

THE PARLIAMENTARY "HERALD" During the Session full Telegraphic Reports will be specially prepared for this Journal by two expert stenographers. Their reports will be supplemented by a Special Correspondent who will make a running comment on the daily business and also supply the public with a good share of Ottawa Political News and Gossip which do not always find their way into print. THE HERALD may be relied upon to provide especially interesting during the Session. The charge for the Session, whether it be long or short, will be only ONE DOLLAR.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

DIVIDENDS. Payable Book close Montreal, 17, 4 p.m. 1 April 16 p.m. Montreal, 20, 2 p.m. 2 April 16 p.m. Royal Electric Co., An. Gen., 7 April, 3 p.m.

FINANCIAL. THE HERALD OFFICE, Thursday Evening, March 26, 1885.

The stock market was again weak and inactive to-day, the only bank stock in which any trading took place at the morning board being Montreal, when it sold at 195 and 194 1/2 the latter being a drop of 1 per cent from yesterday's highest price, and 1/2 from the lowest. In the afternoon sales were made at 195. Merchants sold in the afternoon at 112 1/2, being a decline of 1/2 from the price realized for one share on Tuesday last. In the miscellaneous stocks transactions were confined to Montreal Telegraph, Richelieu and Gas. Telegraph selling at 120 1/2 and 120, a decline of 1/2 and 1/4 from the last sales which were made on Tuesday, Richelieu selling at 54 1/2 and 54, the latter price being a decline of 1/2 from the price realized yesterday. Gas sold in the forenoon at 183 1/2, and in the afternoon at 184 and 183 1/2, the latter being a decline of 1/2 from yesterday's lowest price and 1/4 from the highest. The market closed weak.

The sales at the morning board were 87 shares of bank stocks and 215 shares of miscellaneous stocks, and those at the afternoon board were 60 shares of bank stocks and 185 shares of miscellaneous, making the total transactions of the day 547 shares of stocks, as follows: MORNING BOARD.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Montreal at 195, 194 1/2, 194, 193 1/2, 193, 192 1/2, 192, 191 1/2, 191, 190 1/2, 190, 189 1/2, 189, 188 1/2, 188, 187 1/2, 187, 186 1/2, 186, 185 1/2, 185, 184 1/2, 184, 183 1/2, 183, 182 1/2, 182, 181 1/2, 181, 180 1/2, 180, 179 1/2, 179, 178 1/2, 178, 177 1/2, 177, 176 1/2, 176, 175 1/2, 175, 174 1/2, 174, 173 1/2, 173, 172 1/2, 172, 171 1/2, 171, 170 1/2, 170, 169 1/2, 169, 168 1/2, 168, 167 1/2, 167, 166 1/2, 166, 165 1/2, 165, 164 1/2, 164, 163 1/2, 163, 162 1/2, 162, 161 1/2, 161, 160 1/2, 160, 159 1/2, 159, 158 1/2, 158, 157 1/2, 157, 156 1/2, 156, 155 1/2, 155, 154 1/2, 154, 153 1/2, 153, 152 1/2, 152, 151 1/2, 151, 150 1/2, 150, 149 1/2, 149, 148 1/2, 148, 147 1/2, 147, 146 1/2, 146, 145 1/2, 145, 144 1/2, 144, 143 1/2, 143, 142 1/2, 142, 141 1/2, 141, 140 1/2, 140, 139 1/2, 139, 138 1/2, 138, 137 1/2, 137, 136 1/2, 136, 135 1/2, 135, 134 1/2, 134, 133 1/2, 133, 132 1/2, 132, 131 1/2, 131, 130 1/2, 130, 129 1/2, 129, 128 1/2, 128, 127 1/2, 127, 126 1/2, 126, 125 1/2, 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THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

The Premier's Statement in Parliament Yesterday.

Mr. Blake's Attack on the Government.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Blake enquired of the Government for such full information as they thought was due to the House of the cause of the troubles in the North-West and what the Government proposed to do in the matter.

Sir John Macdonald said:—The situation stands very nearly as it did before. There is no information as yet and there cannot well be until to-morrow after the junction of the body of mounted police commanded by Commissioner Col. Irvine and the body at Carlton under Superintendent Crozier. I presume that when they unite there will be a force of 150 men.

There are 100 men of the 90th regiment at Qu'Appelle ready if necessary to proceed from Qu'Appelle in the direction of the South Saskatchewan. They will be followed by the remainder of the regiment, about 200 men, and half a battery of artillery.

Lieut. Governor Dewdney telegraphs me to-day that he has seen a number of the principal men on the reserve, near Broadview, about the reports of their being excited. They are exceedingly indignant at the charge being brought against them, and ask to be brought face to face with their accusers.

We have received messages from Battleford and Edmonton that everything is quiet. Rev. Father Lacombe here stated to-day that the loyalty of the Blackfoot Indians in that vicinity is unshaken. They are quite unaware of the approximate cause of the half-breeds rising under Riel.

I may say that Riel was invited by them to go into the North-West some time ago, and I believe he came in for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the public purse, and during last summer more than hints—intimations were received that if we gave him a certain sum of money (some \$5,000 was mentioned), that he would depart in peace.

Of course, that could not be entertained for a moment, and he has remained there, exciting the half-breeds and attempting to arouse the Indians by stating to them that the country all belonged to them and that the white people had no right there whatever.

It is alleged that Riel is exceedingly indignant at being told that he was an outlaw, and was not a British subject and had no right there. Such an intimation, as far as I can discover, has never been made. He has great influence over the half-breeds and some over the Indians.

He has been considered, on account of some former occurrences, a martyr or a sort of half-breed Mahdi, and they looked up to him with a sort of superstitious regard, and from that feeling he is able to act upon their superstition. I do not believe there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds unless they should be joined by the Indians.

The Indians once brought into the field no one can foresee what will be the consequences. I am exceedingly glad to be able to state to the House that all the information we have received points to the fact that the Indians are quite quiet and that there is no danger of their joining with the half-breeds.

There are one or two Indians whom we know pretty well and whom I do not care to name as this will all go over the wires, but there is one who has always been known to me as Bothwell (Mr. Mills) would know the name if I mentioned it, and I recently made inquiries about this particular Indian and I was told that he was "a mere bluster and tobacco."

The most influential man in the North-West is Omand, the leader of the Blackfeet, who is not only a remarkable man, but a very able man, and of his fidelity and loyalty there is every assurance, and I am quite sure that, should occasion arise and were he permitted to do so, he would show by action on his own a how loyal he was.

Mr. Blake.—The hon. gentleman has explained what is the approximate cause of the outbreak; I would like to ask what in his opinion is the more remote cause of this rising?

Sir John Macdonald.—I do not know about any cause of the rising more than I have explained. The half-breeds have a great many claims; some of them are reasonable and others unreasonable.

The House knows that at the time an arrangement was made for the settlement of matters in Manitoba and the creation of that district into a province a large number of half-breeds were settled on the Assiniboine and the Red River who had good locations or little properties under the direct sanction, though perhaps not a good title, from the Hudson's Bay Company.

All these claims were recognized and a certain quantity of land was appropriated to their satisfaction that was given afterwards to those Indians to the value of their holdings.

The half-breeds on the plains had no such statutory rights from the Hudson's Bay Company as those who were settled on the Red River. They claim that they all had the same rights, and among those half-breeds that are at Prince Albert and along the banks of the Saskatchewan are a number of the half-breeds who received their land-scrip for their lands on the Red River when they left Manitoba, and they are now on the plains beyond the boundary of Manitoba.

They claim, and perhaps their claim is just, that they should be recognized; they say they are half-breeds, and they try to enforce a double claim in their behalf. A great many of these have been identified and have been refused. As a whole, the half-breeds have been told that if they desire to be considered as Indians they must be so considered, and if they desire to be considered as white men they will get their 160 acres as a homestead. But they are not satisfied with that; they want to get land-scrip for an equal quantity, I think upwards of 200 acres, and they can, as a matter of course, get their homesteads as well.

There was some difficulty about the settlement of the plots, on which these half-breeds are settled along the Saskatchewan. No man has been disturbed in this section and each has been allowed to be considered as an Indian, and most liberal reserves set apart for them, and if they desire to be considered as white men they will get their 160 acres as a homestead. But they are not satisfied with that; they want to get land-scrip for an equal quantity, I think upwards of 200 acres, and they can, as a matter of course, get their homesteads as well.

different officials for some years. A great many of these have been settled, and some of them remain unsettled. Finally, there is a Commission, which we hope will be issued in the spring, or as soon as possible, to settle the few claims that remain unsettled.

Mr. Blake.—When was the Commission appointed? Sir John Macdonald.—The Commission was selected some time ago, but one of the Commissioners was unable to go, and we appointed another only the other day.

Mr. Blake.—What proportion of the volunteer force are on their way to the scene of action? Sir John Macdonald.—There are 100 men at Carlton, mounted police, and 40 volunteers from Prince Albert. There are upwards of 90 men with Major Irvine, and they were to have effected a junction yesterday morning with Crozier. They have two or three guns. There are besides at Qu'Appelle 30 mounted police under Superintendent Herchimer, who will go to the Touchwood Hills on the road throughout the north, keeping communication open and unobstructed.

