The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

SCOTT ACT IN FREDERICTON.

The Scott Act Sustained in Fredericton by Decreasing Majority.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 12.—The Scott Act was sustained in the election in this city by a majority of 13. On its first adoption, in 1879, the majority was 201, and on the re-vote, in 1882, it was 41.

QUEBEC.

An Alleged Warrant for Riel's Execution—The [illegible]—Vallee Not on the Riel Commission.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—It was learned from a reliable quarter this morning that the Privy Council has forwarded the official letter to Sheriff Chapleau ordering the execution of Riel on Monday morning next at 8 o'clock at Regina.

The Quebec Board of Trade held a meeting to-day. The President, Mr. Shelyn, during his address, said that they now obtained many railway advantages they never had before. He had no doubt, when the Harbor Works were completed here, many railways in Canada will make their terminal point here. He pointed out the necessity of a railway ferry, and eventually a bridge at Cap Rouge, and advocated an all Canadian route for the C.P.R. Short Line. He spoke of the progress of the harbor works which promise to be completed at an early date.

The excitement over Riel as the time approaches for his execution is almost unbounded. The French papers, Conservative and Liberal, have burst forth and demanded that he shall not be hanged. Their tone is rather aggressive. It is untrue that Dr. Vallee was one of the medical commissioners present at Regina recently at an alleged examination into Riel's sanity. Dr. Vallee has not been out of Quebec and has not received an order to go to Regina.

OTTAWA.

Thanksgiving Day at the Capital—A Deputation Urging Commutation of Riel's Sentence.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—To-day being Thanksgiving Day, it is generally observed as a holiday, divine service being held in the different churches.

It is understood that further space has been secured for Canadian exhibits at the Colonial Exhibition, London.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Riel's counsel, arrived in the city to-day to urge the commutation of Riel's sentence. Several influential French-Canadian members are also here in the same connection. Nothing new has been learned as to the intentions of the Government in the matter. It is generally believed now that Riel will be hanged, but there are those who think there will still be another respite before the final act takes place.

Capt. Perley, C.E., of the Public Works Department, will shortly leave for British Columbia to inspect the graving dock works at Esquimault.

TORONTO.

General Middleton Reviews the Queen's Own and Grenadiers—Thanksgiving Day in the Churches—Presentation to Principal Sheraton.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 12.—Major General Middleton this afternoon inspected the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers on the Garrison Common. Both regiments turned out well and were congratulated by the General, who said that although not equal to regulars in drill, yet he knew that if called out for actual service they would do as well, if not better. There were, it was estimated, about twenty thousand people on the common. Prior to the inspection, Mr. Beaty, M.P., on behalf of the ladies of Toronto, presented to the Grenadiers a flag, accompanied by an illuminated address, congratulating them on their gallant conduct while in the North-West.

To-day was observed as a close holiday. In the morning thanksgiving services were held in most of the churches. Several of the clergymen in their sermons referred to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the great advantages to be derived by the Dominion thereby. The North-West rebellion was also found a theme for discourses, and hope was expressed that before the close of the month Riel would expiate his crime on the scaffold. Sorrow was expressed for the smallpox epidemic in the sister city of Montreal, and prayers were asked for its speedy abatement.

Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, after preaching at the Church of the Redeemer this morning, was invited into the vestry and was there presented with a watch similar to the one of which he was robbed in Queen's Park some days ago.

Mrs. Bowen, formerly of Belleville, ate a hearty dinner to-day and immediately afterwards remarked that she felt her eyes growing dim, and dropped on the floor dead. She was a widow, 62 years of age.

The residents of Mercer street were greatly startled this morning on seeing a large placard on one of the houses: "Smallpox, by order of the Health Officer." There was a run upon chemists for disinfectants and upon doctors to get vaccinated. The report spread and the landlord of the house heard it and made the fact as widely known as possible that the house is vacant. He gave the case into the hands of detectives, and if the perpetrators of the trick can be found they will be heavily punished.

Co g s and Colds that we so frequently neg ect, and which so often prove the seeds sown for a harvest of consumption, should have immediate and thorough treatment. A teaspoonful of **Robinson's Pho phorized Emulsion** taken whenever the cough is troublesome will relieve the patient, and, persevered in, will effect a cure in the most obstinate cases.

KNOW THYSELF, by reading the "**Science of Life**," the best medical work ever published, for young and middle aged men.

THE ALGOMA WRECK.

A Passenger on the Steamer Describes the Terrible Scenes.

The Captain's Coolness and a Mate's Bravery—The Captain's Official Report.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 11.—William McCarter, one of the survivors, just arrived in this city, tells the following exciting story of his experience:

"The storm was terrible. The waves rushed in great mountains over the decks, and every few minutes the despairing shriek of some unfortunate person was heard as they were carried out to sea and lost. The vessel lay broadside to the island, and there was a dreadful surf. An awful sea pounded against her sides and the cabin soon gave way, and women and children and men were washed off the boat, beyond all hopes of safety. A great many persons jumped into the sea in hopes of getting ashore. We did not know where we were at first, as it was quite dark and there was a terrible storm of sleet and snow. The electric lights went out in a few minutes after the boat struck, and the confusion and excitement were terrible. The captain alone remained cool and steady. When it seemed certain death to run a life-line along the deck he seized a rope and strung out a line, telling the excited people to hold on to the rope and not become panic-stricken. High rocks loomed up in front of us and the pitiless sea tried to snatch us in its icy clasp on every side. In this manner we passed the night until it was fairly daylight, the waves dashing over us every few seconds and bearing some one away from the life rope. I was standing between the captain and another man when the cabin came crashing down on the captain and pinned him to the deck. He cried out: "Oh, I'm done for now; but what will become of these people." The man on the other side received a severe blow on the head and cried out:

"I'M CRUSHED, I'M GONE."

The next wave carried him off without the slightest struggle and he went to death without a groan. Timbers were falling in every direction, and the waves seemed to crush the boat like an eggshell and every once and a while a falling stick would be followed by a deep groan and we knew some brave man had given up the battle. I was dashed several times against the bulwarks and received this cut on my left eye and on the top of head.

"Although it was madness to leap through the angry surf to dry land, several determined fellows made the effort with life preservers and only three landed. The others were hurled against the rocks and mangled beyond recognition. The stern of the vessel was gradually shoved into shore until it rested solid. We huddled close together on the steerage deck with a few blankets and spent the whole day in terrible anxiety. No one felt inclined to talk, but we sat and looked with anxious eyes at each other, listening to the waves as they tore along the deck and broke the bulwarks in pieces. Before we rolled the captain up, he said: 'Men, let us unite in prayer,' and with death staring us in the face we knelt down and the captain prayed for us all. Night came on and there seemed no hope. The sea kept bursting over the vessel. The night was spent in darkness with nothing to eat or drink. During the night we could hear the captain inquire, from the spot where he lay a prisoner to his injuries,

'HOW'S THE WIND, MATE?'

and he seemed glad when he was told that it was veering around to the shore side. Sunday morning the men on the island took a life-line from us and brought us ashore on a raft. We sent the captain first and another man with him to hold him, as he was unable to stand. The island proved to be Isle Royale and some fishermen invited us up to their house and kept us very comfortable. We spent Sunday night there, and the next morning about 5 o'clock the fishermen brought over their fishing tug and asked the captain what was best to be done, and he told them to intercept the Athabasca. They did so, and the officers came over to the island on the tug for us about an hour after daylight. I think we were carrying foresail, mainsail and jib at the time of the accident."

Robert Kerr, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, said this morning he had wired for a full list of the passengers and expected to receive it in a few days. Mr. Kersey, Mr. Beatty's chief clerk, is now on his way to Port Arthur to take charge of such papers as may be recovered from the wreck, and as the purser's cabin was situated in that portion of the vessel which still remains above water, it is hoped that the bulk of the documents and books may be secured. Mr. Hastings, first mate of the steamer, had his feet and limbs badly injured through being frost-bitten. He was on duty at the time of the accident and gave a thrilling account of the disaster. When the shock was felt he ran down to the purser's room. He then

RUSHED FORWARD AMIDST STIFLING STEAM,

and aroused the steward and other employes, as well as steerage passengers, of whom there were a large number. Finding the escaping steam almost suffocating, he again rushed up to the cabin and aroused all the passengers whom he had not awakened on the way down, and conducted them to the forward end. A lady passenger and her daughter were wildly crying in the saloon, clothed only in their night-dresses. The mate urged upon all the great necessity of keeping quiet and obeying orders. While he was advancing, with one of the woman's hands in his and holding the little girl with his other hand, a great wave darted through the cabin, caught the woman and child and swept them out into the lake. The scenes described afterward were simply heartrending. Some of the men lost their reason completely and rushed into the stormy depths. About seventeen persons followed the mate and climbed into the rigging. Once the mast made a dip with ten men and when it came upright again only two persons were seen on it. The next sea swept all the brave strugglers away.

CAPT. MOORE TELLS OF THE STORM.

Following is a statement made by the captain before a notary public here last night: "The steel steamer Algoma cleared from the port of Owen Sound at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 5th, bound for Port Arthur, having on board a general cargo of merchandise of about five hundred tons. We had a good run to Sault Ste. Marie, which port we cleared at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 6th, and passed Whitefish Point about 3 o'clock on the same day. A strong breeze from the east and northeast was blowing. The wind wes increasing. We made sail at Whitebush Point at 7 p.m. The weather was the same, but the wind slightly increased, with occasional squalls, attended with rain. At midnight the wind had increased to a gale, with frequent squalls, accompanied by rain and sleet. A sea started up at 4 a.m. on Nov. 7 and the wind shifted to northeast, with a violent snow squall. At 4.05 a.m. we checked down and commenced taking in sail. At 4.30 a.m. all sail was in except the fore-trisail, which was partly in. We put the wheel hard a-starboard, and the ship was coming round to head out on the lake again on account of the snow. After leaving Whitebush Point our proper course was northwest by west, but the wind being from the north'ard we steered northwest by west, a quarter west, until 10 p.m.,

TO ALLOW FOR LEEWAY.

Then the course was changed to northwest until 4 a.m. We then steered west by south, for the purpose of taking in sail. When the ship was coming round, as mentioned above, she struck aft, about 4.20, and continued to forge ahead, driven in by the heavy sea. About 4.40 a. m. she settled, the seas making a clean break over her all the time and smashing the ship up. The blinding snowstorm still continued. On account of the seas that were running and the surf, it was impossible to make any effort to save the ship or cargo. At about 6 a. m. she parted at the foreside of the boiler, and the freight was washed out; some of it was driven ashore. The survivors clung to the after part of the wreck till Sunday morning, when, the gale having abated and the sea gone down, we made a raft and went ashore, and found we were on Greenstone Island, at the east of Isle Royal. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock we sighted the Athabasca, on which the surviving passengers and the crew embarked for Port Arthur, at which port we arrived at 6.40 p.m. on Monday, the 9th of November."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Football.

PROVINCIAL RUGBY MATCH AT TORONTO WON BY QUEBEC.

TORONTO, Nov. 12,—The Inter-Provincial Football Match, played here to-day between Quebec and Ontario, was won by Quebec by three points to nothing. The match was well contested and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The Quebec men had much the advantage in weight and their passing was much superior to that of the Ontarios. In the scrimmages the Ontarios showed off to the best advantage.

THE ASSOCIATION GAME BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO A DRAW.

TOTONTO, Nov. 12.—The Association Football Match between the Toronto Club and all Montreal, played here this afternoon, resulted in a draw, no goal being taken by either side. It was expected that the Montreal team being composed of crack players from the various clubs, they would sweep through the Torontos in quick time, but this was a mistake. The Montrealers had much the advantage in weight, but the Torontos were their superiors as far as scientific play was concerned. The Toronto forwards especially played a magnificent game. In the first half the home team had decidedly the best of the play and put the Montreal goal frequently in danger. In the last half the Montrealers assumed the aggressive and kept the Toronto backs constantly at work.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN RUGBY UNION IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Nov. 12.—The annual meeting of the Rugby Union was held here to-day. There was a good attendance; amendments to the rules were made as follows:—Clause relating to the field was made to read; The field of play shall be as near 100 yards in length and 65 yards in breadth as practicable. In relation to size of ball, it was decided that hereafter it shall be No. 5 match ball, according to existing English regulations. Clause 54 was amended to read: In matches where umpires or referees are appointed it shall be their duty to decide any disputes which may be referred to them and enforce the laws of the game. Election of officers resulted as follows:—Hon. President, Marquis of Lansdowne; President, R. Campbell, Montreal F.C.; Vice-President, H. Blake, Toronto F.C.; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer; A. J. Boyd, Toronto, F. C.; Committee, J. G. Ross, Britannia F. C.; S. Blaicklock, Britannia F. C.; J. M. Fulton, Montreal F.C.; J. Kerry, McGill College F.C.; Holden, McGill College F.C.; Elliott, Lennoxville College F.C.; W. Hamilton Merritt, Toronto F.C.; P. M. Barkier, Hamilton F.C.; R. F. R. Strange, Kingston F. C.; E. W. Sayers, London F.C.; A. P. Lowe, Ottawa F.C.

The Wheel.

THE MILEAGE OF THE MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB FOR THE SEASON.

The record of mileage of the Montreal Bicycle Club for the present season is a most satisfactory one, and far exceeds that of last year. There were in all seventy rides with a total mileage of 1,071 miles. The highest individual scores are as follows:—J. H. Robertson, 739¾ miles; Capt. J. R. Scales, 547½; First Lieut. Horace Joyce, 547½; Wm. McCaw, 512; Bugler F. W. Crispo, 493¾; T. Morrison, 469½; A. J. Darling, 460¾; L. Rubenstein, 452½. The record would have been much larger if the weather had not been so wretched during the last couple of weeks. As it is Mr. Robertson's record is the best since the organization of the club.

The prizes for the ten mile race last Saturday were presented to the winners at the Gymnasium last evening by Messrs. Smith, Rubenstein and W. F. Rodden as follows:—W. H. Murray, 1st prize, gold medal, given by Mr. A. T. Lane; Bugler Crispo, 2nd prize, gold and silver medal; Mr. Ramsay, 3rd prize, silver medal.

Oil on Troubled Waters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the operations of the U. S. Hydrographic office made by Commander Bartlett, was published to-day. The value of the use of oil to smooth the breaking seas during gales of wind, the report says, has been widely diffused and the account of different experiences published monthly on a pilot chart has been exceedingly interesting.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Canadian Liquor Law Appeal Left to the Queen's Decision.

King Thebaw Assumes a Fighting Attitude Toward the English.

Fears of a General European Massacre in Mandalay.

An Irish Statesman Mobbed by Factory Girls.

Left to The Queen.

LONDON, November 12.—The Privy Council has finished the discussion of the appeal respecting the Canadian Liquor License Act but the decision in the matter has been left to the Queen.

THE BURMAH CAMPAIGN.

RANGOON, Nov. 12.—Advices just received from Mandalay state that the Burmese have detained the steamer Decoxcon, which was sent to Mandalay to bring away Europeans, and threaten to burn her if she attempts to leave. Foreigners are not allowed to leave Mandalay.

The British expeditionary force, under General Prendergast, will cross the frontiers of Burmah on Sunday next.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Advices from Calcutta state that King Thebaw has ordered that all Englishmen in Burmah be exterminated. It is feared that all Europeans at Mandalay have already been massacred. The Burmese are blocking the Irrawaddy river at Minhla.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Burmese Envoy has gone to ask Prince Bismarck to arrange with England for the settlement of the dispute between Burmah and Great Britain.

RANGOON, Nov. 12.—King Thebaw has issued a proclamation declaring that he will not accept the absurd proposals of the Indian Government and therefore declaring war. He promises personally to lead his troops and calls upon his subjects to fight for the defence of their country and religion. Europeans will not be molested till the invaders cross the frontier, when all will be slain. Many Europeans are leaving Mandalay unhindered. The Italian Consul will remain there for the present.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 12. — A fresh military conscription has commenced. The ardor of the people is unabated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The Balkan Conference had an important sitting to-day, lasting 4 hours.

