that practical arrangements should be, if DUR. LI. Dossible, devised to secure	4 11 4 11 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10	7 46 7 47 7 47 7 48 7 48	7 47 ( 5 7 47 1 1 7 44 1 3 7 48 1 5 7 49 2 7 7 50 3 6 7 50 3 6 7 51 8et 7 1 10 5	1 13 1 32 1 54	1 13   4 18 1 32   4 17 1 54   4 17	8 7 41 8 7 41 7 7 42 7 7 42	0 58 1 14 1 34 1 58 2 29	43m m. 61m m. 87m ev.	MERIDIAN.
			4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10		7 50 7 50 7 51 7 1	7 50 7 50 7 51 7 51 7 1	7 50 7 50 7 51 7 51 7 1	3 02 3 52 sets, 10 52	4 17 4 17 4 17 4 17	7 41 7 44 7 44 7 44
17 18 19 20 21	6 FRI. P SATUR. 6 8 WIN. 1 9 MON. 1 1 WED. 7 1 HUR. 2 1 FRI. 2 2 FRI. 2 3 FRI. 2 4 N. 1	closer relations between the mather country and her colonies and dependencies.	4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 11	7 51 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 53	11 22 11 45 morn. 0 64 9 21	4 17 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 18	7 45 7 45 7 45 7 46	11 16 11 41 morn 0 02 0 20	48m m. 51m ev 37m ev 25m m.	SRIDIAN.
22 23 24 25			4 11 4 11 4 11 4 12	7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53	0 37 0 4 1 12 1 38	4 18 4 18 4 18 4 19	7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46	0 56 0 56 1 16 1 39	7d 6h 17d 16h 20d 7h 28d 11h	N HA OI
26 27 28 29 30	Mon. Tues. Wed Thue Fri.		4 12 13 4 13 4 14 4 14	7 53 7 5 7 53 7 58 7 58	1 59 - 33 3 5 4 07 5 07	4 19 4 20 4 20 4 21 4 21	7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46	2 (6 2 40 3 22 4 15 5 14	13m m. 51m ev. 3 m ev. 25m ev.	RESULAN

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dical and residents.

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HON. THEODORE DAVIE, premier of British Columbia, is the youngest of the provincial government chiefs, having been born in 1852, at Brixton, Surrey, England. He was called to the Bar of British Columbia in 1877, and appointed a Q.C. in 1888. He was first elected to the Legislature of Victoria City in 1882, holding the seat till 1890, when he was elected for Cowichan. In August, 1889, he was offered and accepted the portfolio of Attorney-General in succession to his brother, Hon. A. B. Davie. On the death, in 1892, of Hon. John Robson, he was called to the premiership. Mr. Davie married in 1984, Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. Gregory Yorke, shipbuilder, of Galway, Ireland.

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It in and withounder tective whole from

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Monta

### RICES UNDER PROTECTI

It is a theory of Free Traders that protection makes a country a dear one to live in and that a tariff cannot be framed to give encouragement to home industries without raising prices all round to the consumer. Canada had a free trade tariff under the Mackenzie Liberal government that was defeated in 1878; it had a protective tariff under the Abbott Conservative government in 1892. Here are the wholesale prices in Montreal of leading staple articles of family consumption, taken from the Prices Current list, on the 1st of July in such year:—

1878—FREE	TRADE	1892-PROTECTION.
Sugar:         c           Granulated per lb.         9           Yellow         72           Molasses per gal.         39           Rice per cwt         \$4.50	@ 40	c c 4½ @ 4½ 3½ @ 3½ 28 @ 29 4.00 @ 4.10
Japan	@ 63	11 @ 22 20 @ 24 17½@ 18

All these articles are affected by the National Policy—Sugar and rice by the duties which are intended to encourage their refining and milling in Canada—tea and coffee by customs regulations which promote direct trade with the places of production and so give employment to Canadian ships and seamen and bring commerce to Canadian ports.

## JULY, 1893.

31 Days.

, a	b.di		Fo	r Mon	real.	F	or Toro	onto.	Last New First	M
Day	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.		Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon . t Quarter Moon .	Moon's
1 2 3	SATUR. SUN. MON.		h,m. 4 15 4 15 4 16	h.m. 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 51	h.m. 9 54 10 19 10 40 10 59	h.m. 4 22 4 22 4 23 4 24	h.m. 7 45 7 45 7 45 7 44	h.m. 9 48 10 15 10 38 10 58	ter	PHASES.
4 TURS. 5 WED. 6 THUR. 7 FRI. 8 SATUR. 9 SUN. 10 MON. 11 TURS.		4 17 4 18	7 51 11 17 7 51 11 35	4 24 4 25	7 44 7 44	11 18 11 37	28d	75TH		
	SATUR.	ay activity a similar as a second of the	4 19 4 20	7 50 mor	11 56 morn.	4 26 4 27 4 27	7 43 7 43 7 42	11 59 morn. 0 26	8925	ME
	Mon.	fiscal year 1831-92, shows a surplus of ordinary revenue	4 20 4 21 4 22	7 49 7 48	0 21 0 53 1 36	4 27 4 28 4 24	7 42 7 42	1 00 1 45	47m 10m	RIDIA
12 13	WED. THUR.	over ordinary expenditure of	4 23 4 24	7 48 7 47	2 34 3 47	4 29 4 30	7 42 7 41	2 43 3 56	64. 64. 64.	. W.
14 15	FRI. SATUR.	\$273,459. This was after \$3,- 000,000 duties on sugar had	4 25 4 26	7 47 7 46	9 45	4 31 4 32	7 41 7 40	9 41	20d 28d	90TH
16 17	MON.	been remitted, making the	4 26 4 27 4 28	7 45 7 44 7 43	10 06 10 25 10 42	4 32 4 33 4 34	7 39 7 38 7 37	10 04 10 24 10 43	2266	ME
18 19	TUES. WED.	in the history of the country.	4 29 4 31	7 42 7 41	11 58 11 16	4 35 4 36	7 36 7 35	11 00 11 19	476B	RIDIA
	20 THUR. 21 FRI. 22 SATUR.		4 32 4 33	7 40 7 39	11 37 morn.	4 37 4 38	7 35	ll 4l morn,	6A' BB' 6A'	A.W.
23 24 25	Mon.		4 34 4 35	7 38 7 37	0 02	4 40	7 33 7 32 7 31	0 07	200d 6d	105TH
25 26 27	TUES. WED.		4 36 4 37 4 38	7 36 7 35 7 34	1 10 2 00 2 57	4 41 4 42 4 43	7 30 7 29	1 17 2 08 3 04	1000	K
28 29	THUR.		4 39 4 40	7 33 7 32	4 01 5 11	4 44 45	7 28 7 27	4 08	47m	ERIDIAN
	SATUR. SUN. Mon.		4 41	7 31 7 29	6 22	4 46	7 26 7 24	6 27 7 36	64 B B 64	NAI.

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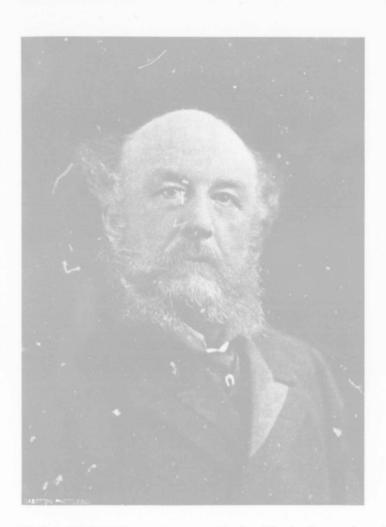
12 BLEURY ST. WEST SIDE NEAR CRAIG ST.

MONTREAL.

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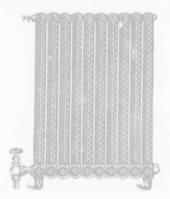
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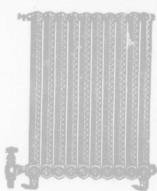


MR. L. J. SEARGEANT, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, and one of the best known railway men in America, is an Englishman by birth, and came to Canada, in 1874, upon the invitation of the G. T. R. Company as vice-president of its Canadian Executive Council. He was at that time general manager of a portion of the present system of the Great Western railway company of England. He became general manager of the Grand Trunk and president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway in January, 1891. The Grand Trunk system and its affiliations represent a total mileage of 4,500 miles. Mr. Seargeant has taken a prominent part in the organizations which have been established for the better regulating of railways, and is a member of the Trunk Line Board of Presidents and of the Central Traffic Association, and is a well-known authority on railway matters in Canada and the United States.

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#### PROTECTION AND TAXATION.

It is a theory of Free Traders that protection increases the taxes of the people who adopt it as a National Policy. There are only two means by which the Canadian Government levies taxes—the customs and inland revenue tariffs. Other government receipts, such as those from the post office, the public railways and the canals, are payments for work done by the government for those who make use of these facilities. The customs and inland revenues of Canada in 1891 amounted to \$20,501,136 for customs and \$7,922,345 for inland revenue, a total of \$28,423,481, or \$5.87 per head of the population as shown by the last census. Compared with other countries Canada's contribution is among the lightest. Other countries show as follows:—

		Italy			
Germany	6.69	Spain Portugal	7.16	Argentine	13.5
		Denmark			5.87

In the case of Canada, there is paid to the provinces as subsidy from the Dominion Government a sum of \$4,000,000 a year, or at the rate of \$5 cents a head of the population. This is used in defraying the cost of the provincial administrations, a charge which in the United States has to be met out of the proceeds of direct taxation. In comparing Canada's customs taxation, therefore, with that of other countries, the amount of the subsidies paid by the federal to the provincial Configuration page 39.

8th Month.