There were this morning on the night 100 men of the 90th regiment, who will be joined by 200 men and a half battery of artillery.

Mr. Blake.—I think this subject calls for more particular information than the hon. gentleman has given us and I think that sitting in Parliament we ought to be informed of his intentions with reference to calling out the volunteers. I will take the opportunity of communicating upon the subject in a more formal manner in the course of the day.

Mr. Blake on North-West Matters. In the Commons last night, Mr. Blake, who followed Mr. Hesson in the Budget debate, said he would take the constitutional opportunity which was afforded by this debate for calling the attention of the House to a subject of very considerable and pressing importance, with respect to which he did not conceive that the country or the House had been properly informed.

On Monday last he had asked the First Minister with regard to the half-breed disturbances at Prince Albert, and had received as a reply that some of the demands of the half-breeds were reasonable and others exceedingly unreasonable, and that there had been a rising of half-breeds led by Louis Riel.

He (Sir John) had also informed them that nothing in the way of a bill of rights had been contemplated and that the Government would not be in a position to do so.

The First Minister also said that it was deemed prudent to have some additional forces near Prince Albert and that permission had been obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company to station police at Carlton.

He (Mr. Blake) had resumed the question on the following day and had learned that there was no further information. The First Minister had informed them to-day that a portion of the militia force had been enrolled and were moving towards the scene of action, and he gave them some of the approximate and some of the remote causes of what he considered to be the origin of the troubles.

But the First Minister had not even to-day given the House the information which it was his duty to give as to what the Government was doing. The newspapers said that the Major-General commanding our militia was now on his way to the North-West to engage in this movement.

He (Mr. Blake) thought the House should have been informed upon that subject. He quoted from a special despatch from Winnipeg to the Toronto Mail of the 25th inst., and also a despatch to that paper on the 25th inst., to the effect that the Winnipeg Field Battery were holding themselves in readiness, and also concerning the militia force being called out, and yet the First Minister let the House adjourn that day without even a reference to that matter.

He read from an editorial article in the Mail of the same day in which it was stated that it was undeniable that disaffected elements, the Montreal Gazette, another organ of the Government, on the 26th inst., published a press despatch from Winnipeg and a special despatch from its Ottawa correspondent, and the local organ in the city, the Citizen, had also a special telegram to that effect. The newspapers said that these papers published these despatches which alluded in their editorial columns to the unfair mode of Opposition papers in dealing with this matter, and therefore he chose to sustain his argument and draw his inspiration from these unimpeachable organs of the Government, who would, of course, be guided by the highest dictates of prudence and accuracy and scrupulous regard to veracity in their statements.

With reference to the juncture which had occurred, it was said that the half-breeds had had their grievances for years, and that influential persons had obtained lands belonging to settlers, that the half-breeds had good grounds of complaint, and that a government commission had been appointed on this subject, and that serious action had been taken on the 23rd on the part of the Government, a period at which the First Minister did not see fit to inform the House, which had invited him to give information on the subject. It was a very serious matter, and the militia force of this country should be called out, but he did not in the slightest degree blame the Government for calling them out. He supposed that for nearly two centuries the British Parliament had to be summoned within 14 days after the military had been called out, and in 1874 that law was amended by shortening the period to the time of 10 days. It was obvious that it was regarded as a reasonably serious thing that militia authorities should be called out, and that the Parliament, the great council of the country, should be called together on such an emergency. When our Parliament was sitting at the time, but the Government did not see fit to give any information about the calling out of the militia. The First Minister told them, forsooth, he did not think it was worth while telling the House that the militia force of this country was good news but what he was doing that day he was not able to tell. The difficulties were stated by Commissioner Bigley in an interview to be one of these periodical disturbances, and according to him that part of the country was in a condition of chronic disturbance. The Saskatchewan Herald of 26th June, 1884, gave an account of the trouble that then arose with the Indians, which appeared for a short time to have been a critical state of affairs.

He quoted from a letter of Riel to the Government, dated last summer, in which Riel said his interests were identical with theirs and he offered to come over and help them. A meeting was held at Prince Albert in which Riel was chief speaker, and in the course of his remarks Riel said if the people were denied some of their rights they should take all that they could, and otherwise inciting them to rebellion. That was the state of things with reference to Riel last summer, and the Government thought it serious enough to obtain the permission of the Hudson's Bay Company to occupy Fort Carlton.

An interview was published in the Globe newspaper with Sheriff Chapeau, in January last confirmed these other statements, and they found it stated in different Government organs that there had been complaints and dissatisfaction among the half-breeds for several years, and in the Montreal

newspaper, the principal organ, it was stated, that some of these were founded and should be retained. Finally, there is a Commission, which we hope will be issued in the spring, or as soon as possible, to settle the few claims that remain unsettled.

Mr. Blake.—When was the Commission appointed? Sir John Macdonald.—The Commission was selected some time ago, but one of the Commissioners was unable to go, and we appointed another only the other day.

Mr. Blake.—What proportion of the volunteer force are on their way to the scene of action? Sir John Macdonald.—There are 100 men at Carlton, mounted police, and 40 volunteers from Prince Albert. There are upwards of 90 men with Major Irvine, and they were to have effected a junction yesterday morning with Crozier. They have two or three guns. There are besides at Qu'Appelle 30 mounted police under Superintendent Herchimer, who will go to the Touchwood Hills on the road throughout the north, keeping communication open and unobstructed.

There were this morning on the night 100 men of the 90th regiment, who will be joined by 200 men and a half battery of artillery.

Mr. Blake.—I think this subject calls for more particular information than the hon. gentleman has given us and I think that sitting in Parliament we ought to be informed of his intentions with reference to calling out the volunteers. I will take the opportunity of communicating upon the subject in a more formal manner in the course of the day.

Mr. Blake on North-West Matters. In the Commons last night, Mr. Blake, who followed Mr. Hesson in the Budget debate, said he would take the constitutional opportunity which was afforded by this debate for calling the attention of the House to a subject of very considerable and pressing importance, with respect to which he did not conceive that the country or the House had been properly informed.

On Monday last he had asked the First Minister with regard to the half-breed disturbances at Prince Albert, and had received as a reply that some of the demands of the half-breeds were reasonable and others exceedingly unreasonable, and that there had been a rising of half-breeds led by Louis Riel.

He (Sir John) had also informed them that nothing in the way of a bill of rights had been contemplated and that the Government would not be in a position to do so.

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agents there, was unpopular with the half-breeds, but still he settled many claims, and Mr. Duck settled many more in the vicinity of Duck Lake. But it was only to wind up the matter last some months ago it was decided to send a commission up there in the spring. In the meantime not one of these half-breeds had been disturbed, but they had all been personally assured that their claims, if deserving of recognition, would be settled.

One of the gentlemen who was appointed on the commission resigned on account of ill-health, but the commission as finally appointed consisted of Mr. Street, a lawyer at London, of very great ability and position, Mr. Goulet who is on the spot and a half-breed himself, and Mr. Forget who has been there and is Clerk of the North-West Court, and a French-Canadian and a very able man. These three were appointed to go up and settle not only the claims against the Government, but the contradictory and conflicting claims amongst the Metis themselves.

This was the proper course, and I would think if anything better could have been done. The half-breeds and Indians are known grumblers, and if the hon. gentleman will wait till they cease grumbling he will wait till the day of doom. Why, if you give an Indian four pounds of pork, which is twice his proper ration, he will grumble because he does not get six, and the half-breed has all the instincts of the Indian.

In reference to calling out the militia by the Government without the previous consent of Parliament, the necessity for that rule, which used to exist on that point has altogether disappeared. Such is the apathy of the people when an atrocious attempt is made against our liberty that Parliament has handed the right to call out the militia to a few justices and two of its Councillors or the warden of a county, I think, can execute that power for the purpose of keeping the peace, and surely if they have the power it should not be considered a great breach of the authority of the people that we do not come to Parliament for permission.

Upon the conclusion of Sir John's remarks he was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright and others, and the House was still in session at midnight.