BELGRADE, Nov. 12.—A detachment of Servians has entered the Timok River from Danube, taking with them pontoons for the purpose of constructing a bridge from the Servian to the Bulgarian bank. These Servians, at Tern, were to-day compelled by the Bulgarians to withdraw, after exchanging several shots. None were injured on either side.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is rumored that Prince Alexander will issue a ukase summoning a national assembly of the two Bulgarias to meet at Phillippopolis. A special scheme has been arranged by which the mayors of Roumelian towns will act as deputies in the ordinary Bulgarian assembly.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Sofia says that 300 Albanians attacked the Bulgarian village of Jancovitz, near Monastir, killed several of the inhabitants and plundered the village.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg, has resigned his commission as officer in the Prussian regulars. His reason for doing so is that he wishes to support his brother, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—In the Balkan conference yesterday Mr. White, the British representative, stipulated that England would agree to the restoration of the *status quo ante*, provided that the method of restoration was satisfactory to her. He proposed that an international commission be appointed to go to Phillippopolis, but the proposition was not agreed to. Russia withdrew her demand for the dismissal of Prince Alexander. The Sultan is meditating further changes in the Turkish Ministry. Serva Pasha has been designated as Grand Vizier.

Missed the Path.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British brig Pathfinder, has been totally wrecked off the north coast of Ireland. The crew were saved.

An Obnoxious Regiment.

LIMERICK, Nov. 12.—A rifleman from the barracks named Chinery, while walking alone in the city to-day, was set upon and terribly maltreated by a mob. It is reported the man has since died. The Mayor has asked the Lord Lieutenant to remove the regiment from this city.

A Petition Rejected.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has rejected the petition of the English Association of American bondholders for quotation of certificates issued by the Association in exchange for American bonds and shares, although the petition was strongly supported by Glasgow merchants, London and Liverpool brokers.

An Earthquake Shock.

PARIS, Nov. 12,—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt last evening at Contrexville.

Mobbed by Factory Girls.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 12.—A large crowd of factory girls to-day mobbed Charles Edward Lewis, the Conservative member of Parliament for this city, and treated him in a most shameful manner.

An Immense Fire.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 12.—Two blocks of buildings were gutted by fire to-day. The fire originated in Beherru's shipping warehouse. The firemen had many narrow escapes from falling walls in their endeavors to subdue the flames. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

Traffic in Children in France.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The commissary of police at Valenciennes has made terrible revelations concerning the enormous traffic in children, verifying Zola's account of human degradation in the black country in the north of France.

Don Carlos at Rome.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Pope has declined to receive Don Carlos except on an absolutely private footing.

The French Republicans.

PARIS, Nov. 12,—One hundred and eighty Deputies of Republican groups, to-day, decided to demand an amnesty for political offenders; also to reject the proposal to impeach M. Ferry.

The Irish Elections.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Captain Maxwell, the leader of the famous expedition to relieve Captain Boycott, has been selected by the Conservatives to contest South Tyrone for the House of Commons. Mr. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor-elect of Dublin, will be the Nationalist candidate.

Workmen Opposed to Chamberlain.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Delegates representing 50,000 workmen, met to-day to consider Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the sugar bounties. A resolution was adopted declaring Chamberlain an enemy of the working classes, and a deputation was chosen to go to Birmingham to controvert Chamberlain's statements.

Bright on Protection.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—John Bright, speaking at Rochdale, last night, said that the attempt to revive protection was mischievous. The present depression was due partly to rash extension of business and partly to bad harvests.

Stead's Sympathizers.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Mr. Henry Varley, the converted butcher, to-day headed 1,000 sympathizers of Mr. Stead, and marched to the Home Office to petition Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary, for the release of Mr. Stead from prison. Mr. Varley was alone admitted to the Home Office, and when he returned to the street he informed the crowd that the officials had grossly insulted him. This announcement was received with groans. The policemen interfered and compelled the crowd to "move on."

Mr. Gladstone Criticized.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Scotch Liberal newspapers, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's address at Edinburgh yesterday, generally condemn it.

The *Scotsman* gives it faint praise, and says it believes the people will continue to follow Gladstone.

The Glasgow *Herald* says: Mr. Gladstone comes forward too late. No soothing words will affect the disestablishment controversy.

The Glasgow *Mail* says: The speech had better not been said, as it has caused intense disappointment.

The Edinburgh *Review* says: Instead of effecting unity, the speech has immeasurably extended the rift in the Liberal ranks.

The *Scotland Courant* says: Mr. Gladstone deluged the Liberals with cold water.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Standard* fervently appeals to churchmen of every shade of politics to combine and fight the enemies of the church.

The Tories are exasperated by Gladstone's subtle disclosures in his speech yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 12. — The *Times*, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's speech, says it regrets to be compelled to deny [illegible]stone's assertion that the Tories [illegible]d the English Church question to the front. It had been forced by the Radical caucus. While it admits the increased friendly tones of the speech towards the English Church, it says the language is guarded and measured, and was wrung from the Liberal leader by the exigencies of the political situation. There is no frank expression of his personal conviction respecting the question of disestablishment, and the country has no guarantee against how soon the Radicals will be in office.

A Protest Against Gambling.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—*La France* states that it has been positively assured by government officials that the French Government has resolved to summon the Prince of Monaco to prohibit public gaming tables in that place.

Turbulent Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—At Charlesville fair to-day representatives of the Cork Defence Union bought some cattle, paying a portion of the price in cash. On learning who the purchasers were, the sellers drove the cattle home, retaining the purchase money.

The Duke of Devonshire has rebated 20 per cent. of the rent of his Irish tenants. Two hundred armed and disguised men to-day reinstated a widow who was evicted in May from a farm at Lattin, near Limerick. The men pledged themselves to protect and suport her. The widow objected, but she was compelled to promise that she would leave the farm only at the point of the bayonet.

A Plea Refused.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Nov. 12.—Jas. Young, the convict who was sent to the penitentiary for ten years for burglary, has confessed to the murder of Hiram Palen, a retired farmer of Sandwich. He was brought into court yesterday, and, in response to the usual question, said he did not wish an attorney and pleaded guilty. On being asked by the judge if he understood the full import of his plea and that he was liable to be hung, he replied that he was aware of it, and persisted in pleading guilty. "Then, sir," said the judge, "the Court must say this is among the most astonishing cases on record. The idea of a man coming here and entering this plea is almost beyond belief, and the Court will not enter the plea until he has taken some measures to ascertain your sanity and see whether you are responsible for your acts." Young protested he knew what he was about.

A Probable Abandonment.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The proposed international exhibition at Berlin will be abandoned if an international exposition is held at Paris in 1888.

Parnell and Gladstone.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The *Daily News* says that Mr. Parnell's demand that Mr. Gladstone shall formulate a scheme for self-government in Ireland before election is impracticable and preposterous.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness numbness and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS

A Passenger Car Rolls From an Embankment Into a River.

Extensive Strike Among Brakemen Begun at Chicago.

A Chicago Nihilist Kills an Officer and Then Himself.

A Convict Confesses to a Former Murder in Illinois.

An Extensive Strike.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Nineteen crews of brakemen on the Illinois Central Railroad struck yesterday for an increase of pay and payment for all over time and Sunday work. Some of them claim to be compelled to be on the road for twenty hours at a stretch.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The strike of freight brakemen on the Illinois Central Railroad has assumed large proportions. The crews of arriving trains have all joined the strikers. The tracks in the yards are full of cars.

A Railroad Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 12.—A frightful wreck occurred at the Bluestone quarry, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at 7 o'clock this morning. The through express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, consisting of a sleeper, two coaches, two baggage cars and one express car, ran into a displaced switch and was completely wrecked. The sleeper rolled over the embankment into the Youghiougheny river. The other cars were upset. Sixteen persons were injured, but no one was killed. None of the wounded are believed to be dangerously injured, unless it is Congressman Boyle, from the Fayette district. The officials of the road say that the switch had been tampered with, evidently with the intention of causing a wreck.

PITTSBURG, November 12.—Orien Van Meter, of this city, by his heroic action saved the car from taking fire, and perhaps some of the passengers from death. When the train jumped the track he grabbed the stove with a death-like grip and held on till the car stopped at the foot of the embankment, where he let go to find the flesh burned off his hands and arms.

American Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Trunk Line Executive Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday, disposed of the long-vexed question as to the position of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. in the new passenger pool by unanimously voting to admit it on the same basis as other roads. The Pennsylvania road also withdrew its opposition to the entrance of its competitor into New York and restored to it the privilege of running its trains over the Pennsylvania tracks between Philadelphia and New York. By this action all pending uncertainty as to recent negotiations among the trunk lines has been removed. The way is now open for the readjustment of percentages to be accorded to each of the roads entering upon the new contract.

An Unsatisfactory Ending.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 12.—The committee which has been arbitrating between the Knights of Labor and the Mallery Steamship Co., have arrived at a settlement which does not eject a single colored man from the Mallery wharf, but merely provides that no more colored men shall be employed there; and whenever dismissals occur or an increased force is required, the labor is to be taken from among the white longshoremen who struck for higher wages. The result of the arbitration is regarded by both sides as something of a Scotch verdict and is, therefore, not very satisfactory.

A Nihilist's Bloody Deed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Policeman N. W. O'Brien receivod a bullet in his left lung last night, from a revolver fired by Max Rittenberg, a drunken shoemaker, who quickly fled, shooting promiscuously at people who pursued him, and diving into a cellar of a laundry, placed the weapon at his own temple, pulled the trigger and died instantly. O'Brien expired shortly afterwards. Rittenberg has been regarded as a crank on the subject of Nihilism.

A Ghastly Discovery.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 12.—A year ago Mrs. Barr, a doctress, who kept house in the south-eastern section of the town for a Mr. Kohler, a man named Daniels and another man, disappeared, and it was given out by the men that she had gone to Germany. It was supposed at the time she had considerable money. On Tuesday last suspicion of the neighbors caused a search, and buried in the cellar of the house the remains of a woman were found. Charles Trevert, a boarder, was arrested and confessed that last spring, led by the appearance of the ground in the corner of the cellar, and a smell emanating therefrom, he dug and found the corpse of the woman. Fearing that he would get his comrades into trouble if he made known the discovery, he reburied the body and kept quiet. Great excitement prevails.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, November 13, 1 a.m.

The area of depression which was over Wisconsin last night now covers the Lake region and the pressure continues high in N.W. States. Rain has fallen in the Upper St. Lawrence Valley and the northern portion of the Lower Lake region and rain and snow in the Upper Lake region. Elsewhere the weather has been for the most part fair. The temperature fell to nearly zero last night in many portions of the North-West. Cautionary signals will be continued on the Lakes.

Probabilities.

Lakes—Strong winds and gales from the west and northwest, cloudy, considerably colder, with rain and snow, followed by clearing weather to night.

St. Lawrence, upper — Cloudy mild weather with rain, followed towards evening or at night by strong gales, from the west and northwest, and colder weather with snow flurries.

Lower St. Lawrence—East and south winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

Gulf—Winds, shifting to south and east increasing cloudiness and rain to-night.

Maritime — Southwest and southeast winds, fair, mild to-day, towards a.m.

FATHER POINT ITEMS.

A Vacant Sail-Boat — Death of an Entire Family — Rimouski Health Matters.

FATHER POINT, Que., Nov. 12.—A sailing-boat, 25 feet long, painted with black with white cord on around her, came ashore full of water at Ste. Luce, 5 miles below here this forenoon. She had no one in her; her sails were on her stern relfed anchor and hawser, also a loaded gun, two axes and some provisions. Nothing is known of its identity or what became of the presumed occupants, but as the weather has been very stormy lately, appearances point to loss of life.

A family named Blanchette, consisting of a women and five children, belonging to St. Luce, arrived there lately from Montreal, where the head of the family died with smallpox. Shortly after arrival the mother gave birth to another child. Smallpox broke out amongst them and they all succumbed to-day; the whole family of seven are extinct. Fortunately no one caught the infection.

At Rimouski there have been but nine cases so far, of these eight are completely recovered and one, the latest victim, died this week. The Health Board of Rimouski and Dr. Fiset deserve much credit for their active measures of prevention and isolation. Every class of society has tended to avail themselves of the benefits of vaccination, a very creditable evidence of the high intelligence of our French-Canadian population.

Mrs. Jonn Quinn, aged 24, of Rimouski, whose husband was drowned while on a fishing excursion a month ago, died to-day, the blow proving more than she could bear in her feeble state of health.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

A Sailor Killed—Thanksgiving Day Observances.

NIAGARA, Ont., Nov. 12.—Adolph Sharp, a sailor on board the schooner Speedwell, lying at the dock here, was killed last night by falling from one of the masts while in the discharge of his duty.

LONDON, Ont. 12.—This being thanksgiving day, it was generally observed as a holiday by the citizens, business being entirely suspended. Services were held in all the churches in the forenoon. The day passed off very quietly.

HAMILTON, Ont. 12.—William Smoke, at a shooting match at Bayview to-day, was accidently shot in the face and arms. His injuries are not very severe. Thanksgiving day was generally observed here. There was services in the churches and cessation of business.

HOME ITEMS AND TOPICS.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth!!!

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

—"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Nervous Debilitated Men,

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mass.

Those among us who are suffering with Bronchitis, or weakness of the throat or lungs, should not delay, but take **Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion** regularly, according to the advice of their Physician, or the directions on the bottle. Always ask for **Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion,** and be sure you get it.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 11.—The city is being worked up to a high state of excitement over the approaching contest on the Scott Act. As the day of polling (November 19) draws nigh, the interest deepens. To-morrow, Thursday, meetings are to be held by the Scott Act party, which are to be addressed by a number of workmen of the city.

BERLIN, Nov 11.—The German-Americans who were recently expelled from the Island of Foehr, Schleswig, have been ordered to leave Prussia before the 15th inst. Two naturalized American natives of Tarf and Schottenburg have also been ordered to leave, one by the end of November and the other by the end of the year.

BATH, Me., Nov. 11.—The schooner Fannie Mitchell, faom Calais for Pawtucket, with lumber, went ashore during a gale last night and will be a total wreck. The crew were saved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11,—The Canadian Club announces that their fortnightly entertainments are fixed for Friday, Nov. 13, Friday, Nov. 27, and Friday, Dec. 11. They will extend a hearty welcome to Canadians visiting the metropolis about these dates and visitors will have an opportunity of meeting Canadians resident in New York

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Banks	P.c.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Montreal	5	1 Dec.	16 Nov.	Dec. 1
Toronto	4	1 "	16 "	" 1
Hamilton	4	1 "	16 "	" 1
Merchants	3½	1 "	16 "	" 1
Ontario	3	1 "	16 "	" 1
Quebec	3	1 "	16 "	" 1
Federal	3	1 "	16 "	" 1
Jacq. Cartier	3	1 "	16 "	" 1
Ville Marie	3½	1 "	21 "	" 1

MEETINGS.

Prov. Mutual As. (special gen.). 18 Nov., 3 pm

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 12, 1885.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day, a legal holiday, there was no meeting of the Montreal Stock Board.

Bank of Montreal.

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st October, 1885 :—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1885 .... $ 379,569 24
Profits for the half-year ended 31st October, 1885, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 662,765 90
$1,042,335 14
Dividend 5 per cent, payable December, 1885 .... 600,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward .... $ 442,335 14

GENERAL STATEMENT.—31st October, 1885

Liabilities.

Capital Stock $12,000,000 00
Rest .... $ 6,000,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward 442,335 14
$ 6,442,335 14
Unclaimed dividends 6,083 52
Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st December, 1885 ..... 600,000 00
$ 7,048,418 66
$19,048,418 66
Amount of notes of the Bank in circulation .... $ 6,098,887 00
Deposits not bearing interest 8,173,370 16
Deposits bearing interest 11,652,691 17
Balances due to other Banks in Canada .. 323,877 33
$26,248,825 66
$45,297,244 35

Assets.