#### AUGUST, 1893.

31 Days.

th.	p.dd		Fo	r Mont	real.	Fe	r Toro	into,	Last New First Full	200
Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon . t Quarter Moon	S.NOO DE
1 22 33	TUES. WED. THUE.		h.m. 4 44 4 45 4 46 4 47	h.m. 7 28 7 27 7 26 7 25	h.m. 9 23 9 41 10 01 10 23	h.m. 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52	h m. 7 23 7 22 7 21 7 20	h.m. 9 2: 9 43 1° 04 10 28	ter	I HANES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	FRI. SATUR. MON TUES. WED. THUE. FRI. SATUR.	20, 1892. — President Harrison issues a proclamation putting a toll of 20 cents a ton on vessels	4 47 4 48 4 49 4 52 4 53 4 54 4 55 4 57 4 58	7 28 7 28 7 21 7 20 7 19 7 17 7 15 7 14 7 12 7 10	10 25 10 51 11 28 morn. 0 18 1 24 2 40 4 (4 5 25 6 43	4 52 4 53 4 54 4 55 4 57 4 58 4 59 5 00 5 01 5 02	7 18 7 16 7 15 7 14 7 13 7 11 7 10 7 08 7 06	10 58 11 37 morn. 0 27 1 33 2 48 4 11 5 30 6 46	4d 11h 23m ev. 11d 3h 48m ev. 19d 4h 52m m. 27d 3h 43m m.	OTH MERIDIAN.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Satur. Mon. Tues.	passing through the Sault Ste.  Marie Canal, and bound for  Canadian ports.	4 59 5 01 5 01 5 03 5 04 5 08 5 06 5 07 5 09	7 09 7 07 7 06 7 04 7 02 7 01 6 59 6 57 6 55	sets. 9 02 9 20 9 39 10 02 10 30 11 05 11 50 morn.	5 03 5 04 5 05 5 07 5 08 5 09 5 10 5 11 5 12	7 05 7 04 7 03 7 01 6 59 6 58 6 56 6 54 6 52	sets. 9 03 9 22 9 43 10 07 10 37 11 13 11 59 morn.	4d 10h 23m ev. 11d 2h 48m ev. 19d 3h 52m m. 27d 2h 43m m.	AND CONTRACTOR OF ALC.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR, MON. TUES. WED.		5 10 5 11 5 13 5 14 5 15 5 16 5 17 5 19 5 20	6 54 6 52 6 50 6 48 6 46 6 44 6 43 6 41 6 39	0 44 1 47 2 55 4 07 5 20 6 33 7 47 9 01 10 17	5 13 5 14 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 19 5 20 5 22 5 23	6 51 6 50 6 48 6 46 6 44 6 42 6 41 6 39 6 37	0 52 1 55 3 01 4 12 5 23 6 34 7 47 8 59 10 14	4d 9h 28m ev 11d 1h 48m ev 19d 2h 52m m. 27d 1h 48m m.	Section of the latest section in the latest

section.

Fittings, Nop Cocks, ors, Coils, en's Steam

AL.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.



#### FREE FARMS FOR MILLIONS.

200,000,000 ACRES.

Wheat and Grazing Lands for settlement in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, deep soil, well watered, wooded, and richest in the world. Easily reached by railways. Wheat average, 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming.

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Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Prince Albert District, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and the grasses. Largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches—Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, &c., &c. Immense coal fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

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ROUTE—Including the Great Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Intercolonial Railway, making continual steel-rail connection from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Great Fertile Belt of North America and the magnificently beautiful scenery of the North of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

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The Canadian Government gives a Free Farm of 160 acres to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female, who is head of a family, on condition of living on it, and cultivating a portion, offering independence for life to every one with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle.

Further and full information, in pamphlets and maps, given free on application by letter, addressed to Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada; or, to High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England, and all Emigration Agents.

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MR. WM. C. VAN HORNE, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a descendent of one of the old patroon families who, under the name of New Amsterdam, haid the foundation of the present city of New York. He was born in Will county, Illinois, in 1843. His first railroad experience was as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central. He rose from one post to another till in 1882, when he was general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, he was asked to take the general managership of the Canadian Pacific. Since then he has filled a big place in Canadia's commercial and incidentally her political life, the intimate connection of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Pacific through the debates arising out of the different views of the two parties as to the policy of the government towards the great highway being bitter and long continued. Under Mr. Van Horne's energetic supervision the construction of the road was carried through at an unparalleled rate. The last spike was driven at Craigellachie by Sir Donald Smith on the 7th of November, 1885, and in the summer of 1886 a regular transcontinental service was inaugurated, five years in advance of the time set in the government contract. Mr. Van Horne was later elected vice-president, and subsequently president of the road, whose development of traffic has been as remarkable almost as its rapidity of construction. The owned and leased lines of the Canadian Pacific cover 5536 miles.

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Newfoundland,—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—Bank of North America,
British Columbia.—Bank of British North America,
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Continued from page 37

governments should be deducted, because in other countries the sum so paid has to be made up by other imposts on the people. Canadians therefore pay (as compared with the people of the United States), 85 cents a head less to the federal government, and less than the people of any other European or American country. The figures show this.

"Why were you so cross to your husband at breakfast?"

"I just couldn't help it. I felt as if I must scold at somebody or burst. Just physical irritability, you know—and then everything went wrong. Breakfast was late, steak burnt, the coffee thin and cakes heavy."

"Then why didn't you scold the cook?"

"Oh, I couldn't, she'd leave."

Mother—Have you heard how Mr. Spanker is this morning?" Small Son—Oh, he's all right. He's gettin' well fast."

"Who told you?"

"No one."

"Then how do you know?"

"His little boys has begun to hear w'en their mother calls."

A larger boy was thumping a smaller when a lady interposed. "Aren't you ashamed of striking a boy smaller than yourself?"

"Naw. He's just as mean as if he was bigger."

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

30 Days.

th.	P. W		Fo	r Mont	real.	F	or Toro	nto.	Last Vew First Full	OTE
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon t Quarter Moon	NA S KOO
1 2	FRI- SATUR.	10, 1892, — Governor Flower, of New York, at Syracuse fair	h.m. 5 21 5 22	h.m. 6 37 6 35	h.m. 8 51 9 27	h-m. 5 24 5 25	h.m. 6 35 6 33	h.m. 9 00 9 35	or	**********
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON.	says of farming in New York:  "In recent years the conditions of agricultural competition have radically changed, and this enormous body of citizens engaged in tilling the soil are suffering the evil of serious depression in markets and prices. Our farmers are poor	5 23 5 24 5 25 5 26 5 27 5 29 5 31 5 32 5 33 5 34	6 33 6 32 6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 18 6 16	10 11 11 10 morn. 0 21 1 42 3 05 4 24 5 38 6 48 7 58	5 26 5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 31 5 33 5 34 5 35 5 36	6 31 6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 19 6 17 6 15	10 20 11 20 morn. 0 30 1 50 3 10 4 27 5 39 6 48 7 57	3d 4h 42m m. 10d 2h 5m m. 17d 11h 19m ev. 25d 3h 23m ev.	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	and discontented. Their boys and girls are leaving the farms for the towns and cities. Distress is everywhere too prevalent. Even the lowest taxes of a generation, such as our state has enjoyed during the lest two years, bear heavily on the farmer, and, with the	5 36 5 37 5 38 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 44 5 45 5 46	6 14 6 13 6 11 6 09 6 07 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	8 04 8 29 9 01 9 42 10 33 11 32 morn.	5 87 5 38 5 39 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 44 5 45 5 46	6 13 6 12 6 10 6 09 6 07 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	sets. 8 09 8 36 9 09 9 51 10 41 11 40 morn. 0 44	3d 3h 42m m. 10d 1h 5m m. 17d 10h 19m ev. 25d 2h 23m ev.	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR.	interest charges on his mort gaged lands, eat up the small profit there may be in his crops."	5 47 5 48 5 49 5 51 5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 55 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 44 5 42	1 47 2 59 4 13 5 28 rises, 6 31 6 55 7 27 8 08	5 47 5 48 5 49 5 51 5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 55 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 49 5 47 5 45 5 48	1 53 3 03 4 15 5 28 rises. 6 35 7 00 7 34 8 16	3d 2h 42m m. 10d 0h 5m m. 17d 9h 19m ev. 25d 1h 23m ev.	

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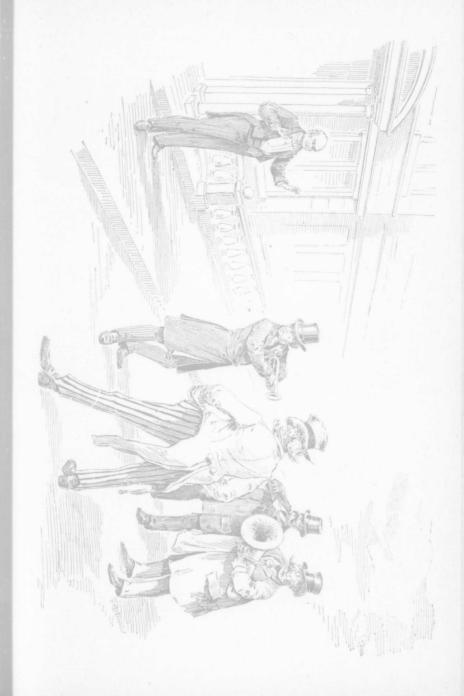
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MANUFACTURERS OF

#### RAILROAD CAR WHEELS.

Office: NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING,

MONTREAL.