The Premier's Reply. Sir John Macdonald, on rising to reply, said that he had been very much cheered. He said: The hon. gentleman concluded his speech by saying he hoped this disturbance would end well. All I can say is that if it does not end well some of the responsibility will rest upon the hon. gentleman, and I would regret that a man holding the responsible position of the hon. gentleman and having once himself been responsible for the government of the country should take this opportunity, when men are in armed insurrection, so far as we know, against the authorities of which he is a member, to do not know whether or not they are assisted by the savages of the plains, to make a speech for the purpose of reckless of the consequences. It will be read by the Montreal Gazette and the Montreal Herald, and the hon. gentleman has assumed that the Government has been guilty of delay and neglect and harshness, that they have oppressed the half-breeds and driven them to desperation by their conduct, and that they have preferred the requests of speculators and friends and members of Parliament to settling the wrongs of the Metis. The hon. gentleman has made many a dubious speech, but in no previous speech has he displayed such a want of patriotism and such a want of faith in the Government. He says we ought to have given information to the House on the 23rd that the militia were called out, but the militia were not called out at that time, and I could not have made that statement without having said that was not true. But a military man told me that we had shown extraordinary quickness in making our precautionary arrangements, for my hon. friend, the Minister of Militia, sent a telegram on that day and to know there was any need for militia and we could have had that information which was not in existence. But if we had called them out it was not our duty to inform this House and then spread far and wide a knowledge of the fact that there were men wild and foolish enough to take arms against the Government of the country. It was our aim to keep these matters quiet. We had quietly collected our information and made our arrangements, and we know and believe that the trouble has been confined merely to a few hundred men attacking the Government for the manner in which our Indian Department has been managed, if there is one thing of which Canada ought to be more proud than another it is that quiet and order which has characterized our Indian Department ever since the first rise of the Red River expedition under Gen. Wolsley. During that time there has been rising after rising in the United States. Although they have had their whole northern and western frontier lined with soldiers to the number of 25,000 men, they have had continual struggles, but there has not been one single blow struck on our side in all that time. With a small force of 300 men, now enlarged to 500, which I must say is insignificant, we have preserved from one end of the country to the other, and the farmer on Ontario and Quebec has gone up and settled there with just as great a feeling of security as if he had settled in Muskoka or on the River St. Lawrence. When you recollect that the country is occupied by savages who are now driven to desperation by the disappearance of their only means of obtaining food, it is a wonder that we have been so successful in controlling them with so small a force. If you will look at the Hansard you will see that in past years when I have sent out money for these poor people we were wanted across the floor with charges of extravagance in our Indian expenditure, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians are slowly dying of starvation. The hon. gentleman says there has been no suffering, because those poor people, though we did not give them so much as to encourage them in hanging around the forts, but we tried to induce them by slow degrees to support themselves by their own habits of self-support. The Metis, as you know, are half Indians, and even the most settled of them have many Indian characteristics, but the no made as just as mild as the most unregulated of their wild brethren. The hon. gentleman says there has been procrastination and delay, but I claim that the department can claim credit to itself for its treatment of the half-breeds. The hon. gentleman will not deny that the Indians and half-breeds of Manitoba are satisfied and that the action of the Government towards them has always been kind. When we commenced to survey the lands in accordance with the Black system as laid down in the Dominion Lands Act, it naturally awakened suspicion amongst the half-breeds, and the hon. gentleman says that was the cause of the whole delay. He had officer after officer sent up to examine these claims and set them down, and it was only the residue of the claims that remained unsettled. Mr. Pierce, who was one of the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 26, 1885.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to incorporate the Rock Lake, Sorens & Brandon Railway Company.

The bill was read a first time. Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act of 1879. The object of the bill was to provide certain safeguards in the matter of railway rates. At present a railway company was obliged to present a schedule of rates to the Minister of Railways, but it had become so much a matter of course for the Minister of Railways to accept this schedule that it made the rates practically those fixed by the railways themselves. The bill proposed that before these rates were given by the Minister, notice could be given and parties interested allowed to present their case before the Governor-in-Council. Another clause provided that certain penalties should be imposed upon the railway companies if their rates were not sanctioned by law and also that they should not charge more for hauling a short distance than for a long distance. Other clauses provided that the mode of enquiry into rates was not to be a matter of public enquiry, but that money owing to employees, clerks, servants and for supplies and consumable articles necessary for the running of railways should form a first charge upon the earnings of the railway and order which had been authorized by the Minister of Railways. It was also provided that money owing to employees, clerks, servants and for supplies and consumable articles necessary for the running of railways should form a first charge upon all real and personal assets of railways.

Sir Hector Langevin—Will the last clause have a retroactive effect? Will it apply to railways which have now a bonded debt? Mr. Mulock—The clause is not limited in its effect.

Mr. Gignault introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. He explained that the object of the bill was to provide that electors might vote for partial prohibition, in answer to Mr. Baker (Victoria), said it was the intention of the Government to increase the length of the Esquimaux graving dock 50 feet. It was now 380 feet, and the proposed addition would make it 430 feet in length.

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Mr. Casey—Has Louis Riel been in the employ of the Government in any capacity at any time during the past year? Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Baker (Victoria), said it was the intention of the Government to increase the length of the Esquimaux graving dock 50 feet. It was now 380 feet, and the proposed addition would make it 430 feet in length.

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with the other. The cause is that there are some compound curves. The average curvature is 4 degrees. Sir Richard Cartwright—It is the intention of the Government to increase the duty on flour this session.

Sir Leonard Tilley—It has been the custom of the Government not to make known their policy until it is submitted by resolution to Parliament.

Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Blake, said the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for February were \$141,294, and the working expenses \$150,000.

Mr. Blake enquired as to the Government's information in regard to the troubles in the North-West.

Sir John Macdonald's statement in reply appears elsewhere in these columns.

Mr. Hesson, resuming the budget debate, said that in view of the verdict given by the people at the general elections in 1876 and at every opportunity since, it should not be necessary to say anything further on this subject than had been said by the Finance Minister in his excellent budget speech. From a business experience of 30 years' he (Mr. Hesson) could unhesitatingly testify to the fact that goods used by the working classes are cheaper now than they ever were before, especially in winceys and cotton. Under the policy followed by the Mackenzie administration when in power and advocated by their supporters ever since; upwards of \$180,000,000 worth of goods were imported free, which under the present tariff are manufactured at home. The benefits of this largely increased home production were evident in the more employment to our artisans, and a greater home market for our products. The fallacy of the statement that protection had ruined our trade with the West Indies was easily shown by the trade and navigation returns which showed that the value of the exports had increased from \$8,000,000 during the former period to \$18,000,000 at present.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER BLOSS.

Mr. Hesson continued his speech and pointed out that while the total deposits in the bank during the Mackenzie regime remained nearly stationary they had largely increased during the rule of the present Government. How hon. gentlemen opposite could, in the face of this, claim that the people were getting poorer could not be understood. With reference to the duty on coal he said that even the price of coal had fallen from the organs of the Opposition the average price of coal in Toronto during the Mackenzie Government was \$7 per ton as compared with an average of \$6.40 per ton during the present regime. He then asked the hon. gentleman (talked of coal tax?) They were quite prepared to leave the whole matter in the hands of the country.

Mr. Blake then rose and moved a resolution in regard to the troubles in the North-West; his speech, and Sir John Macdonald's reply, appear in another column.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, March 26.

SIR JOHN ON RIEL. In answer to a question put this afternoon by Mr. Blake, Sir John explained the measures that had been taken to meet the difficulty at Carlton. There was a force of mounted police, composed of various detachments, that had effected a junction with Colonel Irvine's detachment from Regina, amounting in all to about 200 to 300 men, a detachment of 40 volunteers at Prince Albert, and there was another detachment under Captain Herchimer, at Southwood Hills, keeping open the line of communication. Besides these, one hundred men of the 90th Battalion had arrived at Qu'Appelle, from Winnipeg, and would be followed by three hundred more of the same regiment, and a half battery of artillery. On being further questioned as to the cause of this trouble and the nature of the half-breeds' demands, Sir John said that Riel had approached the Government with a view of being subsidized to the quiet and depart from Canadian territory, asking for a sum of \$50,000 in the first instance. The Government had, of course, rejected the proposal, and Riel, who had great influence with the half-breeds, arising out of his misfortunes in 1870, had used this to foment trouble for his personal aggrandizement. The claim of the half-breeds was that they had taken up their abode, and these men were now asking for a second grant. A commission had been appointed some time ago to enquire into their grievances, but one commissioner had resigned and so action was delayed. The story that the Indians had joined Riel, he said, was untrue. The band near Broadview having heard this allegation had already repudiated the idea, and desired to be placed face to face with the person who had thus accused them. Sir John did not say which telegraph operator he proposed to have over to them. He said, however, that he had received telegrams from various points speaking of the loyalty of the Indians, and particularly instanced one from Father Lacombe from Edmonton, who spoke on behalf of the Blackfeet. Mr. Blake in reply to Mr. Hesson, said that this intelligence had been communicated to the House and said he would take an early opportunity of stating his views in a formal manner.

I think this information as to the attempt on Riel's part to blackmail Canada bears out what was said in the House this morning. Sir John called him the Mahdi of the half-breeds, but there is this difference between the captor of Khartoum and Riel—that one is a religious fanatic and the other a disappointed man. The demand for money shows the truth of yesterday's interpretation of the difficulty. All his lieutenants and advisers found their reward in meal and malt when Wolsey departed and the Government began; Riel alone, and perhaps Lepine, gained nothing. When one is thus treated and when one is in the way of a human nature, even when controlled by civilizing influences, to be content at the spectacle of one's assistants receiving rewards withheld from oneself, and Riel has seized upon what appears, without further explanation, to have been a careless and unscrupulous dealing with the question of half-breed settlement lands, to arouse excitement by which he might profit. One does not like to attribute blame to anyone without being in full possession of the facts, but it is impossible to overlook the circumstance that the only manner of dealing with the half-breeds of Red River in 1869 on the subject of their lands, brought on what is known as the Red River Rebellion, and that as far as one can at present see there is a painful resemblance in the condition of affairs by which Riel has been enabled

to assume the position he occupies. It has ever been difficult to induce Sir John to believe in the magnitude of evil that passes from delay and uncertainty in the matter of North-West settlers—white, half-breed or Indian—and their holdings. Men born, bred and educated in Canada have assumed a peculiarly rebellious attitude under the head of departmental delays, others have cut the gordian knot by leaving the country, and the difficulties that have been overcome with the Indians have not been few or trifling. It is so difficult to understand that a statesman having had the manifold experience of 1859 and 1870 should have carelessly allowed similar circumstances to culminate in a similar disaster—for this disturbance even if once quieted is no less—that every one in the country will look forward with anxiety for such an explanation as shall satisfy them that some onward circumstance and not neglect is responsible for the present outbreak.