Gold and silver coin current .... $ 2,277,419 62
Government demand notes 2,651,522 00
Balances due from other banks in Canada .. $137,198 82
Due from agencies of this bank, and other Banks in foreign countries .. 8,303,450 57
Due from agencies of this bank, and other Banks in Great Britain 892,098 64
$9,332,748 03
Notes and cheques of other Banks 1,006,101 38
15,270,791 03
Dominion Government bonds 2,304,079 75
Loans and bills discounted $26,762,265 15
Debts secured by mortgage and other security 328,336 54
Overdue debts not specially secured [estimated loss provided for] 191,771 85
$27,282,373 54
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches 440,000 00
$45,297,244 32

W. J. BUCHANAN,
General Manager.

Bank of Montreal,
Montreal, 31st Oct., 1885.

The New York Stock Market.

The New York stock market opened this morning strong and active and so it continued throughout the day with occasional fractional reactions which were of short duration. During the last half hour the market sold off and several of the active stocks declined considerably, closing at prices varying from ⅜ to 1¼ below yesterday's closing prices. The greatest decline was in Delaware & Hudson. Michigan Central and New Jersey Central were ⅜ lower than yesterday, Louisville & Nashville ⅝, Rock Island ¼, while Western Union, Lake, North-West, New York Central and Missouri Pacific were each ⅜ lower. The other stocks were from ⅛ to 1½ higher, while Erie bonds were 1⅝ and Erie preferred 2¼ above yesterday's closing prices. The market displayed unusual activity to-day, the sales reaching 520,400 shares. St. Paul, and Kansas and Texas were the most active, the sales of these two stocks alone reaching 105,100 shares. Western Union, Pacific Mail, North-West, Reading, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific pref., Texas Pacific, Oregon Trans. and New York Central were also very active, the aggregate sales of these stocks being 260,600 shares. The market closed excited and feverish.

The following remarks are from yesterday's New York *Evening Post* :—

"Erie has been the subject of a 'deal' for the last month. The first cause of the advance was the opinion expressed by President King that the earnings would permit the payment of one of the coupons on the second consols either for December or May. There was, however, renewed activity to-day, owing to the report that the new loan of $7,000,000 on the Dock property had all been taken by the directors party, though this requires authentication yet.

"It was understood some days ago that one of the reasons why the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Companies could not come to any terms for a pooling of business was that the latter had already made contracts for the extension of a number of branches to new competitive points. This is confirmed by the report that at the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio in Baltimore to-day it was resolved to extend the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines into profitable territory now occupied solely by the Western Union. The only thing that looks suspicious about the announcement to-day is that it is apparently made to look as belligerent as possible, and apparently for the purpose of depressing Western union.

"The St. Paul earnings for the first week of November show an increase of 9⅝ per cent. over the same week of 1884, and were at the rate of $86,777 per day, against an average of $93,190 per day in October."

Compared with yesterday's closing prices those of to-day show the following changes :—

Advanced—Pacific Mail Mail 1¼, Erie 1, Erie 2nds 1⅞, Erie pref. 2¼, St. Paul ⅛, do pref. 1¼, Del. Lack. & West. ⅛, Wabash ⅛, do pref. ⅜, Union Pac. ⅛, Reading 1¼, Kansas & Texas ⅜, Canada Southern ¼, St. Paul & Omaha ⅛, do pref. ⅛, Denver & Rio G. ⅞, Northern Pac. ⅛, do pref. ⅝, Ont. & Western ⅛, Ohio Central ⅛, Mo. & Ohio ⅜, C.C.C. & I. ⅛, Texas Pac. ¼, Oregon Trans. ⅜, Can. Pac. ⅜.

Declined — Western Union ⅜, Lake Shore ⅜, North-West ⅜, Michigan Central ⅜, Jersey Central ⅜, New York Central ⅜, Del. & Hudson 1¼, Rock Island ¼, Louisville & Nash. ⅝. Missouri Pacific ⅜.

Unchanged — Ohio & Miss. C. B. & Quincy, Erie & Western, Central Pacific, St. Paul M. & M.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York, Thurssday, Nov. 12th, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdongall Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street :—

STOCKS.	Closing prev day	Opening	1.40	Closing.	Sales.
West Union	77⅝	78¼	78½	78	28300
Lake Shore	85½	87½	87½	87¼	34700
Pacific Mail	56½	57½	58½	58⅜	29200
Erie	22⅞	25½	26⅜	25⅞	10300
Erie 2nd	84¼	87½	88	88⅛	......
Erie pref	....	50½	50½	51	......
Ohio & Miss	24¼	24⅞	25	24⅞	2000
North-West	111⅞	112½	113½	112½	30400
North-West pref	....	....	....	....	......
St. Paul	95½	97⅜	98¼	97⅝	57300
St. Paul pref	116⅞	118	119⅞	118⅞	100
Michigan Cent	76⅞	77½	76⅞	76⅞	700
N. J. Central	43⅞	44½	44⅜	43⅞	5900
N. Y. Central	104⅜	105⅞	105⅞	105⅛	26300
Del., Lack. & West	120	120⅞	121⅛	120⅛	22700
Del. & Hudson	98⅞	99½	98⅞	98⅞	900
Rock Island	124¼	125	....	125	2500
Ill. Central	....	....	....	....	......
Chic., B. & Q	136½	136⅜	136½	136½	1500
Wabash	....	9⅞	10⅛	10	1200
Wabash pref		18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	1500
Union Pacific	60⅞	61¼	62⅛	61⅞	28600
Reading	21⅞	23	23⅜	23⅛	37900
Kansas & Texas	27⅞	28⅜	29⅛	29⅛	47800
Canada South	44	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	9060
St. Paul & Omaha	39⅞	40	40½	40	5500
St. Paul & Omaha pref.	102⅞	102	103	103⅛	2000
Denver & Rio G	18⅛	18½	18⅞	19	2200
Northern Pac	25⅞	26	26⅞	26½	5200
Northern Pac. pref	55½	56½	58⅛	57⅛	31100
Ontario & West	19½	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	1490
Ohio Cent	¾	⅞	....	1	3100
Erie & Western	10⅜	10⅞	....	10⅞	400
Mobile & Ohio	....	15¼	....	15¼	......
Louisville & Nash	50	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	13200
C., C., C. & I	....	62⅛	62⅛	63	1900
Texas Pacific	21	21⅛	22	21⅛	25400
Central Pac	46⅞	48⅛	48⅞	48⅞	2600
Missouri Pac	102	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	11000
*St. Paul, M. & M	105	108	107⅞	107	6600
Pullman Car	131	131	131	131	......
Oregon Trans	29½	29⅞	30⅛	30⅛	23400
West Shore Bonds	....	....	....	....	......
Canada Pac	52	54	54½	54½	7500
Exchange	483½	483½	....	483	......
Money	3	2½	2½	2½	......

Exchange.

To-day being a bank holiday there was no business done in this market.

In New York the posted rates for sterling exchange opened at 4.83½ for sixties and 4.86 for demand drafts, but they declined one half cent in the closing at $4.83 for sixties and 4.85½ for demand drafts. No actual rates were received to-day, leaving the latter unchanged from yesterday, while the former are one half cent lower.

Financial Notes.

The rates for money on call at the New York Stock Exchange to-day was unchanged at 2½ per cent.

The quotations cabled from the London Stock Exchange to-day were as follows :—

LONDON, 4 p.m.—Consols, 100 5-16 for money and 100 1-16 account; Canadian Pacific, 55⅞; Erie, 26⅞; New York Central, 109.

Paris three per cent. *rentes* were cabled to-day as follows :—2 p.m., 80f. 02½c; 5 p.m., 80f. 05c.

At the New York Stock Exchange today the opening and closing quotations for Canadian Pacific were 54 and 54½ respectively, with sales of 7,500 shares.

The price for silver in London yesterday was 47½d per ounce.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Montreal, 12th Nov., 1885.

To-day being a holiday there was no business done on this market, and quotations remain as given this morning.

DAILY RECEIPTS.

The receipts by the Canadian Pacific to-day, Thursday, November 12th, up to 6 p.m. were as follows :—

	C.P.R.
Wheat, bush	6,000
Corn, bush	34
Peas, bush	4,782
Oats, bush	19,605
Barley, bush	3,343
Flour, bbls	4,339
do scks	4,006
Butter, pkgs	10
Cheese, bxs	47
Tobacco, pkgs	10

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The Liverpool markets according to to-day's cable advices to the Associated Press were quiet and steady for wheat, while corn was firm and in fair demand. Quotations for breadstuffs were unchanged.

The only change to note in the quotations from the provisions market was in lard, which was 3d higher.

	Nov. 11, 6 p.m. s. d.	s. d.	Nov. 12, 6 p.m. s. d.	s. d.
Spring wheat	7 0 @	7 2	7 0 @	7 2
Red Winter	7 0 —	7 2	7 0 —	7 7½
No. 1 California	7 2 —	7 4	7 2 —	7 4
No. 2 California	6 11 —	7 1	6 11 —	7 1
Corn	4 6 —	0 0	4 6 —	0 0
Pease	5 7 —	0 0	5 7 —	0 0
Pork	50 0 —	0 0	50 0 —	0 0
Lard	32 3 —	0 0	32 6 —	0 0
Bacon	30 0 —	31 0	30 0 —	31 0
Tallow	27 6 —	0 0	27 6 —	0 0
Cheese, new	48 0 —	0 0	48 0 —	0 0

It is estimated that the consumption of flour and wheat in the United Kingdom during the past week exceeded the farmers' deliveries of native wheat and the importation of foreign flour and wheat by a quantity equivalent to 340,179 bushels of wheat ; consequently the supply in the United Kingdom has decreased to that extent.

Dornbush makes the quantity of wheat on the passage for the United Kingdom, October 29, as follows :—

	Bushels.
From Azov Sea	440,000
Black Sea	480,000
Danube	60,000
India and Persia	4,000,000
Atlantic ports	464,000
California and Oregon	4,744,000
Argentine Republic	96,000
Chili	720,000
Australia	684,000
Total	11,688,000

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day :— Cargoes off coast, wheat very little demand; corn, firm; cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, slow; corn, firm; on passage to the Continent, wheat, 230,000 qrs; corn, 55,000. On passage to the United Kingdom, wheat and flour, 1,550,000 qrs; corn, 170,000 qrs. Liverpool, wheat, spot, downward tendency; do corn, firmly held.

Chicago Markets.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Macdougall Brothers, brokers of this city and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, we are enabled to publish the following reports of the markets at their close today, as telegraphed by Messrs. A. Geddes & Co :—

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1885.

The wheat market was inactive here today and the feeling was heavy. We see no legitimate support to prices, and some of our "bull" operators seem to be losing confidence, and well they may, for foreign advices continue to report markets depressed by free offerings from India. Provisions ruled very quiet and steady. The receipts of hogs are quite heavy, but meet with a ready demand from packers. We ought to get easier prices, but there appears to be great confidence in those now ruling.

A. GEDDES & Co.

The latest cash prices for grain and provisions in the Chicago markets to-day, as reported in press advices, were as follows :—Wheat, 86½c ; corn, 46c ; oats, 26⅞c ; pork, $8.65 ; lard, $6.07½ ; short ribs, $4.90.

To-day's closing quotations for grain and provisions in the Chicago option markets, as compared with those of Nov. 2 and yesterday, were as follows :—

	Nov. 2.	yesterday.	To-day.
Nov. wheat	85⅞	87	86½
Dec. wheat	87¼	88	87⅛
Jan. wheat	87⅞	88⅜	88
May Wheat	....	95½	94⅜
Nov. corn	40	44½	43⅞
Year corn	37¼	41	40⅜
Jan. corn	36	37⅞	37⅞
Nov. oats	25⅞	27	27
May oats	29⅜	30⅞	30⅜
Nov. pork	8 05	8 70	8 62½
Dec. pork	8 12½	8 75	8 67½
Nov. lard	5 82½	6 10	6 07½
Dec. lard	5 87½	6 10	6 17½

E. McLennan, 22 St. John street, (Western Chambers), reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows :—

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1885.

	Op'g.	Hi'st	Lo'st	Closing.	Same day last yr.
WHEAT—	$	$	$	$	$
Dec	0 87⅞	0 87⅞	0 87¼	0 87½	0 88
Jan	0 88⅜	0 88⅜	0 8[illegible]	0 88	0 88⅜
May	0 95	0 95	0 94⅞	0 94⅜	0 95⅞
CORN—					
Dec	0 41¼	0 41¼	0 39	0 39	0 41
Jan	0 37⅞	0 37⅞	0 37½	0 37½	0 37⅞
May	0 39½	0 39½	0 39	0 39	0 39½
OATS—					
Dec	0 27½	0 27½	0 27½	0 27½	0 27½
Jan	......	......	......	......	......
May	0 30⅜	0 30⅜	0 30½	0 30⅜	0 30⅞
PORK—					
Dec	8 70	8 70	8 67½	8 67½	8 75
Jan	9 57½	9 67½	9 55	9 60	9 62½
May	10 12½	10 12½	10 05	10 05	......
LARD—					
Dec	6 12½	6 12½	6 07½	6 07½	6 10
Jan	6 15	6 17½	6 15	6 17½	6 17½
May	......	......	......	......	......
RIBS—					
Dec	......	......	......	4 75	......
Jan	......	......	......	4 85	4 87½
May	......	......	......	......	......

LIVE HOGS—Yesterday's official receipts were 50,546 hogs; the shipments were 7,424, and there were about 16,000 left over. The estimated receipts to-day were 49,000. Light grades were $3.00@$3.65, mixed packing $3.30@$3.45, heavy shipping $3.45@$3.65.

CATTLE—The receipts to-day were 7,000 head. The market was quiet and weak.

Grain Option Markets.

To-day's closing prices were as follows :—

New York, 3.34 p. m.—Wheat, 93½c nominal November, 95¼c bid December, 97⅜c asked January, 99¼c asked February, $1.01⅛ asked March, $1.03 asked April, $1.04⅝ asked May, $1.05⅞ asked June. Corn, 54c asked November, 53⅛c asked December, 48½c bid January, 48⅛c bid February, 47½c asked May. Oats, 33¼c bid November, 33⅞c asked December, 34⅜c January.

Milwaukee, 2.30 p. m., close—Wheat, 87⅛c December, 88c January.

Toledo, 2.15 p. m.—Wheat, 93⅜c cash November, 94⅛c December, 96c January, 97⅜c February, $1.02⅛ May. Corn, 47c cash, 45c asked November, 40¼c year, 38⅛c January, 39⅛c May. Oats, 28c cash, 32c bid May.

Detroit, 12 noon.—Wheat, No. 1 white 91½c cash November, 92⅛c asked December, $1.00⅛ May; No. 2 red, 94⅜c cash November, 94⅞c December, 96⅛c bid January, $1.01⅞ bid May; No. 3 red, 84c cash.

Commercial Notes.

The Minneapolis *Pioneer Press* of Sunday states that the storm in the North-West interfered with the transportation of wheat on some roads last week, but large receipts are expected this week, and stocks here and at Duluth are expected to grow rapidly from this time.

A despatch to the New York *Times* yesterday morning states that there were 1,785 cars of wheat standing on the side tracks in Minneapolis and 200 cars outside of Minneapolis without reckoning the moving trains.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin*, November 10th, has reports from 240 of the leading counties of the West in regard to the supply of hogs, time of marketing, and losses by disease. In regard to the supply there is a wide difference of opinion with a slight preference to a smaller number than last season. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where the corn crop is unusually good, the number marketed will show an increase. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska there appears to be a smaller supply, which is attributed to the prevalence of disease and in some sections to the scarcity of old corn. In the aggregate the returns show that 46 per cent. of the hogs will be marketed early, and 35 per cent. late—the balance as soon as ready for market or depending on prices.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic for the week ending November 7, 1885 :—

	1885.	Corresponding week, 1884.
Passengers, express, and mail	$89,501	$106,415
Freight and live stock	224,970	231,911
Total	$314,471	$338,326
Corresponding week of 1884	338,326	
Decrease 1885	$45,855	

THE OIL MARKET.

To-day's quotations, furnished by the Doran & Wright Co., limited, give the following results in the New York market :—

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
107⅜	108⅜	107⅛	107⅛

OIL CITY, Nov. 12.—Sales, 1,905,000 ; shipments, 72,488; runs, 68,710.

BRADFORD, Pa., 11th November.—Cleming & Co.'s wildcat well, located about four miles southwest of the Kane, which was agitating trade, is not nearly deep enough and at present drilling is delayed by broken jars in the hole.