#### LORD SALISBURY AND PROTECTION.

"We cannot look abroad into the territories occupied by the great industries of this country without a feeling of sorrow and misgiving. It is painful to think that the men who should be working with the capitalists—who should enable them to work in order not only to promote their own well-being and the industry of the class that depend upon them, but the prosperity of this mighty Empire—are so divided that industry is paralyzed and misery stalks abroad. Every nation is trying how it can get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and, at the same time, the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. I want to point out to you that what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B, and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has stripped herself of the weapons by which the battle has to be fought. The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets,—that is to say, A says to B, 'If you will make your duties such that I can sell in your market, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market.' But we begin by saying, 'We will levy no duties on anybody,' and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it (cheers). It may be noble, but it is not business (loud cheers). If I may aspire to fill the office of a counsellor to the public mind, I should ask you to form your own opinions without reference to traditions or denunciations—not to care two straws whether you are orthodox or not—but to form your opinions according to the dictates of common sense. I would

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1893

31 Days.

ė,	Daniel		For	Mont	real.	Fo	r Tore	nto.	Last New First Full Last	
Month	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises,	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	OKONO.	
1 8 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	JUN.  JON.  CUES.  WED.  CHUR.  FRI.  ATUR.  GUN.  MON.  CUES.  WRD.  FHUR.  GRI.  BATUR.  BUN.  MON.  CUES.	be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrange-	h.m. 5 58 6 00 6 01 6 02 6 04 6 05 6 06 6 08 6 09 6 12 6 13 6 14 6 15 6 18 6 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6 19	h.m. 5 40 5 38 5 36 5 32 5 30 5 28 5 25 5 22 5 20 5 16 5 14 5 13 5 19	h.m., 9 03 10 12 11 29 morn. 0 46 2 06 6 3 20 4 32 20 6 51 sets. 6 29 6 58 7 37 8 24 9 18 10 19 11 27	h.m. 5 58 5 59 6 00 6 01 6 03 6 04 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 08 6 10 6 11 6 12 6 14 6 15 6 16 18	h.m. 5 41 5 39 5 37 6 35 5 33 5 29 5 28 5 25 5 24 5 22 5 18 5 16 5 15 5 11	h.m. 9 13 10 21 11 37 morn. 0 52 2 10 3 22 4 33 5 41 6 48 sets. 6 35 7 05 7 45 8 32 9 26 10 26	arter 2d 10h 19m m. 2d 9h non	
19	WED. ITHUR. FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR.	ment, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objec- tion and not a light one."	6 21 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26 6 28 6 29 6 31 6 32 6 35 6 36	5 09 5 08 5 06 5 04 5 92 5 01 4 59 4 58 4 56 4 54 4 53 4 51	11 27 morn. 0 38 1 50 3 03 4 17 5 35 6 57 rises 6 03 6 35 8 03	6 18 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26 6 27 6 28 6 29 6 31 6 32	5 11 5 10 5 09 5 07 5 66 5 04 5 02 5 01 4 59 4 57 4 56 4 54	11 34 morn. 0 43 1 53 3 04 4 17 5 33 6 53 rises. 6 11 7 05 8 12	19m m. 2d 8h 19m 27m ev. 9d 1h 27m 20m ev. 17d 4h 20m 28m m. 25d 0h 28m 42m ev. 81d 8h 42m	

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Best Cumberland Coal for Smithing Purposes constantly on hand.

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MONTREAL.

Continued from page 45,

impress upon you that if you intend, in this conflict of commercial treaties, to hold your own, you must be prepared, if need be, to inflict upon the nations which injure you the penalty which is in your hands, that of refusing them access to your markets (loud and prolonged cheers, and a voice, "Common sense at last)." There is a reproach in that interruption, but I have never said anything else (laughter). But there is a great difficulty. The power we have most reason to complain of is the United States, and what we want the United States to furnish us with mostly are articles of food essential to the feeding of the people; and raw materials necessary to our manufactures, and we cannot exclude one or the other without serious injury to ourselves. Now, I am not in the least prepared, for the sake of wounding other nations, to inflict any dangerous or serious wound upon ourselves. You cannot raise the price of food or of raw material, but there is an enormous mass of other articles of importation from other countries, besides the United States, which are mere matters of luxurious consumption (cheers); and if it is a question of wine, or silk, or spirits, or gloves, or lace, or anything of that kind, I should not in the least shrink from diminishing the consumption and interfering with the comfort of the excellent people who consume these articles of luxury, for the purpose of maintaining our rights in this commercial war, and of insisting on our rights of access to the markets of our neighbors (cheers). This is very heterodox doctrine, I know, and I should be excommunicated for maintaining it (laughter)."—Speech at Hastings, May 18, 1892.

"I wonder why Brown always speaks of his wife as a dream."

"Because she always goes by contraries."

11th Month.

Pacific

NOVEMBER, 1893.

30 Days.

h.d	President Control		Fo	r Mont	real.	Fo	r Toro	onto.	New First Full Last	DIG
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quart	NOON'S P
1 2	WED.		h.m. 6 40 6 42 6 43	h.m. 4 47 4 45 4 44	h.m. 11 55 morn. 1 10	h.m. 6 36 6 38 6 39	h.m. 4 50 4 48 4 47	h.m. morn. 0 00 1 13	ter	HASES.
1 2 3 4 5 6	FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON.		6 44 6 45 6 47	4 43 4 41 4 39	2 21 3 31 4 39	6 40 6 41 6 43	4 46 4 44 4 42	2 28 3 31 4 37	30d 30d	Wiles
7 8 9	TUES. WED. THUR.	4, 1890. — Mr. Shehyn, Liberal	6 48 6 50 6 51 6 52	4 38 4 37 4 36 4 5	5 47 6 55 sets. 5 35	6 44 6 46 6 47 6 48	4 41 4 40 4 39 4 38	5 44 6 50 sets. 5 42	7h 57m 0h 45m 1h 8m 4h 8m	TOTRETOT
11 12 13	FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON.	treasurer of Quebec, announ- ces a deficit of \$425,000 in the year's financial transactions,	6 53 6 55 6 57	4 34 4 33 4 32	6 17 7 09 8 08	6 49 6 50 6 52	4 38 4 37 4 36	6 24 7 17 8 15	B. 2	AN. O
14 15 16	TUES. WED. THUE.	and that the Province has incurred a floating indebted-	6 58 6 59 7 01	4 31 4 30 4 29	9 12 10 20 11 30	6 53 6 54 6 56	4 35 4 34 4 83	9 19 10 25 11 34	30d 3h	The SELDO
17 18 19 20 21	FRI. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	ness of \$6,750,000. thus show- ing extravagance of Liberals in office.	7 02 7 03 7 05 7 06 7 07	4 28 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24	morn. 0 41 1 52 3 06 4 25	6 57 6 58 7 + 0 7 01 7 02	4 33 4 32 4 31 4 30 4 29	morn. 0 43 1 32 3 05 4 22	57m m. 45m m. 8m ev. 8m m.	WETOTER.
22 28 24 25 26	WFD. THUR. FRI. SATUR.		7 08 7 10 7 11 7 12 7 13	4 23 4 23 4 22 4 21 4 21	5 48 rises. 4 40 5 40 6 58	7 03 7 04 7 05 7 66 7 07	4 28 4 28 4 28 4 27 4 27	5 43 rises. 4 50 5 49 7 07	8d 5h 16d 10h 22d 18h 30d 2h	TO DIOUT
27 28 29 30	Mon. Tues- Wed. Thur.		7 15 7 16 7 17 7 18	4 20 4 20 4 19 4 19	8 19 9 42 11 00 morn.	7 09 7 10 7 11 7 12	4 26 4 26 4 25 4 25	8 26 9 48 11 04 morn.	57m m. 55m m. 8m m.	- Market Mark



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## LA COMPAGNIE DU HARAS NATIONAL

45 Prizes and Diplomas for 1891 and 1892 in the Provinces of Ouebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

ESTABLISHMENT INAUGURATED BY

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of Canada.

And Patronized by the Legislature of Quebec.

Under contract with the Province for the supplying of Stallions to the County Agricultural Societies.

IMPORTERS OF

French Coach [Norman], Percheron, Breton and Clydesdale Horses (FOR SALE)

ALL WITH FIRST-CLASS PEDIGREES.

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Office: 30 St. James Street, Montreal. Stables: Outremont, near Montreal.

A colored servant went into a fish store in Richmond to buy a dinner for his master. He looked about the place until he came to a pile of shad, and being somewhat skeptical as to their freshness, he raised one of the fishes to his face. The dealer, seeing this little act, asked indignantly: "What do you mean by smelling of that fish?" "Didn't nebex smell ob de fish nohow, massa. Only speakin' to him.' "Ah, indeed, and what did he tell you?" "Massa, I jes' axes him fu' de news at the mouf ob de riber, an, he says he done clean forget, fer he ain't seen no watah fer fo' weeks, massa. An' dats all he said, sah, 'deed it is."

It is related that a chronic office seeker died a few years ago, and his friends asked a well-known journalist for an epitaph for his tombetone. The journalist suggested the following, which was not, however, adopted: "Here lies John Jones in the only place for which he never applied."

"Generally speaking-" began Hicks.

"Yes, you are," said Mawson.
"Are what?" queried Hicks.

"Generally speaking," retorted Mawson.

Gazzam—There's a married man paying marked attention to Mrs. Bloobumper. Mrs. Gazzam (shocked but intensely interested)—Don't say! Who is it? Gazzam—Mr. Bloobumper.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1893.