INSOLVENT LAW DEPUTATIONS. Several very important delegations are in Ottawa in support of the proposed Bankruptcy Law. There are deputations from the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, and one is expected from Quebec. Mr. Darling, the President of the Toronto Board of Trade, has very recently issued a circular to the members of his board, and practically to others interested in the subject, urging upon them the necessity of immediate and vigorous action to ensure the passage of the bill this session. He says it cannot be done without "pressure earnest and persistent," and he recommends short, pithy resolutions being passed, to be followed by a numerous and influential deputation visiting Ottawa, and there in conjunction with similar deput

OUR PARIS LETTER.

British Colonial Loyalty Astonishes France! Some War and Education Statistics—Duel Between Boys—Singular Result of the Grain Duties—Carnival Procession and Other Annual Gatherings.

[FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, March 13, 1885.

The splendid demonstrations of attachment to the mother country on the part of her greatest colonies and dependencies have taken our French friends entirely by surprise. The follies of the Gladstone Cabinet, and their consequent disastrous results, have been so eagerly commented upon by the French press and the isolation and imminent downfall of Great Britain have been so zealously discounted and rejoiced over by nearly all the organs of public opinion here, that the surprise with which the action of Canada, Australia and India is spontaneously coming forward to strengthen England's hands in the present threatening conjuncture of affairs, has produced an immense effect on the minds of the disquisitionists who have been so boldly predicting that the various British colonies would hasten to avail themselves of this period of difficulty by severing their connection with the old land so curiously misjudged by its nearest neighbor.

Meaning, one cannot but wonder that, after nearly nineteen centuries of nominal Christianity, the precepts of Christ should have had so little effect on the action of various Governments of Europe that the following statistics—just drawn up by M. Léon Donnay, a Belgian statistician—give a correct view of the

MORAL STATE OF THIS HEMISPHERE, as shown by a comparison of the relative expenditure for war and for education, by some of the States of Europe—France, per head, war 20 shillings, education 1s 6d; England, war 18s 6d, education 3s 1d; Holland, war 17s 9d, education 3s 2d; Saxony, war 11s 9d, education 3s 4d; Wurtemberg, war 11s 9d, education 3s 4d; Bavaria, war 11s 9d, education 3s 4d; Prussia, war 10s 11d, education 2s 6d; Russia, war 10s 2d, education 10d; Denmark, war 8s 8d, education 4s 7d; Italy, war 6s 6d, education 2s 3d; Belgium, war 6s 9d, education 2s 3d; Austria, war 6s 8d, education 1s 6d; Switzerland, war 4s 10d, education 4s 2d.

To the above, as symptomatic of the state of public sentiment on the subject of that epidemic of anti-Christianity, war, must be added the exceedingly mischievous present French system of "School Battalions" which is rapidly converting French boys into the most aggressive of young monkeys, and prompting to duels for the settlement of the silliest of boyish quarrels. Two young dogs, one of 15, the other of 14, having had a tiff about some boyish nonsense, the parents of the respective schools of this city, have just fought a duel, conducted with all the ceremonial in use for such murderous settlements of misunderstandings among the grown-up children who resort to arms on the slightest pretext.

They contrived to slip out of their respective homes unperceived, and went off to the Bois de Boulogne, where they

SHOT AT EACH OTHER with the guns of their "Battalion Scolaire," of which they had contrived to possess themselves. Happily, these young rascals failed to wound one another; and, their absence having been perceived, excited a hue and cry among the two families and the Professors of the college, which brought the ridiculous and dangerous fact of their rencontre to light. The immediate effect of which discovery has been the issuing of a ukase, in virtue of which the weapons used by the "School Battalions" are to be kept under lock and key, along with the uniforms, in the intervals between the drillings.

But what is to be hoped of the rising generation in a country where duelling is regarded as a necessary part of social life, and where, but a few days ago, two young men, strangers to each other, being at the same party, and one of them having put on the hat of the other by mistake, fought a duel next morning, when, after exchanging 17 shots, one was killed and the other dangerously wounded!

And this in a country so highly advanced as France in all that relates to science, art, and the general interests of human existence! Thus the town of Tours is busy with preparations for getting itself lighted exclusively by electricity; the company in charge of the undertaking having orders to light up the premises of all the principal tradesmen and manufacturers of the town, as well as to furnish them with a supply of motive power that shall enable them to utilize their works to their utmost capacity.

The recent imposition of

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GRAIN

seems likely to have an effect not anticipated by the holders of the new flour. A movement is on foot for the formation of a Bakery Company on the Belgian border, to supply the northern districts of France and Paris with ready-made bread. The Company will start similar bakeries on the Swiss, Italian, and Spanish frontiers, to supply the wants of the large towns of the various regions of France, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, &c. The surplus on grain and flour would thus be rendered illusory; and the advocate of Free Trade among the Republican deputies, who are said to be encouraging the movement, are of opinion that the Government would not dare to levy duty on the bread made by the Company. Unusual preparations are being made for the coming horse show. The Paris Municipality will give three prizes, of 500 fr., 400 fr., and 300 fr. respectively; 4 gold medals, eight silver and 20 bronze ditto, to be distributed among the most successful exhibitors.

Yesterday, being Mid-Lent, was celebrated by a carnival procession, got up by private enterprise, and that drew immense crowds, rendering the principal thoroughfares well-nigh impassable during several hours. The bright sunshine helped to swell the crowds of perambulating humanity, despite the bitter cold which has so suddenly succeeded to the unseasonable mildness which had brought the fruit-blossoms to a very dangerous point of precocity. The success of the former

at the Grand Opera, has been thrown into the shade by the far more brilliant one of yesterday. The preparations were splendid; two orchestras were in attendance. M. Voria and four members of ballet,

dressed as Punch, led the children's "roundabout dances," after which came a grand raffle, Punch and Judy, and various other spectacles of an indistinct order. The same house gave, at midnight, the last masked ball of the season, which, also, proved a brilliant success.

Half the trades, syndicates, and friendly societies of Paris are holding their annual gatherings, mostly balls, the proceeds of which are destined to the sick or other funds of each. The halls of the Syndical Chamber of Paris Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, of the Paris Artificial Flower and Leather Makers, of the Upper Servants, &c., are all given on a scale of politeness, elegance and propriety that make them much more interesting and enjoyable than the

VULGAR SQUEEZINGS OF THE STATE BALLS at the Elysee, at the last of which sundry young dandies of the "advanced" parties, having presented themselves adorned with red neckties, were refused admittance by the ushers, who informed them that white neckties were de rigueur.

One of the most important factors in the artistic education of Paris is the freedom with which the incessant succession of art-exhibitions, whether as collections, sales, or in museums, is thrown open to the public on Sundays, the only days on which the mass of the people can profit by this best of all methods of artistic teaching. A unique collection of specimens of textile fabrics, embroidered stuffs and tapestry, dating from the 7th to the 13th century, brought together by M. Dupont d'Anvers—the author of a standard work for art-collectors and amateurs, entitled "L'Ornement des Tissus"—has been secured for the Museum of Decorative Art, one of the best and most effective centres of gratuitous instruction in

ALL BRANCHES OF ORNAMENTATION. This priceless collection, fruit of years of patient effort and research in the East, Italy, France, &c., shows a world of interesting and valuable details concerning choice of materials, diversities of methods of weaving, incessant modifications of style, &c.

It is hoped that another invaluable collection, viz., the Museum of Eastern Civilization and Religions, founded at Lyons by the eminent collector, M. Guimet, will be transferred to this city. The collector has offered, in case the city grants a site and assists in the erection of a suitable building for the reception of this absolutely unique collection, to contribute a handsome sum himself to the cost of the new Museum. The Fine Arts Committee of the Municipal Council is in favor of the project.

Many people have been taking the grand tittle and getting themselves addressed in defiance of right, as "Imperial Highness," that the Czar has issued a ukase declaring that only sons, daughters, brothers, sisters and grandchildren of the Emperor are to bear these titles, more distant relatives to be only ducal and addressed as "Highness" merely. It is said that over 40 pseudo grand duchies are disposed of by this ukase.

ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—The aggregate production of gold in the United States of America, up to June, 1883, we have just been told on the authority of the Census, was 18,965,572 troy ounces. When we saw this particular weight of gold given as the accumulation of all preceding years, we were at once struck with the remarkable approximation of the weight given to what we just come to our knowledge was the output of Cocos in England by one firm (James Epps & Co.) for one year only, the last twelve months, it being 8,403,333 troy ounces, or 2,645 avoirdupois tons, and, on the moment we would not withstand recollection to mind the old adage—"Worth its Weight in Gold."

Funny, sickly, fretful children are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and emaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion according to directions, or the advice of your Physician.

Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, featuring a portrait of a woman and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Fairbanks Scales, The Standard, Fairbanks & Co., 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Patents, J. A. Bennie, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Fish and Oils, HERRINGS, LABRADOR, COPE, ETC., JOHN BAIRD & CO., 121 Commissioners Street.

Advertisement for Oatmeal, "GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD," MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO., 65 St. Peter Street.

Advertisement for THE HERALD BUILDING, VICTORIA SQUARE, P. MITCHELL, 26th January, 1885.

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Advertisement for THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., Canada Board of Directors, The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman.

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Advertisement for PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, featuring an illustration of the hotel building.

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 22d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth by Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home.

Advertisement for THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Consists of the finest WHEAT, MEADOW and GRAZING lands in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Advertisement for THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT., This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Advertisement for THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA, The Palace Hotel of Canada, This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open.

Advertisement for ANTHONY FORCE, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Gears, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies.

Advertisement for EXCELLENT STORAGE, Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

Advertisement for HENRY CLAIR, Lessee, 51 February 28, THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel, July 31, W D 81.

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Advertisement for ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC, This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized through out, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c.

Advertisement for CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO, PROPRIETORS, 153 JUNE 26, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Advertisement for REVERE HOUSE, Mrs. McNEIL, Proprietress, First-class Commercial and Private Hotel, Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboat.

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Advertisement for HEALTH FOR ALL, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

Advertisement for SPECIAL NOTICE, THE "Montreal Herald" Proprietor, Respectfully announces that having increased the facilities of the office for turning out every description of Work, from a 3-SHEET POSTER to a VISITING CARD, and having considerably reduced the

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Advertisement for WHEN PROMISED, And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect.

Advertisement for BOOK-BINDERY, We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in Bill-heads Letter-heads Note-heads, documents, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

The "Short Line" Railway Routes Examined.

The Figures Largely Favor the Megantic and Moosehead Lake Route.

St. John, N. B., March 21, 1885.

To the Editor of the HERALD.

Take any really good map of that part of the Dominion from Montreal east, including the northern part of Maine.

Now stretch a thread from Montreal to St. John. It will cut through Lake Megantic and Moosehead Lake at the proposed crossing, and pass close to Mattawamby.

Next, I would quote what I believe is the shortest practicable line to Halifax.

These are encouraging figures, but for the present I think we must content ourselves with utilizing the present lines of railway as far as possible.

The following figures are compiled from the best obtainable official sources.

By the Megantic and Fredericton is 714 miles.

By the Edmundston is 634 miles.

By the Intercolonial Railway is 850 miles.

Next, let us see how it is for the North Shore of New Brunswick.

By the Megantic is 529 miles.

By the Intercolonial Railway is 594 miles.

By the Edmundston is 649 miles.

These figures show that the Megantic to St. John is shorter than the Intercolonial Railway by 31 miles.

That the line via Megantic and St. John and by the Megantic and Fredericton to Halifax are about the same.

While the line via Megantic and Fredericton is 120 miles shorter than the Edmundston line and 136 miles shorter than the Intercolonial Railway.

That Montreal to Newcastle via the Megantic is 55 miles shorter than the Intercolonial Railway and 136 miles shorter than the Edmundston.

The Maine State Legislature only meets once in two years and at least no new charter can be got till then, and it is doubtful if they would then sanction another line without bidding it with heavy conditions; and as it is important to get the line as soon as possible, it is out of the question for Halifax, Fredericton or Moncton to advocate any new line through Maine.

We, in St. John, do not acknowledge that we cannot compete with Portland or Boston. We are now competing for a trade that scarcely yet exists—to become the winter terminus of a great transcontinental railway.

A hundred miles will not handicap the Canadian Pacific Railway in its competition with the Grand Trunk from Toronto, much less from the further west. The question is who can give the cheapest and best terminal facilities. St. John can do well in this respect, with its harbor always free from and unblocked by ice.

We have no fog in the winter time, and even in the summer the fog is not apparently as much to be dreaded as elsewhere, for we have fewer vessels lost here, in proportion to the arrivals and clearances, than any other large port.

We can do well with our present harbor, but with the upper harbor opened by the canal to the river above the falls, we would have the best natural facilities on the Atlantic seaboard.

The opposition to the Megantic is undoubtedly sectional. The line is required in the interest of the Maritime Provinces, the western part of the Province of Quebec and all the great West.

Only Quebec city and its neighborhood, in its opposition to Montreal as the summer terminus of the C.P.R., opposes it.

Yours,

J. S. ARMSTRONG, C.E.

[The only error we notice in our correspondent's statement is the assumption that, after the Megantic "short line" strikes the Maine Central Railway, it will not follow the Maine Central and New Brunswick Railways to St. John. It is not at all likely that these important links will be overlooked in order to carry the short line into St. John by the "Grand Southern."—Ed.]

MEM. WOMEN AND THINGS.

Or Clippings From All Quarters.

—El Mahdi, the African false prophet, married when only 16 years old. We have more sympathy for him now than ever before.

—Among the attractive exhibits at the first annual exhibition of the Washington Microscopic society was a section of Guitte's brain.

—The office seeker is in hard luck. He is afraid to ask for office for fear of being refused, and he is afraid if he does not he will be overlooked.

—"My First Murder" is the title of a new book, thought to have been written by Frank James. He must have a wonderful memory.—Philadelphia Call.

—The British soldiers, as they march into the desert, might imagine themselves American railroad stockholders—they have to carry so much water.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

—A sarcastic clergyman in a ministers' meeting at Springfield, Ill., predicted that a time was coming when everybody who took active part in a prayer meeting could demand pay for his services. He meant to hit the professional revivalists.

—Leopold von Ranke, the venerable historian, now in his ninetieth year, astonishes his publishers by turning out copy as rapidly as ever, and he announces his ability to keep on doing it till he is 100, when he proposes that he and his publishers should make a bet.

—Three states in Mexico are pitted against each other for the championship of the republic as to which has the gamiest fighting cock. Referring to the contest, for which elaborate preparations have been made, a Mexican contemporary states that the American pool system of betting will be adopted for the first time in Mexico.

—Paris letter to Philadelphia, North American: In accordance with the traditions of the regency, and once more following the example of M. Moller, M. Albert Menter invited to the opening soiree at his private circle the cream of the dominion. The respectable woman will be invited to a second soiree.

—The experience of the Georgia gentleman who named his girl Eufaula and found out afterwards that Eufaula means "wet dog" recalls the experience of a "new rich" lady who called her little daughter "Vale de Chambré." She said the name was a fashionable one in Paris and nearly all fashionable families used it.—Macon Telegraph.

—When loafers in the vicinity of Lake Champlain get tired of their avocation they purchase, or acquire in some other way, a dollar's worth of lumber with which they build a small house, in it there is room for a six-inch stove, a hole in the ice, a fisherman and his lunch pail, and no more. The average day's catch consists of a dozen or more of fish and a severe cold.

—College Youth (who has been asked to write in a birthday book, and discovers that he was born the same day as America's great statesman)—"Al, Miss de Smythe, I was born on the same day as Daniel Webster!" Miss de Smythe (who has an idea there is too much of the here-you-second-edition tone in his remark)—"Is that so? Well, don't let it disturb you. You know they say 'Extremes meet.'"

—Appointment versus disappointment: Photographer (displaying some photographs)—"You would hardly think those two pictures represented the same man, would you?"

—Gentleman—"No certainly not."

—Photographer—"Well, they do. The one represents him before he went to Washington and the other after he came back."—New York Sun.

—A member of the Arkansas Legislature, in speaking of the bill concerning the carrying of pistols, Alexandria, in the Legislature of Arkansas, please hear me. For several months I have heard you fellows talk about fool things, but now you hit me where I live. I think that every man ought to tote a pistol, for the first hooker I have met who is not looking for an office. Mr. Tinsley, you are a wonderful man from Indiana.—Indianapolis Times.

—The following is the official list of the British vessels of the Mediterranean squadron, under Lord John Hay, which in the event of war being declared between England and Russia, could be concentrated in the Dardanelles—Helicon, Monarch and Iris at Alexandria; Falcon at Malta; Superb and Dreadnaught at Corfu; Temeraire, Invincible and Alexandria, in the Mediterranean; Bitters at Suez; Albacore at Port Said; Cockatrice and Ingone at Constantinople; Grappier at Gibraltar; Crusier in the neighborhood of Malta. The following other ships of the squadron are in the Red Sea—Sphinx, Dolphin, Starling, Condor and Comet at Suakin; Coquette at Agia; and Myrionid at Zeyla.