FINDLEY, Nov. 11.—The well at this place stopped flowing on Monday.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

Oct.	1884.	1885.
From Customs—		
Wharfage inwards	$13,000	$14,000
Wharfage outwards	10,000	7,500
Tonnage dues on vessels	7,500	5,500
Total	$30,500	$27,000
Local traffic	3,315	3,301
Total for October	$33,815	$30,301
Amount of revenue previously reported	164,282	160,121
	$198,097	$190,422
Decrease in ocean traffic	5,300	
Decrease in local traffic	2,375	
Net decrease to Nov. 1st	$ 7,675 or say 3.87 p.c.	

(Signed) H. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Port of Montreal.

Number and tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to 1st of November the following years :—

Years	Steamships	Tonnage	Sail	Tonnage	Total Number	Total Tonnage
1882	328	429,675	282	86,356	610	516,031
1883	448	578,899	182	56,753	630	635,652
1884	422	551,110	165	60,995	587	612,105
1885	414	581,176	179	63,193	593	644,369

Classification.

Years	Steamships	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Brigantines	Schooners	Number
1882	328	4	94	14	37	133	610
1883	448	3	78	7	14	88	630
1884	422	2	80	3	12	68	587
1885	414	2	76	1	22	78	593

Number of inland vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to the 1st of November the following years :—

Years.	Vessels.	Years.	Vessels
1882	4,453	1884	4,473
1883	5,098	1885	4,695

Depth of water in ship channel on 1st November the following years :—

	Ft.	In.
1882	25	9
1883	25	11
1884	26	1
1885	26	10

(Signed)
THOMAS HOWARD,
Harbor Master.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WESTERN POINTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	14,260	9,641
Wheat, bush	47,000	16,000
Corn, bush	88,000	48,000
Oats, bush	44,000	10,100
Rye, bush	4,000	2,000
Barley, bush	35,000	26,000
Pork, brls	125	566
Lard, tcs	472,600	635,303
Cutmeats, lbs	293,950	2,027,867
Flaxseed	39,331	121,460

DETROIT, Nov. 12.

Wheat, bush	37,272	1,000

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.

Flour, brls	12,280	35,102
Wheat, bush	16,000	1,000
Corn, bush	......	......
Oats, bush	4,000	5,000
Rye, bush	1,000	......
Barley, bush	21,000	52,000

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.

Wheat, bush	20,215	3,831
Corn, bush	7,095	419
Oats, bush	......	......

SEABOARD PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Flour, brls	27,308	4,564
do sacks	......	5,715
Wheat, bush	88,330	91,386
Corn, bush	109,960	10,495
Oats, bush	65,550	970
Cornmeal, brls	2,097	......
Cornmeal, sacks	1,140	......
Barley	82,325	......
Rye	......	......
Malt	13,800	......
Pork, brls	348	212
Beef	516	......
Cutmeats	1,973	......
Lard, lbs	2,709	1,803,607
Whisky	779	......
Bacon	......	1,408,965

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Lachine Canal—Nov. 12.

Per steamer F. B. Maxwell, from Carillon—L. Lapointe 21 bags beans; Bell & Simpson 7 do; 10 tubs butter order.

Per propeller Persia, from St Catharines—Norris&Carruthers 500 brls flour 1006 sacks do; J R Clogg 511 brls apples; Bowes B&McW 211 do; Nevin&co 371 do; Livernois&co 209 do; order 197 do.

Per steamer Dagmar, from Carillon—D A McPherson 47 bxs cheese; Dow&co 48 bags barley; owner 17 do corn.

Per propeller Dominion, from St. Catharines—W T Benson 3,100 brls flour.

Per propeller Celtic, from Hamilton—A D Thomson&co 6,000 bush wheat; J Charbonneau&co 1,512 brls apples; G E Jaques&co 4 do; Ransom F&co 5 cs tobacco; Goldstein&Son 3 do; C Gratton 2 do.

Per propeller Lake Ontario, from Hamilton—Carruthers&Norris 739 brls flour 3,000 sacks do; J R Clogg 600 brls apples.

Per barge Lord Dufferin, from Vaudreuil—Lavallee&C 3,247 bush barley 1,939 do peas.

Per Maria Immaculata, from St. Timothe—J Robillard 8,941 bush oats.

Per barge B. Hyacinthe, from Valleyfield—J&O Lafreniere 2,843 bush peas 10,664 do oats.

IMPORTS.

Per steamship Grecian, from Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, agents.—Order 59 brls flr slphr; do 50 do roll do; do 30 do oil do; do 20 csks birchrome; Bellhouse Dillon & co 30 do do, 3 csks prusate of potash; Jas Hutton&co 12 steel pltes; John Martin & co 1 cs; C Ashford 1 cs; J M Bucknall & co 1 ble ret empty bags; John C McLaren 10 bles; Order 72 steel pltes; H A Barnard 2 csks eware; R Reford&co 2 pks; Bk of Montreal 3 cs; Caverhill Learmont&co 6 csks holloware; Boxer Bros&co 5 crates e'ware; Ligget&Hamilton 3 bles; W T Benson 50 bags camwood; Middleton & Meredith 18 plates; J L Cassidy&co 11 crates eware, 1 csk; W Darling&co 1 ble nete; E A Holland 5 do paper hangings, 1 box do; Hodgson Sumner&co 2 cs; P Wright 5 do, 3 bles hemp carpets; Alex Beamner 9 F C pipes; Jas Baylis&son 3 rolls floorcloth; G D Ross&co 1 cs; Drummond McCall&co 4 cs, 5 csks; Hudson & Pelletier 2 cs; J Hope&co 5½ csks whisky, 20 cs do; G T R for T M Hibben&co. 4 cs paper 2 bles do; Castle&son 1 box; Order 550 bxs cly tbaco pipes; Lonsdale Reid & co 1 cs; R D Macpherson 8 cs prserves; A Valiquette 2 bles; Cadieux&Derome 2 cs; W Wilson&co 7 cs; H Morgan&co 2 cs; Order 1,872 pcs steel plates 116 bxs tobaco pipes; W V Dawson 31 cs; R Reid 8 cs granite; Order 1850 bars iron 74 bgs rivets; G D Ross&co 3 cs; J L Cassidy&co 17 cs eware; Douglass&McNiece 6 crates do; J A Ogilvy 1 truss; Silverman Boulter & co 2 cs; Rankin Beattie&co 15 c-; Thos Robertson & co 300 iron tubes 273 C I pipes 252 bdls sht iron 74 steel plates; Thos. Robertson 39 steel bars 2 crates stoneware; Geo W Moss 6 cases; R Harrower 1 box; Dupuis freres 1 bale; Capleau & Lallule 4 cases; Robt Miller Son &co 4 do; Beauchemin & Valois 2 do; Morton, Philips & Bulmer 6 do; W Drysdale &co 8 do; Baring Bros &c 3568 bars 384 bdls iron; S Woods 1 case; McRae &co of Ottawa 5651 f c pipes 23 single branches 30 junctions 3 syphones 100 cesspools; Wm McNally &co 1395 f c pipes 100 lids 43 covers; Kerry Watson &co 5 cases; Jas A Ogilvie 11 bales; A McArthur &co 4 do; W Laurie &co 1 bdl rags; Order 26 cast iron pipes; J A Wilson 643 bdls iron 1902 bars do 84 bdls hoops; Order 286 bdls tubes; Drummond McCall 3293 bars iron 218 bdls do; Order 138 cast iron pipes; Dominion Bridge Co 435 plates 244 angles 200 channell bars; Orde 25 mats bottles 1 cask; Kenneth Campbell &co 2 cases; Order 2 bbls alum; W N C Connell 50 do salt; Lowden &co 1 oase; Robt Munroe 1 box smpls; Chas S Nixon 1 parcel samples; Gault Bros 1 do; Robertson Linton &co 1 do; Widmer Nelles &co 1 do; Robt W C Conal 1 do; Wm Gear 1 do; Jas A Ogilvey 2 trusses; Jas Hutton &co, Hamilton 62 steel plates; Adams Hope &co 141 bdls tubes; Wood & Leggat 58 plates; Reid Georin &co 40 cases whiskey; Order 250 boxes clay tobacco pipes; Burns & Robinson Man. Co 403 bales iron; Thos Robertson & co 100 tons pig iron; Jas Hatton&co 16 steel plates ; W A Freeman 4,000 fire clay bricks ; London Drug Co 2 cs; Robertson&co co 550 tubes ; Rice, L&Sons 108 do, 260 bdls iron tubes ; Lyman Bros&co 1 cask prusiat of potash ; Perkins, J & co 100 cs whisky; G J Foy 7 cs do; Patton & co 3 cs eware; Robertson &co 27 steel plates; Patton&co 3 crates eware; A F F Fulton 2 cs granite; Order 8 bales mdse; do 200 boxes tob pipes; A Chown&co 944 bars iron, 167 bdls do; Robertson & co 17 steel plates, 107 bars iron, 2 kegs rivets; Hutton&co 160 steel plates; Robertson&co 110 do do; Hutton & co 25 do; P & Kelso 25 cs whisky; Penman Man. Co 2 cs mdse; Order 21 cs tob pipes; D. McCall&co 353 bars iron, 84 bdls do; R. Lewis & son 89 bdls sheet iron; C Bounsell 7 cs granite ; J P Stockwell 2 bles mdse ; Order 20 bles jute bags, 10 do do, 170 cs preserves; P & Rolland 8 crates eware; J H Berry 1 cs private effects; Govt Staty Office 13 cs mdse; P&Smith 1 crate eware; J M Garland 3 bles mdse, 1 truss samples; R Romaine 6 cs paper and statny; J Matheson 6 cs granite; W McNally&co 1 box show cards ; Parsons & F 1 case stationery.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

European.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.

COTTON — Steady. Uplands, 5⅛d ; Orleans, 5⅝d.

United States.

CHICAGO, November 12.

ENGAGEMENTS — Corn, 00,000 ; wheat, 00,000 ; oats, 000,000 ; barley, 00,000 bush.

FREIGHTS—Corn, 3½c@0c; wheat, 3⅝c @00c per bush.

LOOSE MEATS—S C, $5 05; S R, $4 90 ; L C, $4 80 ; shoulders, $3 50 ; G Hams, $6 75 @ $0 00 ; boxed meats, S C, $5 30 ; S R, $5 15 ; L C, $5 05; shoulders, $3 75 ; S P hams, $8 50@$8 62½.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

FLOUR—Quiet.
WHEAT—Lower.
CORN—Lower.
OATS—Quiet.
RYE—Quiet ; No. 2 61c.
BARLEY—Quiet ; No. 2, 67c.
PORK—Irregular ; cash, $8 70@$8 80; November, $0 00 @ $0 00; December, $8 62½ @$8 85.
LARD—Easier ; cash $6 10 @ $6 12½ ; November, $6 07½ @ $6 10 ; December, $6 07½@$6 10.
BOXED MEATS—Steady ; dry salted shoulders, $3 50 @ $3 75 ; short ribs, sides, $4 80 @ $4 90 ; short clear, sides, $5 10 @ $5 15.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

NEW YORK, November 12

COTTON—2.20 p m—Steady. Uplands, 9 5-16c; Orleans, 9½c. Futures steady; November 9.22, December 9.27, January 9.40, February 9.52.

PETROLEUM—2 25 p m—Crude, in barrels, 7⅛c @ 7⅜c ; refined, 8⅛c ; cases, 9⅜c.

TALLOW—Dull ; prime 5 3-16c@5⅛c; d hogs, 6c@6⅛c.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

FLOUR—Dull ; superfine State, $3 10 @$3.55.
RYE FLOUR—Steady ; superfine, $3 10 @$3 50.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull ; $1 90 @$2 20.
CORNMEAL—Dull ; yellow western, $3 00@$3 25.
WHEAT—Dull.
RYE—Quiet firm. No. 2 Western, 60c @ 16c Canadian, 70c@71c ; State, 71c @72c.
BARLEY—Firm ; ungraded Canada, 79c@85c ; No. 2 Canada, 80c@00c ; extra No. 2 Canada, 85c @ 00c; six-rowed State, 70c@75c ; two-rowed State, 66c@68c.
CORN—Weak.
OATS—Lower.
MALT—Steady ; Canada 85c@90c.
COFFEE—Spot, fair ; Rio at 8⅛c.
RICE—Dull at 6⅜c.
SUGAR—Quiet ; fair to good refinery, 5⅛c @ 5⅝c ; standard "A," 6⅜c @ 6⅛c ; cut, loaf and crushed, 7⅛c@7⅜c ; powdered, 7c@7⅛c ; granulated, 6⅜c@6⅞c.
HOPS—Quiet and nominal.
HAY—Firm ; shipping 70c@00c.
MOLASSES—Quiet ; 100 test 00c @ 00c.
TALLOW—Firm at 5 5-16c.
POTATOES—Steady. Rose $0.00 @ $0.00. Norfolk $1 50 @ $1.75. Sweets, $1 75@$2 25.
EGGS—Firm ; State, 20½c @ 21c ; Western, 00c @ 00c ; Canadian, 21½c @23c.
PORK—Firm ; mess, spot, $9 75 @ $10 00 for inspected ; clear back, $00 00 ; family mess, $00 00@$00 00.
BEEF—Dull.
CUT MEATS—Firm ; pickled bellies, 6½c @ 0c ; smoked bellies, 00c ; pickled shoulders, 4⅜c @ 4⅝c ; pickled hams, 10½c@00c ; smoked hams, 00c ; middles dull ; long clear, 6c.
LARD—Lower ; western steam, spot, $6 45@$0 00.
CHEESE—Dull. State, 6c @ 10½c ; Western flat, 5½c@10½c.
BUTTER — Firm ; State, 18c @ 27c, Western, 8c@27c.

Boston Produce Markets.

November 12, 1885.

BUTTER—North. cmy., good to choice, 25c@ 26c ; ex., 27c ; New York and Vermont new dairy, 19c@21c ; fancy, 22c ; extra Western fresh-made creamery, 25c@26c ; fancy, 26c @ 27c ; common to good, 21c @ 23c ; Western ladle packed, 10c @ 12c ; do. fair to good, 9c @ 11c ; imitation creamery, choice, 17c @ 19c, fair, 14c @ 16c. Jobbing prices range 1c@2c higher than these quotations.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 9½c @ 9⅝c do Lawrence Co., 10c@00c ; fancy 00c ; lower grades according to quality ; Western, 9c@9⅝c. Job lots ½c higher.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 27c@28c ; f'cy, 29c@00c ; East firsts, 26c@00c ; New York and Vermont, 26c@00c ; Northern, 25c@26c ; Western, 22c@22½c ; Island, 26c @26½c ; fancy, 00c@00c, and N S, 26c@26½c ; fancy, 00c@00c ; Western, pickled, 18c @ 00c ; East limed, 19c.

HAY—Choice prime, $19 00 @ 20 00 ; f'cy $00 00 @ 00 00 ; fair to good, $17@19 ; choice Eastern fine, $15 00@$17 00 ; fair to good do., $13 @ $15 00 ; poor do., $11 00@$13 00 ; Eastern swale, $11 00 @ $12 00. Rye straw, choice, $17 00 @ $18 00 ; New York rye straw, $00 00 @ $00 00 ; oat straw, $11 00 @ $12 00 ; fancy, $00 00 per ton.

POTATOES—Natives, $0 00 @ $0 00 per bbl. ; Houlton rose, 58c@60c ; do. Hebrons, 65c@68c ; N H rose, 55c@00c ; New York and Vermont, 48c@50c ; Burbank seedlings, 50c @ 53c ; prolifics, North, 48c @ 50c ; do East, 53c @ 58c ; Norfolk yellow sweets, $1 75 @ $1 87 ; New Jerseys, $2 25 @ $0 00 per bbl ; fancy, $0 00 ; do double head, $0 00 ; Richmond, $2 00.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVED—November 12.

Steamship Bonavista, 838, D. Anderson, Pictou November 8th, general, Kingman, Brown & Co.

Steamship Polynesian, 2023, Joseph Ritchie, Liverpool 31st October, general, H. & A. Allan.