31 Days.

.p.	p.M		Fo	r Mon	treal.	F	or Tor	onto.	New First Full Last	M
Day Month.	Day Week.	CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quarter	S, NOO
1 2 8 4	FRI. SATUR NUN. Mon.		h·m. 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 28	h.m., 4 18 4 18 4 17 4 17	h.m. 0 13 1 23 2 31 3 38	h m. 7 14 7 15 7 16 7 17	h.m. 4 · 4 4 · 24 4 · 28 4 · 28	h.m. 0 15 1 23 2 29 8 85	er	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	TUKS. WED. THUR. FRI. SATUR. MUN. TUES. WKD.	15, 1892.—Report of Judges of Royal Commission on Baie dos Chalcurs charges, indicates that members of Liberal Mer-	7 24 7 25 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 34	4 17 4 17 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16	4 45 5 52 6 59 sets. 5 04 6 01 7 04 8 11 9 19	7 17 7 18 7 19 7 20 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 23 7 24 7 25	4 28 4 28 4 28 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23	4 41 5 47 6 52 sets. 5 12 6 (8 7 11 8 6 9 23	8d 2h 40m m. 16d 5h 21m m. 22d 11h 87m ev. 29d 6h 18m ev	75TH MERIDIAN.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THUR. FRI. SATUR MUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR FRI.	cier Government of Quebec had profited by Baie des Cha- leurs job. Lieu enant Gover- nor Angers dismisses Mr. Mercier.	7 83 7 34 7 35 7 36 7 36 7 37 7 37 7 87 7 38	4 16 4 17 4 17 4 18 4 18 4 19 4 19 4 20	0 27 11 85 morn. 0 45 1 59 3 17 4 39 6 06 7 30	7 26 7 27 7 28 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 30 7 31	4 23 4 24 4 24 4 25 4 25 4 26 4 26 4 27	10 30 11 37 morn. 0 45 1 57 3 13 4 33 5 59 7 21	8d Ih-40m m. 16d 4h 21m m. 22d I-h 37m ev. 29d 5h 18m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SATUR MUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR FRI. SATUR.		7 38 7 39 7 39 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40	4 1 4 21 4 22 4 22 4 28 4 24 4 25 4 6 4 26	rises, 5 52 7 18 8 40 9 54 11 11 morn, 0 21 1 30	7 31 7 32 7 32 7 33 7 33 7 33 7 33 7 34 7 34	4 28 4 28 4 19 4 19 4 30 4 1 4 32 4 33 4 33	rises. 6 00 7 24 8 44 10 01 11 12 morn. 0 20 1 28	91 0h 40m m. 16d 8h 11m m. 22d 9h 87m ev. 19d 4h 18m ev.	105rs Meridian.

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#### VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEYS.

The value of the standard coins of the different nations of the world in Canadian currency is as follows:-

Country.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in terms of gold dollar.	Coins
Austria-Hungary Belgium Bolivia Brazil	Gold and Silver	Peso	\$0.96,5 .20,3	Gold: Argentine (\$4.82,4) and ½ Argentine. Silver ½ peso and divisions.  Gold: Former system—4 florins (\$1.92,9), 8 florins (\$3.85,8), ducat (\$2.28,7) and 4 ducats (\$9.15,8).  Silver: 1 and 2 florins.  Present system—Gold: 20 crowns (\$4.05,2) and 10 crowns (\$2.02,6).  Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.  Silver: Boliviano and divisions.  Gold: 5, 10 and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1 and 2 milreis.
	Silver	Peso	.91,2 .91,0 1.01,3	Silver: peso and divisions.  Gold: escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$4.56,1), and condor (\$9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.  Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.

Denmark	Gold	Crown	. 26,8	Gold: doubloon (\$5.01,7). Silver: peso. Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Gold: condor (\$964,7) and double-condor. Silver sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres
German Emp Great Britain	Gold and Silver Gold	Mark Franc Mark Pound sterling Drachma	.19,3 .23,8 4.86,6½	Gold: 20 marks (\$3.85,9), 10 marks (\$1.93). Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks. Gold: Sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 1 0 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
India	Silver	Gourde	.29,3 .19,3 .99,7	Gold; mohur (\$7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions Gold; mohur (\$7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras. Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen. Silver: yen.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Gold: dollar (\$0.98,3), 2\frac{1}{2}, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. Silver dollar (or peso) and divisions.
		Florin		Gold: 10 florins. Silver: $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins. Gold: 2 dollars (\$2.02,7).
Portugal	Gold	Crown	.61,6 1.08	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Silver: sol and divisions. Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
		Rouble . { Gold	.77,2	Gold: imperial (\$7.71,8), and ½ imperial †(\$3.86). Silver: ½, ½, and 1 rouble.
Sweden Switzerland.	Gold Gold and Silver	Peseta Crown	.19,3 .26,8 .19,3 .55,5	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Turkey	Gold	Piastre	-04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres. Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. Silver: bolivars.

.61,6 Gold: condor (\$9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver:

China ......... Silver ....... Tael .... { Haikwan | 1.01,3

Colombia...... Silver ...... Peso .....

<sup>\*</sup> Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard. † Coined since January 1, 1886. Old half-imperial =\$3.98,6.

#### POPULATION OF CANADA.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Eastern—Maritime. Nova Scotia New Brunswick P. E. Island	387,800 2×5,594 94,021	440.572 321,233 108,891	450,523 321,294 109,088
Totals for the group	767,415	870.696	880,905
St. Lawrence River. Quebec	1,191,516 1,620,851	1,359.027 1,926,922	1,488,586 2,112,989
Totals for the group	2,812,367	3,285,949	3,001,575
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	154,442
Alberta Saskatchewan } British Columbia Unorganized	18,000 35,586 30,000	25,515 49,459 30,931	67,554 92,767 32,168
Totals for the group	106,814	168,165	346,931
Total population	3,686,596	4,324,810	4,829,411

The birthplace of the people, as shown by the census of 1891, were as follows:

	Native born.	Not native born.
British Columbia Manitoba Naw Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario P. E. Island Quebec North-West Territories	56,291 108,017 299,154 423,890 1,710,703 102,652 1,406,514 47,783	41,322 44,489 22,109 26,506 403,618 6,426 82,021 19,016
Canada	4,155,004	645,507

Subdivided into English and French-speaking, the tables show:

	French 8	peaking.	English 8	Speaking.
	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia. Manitoba New Brunswick Nova Scotia. Ontario. P. E. Island. Quebec North-West Territories.	61 767 30,181 101,123 11,847	723 9,868 56,572 40,997 101,194 10,736 1,071,581 2,633	96,432 141,404 259,496 420,215 2,013,198 97,231 302,189 65,256	48.7% 56,086 264,661 399,575 1,822,034 98.155 287,446 2:,882
Canada	1,405,090	1,294,304	3,395,421	2,999,575

#### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Designation.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	New Bruns- wick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	The Terri- tories.	Canada.
Adventists Baptists. Brethren Congregationalist Catholics (Roman) Church of England Disciples Jews Lutherans Methodists. Pagans Presbyterians Protestants Quakers Salvation Army Unitarians Universalists Other Denominations Not specified	3,098 166 775 20,347 23,600 62 277 2,083 14,298 12,691 15,281 286 38 298 79 45 597	32 16,112 389 1,815 20,571 30,852 261 743 6,545 28,437 3,183 39,001 1,874 124 399 74 448 1,641	715 79,649 234 1,036 115,961 43,095 1,003 73 377 35,504 7 40,639 22 17 993 147 259 376 1,156	1,651 83,122 242 3,112 122,452 64,410 1,728 31 5,882 54,195 47 41 1,377 115 326 482 2,228	448 105,957 9,345 16,879 358,300 385,969 9,106 2,501 45,029 653,942 2,372 453,146 2,938 4,338 10,320 776 1,095 29,934 21,896	22 6,265 11 47,837 6,646 531 13,596 24 33,072 9 8 180 10 24 620 219	3.364 7,9v1 1,129 4,294 1,291,7v5 75,475 20 2,703 1,384 39,544 2,520 52,674 2,320 38 297 553 1,435 709 2,827	14 1,555 134 233 13.008 14,166 52 85 2,676 7,990 8,404 12,507 4,720 34 85 18 7 589 532	6,335 303,749 11,639 28,155 1,990,201 644,106 12,763 6,414 63,979 847,469 26,709 755,199 12,216 4,638 13,949 1,772 3,196 33,755 33,983
Totals Not received from un- organized Territory.		152,506	321,263	450,396	2,114,321	109,078	1,488,535	66,799	4,800,511 32,168
									4,832,679

The total increase of population in Canada during the ten years is 507,869, divided among the denominations as follows:

Roman Catholics	198,483
Methodists	104,488
Presbyterians	79,034
Church of England	66,692

410	ooi,oooj ariidea maiong inc donominations	DEC TOSTO
	Lutherans	17,629
	Baptists	7,224
	All other	2,151

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The number of employees in industrial establishments, as shown by the census of 1891, was as follows:

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	1881.	1891.	INCREASE.	
			Numerical.	Percentage.
Men	193,945 41,542 14 181 5,267	270.764 70,262 19.421 7,049	76,819 28,720 5,240 1,782	39.6 69.0 36.7 33.7
Total	254,935	367,496	112,561	44.15

An industrial establishment in the census view is a place where one or several persons are employed in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another, materials for sale, use or consumption. The following gives particulars as to the output of such establishments:

	254,935 59,429,002 179,918,593	23 353,836,817 367,865 99,762,441 93 255,983,219	VARIATION.	
			Increase.	per cent
Establishments Capital invested \$ Number of employees Wages paid Cost of raw material \$ Value of products \$			25,845 188,534,194 112,930 40,333,439 76,064,626 165,769,637	51·8 114· 44·43 67·86 42·3 53·5

#### THE CANADIAN DEATH RATE.

The death rate per thousand of the population in 1891 according to provinces was:

	1891,	1881.
ritish Columbia 13-94 anitoba 10-36 aw Brunswick 13-36 ova Scotia 14-57 ntario 11-30	20·35 12·34 15·02 14·54 11·81	
P. E. Island Quebec N. W. Territories	12·26 18·91 7·32	14.27
Zanada	14.10	14.37

#### A CHAPTER OF LIBERALISM.

On the 7th of May, 1886, the Liberal members of the Legislature of Quebec put themselves on record in favor of a resolution declaring that by the execution of Louis Riel the Northwest rebel and murderer, on the 6th of November, 1885, the government of Sir John Macdonald was guilty of an act of inhumanity and of cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation and deserving the condemnation of all friends of right and justice without distinction of race and creed.