—People who lay down carpets across the pavement for the convenience of their guests will do well to note the case of Watson vs. Ellis, decided in England by Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, on appeal from the Bloomsbury County Court. Col. Ellis gave a dinner-party in Portland Place, and laid a strip of carpet from his house to the roadway for the benefit of those hidden to the feast. Mrs. Watson fell over the carpet and hurt herself, and the jury awarded her £50 damages. The Colonel appealed, but the decision was upheld, the Lord Chief Justice remarking that the public had an uncontrollable right to use the highway, and that those who laid down carpets thereon must take the consequences. As Lord Coleridge observed, this adds a new terror to dinner-parties, or rather to the responsibilities of those who give them.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electro Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.



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His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble.

I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Dr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring relief to suffering humanity.

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G. CHENEY, Gen'l Supt., Montreal, March 14, 1885. 7w str 63

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MONTYRE & LEWIS, Barristers and Solicitors, PARLIAMENTARY and DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured. Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal, OTTAWA. J. F. MONTYRE. | J. TRAVERS LEWIS. October 17 275

LEITCH & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., CORNWALL, ONT. JAS. LEITCH. | B. W. PRINGLE. August 25 203

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FRASER & READY, COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER MERCHANTS. OFFICE AND YARD: 154 ST. CONSTANT ST., MONTREAL. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. October 9 3m 243

WINTER RESORTS. SPECIAL WEEKLY LINE NEW YORK TO BERMUDEA.

The fine new and splendidly equipped steamship TRINIDAD will sail from New York MARCH 12th. SS. ORINOCO, MARCH 19th. For freight, passage, &c., apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 156 m. 51 Broadway, New York.

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GEO. W. HAMILTON, No. 7 St. Sacrament St. STOCK BROKER, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold. March 28

MACIVER & BARCLAY, Stock Brokers, (Members Montreal Stock Exchange.) 120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for cash or on margin. Agents in: New York: BALDWIN & WHEEL, Chicago: McORMICK, ADAMS & Co. March 13 3m 67

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DUNN & BENNIE, Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents, NOTRE DAME ST. EAST, (Opposite Bank of Montreal, WINDSOR, N. S. Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address Box 811, P.O., Windsor, Nov. 24 18, 201

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MOFFAT & CALDWELL, Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers, 444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man. Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited. Address Drawer 1263, P.O., Winnipeg August 18 187

ALTON F. CLERK, STOCK BROKER, (Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange) 95 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin. April 4 82

MacDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers, 69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whiteley. Terms—Ten per cent. margin on the purchase. Commission for buying, 1/4 of one per cent., and same for selling. December 29 91

ANDREW A. WILSON, STOCK BROKER, (Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.) Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin. Office Hamilton Chambers, 17 ST. JOHN ST. (P. O. Box 1) October 27 251

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MONTREAL WALL PAPER FACTORY, Wall Paper Manufacturers, Awarded First Prize—Silver Medals, DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1884. AND ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1884. Sample sent to the trade on application. MONTREAL. October 21 6m 238

TELEPH

Weekly Herald

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WEEKLY PAPERS

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

LOCAL NOTES.

HYMAN'S CELEBRATED CUT PLUG TOBACCO.—The combination of this tobacco will be found perfect, and the last whiff of the pipe sweeter by far than the first, a merit possessed by no other smoking tobacco.

HELD OVER.—We are obliged to hold over a full report of Dr. Bell's lecture last night on Sir William Logan until to-morrow.

THE N.Y. PIANO CO. have ample facilities for moving and storing pianos in their large building, 226 and 230 St. James street, at terms moderate.

THE TRAINS.—The express from the West on the Grand Trunk last night was two hours late and the trains from the East were also considerably behind time.

LOW WATER IN THE CANAL.—Several mills and nail factories on the canal here are partially or wholly stopped by the lowness of the water. If the genial weather, however, that has set in continues, as it is likely to do, relief will soon arrive.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the St. Andrew's Home acknowledges the following donations:—From Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, one parcel underclothing, \$10 worth purchased at the Industrial Rooms bazaar; from W. W. Ogilvie, Esq., two barrels oatmeal, the result of a curbing match; and from D. Rees & Co., four barrels pigs' feet.

CARTS wishing good dry storage for their furniture can make arrangements with H. J. Shaw & Co. by the month or quarter. Apply at 726 Craig street; reasonable charges.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE.—The semi-annual service of St. Bartholomew's Church Sunday School will be held on Sunday next at three o'clock in the church. The centre aisle will be reserved for the children and teachers, and the side aisles for the parents and friends. Appropriate hymns will be sung, and Bishop Usher will give an address suitable to the occasion.

GENERAL KEEN'S HIMALAYAN TEA in one pound packets, hermetically sealed in lead in India. Sole agent for Montreal—J. Gardner, chemist, corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets. Call for Circular. mwt55

DEATH OF AN EX-OFFICER.—Mr. J. O. T. Lamontagne, who retired through ill-health about a year ago from the position he held for a great many years as assistant clerk of the Circuit Court here, died on Wednesday evening after a lengthened illness. He was only 55 years old at the time of his death, and must have entered the public service at a very early age. He was greatly esteemed by his conferees and all who came in contact with him in the Court.

BREACH OF PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.—For some time past grave complaints have been made by members of the local bar about some of their conferees forgetting the dignity and etiquette of the profession by going around and soliciting business from merchants and others in the city. It is stated that no sooner are actions instituted on the register than a certain class of barristers at once call on the defendants and make a plea to be engaged for the defence. There is great objection also raised by honorable members who have scruples about soliciting business to the practice of some law firms getting employees of collecting bureaus to solicit business for them. It was stated yesterday by a leading lawyer that he intends laying a complaint before the Bar Committee against those of the profession who are transgressing the well understood rules of the bar. He urged that if present practices are continued the bar will fall into contempt.

A CLOSE CALL.—Olivier Brunneau, a driver in the employment of Leandre Fautaux, coal merchant, of Dalhousie Square, had a very close call for his life yesterday morning. In company with several other drivers, he was loading his sleigh from a huge coal heap on his employer's premises. An excavation had been made in a side of the coal pile large enough to allow a team to back into, and from which spot teams were being loaded. Brunneau had secured a load, and was about starting off, when, with a load report, a mass of coal of about 250 tons fell upon him. Of course, those who saw the disaster were sure the unlucky man was dead, but such was not the case, for shortly afterwards the exertions of the crowd were rewarded by finding, not a dead body as they expected, but Brunneau comparatively uninjured. He had been standing in a hollow between the rear of the excavation and the falling coal, thereby escaping being crushed to death. The horse was hurt so badly that it had to be shot, and the sleigh is still buried under the debris.

A SCHEME WHICH FAILED.—Hon. Mr. Mercier has just had the pleasure of foiling one of the boldest blackmailing schemes that have been brought to light in this vicinity for some time. It appears that ten days ago the honorable gentleman in question received a letter from a party who professed to have considerable knowledge of certain anatomic prophecies on the part of Mr. Mercier with a Bleury street widow, the correspondent offering to remain discreet in the matter for a consideration, ten dollars being named as an amount which would guarantee silence. Of course, Mr. Mercier placed the document in the hands of the proper authorities, who succeeded, by means of a decoy letter, in arresting Charles Legor, of 33 Bleury street, who gave another name when he addressed Mr. Mercier. Prisoner is a clerk in the Oak Hall clothing store, Notre Dame street, and is a recent arrival here from Ottawa. Legor was yesterday committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

SOMETHING THAT WILL quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are sold for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, per cents box. See advertisement.

PERSONAL.

The reporters who frequent the City Hall miss the kindly presence of Sergeant Henry Dreifuss, who is off duty on account of illness.

Mr. H. J. Hill, Manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and Canadian Passenger Agent of the Queen and Crescent Route to New Orleans and the South, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

George Beaudry and wife, Buffalo, N.Y.; Dr. Samuel Desjardins, St. Therese; G. B. Howard, Saratoga; James H. Baker and wife, Toronto; William G. Black, Ottawa; and J. T. Sutton, Halifax, are at the Richelieu Hotel.

APPEAL AGAINST DAMAGES.

W. Beegan, Farmer, Plaintiff, Grand Trunk Defendant.

This case, which was an appeal by the Grand Trunk from a verdict of the Court below for \$586 in favor of William Beegan for damages by loss of his barn near Rivere Beaudette, and of the grain thereon, burned by sparks from an engine belonging to appellants, Mr. George Macrae, Q.C., finished his argument for the railway company in the Appeal Court yesterday.

He pointed out in the course of his argument an error which the stenographer made in his notes by reversing two letters of the alphabet that were on a map, one being the letter "P" designating a pump, and the other "T" designating a tank-house. Although a simple mistake of the shorthand writer it would have been a fatal error if given to the driver of a locomotive, as it referred to the exact situation of a switch. Mr. Geoffroy, Q.C., represented the respondent and the Court took the matter under consideration.

HERE AND THERE.

Residents of St. Helaire propose to inaugurate a new park on the Queen's Birthday.