Steamship Nestorian, 1748, Wm. Dalzeil, London 24th October, general, H. & A. Allan.

Steamship Grecian, 3650, G. Legallais, Glasgow, 31st October, general, H. & A. Allan.

CLEARED—Nov. 12.

Schooner Eugenie, 195, W. Caron, Boucherville, light, C. A. Boucher.

Schooner F. Fortin, 79, F. C. Defres, Quebec, light, C. A. Boucher.

Schooner Emilie Adeline, 89, D. Sie, Paspebiac, general, C. A. Boucher.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMSHIPS.

West Cumberland, 897, J. G. Sidey.
Bonavista, 838, Kingman, Brown & Co.
Polynesian, 2033, H. & A. Allan.
Nestorian, 1748, H. & A. Allan.
Grecian, 3600, H. & A. Allan.

BARQUES.

Belgium, 699, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

NOTES.

The steamship Lake Champlain, from Montreal on the 31st ult., arrived at Liverpool this morning with the loss of one ox.

The Allan mail steamship Siberian, from Baltimore for Liverpool via Halifax and St. Johns, N.F., arrived at St. Johns at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

NOTES.

The Dominion line steamship Texas, Capt. Cross, from Bristol, arrived in port to-night and will leave for Montreal tomorrow morning.

The Allan Line steamship Corean, from Glasgow, is expected to arrive in port about 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The propeller Bruno, from Manistee, with a cargo of lumber, arrived here to-day.

The steamer Union, of the Saguenay Line, makes her last trip this season tomorrow morning.

The tug-steamer Lake left for Sorel at 4.30 p.m. with four barges coal laden.

The steamer L. N. G., with the signal service superintendent, left this morning for Grosse Isle to lift and secure the telegraph cable there for the winter.

The tug-steamer Flora left for Three Rivers to-night to tow down three canal boats laden with American coal.

The steamer Anglesea is on her way down from Montreal with the brigantine Lodsen, the last sea going sailing vessel for that port this season.

The repairs to the schooner Rosemary will be completed and the vessel ready to continue her voyage about Saturday.

The bark Alexander, the last seagoing vessel of the Quebec timber fleet, will leave for sea on Saturday.

The Dominion line steamship Toronto proceeded for sea at 7.30 a.m.

The steamship Polino proceeded for St. Johns last night.

The mail steamship Parisian at 4 p.m., Buenos Ayrean at 5 p.m., and Camden at 6 p.m., all arrived from Montreal. The latter proceeded and the others anchored.

Since the opening of navigation 576 vessels have entered inward at the Custom House for sea, and 565 have cleared. 1937 market steamers and schooners have arrived from adjacent parishes and 149 vessels have been licensed for the local trade of the province.

The arrivals from sea to date are 22 vessels in excess of last year.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Nov. 12.—Vessels passed up — Propellers Abercorn, Sodus Point to Saginaw, coal; Scotia, Fairhaven to Owen Sound, coal; Acadia, Montreal to Port Dalhousie, light; Baldwin and consorts, Ogdensburg to Detroit, light; Glasgow and consorts, Charlotte to Detroit, coal.

Down—Propellers Monteagle and consorts, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; Armenia, Chatham to Montreal, general cargo; schooners A. L. Andrews, Detroit to Ogdensburg, barley; Ida Walker, Buffalo to Toronto, light.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 12.—Passed down—Schooner C. B. Benson, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; E. P. Beals, Detroit to Ogdensburg, wheat; White Star, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; propeller Armenia, Chatham to Montreal, wheat.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
—AND—
Manufacturers' Agents.
Bleached Shirtings,
Grey Sheetings, Tickings,
White, Grey & Colored Blankets,
Fine and Medium Tweeds,
Knitted Goods.
Plain and Fancy Flannel,
Low Tweeds, Etoffes, &c.,
WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED
15 Victoria Square, MONTREAL. 12 Wellington Street E., TORONTO.
Oct. 3. 1y 237

The Queen's Market,
1314 St. Catherine Street,
Corner University Street,
Opposite Christ Church Cathedral.
We have much pleasure in informing the citizens of Montreal that we have opened at the above address
A First-Class Meat Market.
We will have constantly on hand a very large supply of choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Tongues, Poultry, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
All orders promptly attended to and delivered free of charge.
PRICES MODERATE.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens.
McSHANE BROS.
Orders received by Telephone No. 143).
Nov 6 tf 266

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Gault & Hubbard at No. 104 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, as special agents of this company, will, in future, be conducted by Messrs. HUBBARD & DEUNE at the same address.
GAULT & TATLEY,
Resident Managers.
Montreal, 30th October, 1885. m fmw 280

North British and Mercantile
FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
ESTABLISHED 1809.
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.
Authorized Capital .... £3,000,000 Stg
Subscribed .... 2,500,000 "
Paid-up .... 625,000 "
Fire Fund and Reserves at 31st December, 1884. £1,597,225 9 6
Life and Annuity Funds. 3,994,662 7 3
Revenue, Fire Branch.... 1,201,068 11 11
Life & Annuity Branches 587,561 8 8
WILLIAM EWING .... Inspector
GEORGE N. AHERN .... Sub-Inspector
Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
General Agents.
October 1 1y 235

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.
FIRE and LIFE.
No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
77 St. Francois Xavier St.,
MONTREAL.
C. C. FOSTER, Chief Agent.
ASSETS, 31st Dec., 1884 . $16,500,000
Oct. 31 Jan 1 261

THE FIRE
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
(Limited.)
Of London, England.
Capital $4,500,000
Reserve Fund 850,000
Government Deposit 100,000
Head Office for Canada:
MONTREAL, STANDARD BUILDING,
ST. JAMES STREET.
DIRECTORS:
HON. DONALD A. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN OGILVY, Esq., ROBERT BENNY, Esq,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
General Manager.
E. P. HEATON,
Fire Superintendent.
Oct. 10 tf 243

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment :—
Capital $500,000
Income during the year ending 31st Dec., 1884 .... $425,000
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres.
ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas.
GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.
Oct. 2. 1y 236

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established 1825.)
Subsisting Assurances - - $100,000,000
Invested Funds - - - - - 31,470,000
Annual Revenue - - - - 4,000,000
Bonuses Distributed - - 17,000,000
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Profits which have arisen since 1880 will be divided among Policies in force at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.
W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Montreal.
Oct. 3 tf 237

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.
Canada Board of Directors
The Honorable HY. STARNES, Chairman.
THEODORE HART, Esq.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.
Capital, - - - - - - $10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada. $900,000
Assets, - - - - - - $33,000,000
Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
CYRILLE LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes.
FRED C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital street.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.
F. C. HENSHAW,
24 Hospital Street.
Telephone Communication.

SPRING HILL COAL.
We would remind steam users that we can deliver them this Coal FRESH MINED, ex cars, during the winter as required.
CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY.
J. R. COWANS,
Secretary.
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS,
18 Alexis Street.
Oct. 31 1y 1

THE HERALD BINDERY
IS WELL EQUIPPED
For turning out all kinds of
BINDING, RULING, &c.
Prompt Attention given to all orders

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right sidse as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there a vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully
[Signed] R. Turner.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the syrup I found relief; and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

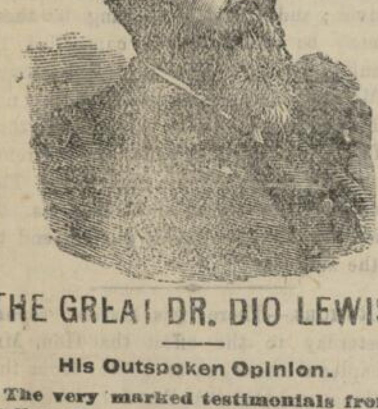
I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
Hensingham, Whitehaven,

IMPORTANT

Passengers arriving in the City of New York via Grand Central Depot save $3 Carriage Hire and Transfer of Baggage by stopping at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite said depot. Passengers arriving by West Shore Railroad, via Weehawken Ferry, by taking the 42d street Horse Cars at Ferry entrance, reach Grand Union Hotel in ten minutes for 5 cents, and save $3 Carriage Hire. 600 Elegant Rooms, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, Restaurant, Cafe, Lunch and Wine Rooms supplied with the best. Prices Moderate. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city. Guests' baggage delivered to and from Grand Central Depot free.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City*



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value to Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reaping their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if 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 reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of suffering humanity.

DIO LEWIS.

New Advertisements

THE
MONTREAL HERALD
WILL BE FOUND
ON SALE
—AT THE—
Following Dealers:

ALBION HOTEL NEWS STAND.
ALBERT & COLWELL....369 Wellington St.
BOUDREAU, I..............377 St. James St
BONAVENTURE DEPOT NEWS STAND.
BRADFORD, MRS............220 Seigneurs St.
CORCORAN, MRS. C...1082 St. Catherine St.
CLARKE, W. J............50 Beaver Hall Hill.
DAVIDSON, W........1367½ St. Catherine St.
DAWSON BROS..........1326 St. Catherine St.
DRYSDALE. W..........1423 St. Catherine St.
DALLAURIE, MRS......2579 Notre Dame St.
H. DUFORT ....1003 St. Joseph St.
FEATHERSTONE, A. M........................
cor. St. Lawrence and Craig Sts
JOHN FISHER & CO.,
125 St. Francois Xavier St.
GUILFOYLE, J.............211 Seigneurs St.
GREAVES, J. J...........816 St. Catherine St.
GREAVES, J. J........1344 St. Catherine St.
GAGNON, N..............323½ St. Lawrence St.
HALEY BROS............2126 Notre Dame St.
LEFORT, L.....................1115 St. James St.
LAFRENIERE, C. .cor. St. Denis & Craig Sts.
LEVY, I......................54 Victoria Square.
MILLOY, MRS..........1201 St. Catherine St.
MURPHY, PETER..........508 St. James St.
MICHIE, MRS...........1442 St. Catherine St.
MORRISON, J...........1198 St. Catherine St.
MULDOON, J. J............26 Victoria Square.
McCALLUM, R. N.......1305 St. Catherine St
McCAMBRIDGE, C...............26 Aylmer St.
McCANN, MRS......................534 Craig St.
McARAN, J.................2090 Notre Dame St.
PATNO, A. E...... ....67 Beaver Hall Hill.
REDMOND, J............10 Chaboillez Square.
RICHELIEU HOTEL NEWS STAND.
RIVARD, L. E......................564 Craig St.
STOCKING, E. A.............337 St. James St
SHARKEY, MISS.........1340 Notre Dame St.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL NEWS STAND.
ST. LAW. CIR. LIBRARY,
489 St. Lawrence St.
SAIT, H. T...............1195 St. Catherine St.
SCOTT, A. S...............78 St. Lawrence St.
STREET, WALTER..............29 Bleury St.
THOMAS, MRS............50 Victoria Square.
WINDSOR HOTEL NEWS STAND.

Fish.

LABRADOR HERRING

—:o:—

PRIME
LABRADOR HERRING
LATEST CATCH.
In Barrels and Half Barrels.
NOW LANDING,
And for Sale by the Subscribers,
JOHN BAIRD & CO.
191 Commissioners Street.
Sept. 29 ly 10

FOR SALE,
Choice Labrador Herring!
NOW LANDING
Ex Schooner "JANE AINSLIE.,"
1,000 Barrels Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring,
APPLY TO
J. & R. McLEA,
8 COMMON STREET.
Sept. 26

Fresh Arrival.
NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS
PRIME QUALITY.
Several choice brands now landing. Also on hand for sale
Munn's S.R. Seal Oil,
A. Nfld. Pure Cod Oil,
Nfld. New Cod Liver Oil,
Nfld. Salmon in Tierces and Barrels,
Nfld. Dry Table Codfish.
STEWART, MUNN & CO.
TELEPHONE No. 1235 **22 St. John St.**
Oct 6 3m 239

ENGINE FOR SALE.
A 4 H. P. UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE with 5 H. P. BOILER (Doty's) complete. with Lubricator and Inspirator, in first-class order. Can be seen running.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers. Blank Book Makers and Printers.
1755 Notre Dame st.,
MONTREAL.
Nov. 6 1y 237

SKIN DISEASES
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin disease shows itself in the **HEAD**, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the **NECK**, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the **ARMPITS**, and the inside of the **ELBOWS**, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the **HANDS**, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the **LEGS**, by Hard Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the **BODY**, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again, or in the discharge of a thin watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the PILLS called
PILULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULÆ OR ALTERATIVE PILLS.
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET
Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d 11s and 22s each.
Postage extra
July 8. 1y eow s

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT
That choice building site, corner of Pee Street and Burnside, 112 x 116.6, the best corner in the city, for sale CHEAP.
Apply to
W McLEA WALBANK, C. E.,
Architect.
214 St. James Street

FOR SALE
THE VILLA RESIDENCE, 265 Drummond street, above Sherbrooke street, Size of lot, 140 x 150 feet.
ALEX. McK. COWIE.
203 104 Grey Nun Street.

FOR SALE AT ST. ANNE'S.
Beautiful Farm of 90 Arpents.
H. M. PERRAULT,
No. 11 Place d'Armes Hill. 137

To Let.

TO LET.
Fine Corner Office
ON FIRST FLAT OF
The "HERALD" BUILDING
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Heating Included In Rent
Apply to "Herald" Office.
April 17

TO LET,
THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES
Together or Separately,
STAINED FINISH,
HOT WATER HEATING
521 ST. JAMES STREET
DAWES & CO.
Sept. 226

TO LET.
HOUSE 279 DRUMMOND STREET, above Sherbrooke Street, with large Grounds and Orchard of Choice Fruit Trees, &c
Apply to
A. McK. COWIE.
203 104 Grey Nun Street.

JUST RECEIVED
MOURNING NOTE PAPER
AND ENVELOPES!
Double-Bordered, Four Pages, in all Widths.
—:o:—
Also, Mourning and Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, all neatly boxed in one and two-quire boxes,
AT LOW PRICES.
Mourning Visiting Cards, bordered on one or two sides, with Envelopes for same.
THE
GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO'Y,
169 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 9. 242

GIBB & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR
WINTER GOODS
—IN—
TAILORING
—AND—
HABERDASHERY,
Also Pattern Suits from Poole,
INVITE INSPECTION.
Oct. 14. 246

The Sun.
The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequalled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.
Nov. 5 8 i-d 265

BILL HEADS
RULED TO PATTERN
"Statement" Forms, &c
MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE

Excellent Storage
Apply at
ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

CASTOR FLUID (Registered)
A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. **HENRY R. GRAY,** Chemist, 114 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Steamships.

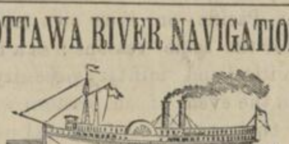
TEMPERLEY LINE.
CANADIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY.
Composed of the following first-class full power screw steamers:—
OCEAN KING..............2,449 Tons
ERL KING......................2,178 "
SCOTLAND......................2,950 "
CELTIC MONARCH.........2,100 "
The steamer ERL KING, A 100 (highest class at Lloyd's) is intended to sail from
MONTREAL FOR LONDON
ON OR ABOUT
THE 10th NOVEMBER.
Special facilities for Butter, Cheese, Boxed Meats, &c., and also for a limited number of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, for which immediate application must be made.
Superior accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal,
Or WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
3 East India Avenue, London,
Or TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE,
21 Billiter Street, London.