The same members, on the 15th April, 1885, had put themselves on record in favor of a resolution regretting the failure of the then conservative government to submit practical and energetic measures calculated to put an end to deficits in the revenue which so seriously increased the embarra-sments of the province's financial

situation

With these two resolutions as a platform, the one pledging the provincial Liberal party to condemn the execution of Louis Ri-l, and the other to a policy of honesty and economy in the public administration, Mr. Mercier as leader of the provincial Liberal opposition entered upon the campaign of 1886, and in the general elections was successful in obtaining a majority. The conservative government resigned and a Liberal administration under Mr. Mercier was formed to carry out the above programme.

It did nothing to avenge Louis Riel's execution.

It did nothing to reduce, but very much to increase the annual deficits.

So far as the official records of the Legislature show, the anger over Riel's death cease the day the Liberal ministers seated themselves on the treasury benches.

There was between 1887 and 1892 a yearly record of deficits, till that of 1892

amounted to \$496,000.

There was an increase in the expenditure, till the Liberal government which had taken power on pledges to bring about an economical administration had in the five years of its existence to ask power from the Legislature to make fresh loans on the credit of the province of \$13,500,000.

The annual expenditure they incurred averaged two and three quarter millions

of dollars more than their revenue.

This was after they had increased the taxation of the province by \$300,000 to \$450,000 annually, by means of the commercial corporations tax, the increase in the liquor license duties and additions to the dues paid by lumbermen.

That was one side of the record, and showed that Liberal pledges made in

opposition have nothing to do with the case when Liberals are in power.

But there was a darker side to the Liberal administration of Quebec than that made by broken pledges and extravagances.

There was a corrupt side.

A number of investigations were held by committees of the Legislature and royal commissions, the result of which indicated that the following sums had been obtained, sometimes by ministers themselves, sometimes by friends and relatives of ministers, for services done by the government, or to get recognition of claims against the provincial treasury:

\$7,000 or thereabouts taken from Mr. Lockwood for services in getting the government to recognize his claim of \$10,000 in connection with mining properties

he formerly controlled.

\$1,000 taken from Madame Polette, out of the \$3,000 paid by the province for

her dead husband's library.

\$11,040, taken out of Legislature's vote to pay the poor laborers on the Baie des Chaleurs railway, and used in defraying personal and other expenses of Mr. Mercier. \$3,000, paid by Leclerc and Lamarche for the award of the Montreal Court House

heating contract.

\$31,800, paid to Pacaud by the Temiscouata railroad proprietors, in order to get the government to pay the subsidies voted by the Legislature.

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14·54 11·81 14·27

14.37

\$13,000, or thereabouts, paid to or for Ernest Pacaud out of the Drummond county railway subsidy, under like circumstances.

\$14,940 paid to Ernest Pacaud by the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company, of which \$7,000 was transferred to Mr. Geoffrion, the treasurer of the Liberal election fund at Montreal.

\$1,500 paid to Mr. Geoffrion, treasurer of the Montreal Liberal Election Fund, by Mr. Breton, in consideration of the government buying from him a collection of coins 581

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for which the province paid \$5,000.

\$2,280 paid by Messrs. Cadeux & Derome to Mr. George Daveluy for getting the government to purchase books from the firm. Mr. Daveluy testified that he paid \$900 of the sum thus received by him to Mr. Lomer Gouin, Mr. Mercier's son-in-law. who assisted in getting the government to purchase the books.

\$4,700 paid by Mr. Eusebe Senecal, to Mr. Lomer Gouic, son-in-law of Mr. Mercier, as commission on sales of the Municipal Code and other books purchased by

the government.

\$90,000 or thereabouts, paid by Mr. J. P. Whelan, contractor for the Quebec Court House, to Messrs. Mercier, Pacaud, Beausoleil M. P., Carrier and Chas. Langelier, for the purpose, chiefly, as the deponent declared, of getting his claims

\$100,000, shown before the first royal commission to have been paid to Ernest Pacaud by C. N. Armstrong for securing the transfer from the first to the second Baie des Chaleurs railway company of the provincial charter and subsidies voted in aid of the railway company by the Quebec Legislature. Of this \$100,000, \$22 000 was used, the evidence went to show, in paying notes made and endorsed by Ernest Pacaud, Mr. Mercier, Charles Langelier, and Senator Pelletier, much of the money obtained by discounting said notes having been devoted to election purposes in aid of the Dominion Liberal party.

\$50,000 raised by J. A. Langlais on letters of credit signed by Honore Mercier, all of which was paid by Mr. Langlais to Ernest Pacaud, and \$25,000 of which was transmitted through Mr Mercier's bank account to Mr. C. A Geoffrion, treasurer at Montreal of the Dominion Liberal election fund, and used to promote the election of parliamentary supporters of Mr. Laurier, the opposition leader.

\$15,000 paid to Ernest Pacaud by the Baie des Chaleurs promoters, for services in getting the government to pay the subsidies voted to the road by the Legislature.

\$20,000, paid to Pacaud by the Hereford railroad proprietors, to get the government to pay the subsidies voted to the enterprise by the Legislature.

In all it was shown by the various investigations that there had been taken from public claimants or the Quebec treasury, while it was under the care of the Mercier-Liberal government, a sum of \$3 0,000.

This immense amount, which there is undoubted reason for saying was only part

of the associates' plunder, was used in various ways.

Some of it went to pay Mr. Mercier's private expenses

Some of it went to pay for building a house for Mr. Charles Langelier, Mr. Mercier's colleague in the government.

Some of it went to purchase a house at Quebec for Pacaud.

Some, and a great deal, went into the Liberal election fund during the campaign of 1891, and was used to promote the election of Liberal supporters of Mr. Laurier to the House of Commons. This was the case with \$25,000 of the Langlais letter of credit money, which was sent through Mr. Mercier's brother to Mr. Geoffrion, the treasurer at Montreal of the Liberal election fund. Mr. Geoffrion also received a portion of the \$19,006 taken from the Montreal and Western railway, and portion of a sum of \$2,000 paid by Mr. Breton, of Montreal, out of the price of a coin collection purchased by the government.

\$20,000, also, of the \$100,000 obtained by Pacaud for the transfer of the Baie des

Chaleurs Railway charter and subsidy was used in paying notes made or endorsed by Pacaud, Mr. Mercier, Mr. Langelier and Senator Pelletier, all Liberals, for use in Dominion election contests.

Knowing all the facts here detailed, the Montreal Herald, the chief English newspaper of the Liberal party in Quebec, on March 8, the morning of the election, when the people were to judge between Mr. Mercier and his accusers, urged its readers to support the Mercier candidates in the following terms: "In spite of all that has been urged to the contrary, the fight is a straight one between Liberalism and Conservatism, and side issues are only raised to confuse the Liberal vote."

The side issues the Herald alluded to were the charges of corruption made against

Mr. Mercier and his associates.

After Mr. Mercier's acquittal by the Quebec jury on the charge of conspiring with Pacaud to defraud in connection with the Langlais letter of credit job, the Montreal committee of arrangements appointed by the Club Nationale to receive him included such prominent Liberal representatives as Hon. Louis Tourville, M.L.C., Hon. Mr. Archambault, M.L.C., Hon. F. E. Gilman, M.L.C., Hon. J. K. Ward, M.L.C., Mr. C. Beausoleil, M.P., Mr. Prefontaine, M.P., Mr. Rainville, ex-M.L.A.

After he had been carried from the C. P. R. station to his house on the shoulders of his Liberal admirers, Mr. Mercier made a speech in which he detailed his alleged efforts on behalf of his Province, and announced his intention of taking his seat in the House of Assembly and fighting the usurpers who had driven him from power, face

to face.

So that Mr. Mercier is back now to the position he was in when his party was in opposition in Quebec before the execution of Riel gave him a chance to gain power, and is working for a fresh chance to control the Treasury and the payment of those who have claims upon it.

#### THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV; was crowned June 23, 1838; and married Feb 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was born August 26th, 1819, and died December 14th, 1861. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Imperial Majesty Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND PRUSSIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue four sons and four

daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born Dec 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1864, and died Jan. 14, 1892; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born Jan. 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to Alexander, Earl of Fife; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Married to H. R. 14. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; died December 14, 1878. Her issue being five daughters and two sons; second son killed by accident May, 1873.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to

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H. R. H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue one son and two daughters.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April

7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck, and has issue one son and one daughter. Died March 28, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg, and has issue three sons and two daughters.

#### THE COVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Governor-General.—His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur STANLEY, BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

Sir J. S. D. Thompson, first minister, minister of justice and attorney-general of

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, postmaster-general.

Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state. Hon. G. E. Foster, minister of finance. Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries. Hon. John G. Haggart, minister of railways.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia and defence.

Hon. Thomas M. Daly, minister of the interior. Hon. A. R. Angers, minister of agriculture. Mr. W.B. Ives, president of the privy council.

Hon. Frank Smith, minister without portfolio. Hon. John Carling, minister without portfolio.

Mr. J. Curran, solicitor general. Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, comptroller of customs. Mr. J. F. Wood, comptroller of inland revenue.

#### THE PROVINCIAL CABINETS.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General-Sir Oliver Mowat. Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. A. S Hardy. Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. C. F. Frazer.

Secretary—Hon. J. M. Gibson. Treasurer—Hon. Richard Harcourt

Minister of Education-Hon. G. W Ross.

Minister of Agriculture and Registrar—Hon. John Dryden. Without Portfolio—Hon. E. H. Bronson.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honor Hon, Joseph Adolphe Chapleau..

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. L. O. Taillon Premier and President of Council.

" Louis Beaubien, Commission r of Agriculture and Colonization.

" E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
" T. Chase-Casgrain, Attorney-General.

" G. A. Nantel. Commissioner of Public Works.

" J. S. Hall, Treasurer.