It is said there was a slight rise in the river yesterday morning opposite the city.

Prof. Durkee's pupils will give a class concert at Hill & Scott's assembly rooms on April 9th.

W. B. Tompkins, 18, was fined two dollars by the Recorder yesterday morning for furious driving.

There will be an organ recital and service of song in the Church of St. James the Apostle this evening.

Sergeant Loye, of the St. George street station, has a piece of mysterious machinery in his office awaiting an owner.

The Roman Catholics of Longueuil are about to erect a church at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A sacred concert will be held in the Ottawa Street Methodist Church this evening, in aid of the Chamblay Methodist Church.

Before the police magistrate yesterday morning, Patrick Sullivan appeared on a charge of stealing a hat and coat from John Morrison. The case was remanded.

New caps have been distributed among the city police. There is surely a warm seat in the future for the person who invented such an uncomfortable piece of headgear as is worn by the Montreal police force during the summer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The Bunch of Keys company had an other hearty reception last evening. Miss Anderson, Miss Dunn, Miss Bowers and the rest of the cast were as vivacious and amusing as ever. On Saturday the usual matinee will be given; the prices will be 25 and 50 cts. to all parts of the house. No reserve.

Concert at Queen's Hall.

The second annual concert of the Harmonie Band was given in the Queen's Hall last evening under the auspices of the Victoria Rifles and Le Trappeur Snowshoe Club. A large audience testified to their appreciation of the band by their presence. On the programme were ten vocal and instrumental selections. The Montagnards de Montreal supplied two of the former, rendering new pieces on each occasion, the choros, Les Pecheurs Napolitains, being received with marked favor. Mr. A. Marcie gave two corset solos in the style, and Signor Camillo Maggio piccolo solos with many details and great brilliancy of execution. The entire concert was a unanimous success. On the stage were the standards of Le Trappeur Snowshoe Club and Harmonie Band, together with a tastefully arranged trophy of arms of the Victoria Rifles. Many members of that battalion were present in uniform.

Montreal Opera House.

The Lights of London continues to draw delighted audiences, there being standing room only at the rising of the curtain. Matinees every afternoon at two o'clock.

Royal Theatre Museum.

To-morrow afternoon and evening the drama entitled Christie Johnston will be presented by the Taylor company. This afternoon and tonight will be the final change of scenery the excellent production of the Octoroon. Next week, Maggie Landing, with Miss Frances Bishop in the cast.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 26, 1885.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street:—

Table with 3 columns: Time (9 A.M., 1 P.M., 6 P.M.), Max, Min, Mean.

[By Standard Barometer.]

9 A.M. 30.18 1 P.M. 30.15 6 P.M. 30.05

Meteorological Office, 1, s. m. j. Toronto, Ont., March 27, 1885.

The pressure is low over the lake region and high above the Atlantic coast, and in the western and northwestern states. The weather has been fair and comparatively cold in the Maritime Provinces, milder in Quebec and very mild in Ontario, attended in the latter Province by a few light falls of sleet.

Lakes.—Southwest and west winds, generally fair mild weather.

St. Lawrence.—South and west winds; cloudy to fair; mild weather with light sleet or rain in some localities.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Amendments to the City Charter Finished.

The Discussion on the Matter—Other Business.

At the meeting of the City Council held yesterday there were present—His Worship the Mayor presiding—Ald. Grenier, Jeanotte, Donovan, Gray, Holland, Roy, Robert, Laurent, B. Anselin, Stroud, Fairbairn, Perrault, Mathieu, Dufresne, Prefontaine, Berger, Gauthier, Genevieve, Rainville, Mont, Steveson.

A petition was submitted, signed by a number of the residents in the Quebec suburbs, asking for an enlargement of St. James market. Referred to the Market Committee.

A report was submitted from the Water Committee for an appropriation of \$20,000 for pipe laying and other matters necessary for the ensuing year. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Another report from the Water Committee was also submitted, asking for an appropriation of \$66,000 for a new steam engine, which has been rendered necessary by the break down of the old one.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Roy gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the resolution of Council preventing the salary be put into effect.

He also gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the Council be asked to transfer the St. James Market to the School Commissioners, so that it can be utilized for the purpose of a public school.

Alderman Beausoleil gave notice of a motion, that he would ask at a future meeting of the Council "that the late resolutions of the Council regarding the abattoirs be revoked and that power be asked from the Quebec Legislature for the Council to purchase the abattoirs."

Alderman Jeanotte then asked the Chairman of the Road Committee why the employees of his department were working on Wednesday, as it was a statutory holiday.

Alderman Laurent replied that those who wished to work were permitted to do so.

The matter of St. Stephen's Church was then taken up, and discussion took place on Alderman Laurent's motion in reference to the matter.

After some talk, Alderman Grenier moved that the motion be amended so as to read, "only in case of Canon Evans' and other cases similarly situated." On a division the amendment was carried.

Further amendments to the charter were then considered, and the City Attorney gave his opinion to the Council in reference to the assessors, in respect to the voters' lists, and said that he proposed to revert to the law of 1851, and strike no name off the lists unless a complaint had been made in writing previous to the 6th of February, and that no complaints made after that date be accepted.

Some discussion followed, after which the clause was carried.

The clause in regard to the forming of the board of revisers was then taken up, the object of which was that after the last meeting of the council in the year the board should be composed of members whose term did not expire, whose duty it would be to sit and discuss all claims or objections to voters put before them, and that they sit until ten days before the election.

Alderman Stevenson thought that provision should be made for a clerical error, such as would prevent a voter, about whose name there could be no doubt of his qualification, from voting.

The clause, however, was carried without amendment.

The clause in reference to games of billiards and pool was next discussed, and Ald. Grenier thought that the City Attorney should be authorized to insert in the charter the effect that no billiards or pool be allowed on Sunday where liquor was sold. The clause and suggestion were adopted.

Alderman Prefontaine moved, seconded by Alderman Gray, that the city charter be amended so as to give power to the Council to pass a by-law with the City Passenger Railway which would have the effect of making the delay provided by law No. 256, and ratify all arrangements to be made. Carried.

Considerable discussion ensued on minor matters, after which the Council adjourned on the casting vote of the Mayor.

HONORING MR. LEVING.

A High Compliment Paid Him by Many Notable Gentlemen.

New York, March 26.—Henry Irving has accepted the invitation to a dinner in his honor, offered him a few days ago by over 100 prominent gentlemen of this city and elsewhere. The dinner is to be given at Delmonico's on April 6.

The invitation is signed by William M. Everts, George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas F. Bayard, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Henry Ward Beecher, T. B. Aldrich, W. D. Howells, George H. Baker, George W. Childs, Joseph Medill, Marshall Field, Murray Halsted, John Hay, and others. The last paragraph of the letter of invitation reads as follows:—

"We hope that your resolution to make your present engagement here a final farewell to year a portion of your theatrical season may be reserved for this country, where your welcome will be always hearty and sincere."

Henry Irving replied as follows:— "Gentlemen,—The great honor which you propose to confer upon me I accept with pride and pleasure. Such a distinction, offered by such a remarkable body of American citizens, far exceeds my deserts. This proof of good will must always be precious to me, and my only regret is a deep regret—that I cannot at some time return to your stage. Of the welcome you so graciously promise I feel assured, but I am compelled to forego it by my paramount duties at home. As an Englishman, I thank you for your kind regards; as an actor, I thank you on behalf of my profession. I beg to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY IRVING.

RELIABLE SANITATION.

Earth Closets.

By permission of Alderman Gray, Chairman of the Health Committee, the samples of earth closets recently forwarded by Messrs. Klemp Patent Closet Co., Owens Sound, Ontario, and by Messrs. John Tate & Co., of this city, and recently exhibited at Dr. Baker Edwards' lecture at the Natural History Society, may now be seen at the City Health Office, Gosford street, City Hall, and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Radford, will kindly supply any information on the subject. mwt 64.

DISMISSAL OF THE LEBLANC EMBROCERY CASE.

Other Business in the Court of Queen's Bench.

When the Queen's Bench convened yesterday morning after an adjournment from Tuesday, the case against Mr. Ernest Leblanc, M.P.P., was taken up. The Crown's endeavors to prove that cases were pending against certain parties whom they said were before the Grand Jury at the time of the alleged embezzlement failed entirely, so His Honor instructed the jury to discharge the accused, and he was formally acquitted.

After recess Pierre Dufresne was put on trial on a charge of refusing to support his wife and family. Mr. St. Pierre, for the defence, Mr. Oudet, for the Crown. His Honor instructed the jury to discharge Dufresne because there was no evidence for the prosecution.

Two employees of the Williams Sewing Machine Company, named Desreux and Girouard, were charged for having illegally taken a machine away from one Mrs. Desave, who had leased it and was to become the owner by paying for it in monthly instalments. She having neglected to fulfil the agreement the article was taken from her; and she brought action for its recovery. Messrs. Archibald and McCormack appeared for the Company. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the Crown, their evidence being in French. Mr. Dugdale, for the defence, said a machine selling for \$85 on time would be \$35 cash. Mr. Oudet, Q.C., tried to find out what was the cost price of a Williams machine, but failed.