THOMSON LINE.
SAILING BETWEEN
Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne
VIA LONDON.
This Line is composed of the following IRON and STEEL STEAMSHIPS, which are all of the highest class, have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Live Stock, Grain and Provisions:—
AVLONA (Iron)..................1,853 Tons.
BARCELONA "...................1,856 "
CARMONA "......................3,300 "
DRACONA (Steel)...............2,000 "
ESCALONA "......................2,900 "
The AVLONA is intended to sail from MONTREAL for LONDON on or about
The 9th November.
For Rates of Freight apply to Messrs. Starks & Cairn, Newcastle on-Tyne; Andrew Low & Son, London; Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee; or to
ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to any point in
Canada or Western States,
And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.
Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.
For further particulars apply to
ROBT. REFORD & CO.,
MONTREAL.
86

Black Diamond Line


Montreal to Lower Ports.
SS. BONAVISTA...........1,700 tons capacity
SS. COBAN ....1,350 "
SS. CACOUNA ....2,000 "
SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL
(Weather permitting.)
SS. BONAVISTA....SATURDAY, NOV. 14th
SS. COBAN..........SATURDAY, NOV. 21st
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
PICTOU, N.S.,
and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.
SS. CACOUNA, FRIDAY, NOV. 20th,
For SYDNEY and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.
Regular sailings will follow throughout the season. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points East and West.
Superior passenger accommodations.
For rates of Freight or Passage. apply to
KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Custom House Square, Montreal,
General Agents; or to
Peake. Bros. & Co., Charlottetown; Noonan & Davies, Pictou; Harvey & Co., St. John's, Nfld.; Archibald & Co., North Sydney; Burchell Bros., Sydney.
Oct. 8

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.


Daily Steamers have been withdrawn.
Market Boats will run until the close of navigation.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Market Line to Carillon, &c.
Steamers DAGMAR and MAXWELL leave Canal Basin Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m.
Passengers may take 7 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamers.
Steamer PRINCESS will run tri-weekly trips (until further notice) between
Grenville and Ottawa,
connecting with the Market Boats for freight and passenger traffic from and to Montreal.
Freight carried at very low rates.
General Office and Freight Stores—87 and 89 COMMON STREET, Canal Basin.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr.,
128 s.n. Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.
FALL ARRANGEMENT, 1885.


The Steamers of this Company between
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,
Will commence running regularly on 6th May, as under:—
The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and
The Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock p.m. from Montreal.
Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Friday, 8th May.
Steamer BERTHIER, Captain COLLETTE, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. GEO. NELSON, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.
Steamer CULTIVATEUR, Capt. LAFORCE, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 2.00 p.m. for Vercheres, calling at Boucherville, Varennes and Bout de l'Isle. For l'Assomption and St. Paul l'Ermite, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecœur on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Lachenaie Thursdays and Fridays.
COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICES:—R. A. Dickson, 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, I. J. McConniff, Windsor Hotel, Robt. McEwen, Canal Basin, and at the Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.
ALEX. MILLOY, T. B. LABELLE,
Traffic Manager. General Manager.
General Offices, 288 St. Paul Street,
Montreal, October, 1885. 115

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
From 181 St. James Street
—TO—
The Herald Building,
VICTORIA SQUARE
C. MITCHELL

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS.
ANTWERP.
DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
CANADA AND ANTWERP,
Under Contract with Dominion Government.
S.S. HERMANN
IS INTENDED TO SAIL FROM
Antwerp for Halifax, N. S.,
ON OR ABOUT THE
15th December.
Through Bills of Lading Granted in Antwerp to all Points West.
For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to
STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
Antwerp.
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
Nov. 10 25



GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

Wyoming	Tuesday, Oct. 27,	7.00 a.m.
Arizona	Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2.00 p.m.
Nevada	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7.00 a.m.
Abyssinia	Tuesday, Nov. 17,	Noon.
Alaska	Tuesday, Nov. 24,	6.00 a.m.
Wyoming	Tuesday, Dec. 1,	12.30 p.m.
Arizona	Saturday, Dec. 5,	4.00 p.m.
Nevada	Tuesday, Dec. 15	10.00 a.m.
Abyssinia	Tuesday, Dec. 22,	4.30 a.m.
Alaska	Tuesday, Dec. 29.	11.00 a.m.

These steamers are built of Iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE.
$60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
INTERMEDIATE.
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, $35 single; $70 round trip.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
Apply to
GUION & CO.,
29 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
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CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.
The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited, between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR,
FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

AURANIA	Saturday, Nov.	14
ETRURIA	Saturday, Nov.	21
OREGON	Saturday, Nov.	28
UMBRIA	Saturday, Dec.	5
AURANIA	Saturday, Dec.	12
ETRURIA	Saturday, Dec.	19
SERVIA	Saturday, Dec.	26
OREGON	Saturday, Jan.	2

And every following Saturday from New York and from Boston.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation; intermediate passage, $35.
Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.
For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or to THOS. WILSON. Agent,
17 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal.
Sept. 4 212

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)


BETWEEN
Miramichi, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island
and Great Britain.
The Pioneer Steamer of this line the
A 1, *S. S. CLIFTON,
2665 TONS, CAPT. M'FEE,
is now on the route, and it is intended to make regular trips between Miramichi, Charlottetown and London or Liverpool, and any other port in the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe as may be found to suit the trade.
This route offers special facilities for the shipment of
FISH, CATTLE,
and all other products from the North Shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E. Island.
Good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
R. A. & J. STEWART,
Chatham, Miramichi.
FENTON T. NEWBERRY
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
And STEWART BROS.,
Fen Court Fenchurch St., London, E.C.
May 9 3m 111

BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES
BROKERS' BUYING AND SELLING
CONTRACT BLANKS.
MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING OFFICE
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

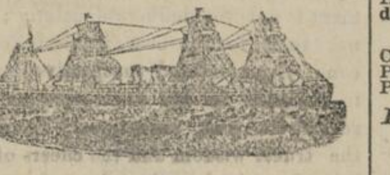
Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.


THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL
Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

	Tons.		Tons
Lake Superior	5200	Lake Winnipeg	3300
Lake Huron	4100	Lake Nepigon	2300
Lake Manitoba	3300	Lake Champlain	2300

Will sail as follows:—
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Lake Champlain...........Tuesday Oct. 10
Lake Superior.............Tuesday Oct. 2
Lake Huron..................Tuesday Nov.
FROM MONTREAL.
Lake Huron ....Thursday Oct. 15
Lake Winnipeg..............Thursday Oct. 22
Lake Champlain............Thursday Oct. 29
Lake Superior ....Thursday Nov. 5
Lake Huron....................Thursday Nov. 19
Calling at Queenstown on the outward voyage to embark passengers for Quebec and Montreal, connecting at the latter port by direct Rail for all points in Canada and the United States, and to which Through Tickets are issued.
These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.
In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the Staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.
An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, $50; return, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water St.; in Quebec, to H. H. SEWELL, 125 Peter St., or to
H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
April 22 71



WHITE STAR LINE
Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.
PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant MAURY'S lane routes at all seasons of the year.
Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—
FROM NEW YORK.

*Adriatic	Thursday, Oct. 29,	9.00 a.m.
Germanic	Thursday, Nov. 5,	3.00 p.m.
Celtic	Thursday, Nov. 12,	8.00 a.m.
Republic	Thursday, Nov. 19,	2.00 p.m.
*Adriatic	Thursday, Nov. 26,	8.00 a.m.
Germanic	Thursday, Dec. 3,	2.00 p.m.
Celtic	Thursday, Dec. 10,	7.00 a.m.
Baltic	Thursday, Dec. 17,	1.00 p.m.
*Adriatic	Thursday. Dec. 24,	7.00 a.m.
Germanic	Thursday, Dec. 31,	1.30 p.m.

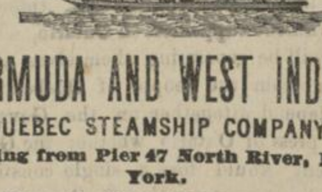
CABIN RATES.
New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60 $80 and $100.
*This steamer has very superior intermediate accommodations. Rate $35. Excursion $65.
Return Tickets, $110, $140 and $180.
Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $22, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.
THESE STEAMERS DO NOT CARRY CATTLE SHEEP OR PIGS.
STEERAGE RATES.
From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates
Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.
For further information and passage apply R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.
B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Oct. 29 166



INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Montreal.	Saturday, Oct. 24,	3.00 p.m.
City of Chester..	Saturday, Oct. 31,	11.00 a.m.
City of Chicago..	Saturday, Nov. 7,	3.00 p.m.
" Richmond.	Saturday, Nov. 14,	9.30 a.m.
City of Berlin....	Saturday, Nov 21,	3.00 p.m.
City of Montreal.	Saturday, Nov. 28,	10.00 a.m.
City of Chester..	Saturday, Dec. 5,	3.00 p.m.
City of Chicago..	Saturday, Dec. 12,	9.00 a.m.
" Richmond.	Saturday, Dec. 19,	2.00 p.m.
City of Berlin....	Saturday, Dec. 26,	9.00 a.m.

From Inman Pier, foot of Grand Street, Jersey City.
Steerage at very low rates,
Intermediate passage, $35, Round Trip, $65
RATES OF PASSAGE—$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age half-fare. Servants, $50.
Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.
Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris $15, and $20 addional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bathrooms amidshpis.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. McFALL, 143 St. James Street, or to
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 10 165



BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.
For Bermuda—SS. ORINOCO, November 12.
For St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad—SS. MURIEL, November 14, at noon.
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The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13.

A POLITICAL MURDER AS A PARTY CEMENT.

Two Ministers have spoken at Winnipeg on the Riel question and under circumstances so novel as to call for comment of a critical character.

A political prisoner is under sentence of death in the Regina gaol. The execution of his sentence has been temporarily postponed. A Conservative banquet had been arranged for in Winnipeg. The partisans of the Government, dissatisfied with the respite granted to Riel of the Government's own motion, declare that on this account they will not attend the banquet. A Government organ at Winnipeg, to secure the success of their partisan dinner by bringing the recalcitrant partisans to the seats in the hall, announces in "double leaded" type that two members of the Cabinet —Messrs. White and Caron—will attend the banquet and will announce that the sentence of death will certainly be executed on the political prisoner. The politicians, appeased, flocked to the banquetting hall, and the dinner, which had been likely to prove a failure, is pronounced a "grand success." The Ministers attend and perform the singular duties assigned to them by partisan zeal. Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, announces that "he he has no sympathy "with traitors and declares that justice "must be done." Mr. Thomas White "holds Riel up to execration." We are assured that "their expressions were re- "ceived with great manifestations of de- "light." Who can doubt that "owing "to the assurances given, the banquet "was a great success?" It must have been. The committee, instead of being out of pocket, have probably done more than make ends meet; a new use has been found for members of the Cabinet; and the chivalry of our race and age has been illustrated after a new and wondrous fashion. Then it has been shown that the most solemn affairs of State may be dealt with after the manner of a ward caucus, and that amid the wild excitement of a party demonstration and between the poppings of champagne bottles the Government of our country may deliver its momentous messages of life and death. This may be regarded by partisans as an altogether decent performance; it may to them savor of statesmanship and be treated as most creditable to the public men of the Dominion; but we believe that the sober-minded people who will so regard it will be few and far between and that the great majority of Canadians will speak of it as a moral spectacle which for the sake of our boasted civilization may never be repeated. On the whole, the prisoner of Regina, his limbs shackled, his mind now wandering, his life trembling in the balance, is, we submit more entitled to human sympathy than this Winnipeg exhibition of ferocious partisanship, this shocking prostitution of Ministerial functions. The idea of utilizing partisan truculence in order to force the Government's haad and ensure the expenses of a partisan dinner, when the man against whom the movement was directed must be suffering what is equivalent to the death agony itself, suggests a uniqueness of party diabolism for which no precedent can be found in any civilized country.

There is nothing, however, in the reports yet received from Winnipeg to show that the inferior Ministers really committed themselves to the hanging of Riel. Sir Adolphe Caron is not reported as saying the prisoner would be hanged. He said that "*justice would be done.*" Having been dragged by the hair of the head to the party dinner and set up to rescue the affair from financial collapse, he had to redeem the pledge made in his behalf by the party organ, the *Manitoban*; and so —no doubt with much fervor and a most determined expression of countenance— he denounced all traitors and declared that "justice must be done;" but not one word about the hanging, if the telegraphed report is correct Nor did the Minister of the Interior commit himself to the hanging. We are assured that he "*he held Riel up to execration.*" This is very far from suspending him from the gallows, but it is as near to physical hanging as Mr. White succeeded in getting, unless the report has suppressed the most important feature of his speech, which is altogether improbable. Nor was it likely, seeing that Riel had been respited, that a Minister fifteen hundred miles away from the Premier's elbow would take upon himself to pronounce the Government's absolute decision on so serious a question. They said and did enough, however, to satisfy the exhilarated parties who were present and to save the dinner committee from a financial disaster. Perhaps when such patriotic motives as these are in the scale, we should not inquire too closely whether the country has ever before been disgraced by a similar exhibition.

Besides, the exhibition is not wholly wasted on the country and its sober-minded people. It gives us a sample section of the inside view of the entire agitation for the infliction of the death penalty on Riel. In Winnipeg fierce partisans assure Cabinet Ministers that they will not attend a party demonstration unless assured that Riel is to be hanged. That is, they will drop out of the governing party and carry their support to the opposition. In Ontario, certain Government supporters are declaring that they, too, will withdraw their support unless Riel is hanged. The Government know that they themselves made Riel's a political offence,--that political offences are not now punished with death in truly civilized countries,--that the jury who tried Riel made, as a part of their verdict, a recommendation to mercy, believing that they would thus save his life,—and that those countries whose opinions should have some weight with us will condemn us for dishonoring ourselves by exacting the death penalty under the circumstances. And knowing all this, the Government is still, we are assured, considering whether its party interests will not be better served by hanging Riel than by treating one whom it declares to be a political offender according to the humane policy which has governed the disposal of political offences for the past fifty years. In fact, it is alleged to be considering whether this contemplated political murder may not be used as a party cement. Partisans are threatening the Government here and there. The utterances and threats of these partisans are expected to be formulated into a policy for this young nation! The Government is not to deliberate calmly; it is not to act for the best interests of the country, present and prospective. It is in this crisis to lay aside statesmanship, reverse its past, accept party rancor for the truest wisdom and the cheers of inebriated partisans as the calm endorsement of the entire country and its enlightened population. If such things can be done to hold a party together; if a grievous injustice may be perpetrated with a view of making or holding votes here or there; if life-long dishonor may be imposed upon a country in order that an executive may retain a few years' longer lease of power; if justice, honor, men's lives, the public tranquility, the country's future are not to outweigh the petty cabals and the miserable rancors of the hour; if the Government of this Dominion is not just enough, and wise enough, and strong enough to brush aside the partisan considerations that are being pressed upon it to ensure the perpetration of a political murder, then the country is in a sorry plight, and well grounded apprehensions for its future do indeed exist. For our part, we demand that the Goverment of our country shall act superior to all such considerations. We call upon it in this grave emergency to forget that it represents a party and remember only that it is charged with the safeguarding of the precious interests of a whole people. Let it bear in mind that this man's life is not forfeited by the usage of this country, that if death is imposed upon him for an offence declared by the Government itself to be political, the Government will be exceeding its commission,—it will be executing vengeance and not justice,—it will be flying in the face of our own policy and that of the mother Empire,—it will be placing Canada in the attitude of a bloodthirsty country, incapable of moderation, rashly vindictive, wilfully blind to the teachings of history and not fit to be entrusted with the highest authority and power associated with national responsibilities.