" L. P. Pelletier, Secretary and Registrar.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant-Governor.-His Honor Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B., K.C.M.G.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. A. Blair. Provincial Secretary—Hon. J. Mitchell. Surveyor-General—Hon. L. J. Tweedie. Chief Commis. Public Works—Hon. P. G. Ryan. Solicitor-General—Hon. Ambrose Richard. Member of Coun & Pub Works—Hon A. Harrison. Member of Council—Hon. C. H. Labillois.

#### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honor Malachy Bowes Daly.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of Council and Provincial Secretary—Hon. W. S. Fielding. Attorney-General—Hon. J. W. Longley. Com. of Works and Mines—Hon. Chas. E. Church. Member without Office—Hon. Thomas Johnson.

" Daniel McNeil.
" Geo. H. Murray.
" Colin F. McIsaac.

#### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant-Governor.-Hon. Edgar Dewdney.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. C. E. Pooley.
Premier, Att'y-Gen. & Clerk of Executive Council—Hon. Theo. Davie.
Chief Com'er of L'ds and Works—Hon. F. G. Vernon.
Min. of Fin. & Agriculture—Hon. J. H. Turner.
M. of Ed. & Immigra'n., Prov. Sec. & Min. of Mines—Hon. Jas. Baker.

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#### PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lieutenant-Governor .- J. S. Carvell, Esq.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General—Hon. Fred'k Peters. Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Jas.	
Provincial Secretary & Treasurer—Hon. A. Member of Council—Hon. D. Farquharson.	

44	64	64	Alex. Laird.
66	66	46	Peter Sinclair.
11	44	-6.6	Jas. W. Richards.
11	44	3.0	Thomas Kickham.
65	64	44	George Forbes.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier, President of the Councii, Minister of Agriculture, and Immigration and Railway Commissioner—Hon Thomas Greenway.

Attorney-General—Hon. Clifford Sefton.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. Jas. A. Smart.

Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Treasurer—Hon. D. H. McMillan.

Lientenant-Governor.-Hon. Joseph Royal. Executive Committee-Frederick William Gordon Haultain, John. Rverson Neff, Thomas Tweed, Hilliard Mitchell.

Indian Commissioner-Hayter Reed. Assistant Indian Commissioner-A. E. Forget.

#### LEADING EVENTS IN 1892.

Jan. 4.-Mr. Legris, Nat. Liberal M. P. Mr. Davidson, Lib, M. P. for S. Ontario,

unseated for bribery. Jan. 6.—First liquor license law adopted by N. W. Assembly.

Jan. 8 .- Grand Jury at Ottawa assizes, returns true bills against Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the

Jan. 9.—Ontario Court of Appeals decides that provinces can remit penalties for offences against provincial laws.

Jan. 11.-Richelieu election - Bruneau (Lib.) elected by 72 majority over Morgan (Con).

Jan. 12 - Toronto Globe apologizes to Baroness Macdonald for saying she profited by Mr. Dewdney's transactions in N. W. lands.

Word received of loss of Chinese steamer Manchow and 360 lives.

Jan. 14.—Glengarry election — McLennan (Con) elected over McArthur

(Lib). Jan. 20.-Mr. Hyman, Lib. M. P. for London, unseated for bribery

N. W. Assembly, by 24 to 4, votes that it is desirable that hereafter its proceedings be recorded and published in English only.

Jan. 21.-Richmond, N. S. election-Gillies (Con) elected over Flynn (Lib)

Indianapolis Surgical Institute burned;

30 inmates perish.

Jan. 25.-Mr J. C. Patterson appointed secretary of state; Mr. Chapleau minister of customs, Mr. Bowell minister of militia, and Sir Adolph Caron postmaster-general.

Jan. 26.-Victoria, N. S., election-Mc-Donald (Con) elected over Ross (Lib) 449 majority.

Chili apologizes to U.S. government for assault on Str. Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso and withoraws demand for U.S. minister Egan's recall.

Cardinal Leodowdski made prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

Jan. 28.-Lincoln, Ont., election-Gibson (Lib) elected by 227 over Neelon, Con; Kingston, Metcalfe (Con) elected by 97 over Gunn (Lib); Halton, Henderson (Con) elected by 434 over

McGregor, Patron of Industry. Mr. Dugas, Con. M. P. for Montcalm,

unseated for bribery.
Jan. 30.—Cumberland, N. S. election— Dickie (Con) elected by 920 majority over Howard (Lib).

Feby. 1 - Laval election - Ouimet (Con, minister of public works) elected by acclamation.

Feby. 3.—Soulanges election—Bain (Con) elected by 118 majority over Mousseau (Lib).

Feby. 4.—Prince Elward election—Miller (Con) elected by 204 majority over

Lennox election-Watson (Con) elected by 24 over Allison (Lib).

Mr. Murray Lib. M. P. for Pontiac, urseated for bribery.

Mr. King, Lib. M. P. for Kings, N. B., unseated and seat given to Baird

Telegraph cable laid to Bahama Islands. Feby. 6.-Mr. Gauthier, Lib. M. P. for L'Assomption, unseated for bribery. Feby. 7. Hotel Royal, New York, burned

and about 100 lives lost.

Feby. 9.-Voting on Scott Act. St. John, N. B.; repeal carried by 194 majority Queens, N. S. election-Forbes (Lib)

elected by 73 majority over Morine

British House of Commons at instance of Salisbury Government, rejects motion by Mr. Lowther, in favor of denouncing favored nation clause in treaties with Belgium and Zollverein countries, to permit the establishment of preferential commercial relations with the colonies.

Feby. 10.-Canadian reciprocity gates hold a conference with U. S. delegates, Mr. Blaine and Gen. J. W. Foster at Washington.

Feby. 11.—East Bruce election—Cargill Con) elected by 10 over Truax, (Lib); Halifax, Kenny and Stairs

n and

(Con) elected over Jones and Farrell (Lib); Middlesex East, Marshall (Con) elected over Taylor (Lib); Victoria South: Fairbairn (Con) elected by 228 over Walters (Lib); Victoria North, Hughes (Con) elected by 239 over Barron (Lib). Ontario Legislature met.

Feby 12 - Elgin East election-Ingram Con) elected by 494 over Wilson

Feby. 13.—Digby, N. S., election—Bowers (Lib) elected by 276 over Jones (Con); Kings, N. S., Borden (Lib) elected

Feby. 18.-French ministry defeated and

resigns.

Feby. 19.-East Hastings election -Northrup (Con) elected over Aylesworth (Lib); South Ontario, Smith (Con) elected over Davidson (Lib). Colter, Lib. M. P. for Carleton, N. S.,

unseated for bribery.

Feby. 23.—West Huron election—Pat-terson (Con) elected by 22 over

Kingston Legislature election-Harty (Lib) elected over Drennan (Con) by 648; North Renfrew, Barr (Lib) elected by 174 over Findlay (Lib).

Motion to disestablish Church of England in Wales, defeated in British House of Commons by 267 to 220.

John Dobson, Lindsay, and Ph. Landry, Montmagny, called to the Senate. Feby. 25.—Parliament of Canada meets.

Newfoundland Legislature meets. East Simcoe election—Bennet (Con) elected by 16 over Spohn (Lib).

Feby. 26. - London election - Carling (Con) elected by 109 over Hyman (Lib); Quebec West, Hearn (Con) elected by 380 over A. F. Murphy

Feby. 27.-Two Mountains election-Girouard (Con) elected by 482 over

M. Loubet forms new French Cabinet. Feby. 29.—Vaudreuil election—McMillan (Con) elected by 35 majority over Harwood (Lib).

Mar. 3.-Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Legislatures meet.

Montcalm election-Dugas (Con) elected

Mar. 8.—Quebec General elections—Conservatives returned 52; Ind. Lib., 4;

Sir Joseph Hickson, Judge Macdonald, and Messrs E. F. Clarke, G. A. Gigault, and Rev. Dr. McLeod, appointed royal commission to study liquor traffic.

Mar. 9.—Senator Morgan introduces bill in Congress to abolish bonding privilege through U.S. Ports to Canada.

Mar. 10 .- South Perth election-Pridham (Con) elected over Trow (Lib) by 22; Brome, Dyer (Con) elected by acclamation.

Mar. 11.—Montmorenci election—Turcotte (Con) elected by acclamation. N. S. Legislature, by a majority of 4

rejects woman suffrage resolution. Mar. 12.—Monck election—Boyle (Con) elected by 323 over Brown (Lib). Great miners' strike in England; 230,-

000 men go out.

Mar. 15.—West Northumberland election -Guillet (Con) elected by 59 over

Mar. 17 .- Strike of conductors and brakemen on western division on C. P. R. Mar. 18.—Thomas Chapais appointed

M. L. C. for Laurentides division. Mar. 22.-Mr. Foster makes Budget speech.

Mar. 26.-Mr. Choquette Liberal M. P. for Montmagny unseated for bribery. Mr. W. C. McPonald announces donation of \$85,000 to McGill experi-

mental physics and engineering building.

April 4.—Grieve, Lib. M. P. for North Perth, unseated for bribery by Sup-

Lieut-Gov. Tilley of New Brunswick, refuses to issue a royal commission ordering enquiries into opposition charges against Blair government.

P. E. I. House of Assembly adopts resolution favoring abolition of Legislative Council.

April 5.-Newfoundland Legislature rejects resolution for a Modus Vivendi with Canada.

Mgr. Emard created first Bishop of Valley field.

April 6.—Carleton, N. B., election—Colter (Lib) elected by 258 over Vince (Con).

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Ontario Legislature passes 2nd reading of bill to allow women to practice law in provincial courts.

April 11 .- Briti-h budget shows a surplus of £336,000.

April 14.—Italian ministry resigns. April 19.-Louisiana by popular vote rejects proposal to extend state lottery

April 22.-R. H. McGreevy, fugitive from justice, surrenders and is sentenced

to one year in prison.

April 25 .- Mayor Thomas, of Truro, sentenced to 48 hours' imprisonment for contempt of N. S. Legislature; later, June 18, courts pronounce action illegal, and give him \$200 damages.