Mr. Dawson, of the Williams company, said machines were sold for cash, by note, and by leasing them to parties who would ultimately purchase them. Mrs. Desave took a machine on the latter condition; she was "lost" twice to the company's collectors, being found the last time at St. Henri; when her lease was presented to her she was not sure whether she had business to do, and made payments to the amount of \$32 in small sums; not exceeding three dollars at once when people do not pay up it is customary to take the machines away, bring them to the office and retain them till the parties can be paid up.

His Honor warned Mr. Dawson that he had better discontinue such an illegal style of business.

Mr. Dawson, in reply to Mr. Oudet:—Did not think he would be justified in telling what was the cost price of a machine, nor ordered to do so by the court; however, he did not know.

Dugald Grahaun, manager of the Williams Sewing Machine Company—Had been manager since August, 1874.

The counsel for the defence did not adduce any evidence in the case of the man in favor of accused saying that there was no proof that they intended to appropriate the machine to their personal use. It took the jury some time to make up their minds to a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The court rose at twenty minutes to five o'clock.

The principals in the James Wright case were present during the afternoon in the expectation of their case being called.

Mr. James Knox, one of the petitioners, appeared in court with his arm in a sling, having broken it while visiting at Ste. Catherine. Mr. Knox is a member of the law, having also broken an arm in November last.

It is supposed that the charge of infanticide against Celina Hurard will be heard by Judge Ramsay will deliver judgments in the Court of Appeals on the 2nd of April.

MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Distribution of Prizes and Diplomas.

The closing exercises of the above college and distribution of diplomas and prizes took place in the lecture room yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m., Hon. Mr. Lesage, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, in the chair. The following gentlemen had been selected by the Council of Agriculture to constitute a board of examiners:—Messrs. W. Brydon, V.S., Boston; F. S. Billings, V.S., Roxbury, Mass.; A. W. Harris, V.S., Ottawa; Achd. McCormick, V.S., Ormstown; J. A. Couture, V.S., Quebec; Chas. Levesque, V.S., Berthier en haut.

The following gentlemen having fulfilled the requirements, having attended four full sessions at the college, and passed the examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, anatomy, general pathology and theory and practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, were considered by the board to be fully competent to practice as veterinary surgeons, and were granted the diploma of the college. B. W. Hoar, Chas. G. Lamb, W. F. Scott, John F. Magor, A. A. Keys, C. S. Garland, W. P. Mayo, J. Turcot, R. Lapointe, A. Ronif, O. Fortin.

The following prizes were awarded in the English classes:— For the highest aggregate number of marks in all subjects, prize, a medal, the gift of the Council of Agriculture, won by E. Wallis Hoar. General Pathology—1st prize, book, E. Wallis Hoar; 2nd prize, book, Chas. G. Lamb. Anatomy—1st prize, book, Chas. G. Lamb; 2nd prize, book, E. Wallis Hoar. Materia Medica—1st prize, Th. Wroughton; 2nd prize, Chas. C. Dyer.

General Pathology—1st prize, Th. Wroughton; 2nd prize, Chas. C. Dyer. Anatomy—1st prize, Chas. C. Dyer; 2nd prize, Th. Wroughton. Botany—1st prize, A. Rowat. French classes—For the highest aggregate number of marks in all subjects, Prize, a medal, the gift of the Council of Agriculture, Isidore Turcot; second prize, A. Ronif.

General pathology—Prize, R. Lapointe. Anatomy—Prize, A. Ronif. G. Lamb. Materia Medica—Prize, O. Fortin. Juniors—Special prize, best general examination, L. Lorrain. Practical anatomy—Prize, L. Lorrain.

After the exercises short addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr. Billings, Dr. Desjardins, W. Hoar, Chas. G. Lamb, Dr. McClellan and others.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

The Beaver line steamship Lake Manitoba, from New York, arrived at Liverpool Thursday morning, the 26th instant.

At Cienfuegos, Cuba, March 16.—Steamship Cacouca, Ellsion, from St. Thomas.

In port at Barbados, March 11.—Brisantine Little Annie, Fernin, to load for Quebec.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

The Voltaire Bell Co., Marshall, Mich will send Dr. Dyc's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belt and Electric Appliances of trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred by thirty days' trial allowed.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

Further Amendments to the Insurance Bill.

OTTAWA, March 26.

The Banking and Commerce Committee met this morning, the Hon. Mr. Abbott in the chair.

The fourth order, for the further consideration of the fifth clause of the bill to authorize the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes, was first taken up.

Mr. Curran moved the following instead of the fifth clause of the bill:— "The directors of the company may further invest the funds of the company from time to time in public securities in Great Britain, the Colonies, or in any other country, in first mortgage bonds or debentures of incorporated companies, and in any other securities, and in the stock exchanges of London, (Eng.), New York or Montreal, with respect to which no liability shall be incurred by the company, and, in addition, provided that the amount invested outside of Canada shall not exceed one-third of the amount of the company's capital, and that the provisions of this section shall apply to purchases and loans."

This amendment was carried and the bill passed with amendment.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

was then taken up, and the Committee proceeded to discuss the addition to clause 5, proposed by Mr. McCarthy, declaring:— "That foreign companies or associations may be authorized to transact such business with Canada if they comply with the following conditions:— 1. That a deposit of \$50,000 be lodged in the hands of the Government, by way of security to the policy-holders."

Mr. Curran moved in amendment the following:— "The following section and sub-sections shall apply to the incorporation of any such company elsewhere than in Canada for the purpose of carrying on the business of life insurance upon the contract or assessment plan:— 1. Any such corporation or association may be licensed by the Insurance Department to transact business in Canada upon depositing with the Government, in such form and to the amount of \$100,000 in small sums; not exceeding three dollars at once when people do not pay up it is customary to take the machines away, bring them to the office and retain them till the parties can be paid up."

Mr. Langell called the attention of the committee to the fact that in the case of Beaulieu and the Union St. Pierre the Privy Council had decided on the ground that they were not matters of trade and commerce, that these co-operative and assessment companies came under provincial jurisdiction, and said that they could not therefore consider the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Curran (Victoria) suggested that the proper course for his hon. friend would be to raise this question when the bill came up before the House. It was somewhat late in the day to raise such a question when the committee were in the middle of the bill.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the constitutional question was raised and decided in the railway committee a day or two before during the discussion on Mr. McCarthy's proposed amendments by law. If it was right to decide the constitutionality in that case, it certainly was in this also.

Sir Leonard Tilley said that at the last meeting of the committee they had decided to refer the question of the jurisdiction of assessment companies under a separate act, that if Mr. McCarthy's motion were now adopted it would really carry the matter out of the act of 1877. That act permitted the assessment companies to do business, and while the government were prepared to receive all foreign and such like organizations from the act they were not prepared to adopt any principle adverse to that decision.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) said that if this \$50,000 deposit was to be for the absolute security of Canadian policy-holders, it would prevent such companies as the Mutual Reserve of New York from doing business here, as their charter did not allow them to set apart any specific sum for the security of any particular section or class of members.

Mr. Curran—But we enjoy the benefits of the larger business in the United States. Mr. Girouard said he would like to ask Mr. McCarthy if his provision should be adopted could the mutual companies of the state of New York do business in Canada? Mr. McCarthy said it all depended on the companies themselves.

Mr. Wells said that if this proposition of Mr. McCarthy's was adopted, they might just as well have put it in express words that no company on the assessment plan shall do business in Canada. In fact, since this has been before the committee there had been an injunction in New York to restrain his company from putting up its deposit here.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that in the very next proposition, which was the second condition, the supporters of the assessment companies, if they were not anything, actually admitted the very thing which they now said they had not the power to do. They stated that their charter did not give them the right to devote the \$50,000 deposit exclusively for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders, but at this very moment legislation was going on in the State Legislature of New York, and Mr. Harper, of the Mutual Reserve Company, was at Albany in the interests of his company. What was to prevent them from getting their charter amended? The committee did not care to deal with what the charters of foreign companies would permit them to do, but with what was in the interest of the Canadian policy-holders.

Mr. Curran—Is it to the interest of the people of Canada that these companies should be allowed to do business here, or is it not?

Mr. White (Cardwell)—Yes, with proper security.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell opposed the motion of Mr. McCarthy's, on the ground that were adopted the committee would be practically doing what they had done at a previous meeting.

The introduction of the conditions proposed by Mr. Curran was adopted, and the vote being taken upon the first condition proposed by Mr. Curran it was carried on a vote of 54 yeas to 16 nays.

Upon Mr. McCarthy's proposed second condition, of which he had given notice at the last meeting, Mr. Curran moved in amendment:— "In addition to such deposit of \$50,000 the Mutual Reserve, upon the report of the superintendent of insurance, approved by the treasury board, may from time to time require such other and further deposit to be made by such companies or deposited with trustees to the satisfaction of the Minister, as may be in the interest of Canadian policy-holders."

Mr. Macmaster said the words "as may be in the interest of Canadian policy-holders" seem desirable," were after the explanation.

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