But if none of these considerations will avail to lift the Government to a proper sense of what is called for by the true interests of the country, before this political murder is committed let us examine the wisdom of the step by that lowest of all considerations—the question of party interests; for this is the question uppermost in the minds of many who have influence with the Government. It was said when the Government dealt leniently with the Red River rebels that its days were numbered. The Liberals of Ontario, for party purposes, made a great ado over the probable consequences to the Government, but the Government's action in that connection caused them little or no loss of support. It was said then that the Conservative party had received its death blow, but we all know that its overturn was brought about by entirely different causes. The party did not remain long out of power, and for the last twelve years the events of that day have had not the slightest influence on the position of parties. If Riel's life be saved there may be a temporary ebullition of feeling in Ontario and the North-West. The Liberals in those Provinces, notwithstanding their attacks on the Government for "causing the rebellion," will endeavor to make capital of the commutation of the sentence. They will make little headway, however, amongst Government supporters in Ontario, while they will be separating themselves altogether from the people of Quebec. It will depend altogether on the Government press of Ontario whether the Government would lose a single constituency through commuting Riel's sentence to imprisonment for life. Other great influences will operate in the elections there. In Quebec the case is totally different. Here the Riel matter has been discussed from end to end of the Province, Liberals and Conservatives striving to see which could say most in favor of the prisoner. It has been, and if Riel be executed it will remain, the one absorbing question. The Liberals, of course, have been assailing the Conservatives most vigorously for alleged apathy in Riel's behalf, the Conservatives being in a measure handicapped by having representatives in the Cabinet whose exertions in Riel's interests they might unfavorably affect by putting undue pressure on the Government. If it comes to party considerations, there can be no doubt that the Government will lose far more seriously in Quebec through hanging Riel than they possibly can in Ontario through commuting his sentence. The Government may have its reasons for wishing and hoping to strengthen itself in Ontario at the expense of their supporters in Quebec, and these may outweigh all other considerations that present themselves; but the party situation will, we believe, be found in the end to agree with our description of it. In the Maritime Provinces the Opposition press holds that the rebellion was caused by the Government; so that its mouth is closed against any outcry should Riel escape the death penalty. The position is simply this: Should the Government not *wish* to break with many of its Quebec supporters, its safety consists in seeing that a political murder is not committed. But why *should* the Government wish to break with the province of Quebec? Why should it prefer the support of a few to the support of the many? It cannot be because of the want of loyalty of its Quebec supporters; their loyalty to the party has never flinched; their votes have always been at the Government's back. We believe the Ontario party politicians are grossly deceiving the Premier in regard to the feeling in Ontario, and that they are committing a serious party blunder when they demand that he shall sacrifice other bodies of his supporters for the sake of retaining the good opinion of such informants as the gentleman alluded to in the following paragraph from a Belleville newspaper:—"Senator Reed was in the "city to-day and stated that Riel would "be hanged to-morrow sure. 'If he don't "swing,' he added, 'Sir John will lose "every constituency in Ontario.'" There is too much reason for believing that such deceptive warnings and threats as these are really determining the Government's action at this crisis. The Government may by hanging Riel retain some rather uncertain support in Ontario, which may be with it one year and gone the next; it may win this class of support in exchange for the tried and true support which it has received from Quebec as long as the Government has existed at all. That it will be acting judiciously from a party standpoint we do not believe, nor will the Premier believe so if he considers the matter uninfluenced by the peculiar pressure which now seems to be dragging him westward.

We feel ashamed of discussing this serious question on such low grounds. We believe that of all the considerations that enter into it this is the very smallest and the least worthy. It ought only to be remembered to be discarded. If we are to treat questions of life and death, of public policy and national honor, from any other than the most elevated standpoint, we are unfit to have such questions in our hands. We should be deprived of the right to decide them. We should be returned to our Downing Street condition and to political vassalage. According as we dispose of these grave questions,—according as we lift them beyond the reach of all improper influences or drop them in the muck of party faction,—according as we show ourselves a people of understanding, of justice, of pure and lofty motive, or a people who have surrendered the most precious principles to party "heelers," wire pullers, and demagogues, will we be judged at the bar of the world's opinion and have our *status* assigned to us by the able and the wise of all countries.

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

We propose to make a few extracts from United States newspapers which have had much to say in relation to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and its effect upon the Dominion. Some of these notices are of the most friendly character; others display a recklessness of assertion and a palpable desire to insult our country, for which there is no accounting. The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, for instance, while complimentary to the enterprise and to Canada, remarks:—

The Canadian Pacific has been a fruitful source of scandal from the beginning, the most extravagant charges having from time to time been made against the men who have had the handling of the $25,000,000 in money and the $25,000,000 worth of lands given as a subsidy to the road, and the men making these charges have not hesitated to go even to the doors of Cabinet officers with their unsavory stories.

This is the first we have heard of there being any scandal raised in connection with the "men who have had the handling "of the $25,000,000 in money," etc., if by this is meant the Canadian Pacific Railway management. There has been no such "scandal," and no charge of the kind has been even raised in Parliament or elsewhere. The *Republican* is more just to all concerned in the great enterprise when it says:—

But this phase of the subject does not concern the outside world. If Canada is content to allow the contractors to get off with princely fortunes, that is her affair. With all the talk, however, it may be noted that while the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads cost the American government $26,573 in cash and $13,102 in land per mile at a dollar an acre, the cash and land subsidies of the Dominion government to the Canadian Pacific is under $27,000 per mile. But the transcontinental road means more than dividends; it is destined to foster that feeling for the common weal even at the expense of provincial bias which is the fountain of all national sentiment. Home first and country afterwards is the rule in communities of semi-independent provinces; country first in order to protect and bless the home is the strength of a nation. The Canadian Pacific was a daring projeet, but it opens up a part of the country which was twenty years ago but a geographical expression. It makes Canada a part of the military situation of the East, for British troops can be sent across the Atlantic and the American continent and thence over the Pacific in better trim and with less exposure to an enemy than through the Suez canal, and Americans are interested in the attempt of the officers of the road to build up an eastern trade.

The Louisville, Ky., *Journal* is one of the papers that have been discussing the Canadian Pacific. It says:—

In its time the Canadian Pacific has not only brought private capitalists to bankruptcy, but on one occasion at least it occasioned a change in the Dominion Government.

What is called the Pacific Scandal certainly led to a change of Government, but the context of our Kentucky contemporary's article leads us to believe that it does not clearly understand the distinction that exists between the old Canadian Pacific Company and the Company that undertook and completed the undertaking. As for any "private capitalists" being brought to bankruptcy by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we know nothing of the fact here in Canada.

A Chicago paper, the *Times*, has numerous flings at Canada, Canadian climate, the North-West lands, etc., which time will show to be as foolish as they are untrue. One of its wise statements in reference to the C. P. R. trains may be noticed here. It says, referring to "West of Winnipeg".—

The fall of snow over portions of the line is excessive, and must necessarily greatly impede the movement of trains. Reports of snowing-in of portions of the road, last winter, show that the difficulties originating from this source are of the most obstinate character. The snow is said to have settled into the cuts and to have become at once as solid as sand, and difficult of removal.

The truth is, that during the whole of last winter, the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the North-West were not detained two hours by snow storms. There was, in fact, no detention whatever. This statement can be made good at any hour. There were frightful storms south of the boundary line before winter had fairly set in, both last year and this year, and railways were blockaded and rendered inoperative, but the facts were far otherwise in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.

But enough about the shabby misstatements of unprincipled persons in reckless newspapers. Most of the utterances of the United States press in connection with our great enterprise, are friendly and appreciative. The New York *Star*, for instance, says:— Our "Canadian neighbors, following our example, thought they should have a road "to the Pacific on their own territory, "and for the same reasons: as a matter "of political and military necessity; for "use in the event of an eastern war, to "keep their several confederated provinces from going apart; and for national "prestige. By the close of this year they "expect to have a continuous line from "the Saint Lawrence to Puget Sound, 3,100 miles long. They have had the advantage of us in constructing their road in a time of peace, when prices of labor and material were "low, and in obtaining, by the aid of "the government guarantees, money at "3 or 4 per cent. interest. The result "is that the new parts of their line represent a cost of about one hundred "million dollars, with a light interest "charge, as against a cost of about two "hundred millions for our first Pacific "roads not quite so long. The Canadian "line is built, and for transcontinental "and competitive purposes it must be accepted as an existing factor—one of the "five rail lines, all struggling for that "overland transportation, both domestic "and coastwise, and the sea-going commerce to and from Japan, China, "Australia and the Sandwich Islands." Our New York contemporary sees clearly that the Canadian Pacific line will not be dependent upon Canadian traffic exclusively. It is a peculiarity of the location and connections of the Canadian Pacific that it will be a competitor with the U. S. transcontinental lines for U. S. Pacific coast trade, while those railways will not be able to divert any traffic from C. P. R. territory. We close with the following appreciative article from the Boston *Transcript*:—"The completion of the Canadian Pacific is a great "step towards centralization in Canada, "and at the same time it strengthens the "connection with England. English "troops can be sent eastward with great "rapidity over this line, which is really "another route to the Orient. England "is taking its cue from Benton's action "in pointing West as he exclaimed 'There "is the East.' The line will have its "great commercial advantages to both "England and Canada. British Columbia "will get a good deal of business from "the fleets which will be drawn to th "Pacific terminus, and will in return obtain goods from Europe and "the maritime provinces more readily and "cheaper than at present. The maritime provinces in their turn will pick "up a large share of trade with and from "the Orient. Manitoba will be more accessible to settlers. Our Pacific roads "must feel the competition of the new "transcontinental line, and would feel it "still more but for the steady filling up "of our West. The Canadian statesmen "who have befriended the Canadian "Pacific and carried it through to completion at great expense and in face of "the most strenuous opposition have "sought to bind the different provinces "together with links of steel, and their "wisdom will yet be made manifest. "Meanwhile, whatever makes Canada "rich is so much gain to the United States, "with which Canadian trade relations "will become yet closer than they already "are. A rich prosperous neighbor is a "good thing to have."

We could fill many columns with friendly articles from U. S. and English journals.

MR. GLADSTONE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

The suggested disestablishment of the English Church has become the leading issue in the English elections. It was a slumbering question, sometimes the subject of philosophical discussion, but remote from hot contention until Mr. Chamberlain's pronunciamento against the connection between Church and State awakened the partisans of the Establishment into life and hostility. In these circumstances the world of Great Britain looked forward with much anxiety to a knowledge of Mr. Gladstone's views of the subject, and he has enlightened them in a speech delivered at Edinburgh on Wednesday last. In this he gave his hearers to understand that the disestablishment of the English Church is not a matter with which he proposes to burden himself. It is his habit to express his opinions in a wealth of words, and he conformed to this at Edinburgh. He did not state in terms that he was opposed to disestablishment as a principle, or that he thought at some future date it should be urged. He at all times draws a distinction between what he calls questions of "practical politics" and others that are matters of theory, and of this one he says that "so vast a question cannot become practical until it shall have grown familiar "with the public by thorough discussion, "with the further condition that the proposal, when thoroughly discussed, shall "be approved." This is almost a truism applied to popular government, but it must be understood as meaning that he does not consider the acrimony created by Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to be a thorough discussion, and that the time between his speech and the elections is insufficient to permit of such debate or to allow of the sense of the nation being obtained. He admitted that the appearance of the question in the present contest was unexpected, and that he had fully believed, and still retains the belief, that he will "never be called upon to share in "the practical controversies in relation "thereto." He emphasizes this by saying that "there is no state of things now existing which makes it necessary, just, or "allowable to raise the question of English Church disestablishment just now," and he goes a little farther than this by adding: "Disestablishment in Scotland "is a question the Scotch people should "deal with when the proper time arrives, which, in my opinion, has not yet "come." He is evidently annoyed at the difficulties of the Liberal party having been intensified by the introduction of this question, for he says that "it "would be outrageous folly for the "Liberals to allow themselves to be drawn "from the other real, solid issues of the "day by this question." How inopportune he conceives the subject to be may be gathered from the enormous difficulties he perceives in the way of such an operation, the belief he evidently holds that the people of England do not wish it, the great difference he sees in the case of the Irish Church, which he did disestablish, and the English Church which he will not, and the doubt he expresses "whether "(after the disestablishment of the "former) a man breathed the air of Parliament who would disestablish the "Church of England. I have the same "doubt now. Those who wish disestablishment frame impossible plans, but "the people of England cannot accept "them." This speech has caused considerable disappointment amongst the Scotch Liberals, and probably in the radical wing of the Liberal party. The church has, as Mr. Gladstone said, and as we pointed out a few days ago, infinite ramifications through the whole fabric and structure of English society, and to destroy the power of these it was seen that the aid of a great and trusted leader was requisite. Mr. Gladstone has shown that he will not be that leader, and the hopes of the Establishment's opponents are for the moment frustrated. They will be the more chagrined by reflecting that they have strengthened the Conservative party by raising the question before ascertaining the mind of their chief. They have alarmed a large section of the English people who are never quite sure whether they are Conservatives or Liberals, or at least are not sure how long they may continue their support to one party or the other, and they have increased the activity of those who before were likely to give only a lazy support to the opposition. The opinion of the extreme men on either side, indeed of the whole Tory party, on this subject was well known, but between these is the preponderating bulk of the English people who are unprepared for this sudden movement. It would have been well to have first ascertained the views of the man whose assistance was essential to success, even if courtesy to the leader of the party did not prompt it, and the assumption that his support would be given to the project would seem to betray a sanguine disposition of a pronounced type. Mr. Gladstone may have changed his political views on many points, but without some good assurance of the fact cautious men would have hesitated at believing that the author of "Church and State" had abandoned all the views and sentiments that inspired that production. It might have been suspected also that a man so intimately associated with the English Establishment, on terms of life-long friendship with its most distinguished members, would hardly in the closing years of his life be desirous of becoming its chief assailant. And if no other motive existed for such disinclination, practical politicians, at least, might have remembered that Mr. Gladstone is the leader of a political party energetically endeavoring to oust their opponents from office, and as such would view with considerable dissatisfaction the introduction of an issue not at all necessary at the moment, but eminently qualified to create a host of enemies and to convert lukewarm friends into active opponents. His speech will do much to quiet the alarm that has been raised but it may be questioned whether the hour is not too late to give it full effect.

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

The seventh session of the North-West Council was recently opened by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney who said in his opening speech that he had been prevented from erecting as many electoral districts as he would wish by the difficulty in obtaining reliable information from the scattered settlements, but that the recent census will enable him to deal with the several petitions. In reference to the Schools he said he intended to submit a memorandum to the Dominion Privy Council asking for authority to suspend the subsidy granted to the North-West for school purposes, and he stated that since the passage of the School ordinance he had had no less then seventy-five applications for the formation of school districts in the Territories, seventy-four being for Public and one for Separate schools. Of these thirty Protestant and eight Roman Catholic school districts had been proclaimed. These represent a population of 1,355 children of school age. In addition to these there were twelve schools with 301 pupils receiving Government aid under the system inaugurated by Governor Laird. The Municipal ordinance had been found to work satisfactorily, and "Wolseley," "Calgary," "Indian Head" and "Prince Albert" had been established since the last meeting of Council. He alluded to the prevalence of prairie fires, and recommended the Council to adopt some remedy. He also stated that some new measures relating to procedure in cases of appeal, and for securing vital statistics would be introduced. It is gratifying to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor, is informed from reliable resources that, in spite of the insurrection, the volume of wheat production has not diminished, and that there will be some 5,000,000 bushels for export, and moreover that the average of good wheat far exceeds that of former years. Fourteen Agricultural Societies have held exhibitions in Assiniboia alone during the present season, and he is in hopes that a fair show of North-West products will be exhibited in London next summer. The receipts of the Government have more than doubled since last sitting of Council and the expenditure has been in accordance with a resolution passed last year. Having a large appropriation to expend this year he desires some plan by which he can consult with the Council from time to time during recess. In alluding to the part the Indians took in the insurrection he said it was worthy of remark that those who misbehaved themselves could give no reason for so doing, showing that the Government had acted up to their agreement with them. The loyalty that was manifested amongst the tribes generally was in the ratio in which the Indians had advanced in civilization. In the same connection, he would ask the Council to join him in a resolution thanking the Dominion Government and all parties concerned in the restoration of order. His speech closed with a reference to the visit of the Governor General and to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A DEAD JOURNALIST.

The unexpected death of Mr. George W. Fellows, October 22nd, at Union, N. H., closed the labors of one of the best-known members of the press on either continent. He was born in New York city, October 23rd. 1835, of old Knickerbocker stock, and so lacked but one day of being fifty years old when he died. His connection with the press began while he was yet in his teens, as a local reporter, in New York; but he craved a wider field than this, and soon abandoned it for that of a traveling or general correspondent, and in this capacity he became connected with a large number of journals. During the last thirty years he has repeatedly visited nearly every known portion of the globe, and the highways and byways of Europe were as well known to him as the streets of his native city. His contributions to newspaper literature, over various signatures, were looked for and welcomed by an unnumbered host of readers.

A few years ago he adopted the title "Breezes," as a sort of trade-mark caption to his letters, and his chatty, gossipy, social summer-resort letters, headed "Saratoga Breezes," "White Mountain Breezes," "Dominion Breezes," etc., etc., became almost a constituent part of a large number of journals in the United States, Canada and Europe. The readers of THE HERALD will at once recognize their acquantance with his familiar talks over the signature of "Arno."