House of Commons by 97 to 63 adopts resolution by Mr. McNeill, M. P .-"That, if, and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favorable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a reduction in the duties it imposes on British manufactured goods."

April 26.—Quebec Legislature meets— Mr. Leblanc elected speaker Legislative Assembly.

John Roche and Nicodeme Audet appointed legislative councillors

House of Commons by 107 to 63 rejects motion to put binder twine on free list.

April 27.—British House of Commons by 175 to 152 rejects Sir A. K. Rollit's resolution favoring woman suffrage. Corner stone Gen. Grant monument laid in New York.

April 29.—Welland election—Lowell (Lib) elected by 267 over Lawson (Con).

Toronto Legislature election-Bigelow (Lib) 4,848; Kent (Con) 4838; Thompson (Labor) 483; McDonald (Annexationist) 179.

April 30.-Nova Scotia Legislature adjourns after passing resolution in favor of maritime province union.

May 1.-Moody's agricultural works at Winnipeg Opera House burned.

May 4.-Fire at Waterloo, Que., does \$40,000 damage.

May 6 .- Italian (De Rudini) ministry resigns.

Lt. Gov. Carvell, P. E. I., declines to assent to bill abolishing Legislative

May 9 - House of Commons by 92 to 50 rejects Mr. Lister's motion to impeach Judge Elliott, of London, for his conduct in London election proceedings. U. S. Senate passes act to give U. S. register to Inman steamers City of Paris and City of New York.

May 11.—East York election—McLean (Con) elected by 25 over Leslie (Lib). House of Commons by 132 to 33 rejects Mr. McCarthy's resolution against

separate schools in N. W. Territories. May 12.-Mr. Lowther, secretary of the Foreign office, in British House of Commons, announces Government declined to give assent to U. S .-Newfoundland trade convention, and that negotiations between the U.S. and the island must go on conjointly with those between U. S. and Canada.

May 16.-Suit by Province of Quebec to recover \$100,000 Baie des Chaleurs boodle from Pacaud dismissed in Superior Court.

May 19 .- North Perth election-Grieve Lib) elected by 87 over Scrimgeour

May 20.-Mr. Hall, provincial treasurer, makes budget speech showing total indebtedness and liabilities of the province to be \$34,027,000.

May 21.-Newfoundland agrees to a modus vivendi and conference with Canada.

May 23.—Deeming, wife murderer, hanged at Melbourne, Australia.

May 24.—Prince George of Wales made Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney; Hons. J. J. C. Abbott and Oliver Mowat made K. C. M. G.; Chief Justice Lacoste knighted.

May 26.—Golden Wedding of King and Queen of Deumark.

May 27.-Italian and Portuguese Cabinets resign.

May 28.-G. A. Kirkpatrick sworn in Lt-Governor of Ontario.

May 31.— Grand Orange Lodge of B. N. A. meets in Montreal.

June 2.—Bob Jackson, negro, lynched at Port Jarvis, N. Y.

June 4.—Mr. Blaine resigns U. S. secretaryship of state.

June 7.—Mr. Mercier makes abandonment of his estate to his creditors.

June 8.— Beauharnois Legislature election—Bisson (Lib) elected over Rodier and Potras (con) and Bergevin (Ind). Dr. Caven elected moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

June 9.—Mercier and Pacaud committed for trial on Langlais malefeasance

charges.

June 10.—Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated by Republican convention at Minneapolis as presidential ticket. June 12—Gillert Islands, South Pacific,

taken under British Protection.

June 14.—House of Commons division
on second reading of re-distribution

bill—government majority 37.

June 17.—Great Ulster convention at
Belfast—10,000 Protestant delegates
pretest against home rule.

June 21.—John Curren, John Kearns and Wm. Gunn, killed by explosion at cartridge factory at Brownsburg, One.

June 22—Rev. A. Hunter Dunn elected Anglican Bishop of Quebec.

June 23.—Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson nominated by Democratic convention at Chicago as presidential ticket.

June 24.—Quebec Legislature prorogued. June 27.—Great Saigon Island disappears in an earthquake—many thousands

perish.

June 28.—Pontiac election.—Bryson (Con) elected over Muray (Lib) by 705 majority.

British Parliament dissolved.

June 29.—John W. Foster appointed secretary of state of the United States.

Norwegian ministry resigns.

Dom. Marie Antoine consecrated Abbot of Oka, first ceremony of kind in Canada.

June 30—Imperial Chambers of Commerce convention at London adopts resolutions that it is expedient practical arrangements should be, if possible, devised to secure closer commercial relations between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies, and that a commercial union on the basis of free trade within the Empire would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity.

Financial year closes with a total revenue of \$36.903,262 and expenditure of \$36,629,803, showing a surplus

f \$273,459.

July 1.—President Harrison sends message to U. S. Senate declaring Canada's rebate on St. Lawrence Canal tolls contrary to U. S. treaty with Great Britain.

July 2.—News received of seizure by U. S. authorities at Port Etches, Alaska, of steamer Coquitlam, with

6000 seal skins.

Thomas O'Brien, Howard Ransome, Percy Madden, Edwin Sleep, Ernest Lee and John Mulligan, of crew of Minne-wa-wa, war canoe, drowned at St. Lambert.

July 3.—H. M. S. Pylades visits Montreal. July 6 —Fight at Homestead, Pa, between Carnegie mill strikers and Pinkerton police—18 men killed; later 8000 Pennsylvania militia called out to preserve order.

July 8.—Great fire at St. John's, Nfld; \$20,000,000 damage done; \$4,800,000 insurance; about ten thousand people

made homeless.

Hon. G. W. Ross elected president Dominion Teachers' Association at Montreal.

July 9.—Parliament prorogued. Montreal and Western railway opened from St Jerome to St. Agathe.

July 12.—St. Gervais les Bains overwhelmed by an avalanche; some 200 lives lost.

U. S. Regular troops ordered to suppress riotous miners at Coeur d'Alene.

July 14.— panish medical commission reports Asiatic cholera at Paris.

July 15.—Senator Higgins in U. S. Congress introduces a retaliatory bill against Canada.

July 16.—Rep. Chapman, of Michigan, in Congress, proposes to close St.

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Clair Flats Canal against Canadian

July 23.-Manitoba elections.-Greenway government sustained by majority about ten; popular vote on prohibition shows 2 to 1 in favor.

July 26.—President Harrison signs bill to authorize imposition of discriminatory tolls on Canadian vessels using

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Aug. 11—Division in House of Commons shows majority of 40 against Salisbury government: Mr. Gladstone sent for to form a ministry.

Aug. 15 .- New York state guard called out to suppress switchmen's strike at

Aug. 16.—Chicoutimi election.—Belley (Con) elected over Savard (Ind). Aug. 18 .- Scott Act repealed in Drum-

Aug. 19 .- Five men killed at Offets. Tenn., in fight between labor rioters

Aug. 20.—President Harrison issues proclamation putting toll of 20 cents a ton on grain for Canadian ports passing Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Aug. 21.-Cardinal Taschereau of Que-

bec, celebrates his jubilee. Aug. 22.—Cholera declared epidemic at Hamburg.

Aug. 27.—New prohibition party formed

at Toronto. Aug. 31.-Steamer Moravia arrives at New York from Hamburg with 22 deaths from cholera on voyage.

Speaker Ross and Deputy Speaker Sutherland, of Northwest Legislative Assembly, resign, causing a crisis ending in prorogation.

Sept. 5.—Central Board of Health created to have charge of cholera preventive measures in Quebec.

Sept. 10.-Thomas Pelletier, Trois Pistoles, appointed legislative councillor for Grandbois division.

Sept. 11.-Steamer Kite with Peary expedition arrives at St. John's, Nfld, from Greenland

Sept. 12.-W. A. McDonald, M. L. A., Brandon, elected leader Manitoba opposition.

Sept. 14.—Five deaths from cholera announced in New York.

British Privy Council revokes proclamations under Irish crimes act

Sept. 16 .- J. K. Arnoldi found guilty by jury of misbehavior in office.

Schooner Triumph, at Victoria, B. C., reports seizure by Russian cruiser Zadaika, off Copper Island, of schooners Ariel, C. H. White, Rosie Allen and Willie McGowan.

Sept. 18.-Rev. J. Hunter Dunn conse-Church Cathedral, Montreal.

Sept. 20.-James Mitchell, of Goderich Star, found guilty of libelling M. C. Cameron, ex M. P.

Sept. 21.-R. & O. steamer Corinthian

burned near Coteau. First electric street railway car run in

Railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem

Pan-Presbyterian Council meets at Toronto; Dr. Chambers, of New York,

Captain Andrews in 16 foot dory arrives at Lisbon from Atlantic City, N. J.,

Sept. 22.—Dr. Sheard, Toronto, elected president Canadian Medical Associ-

Sept. 23.-Anglican Provincial Synod at Montreal, adjourns after approving scheme for consolidation of church in Canada.

Sept. 28.-Nancy Hanks, at Terra Haute. Ind., makes mile trotting record of

Sept. 29 -Scott Act sustained on vote in Northumberland, N. B.

New Brunswick Legislature dissolved

McCarthyite parliamentary party issues an appeal for funds to friends of Ireland in America and Australia.

Oct. 1.—Padre Martino, of Burgos, elected general of the Jesuits.

Dr. John Ferguson, of Welland, and Mr. Alphonse Desjardins of Hochelaga, called to Senate

Oct. 11.—Grand Jury at Quebec returns true bills against ex-Premier Mercier and Pacaud for conspiracy to defraud the province in connection with Langlais stationery contract.

Oct. 15.—T. M. Daly, M. P. for Selkirk, appointed minister of the interior, in place of Mr. Dewdney, appointed lieut-governor of British Columbia.

Oct. 21.—Dr. Lachapelle (Con) elected M. P. for Hochelaga by acclamation.

Oct. 22.—New Brunswick provincial elections—Blair coalition government sustained, but Mr. Blair defeated.

Oct. 23. — Dr. Kingdon enthroned as Bishop of Fredericton.

Oct. 25. — Victoria Methodist College, Toronto, dedicated.

Oct. 26.—Mr. McMillan (Con.), M. P., Vaudreuil, unseated for bribery.

Oct. 28.—Fire in Milwaukee does \$6,000,-000 damages.

Oct. 31.—Emp. William presides at rededication of Luther's church at Wittenberg.

Nov. 3.—Three Rivers Legislature election—Normand (Con) elected over Cooke (Ind Con).

Matane Legislature election—Pinault (Lib) declared elected on recount.

Hon. T. M. Daly nominated Minister of Interior, elected by acclamation for Selkirk.

Nov. 4.—Jury at Quebec returned verdict of not guilty in Mercier-Pacaud trial for conspiracy to defraud in connection with Langlais stationery contract and letters of credit.

British government schedules Canadian cattle on account of alleged cases of pleuro-pneumonia found in Scotland.

Nov. 5.—T. A. Bernier called to Senate for Manitoba.

Nov. 7.—Hamburg officially declared free from cholera.

Nov. 8.—Groyer Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson elected President and Vice President of the United States.

Nov. 9.—Canadian and Newfoundland delegates meet at Halifax to consider commercial and political situation.

Nov. 15.—Dr. Thomas Neill Cream hanged at London for murder of Matilda Glover.

Nov. 18.—Homestead strike abandoned

Nov. 22.—St. John, N. B., election—Chesley (Ind Con) elected over Robertson (Con).

Nov. 25.—Sir John Abbott resigns Pre-

miership of Canada, and Sir John Thompson is sent for to form a cabinet.

Nov. 26.—Mr. J. S. Ewart, before Privy Council Committee, argues case for interference of Dominion in favor of Roman Catholics of Manitoba in separate school matter.

Nov. 28.—Loubet Ministry, 27th under French Republic, resigns.

Dec. 1.—"Buck" hanged at Dorchester for murder of Policeman Steadman, of Moncton.

Dec. 5.—M. Ribot forms Ministry in France.

Dec. 6.—New Thompson Ministry announced; Messrs. A. R. Angers and Mackenzie Bowell called to the Senate; Mr. Chapleau appointed Lieut.-ant-Governor of Ouebec.

Kent, N. B., election—McInerney (Ind Con) elected over Leblanc (Lib) and Johnston (Con).

Dec. 7.—National Agricultural Conference at London adopts resolutions declaring that the critical condition of British agriculture is a matter of national concern, and favoring silver coinage as a remedy for commercial depression.

Dec. 8.—N. W. Legislative Assembly meets; Mr. Cayley resigns position as head of Advisory Council.

head of Advisory Council.\*
Dec. 10.—Miss Clara Brett, first woman lawyer admitted to practice at Ontario Bar.

Dec. 12.—Judge Strong appointed Chief
 Justice Supreme Court of Canada.
 Dec. 13.—Soulanges election—Bain (Con)

elected over Bourbonnais (Lib).
Mr. DeBoucherville, premier of Quebec,
resigns; Mr. Taillon forms a new
ministry.

Dec. 16.—James Slavin alias McMahon hanged at Cornwall for murder of Constable Davey.

Dec. 19.—Thirteen hundred men at Springhill Collierios strike,

Dec. 21—Messrs. Ives, President of the Council, in Sherbrooke; Curran, Solicitor-general, in Montreal Centre; Wood. Comptroller of Inland Revenue, in Brockville, and Wallace Comptroller of Customs, in West York, re-elected by acclamation, after accepting office.

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Lieut. Col. Wm. Herchmer, at Calgary' Jan. 1.

Arunah Dunlop, M. L. A., for North Renfrew, Jan. 1. Lieut. Col. Charles Todd Gilmour, clerk

Ontario Legislature, Jan. 3.

Mahomed Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt,
Jan. 7.

David Mossey, of Cornwall, aged 105 years, 8 mos. and 25 days, Jan. 12.

H. R. H. Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of Prince of Wales, Jan. 14.

Cardinal Manning, Jan. 14. Cardinal Simeoni, Jan. 14.

Gen. Anderledy, head of the Jesuits, Jan. 18.

S. B. Burdett, M. P. for North Hastings, Jan. 20. Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the

Czar, Jan. 25. Archbishop Langevin of Leontopolis, Jan.

Hon. Guil. Bresse, M. L. C., Jan. 30. Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Jan. 31.

Otto S. Weeks, N. S., lawyer and politician, Feb. 4.

Theopholis Stewart, oldest lawyer in Canada, at Charlottetown, aged 95, Feb. 7. James McLaren, Ottawa lumber mer-

chant, Feb. 10. Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, scientist, Feb.

12. Rev. Donald Fraser, D. D., Presbyterian

divine, Feb. 13. Admiral Sir Provo Wm. Parry Wallis,

aged 101, Feb. 13. Lieut. Col. Wm Rhodes, ex-com. of Agriculture, Feb. 17.

Johan Sverdrup, Norwegian statesman, Feb. 17.

Ashton Oxenden, D. D., formerly Bishop of Montreal, Feb. 23.

Noah Porter, ex-president Yale university, Mar. 4. Judge Wetmore, N. B., Supreme Court,

March 7.
John F. Winslow, builder of first monitor,
Mar. 10.

John Cairns D. D., principal U. P. Theological Hall, Edinburgh, Mar. 12.

Sir Henry Bouverie Brand, ex-speaker House of Commons, Mar. 5. Moise Plante, M. L. A., Beauharnois' Mar. 18.

Capt. W. H. Robertson, R. E., of St. John, killed in action in Africa, Mar. 18. H. E. Clarke, M. L. A., Toronto, Mar. 25, Daniel Lilly, Waterdown, Wentworth. aged (claim) 106, Mar. 27.

Carmen Rodriquez, Tuscon, Arizona, a Mexican, claimed to be a hundred and fifty years old, April 1.

Charles Glackmeyer, city clerk of Montreal, April 9.

Wm. Edgar, gen. pass. agent, G. T. R., April 13.

Senator Stevens, Waterloo, April 15. Amelia B. Edwards, writer, April 15. Alex Mackenzie, ex-premier, April 17. Bishop Williams, of Quebec, April 20. Gaius S. Turner, M. L. A., Albert, N. B.,

April 25. William Astor, millionaire, April 26.

Sir Alex. Campbell, 1t-gov. Ontario, May 24.

R. C. Skinner. judge of probate, St. John,
 N. B., (drowned) May 28.
 Thomas Norquay, M. L. A., Manitoba,

Lieut. Stairs, of Halifax, African explorer with Stanley expedition, in Africa, about June 14.

Edmond Deedes, sheriff of Norfolk, July 4. Cyrus W. Field, promoter of first Atlantic cable, July 12.

Alfred Patrick, first clerk Canadian House of Commons, July 18. Sir Daniel Wilson, president Toronto

university, Aug. 6.
Dr. Legere, M. P., Kent, N. B., Aug. 8.
E. Dionne, M. L. C., Aug. 22.

E. Dionne, M. L. C., Aug. 22. L. R. Church, ex-Judge Queen's Bench,

Aug. 30. George William Curtis, writer, of New York, Aug. 31.

Wm. Paton, ex-chief Montreal fire brigade, Sept. 1.

John Greenleaf Whittier, poet, Sept. 7. Bishop Medley, of Fredericton, Metropolitan, Sept. 9.

James Trow, ex-M. P., Sept. 10. Senator M. A. Girard, of Manitoba,

Sept 12. Duke of Sutherland, Sept. 22.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmour, musician, Sept. 24. Chief Justice Sir Wm. Ritchie, Supreme Court, Sept. 25.

Lord Tennyson, poet, Oct. 6.

Andrew Paton, Sherbrooke manufacturer Oct. 23.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of U. S. President, Oct. 25. Dr. George Ross, vice dean McGill Medical College, Nov. 8.

Cardinal Lavigerie, Nov. 27.

Jay Gould, millionaire stockdealer, Dec. 2. Sir Adams G. Archibald, Dec. 14

#### THE BRITISH COVERNMENT.

Form August, 1892.

- Mr. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.
- Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor.
  Earl of Kimberly, Secretary for India
- Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Mr. H. H. Asquith, Home Secretary. Earl of Rosebery, Secretary for Foreign
- Affairs.

  Marquis of Ripon, Secretary for the Colonies.
- Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War.
- Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland.
- Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
- Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General. Mr. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade.
- Board of Trade.

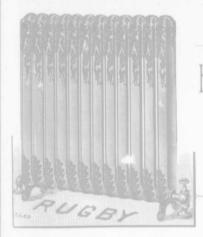
  Mr. J. Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
- Mr. Henry Fowler, President of the Local Government Board.
- Mr. Arthur Acland, Vice-President of the Council.
- Mr. J. T. Shaw-Lefebre, First Commissioner of Works.

(The above constitute the Calinet.)

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

- Mr. E. Marjoribanks, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.
- Messrs. Wm. McArthur, R. K. Causton and Thomas Ellis, Junior Lords of the Treasury.
- Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Under Secretary. Sir Edward Grey, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
- Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Secretary for
- the Colonies. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Under Secretary for India.
- Lord Sandhurst, Under Secretary for War. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty.
- Mr. Thomas Burt, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.
- Sir Walter Foster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.
- Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General. Mr. J. C. Rigby, Solicitor-General.
- Mr. J. B. Balfour, Lord Advocate. Mr. A. Asher, Solicitor-General for Scotland.
- Lord Houghton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Mr. Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
- The Macdermott, Attorney-General for Ireland.
- Mr. Sergeant Hemphill, Solicitor-General for Ireland.
- Mr. C. R. Spencer, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
- Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, Comptroller of the Household.

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