Possessing an agreeable address, a large share of personal magnetism and a confidence born of experience, he easily made acquaintances, and as he seldom forgot either a face or a name, acquaintances easily became his friends. Few men could boast of a more extensive acquaintance with public men of the political and business circles of America and Europe, and owing to his special interest in the railroad interests of the country, few railroad men of importance escaped his knowledge. Notwithstanding the confidence which enabled him to gather so large a circle of acquaintances and friends, his reticence, especially concerning his own affairs, kept him from forming many intimacies. To many he was an enigma, and he was often called a sphinx; but he was a true friend to all who showed themselves friendly, and his friendship, when once placed, never swerved. He was also one of the purest minded men living. During an almost daily intercourse, extending over the past few years, the writer never heard one oath, one word of slang or impurity pass his lips.

He was a man of indomitable energy and activity, as all will testify who know how little the intense suffering of the last few months could restrain him in the prosecution of his cherished plans. The real cause of his suffering was long unsuspected, but within a few days before his death revealed itself in the form of a large tumor adjacent to the heart. This had secretly wasted his strength until at last the end came, suddenly and instantly, just at the meridian of his life, and his racked body found the rest for which he longed. He leaves a childless widow and a large circle of friends to mourn for and miss him.

T.D.T.

SOME GENTLEMEN in Europe are drawing attention to a bearing of future Chinese relationship with the outer world that has hitherto escaped notice. The Chinese are going to build a railway and the languishing iron trade of Great Britain is joyful, but it is pointed out that this may be the beginning of the adoption of other civilized industries and that when 300 millions of these cheap workers are instructed in the manufacture and use of European machinery it may, and probably will, lead to such changes in the sources of supply that few have contemplated. What is going to be done then? With the people of China competing in manufactures with the Western world and abandoning the old-hand methods and antedeluvian articles for machine-made goods of modern requirements, what chance will there be of English, American, Belgian and other high-priced workers competing with them? And if they are saddled with a prohibitive tariff, how will it be with foreign goods going into China? There seems to be some merit in the plan of allowing China to continue as it has been doing since the year one.

APROPOS of the recruiting for the Mounted Police that has been going on in the Eastern Provinces, some curiosity exists as to the action of the Government in respect to the halfbreeds of the country. Has any invitation been extended to these men to join the force? There are amongst them a number of young men, both English and French, who would make capital policemen. One of the complaints of the Metis was that they had not shared in the appointments in the Territories, and it would seem that as mounted policemen they would find work for which they were specially adapted and which they would gladly perform. One or two commissions given amongst the better educated of their number, many of whom are gentlemen of means and position, would tend to show that they are regarded by other Canadians as fellow-countrymen in every respect. We feel quite sure that such action would be warmly appreciated.

WE SHOULD DOUBT if among moderate men in Manitoba there is such a rage for Riel's death as people in the eastern provinces have been led to believe. We find, for instance, in the *Spectator*, a Winnipeg weekly, of the 7th inst., the following editorial statement:—"As we have said "repeatedly before, we can see no justice in hanging Riel while the men who "incited the rebellion by their rapacity "and tyranny go unpunished. Let us "have some pretence at evenhanded justice now when the heat of the strife is "over; and if Riel is to hang let these "men be arraigned and compelled to "suffer for their part in the business. "Making a scapegoat of Riel has not "helped the case of the Government thus "far, nor will it if he suffer the extreme "penalty to which he is condemned. The "country is wearyiug of this business. It "is time the Government put an end to "the suspense."

RUMORS.—There was a street report yesterday to the effect that Hon. Mr. Chapleau was about to retire from the Cabinet and that the Premier had sent for Lieut.-Col. Ouimet to offer him the vacant portfolio. We suspect there is truth in the statement that the Premier and Mr. Ouimet are in correspondence, but it may have had no reference to a portfolio. As for the rumor in reference to Mr. Chapleau we could not trace it to any reliable quarter.

THE PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA are considering a Bill for the Abolition of Barmaids. It is proposed to make it penal for any keeper of a public-house to employ women behind the counter. What effect this will have upon the Australian dudes—if they have such things there—it is hard to say. When the facility for lounging on the bar and exhibiting their indolent beauty to an admiring barmaid is removed, life for them will have lost its sweetest pleasure.

RIEL INTERVIEWED

By a New York "Herald" Correspondent.

Riel exhibited little surprise on beholding his visitor. With the cordiality of a hot blooded prisoner he warmly shook my hand.

"Now, Mr. Riel," said I, "though you have often been asked this question before, perhaps you will tell me candidly your reason for raising the late rebellion."

"If I did not answer the question often enough," answered Riel, "I am sure some of my good friends outside did it for me. But there is something yet to be gathered. I do not think I 'raised' the late war, but I advised the starving half-breeds to stand up for their rights shamefully denied them by Sir John."

"You deny, then, that all this bloodshed has been caused by you?"

"I do. I had never supposed a drop of blood need be shed. I thought it would be cheaper for the government to come to erms with me. The government did not do so, and my counsel—no matter what they say now—expected good terms. Now, my counsel are wise, and I am a fool in the eyes of idiots."

"On what conditions did you leave the United States with the half-breed deputation to come to Batoche?"

"The deputation told me they were in a bad state and were sure they could get good terms from the Government if they only had the right kind of a leader. They offered me friendship, a home and plenty of money if I came back with them. Nolin, who swore so hard against me, was the loudest trying to get me to Batoche. However, he treated me well after I got there."

"It is a wonder to me you did not think and hesitate over coming back to Canada for the purpose of exciting the half-breeds again?"

"I did think. I asked the Spirit to advise me. He said, 'There is a fish under the rock' (*Il y a une anguille sous roche*), and I was to haul it out. We all went to confession and prayed. After that the Spirit told me to go. I could'nt refuse."

"What is the Spirit, Mr. Riel? Have you seen it?"

"Yes, frequently. It is a man eight feet high."

"Is it true you offered to leave your people, the half-breeds of Saskatchewan, to fight out their own battles if you got a large sum of money from the Government?"

"It is a lie!" cried Riel. "The Government hunted me from friends and home like a wild beast. Sir John never paid me what he promised, and I did not deserve the treatment I got. It is the duty of the Government to release me now and give me $100,000. There was nothing to prevent me going with Gabriel to the States after we had lost Batoche. The Spirit told me to have courage like King David, who suffered as I did."

"Is it true you were assisted in raising this rebellion by the Hudson Bay Company?"

"I have told you I did not raise the rebellion. We hated the Hudson Bay Company more than the Government. They are villains and robbers, but their day is short. You will find some of their dirty tricks there," pointing to a book of manuscripts.

"In case you die you intend these manuscripts shall be published?"

"Yes. I may die, but I will rise again after three days."

"Then it is all the same to you whether you die or not?"

"Not altogether. If I die God must raise me from the dead, and I do not want to put him to the inconvenience of working a miracle for me."

"You did not make a very good stand at Batoche angainst General Middleton?"

"Poor fellows! They couldn't make a stand against anything. They had neither food, clothes, arms, amunition nor the fear of God."

"You told Dr. Willoughby at Batoche last winter you 'would rule the North-West or perish in the attempt.'"

"I may have said so. I don't think I did, though. Willoughby and Welsh were frightened as trapped coyotes."

"Why did you allow your men to attack Major Crozier at Duck Lake?"

"I did not allow them. Neither did they attack Crozier. Crozier is a good man, but he fired first. I could have Prince Albert, Carlton, Battleford, etc., taken and the whites massacred if I liked. What was to prevent me taking Saskatoon? I stopped bloodshed in place of shedding it. I hope Sir John will repent, though."

"What do you think of the legal proceedings in your case?"

"I am very thankful to my Quebec friends for thinking of me, but they are fighting the devil on his own reserve. The heretics want 'Riel's' blood."

"What's your opinion of the three advocates they sent you?"

"Well, I do not wish to say anything against them. Poor fellows, they did their best. They didn't understand my case at all. If Lemieux could speak English like me he might be able to get along. Fitzpatrick thinks he is as tall as the Spirit, but he is two feet less. Greenshields made me sick. I am glad he was put to one side. However, I thank them from my heart."

"What do you think about the decision of the Privy Council?"

"I knew what would be the result. The Spirit told me Sir John was laughing at the English bulls all the time they were trying a poor halfbreed that never committed a crime. I could not expect mercy from John Bull no more than the Irish could. If I could speak five hours at my own trial or be allowed to defend myself I would not be here to-day."

"You spoke very hard against Archbishop Tache, Judge Dutuc, Sir John A. Macdonald and others on your trial. Would you repeat what you said of them again?"

No answer, Riel nodded mysteriously and became wrapped in thought. Suddenly he jumped up in a very excited condition and gesticulated wildly.

"They are all knaves!" he cried. "I did not tell the whole truth about them. But I will say nothing. The Archbishop sent me a cross, but it was not very lucky, for I had it only two days when a policeman stole it."

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 11.—When Deputy Sheriff Gibson told Riel he had been respited until next Monday he fell on his knees, and, lifting his hands heavenward, exclaimed, "I thank Almighty God for this great mercy and for the clemency Thou hast put into the hearts of the people."

To Pere Andre, his spiritual attendant, who asked him if the suspense was not terrible, he said: "Father, I am thankful for eight days more to live." Riel took his customary exercise outside the jail to-day. He looks pale and somewhat emaciated. He has lost a great deal of flesh and eats very little, fasting about half the time and often for one day. It is said he is resigned to death, and is resolved, if such be his fate, to walk to the scaffold fearlessly. He spends his days praying and writing, often sitting late into the night scribbling prophecies. Newspapers are not allowed him. Lord Melgund sent him some tracts, which were offered, but he refused them with disdain. Father McWilliams, of Railton, Ont., was with Riel and asked him how he felt. Riel replied, with vehemence:—"I am going to die, but I am a prophet, come to reform the State; to reform everything. You priests ought to be reformed, too. I have not long to live, but the word of God is so strong I must speak." He continued his more or less incoherent harangue for a long time.

EXAMINED BY DOCTORS.

The apparent cause of the respite was the report of the so-called iusanity commission which arrived on Friday morning at Regina. It consisted of Dr. Lavell, of Kingston, and Dr. F. X. Lavelee, of Quebec. Their movements were kept secret. They examined Riel carefully on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and reported to Ottawa on Sunday night. They departed for Ottawa last night. Their examinations consisted of conversations with Riel, who was kept in the dark as to who the strangers were. To one of their questions, "Would you like to live?" Riel answered, "Yes, I would like to live, because everybody likes to live." Pressed for further reasons, he added:—"I am a prophet, and the longer I live the more I accomplish on earth. I have a mission to perform, though God may raise a prophet in my place."

The doctors asked if he loved God and remarked that he had been accused of blasphemy. The answer was, "You ask me if I love God; why, I sacrificed everything, even my life, for God. See the scaffold! Whom do I love if not God? Certainly I love God, and have tried my best to prepare to meet God, and think I am as near fit as human nature permits."

Pere Andre was examined by the commission. He thinks Riel is mad. His nervous system is shattered and he cannot live three years. Nothing is known here regarding the nature of the Commissioners' report, but it is believed that it settled the question one way or the other.

MR. WHITE DENOUNCES RIEL.

At a banquet the Hon. Thomas White last night caused vociferous applause by stating he hated rebels and had no sympathy, good, bad, or indifferent, with the rebellion. He continued:—"I visited the Prince Albert district, of which we have heard so much of late, and I have had an opportunity of seeing the trouble and misery brought upon the poor misguided half-breeds by the treachery of a designing knave. (Great applause.) It seems to me that the name of the man who led the creatures in that neighborhood and caused such misery and destitution for the second time in this Northwest country, and brought disturbance upon the people, should be held up to execration."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.

There were large houses at the Theatre Royal yesterday, and the performances of the company in Snider and Venus were greatly appreciated. The company will repeat the programme to day. Next week a rare treat is in store for the patrons of this popular resort. The boards will be held by a strong metropolitan specialty company secured at heavy expense.

Lytell Opera House.

At the matinee and evening performances at this theatre, yesterday, the "Corsican Brothers" was produced, which is now running smoothly. At both performances there was a large attendance, and the audiences were evidently appreciative, if we may judge from the applause given, which was well deserved. Miss Blanche Mortimer, and Messrs. Lytell, Morris and Fitzmorris, are the life of the piece, and all play their parts excellently. The piece will be continued to night, and a matinee and evening performance to-morrow Next week, will be produced the "Sea of Ice," with appropriate scenery and costumes.

MARRIED.

AIRD-STINSON.—In this city, on Thursday, November 12th, at the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Stuart Oxley, William D. Aird to Alice M. Stinson. m

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BANK VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank, and that the same will be paid at its Banking House in this city on and after

Tuesday, the first day of December next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to 30th NOVEMBER next, both days inclusive.

By order,

U. GARAND,

Cashier.

Oct. 30 1D fmw 260

DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the above Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14th, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Rooms of the Association, No. 42 St. John street.

Business:—Nominations for Officers and Directors for 1886, proposed alterations in Bye-Laws, to arrange for the Annual Reunion, and other business.

A large attendance is requested.

H. W. WADSWORTH,

Secretary.

Nov. 12 m 271

Ontario & Quebec Railway Company.

For the payment of interest on the Debenture and Common Stocks of the Company, provided for in the lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Books of this Company will be closed in Montreal on SATURDAY, the 14th NOVEMBER, and re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, 1885.

The Debenture Stock Register in London, England, will be closed on the 7th NOVEMBER, and re-opened on the 2nd DECEMBER, 1885.

H. W. NANTON,

Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 5, 1885.

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C. J. ALLOWAY.

In reference to the above I will be pleased to attend to any of Dr C. J. ALLOWAY'S, former clients, and can always be found at 32 Bleury street, or 1154 St. Catherine street Telephone 1229.

WM. PATTERSON, JR.

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General Agent,

Toronto.

E. ST. JOHN,
G. T. & P. A.,
Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 23 1y mwf 254

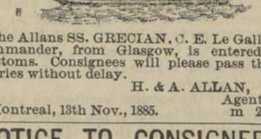
Royal Canadian Passenger Steamship Co

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 21st day of November instant, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and the transaction of other business. By order,

HY. CUTT Sec'ty.

Montreal, November 11 1N 248

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Allans SS. GRECIAN, C. E. Le Gallais, commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,

Agents.

Montreal, 13th Nov., 1885. m 272

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Allans SS. NESTORIAN, W. Dalziell, commander, from London, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,

Agents.

Montreal, 11th Nov., 1885. m 271

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Allans R. M. S. POLYNESIAN, Joseph Ritchie, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,

Agents.

Montreal, 10th November, 1885. m 270

New Advertisements.

PAINT

—AND—

VARNISH!

USE THE

Crown & Anchor Brand of White Lead

Never deviates in quality and is always Reliable,

"CROWN and ANCHOR" Carriage Varnish surpasses every other kind for Carriage work, Baking Japans, Spirit and Furniture Varnishes of every grade.

To be obtained at all Hardware Dealers and Carriage Supply Stores throughout the Dominion,

AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Nazareth St., Montreal.

Nov. 5 3m 271

WULFF & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAYING CARDS

Wholesale Trade Only Supplied.

32 St. Sulpice Street.

Oct. 19 1y 243

Manilla Cheroots!

MANILLA CHEROOTS!

10,000

Of These Fine Cheroots

JUST RECEIVED.

PHILIP HENRY

134 St. James Street.

BRANCH: 1385 ST. CATHERINE STREET

Nov. 12 1y 89

Weber Pianos and Who Use Them.

From the Leading Artists of the Opera.

Some time since it was announced that the new grand Opera House in New York had followed in the wake of all the great musical organizations by adopting Mr. Weber's pianos; and now that the opera season is opened, it is in order to hear the testimony those great artists bear to the leading American piano:—

(*From Her Majesty's Opera Company.*)

"A. WEBER, ESQ.:

"*Dear Sir,*—The following artists of Her Majesty's (Col. Mapleson's) Opera Company, who have used only the Weber pianos during their stay in New York, deem it their duty to say that, for pure and sympathetic richness of tone, with great power and singing quality, they know of no pianos which equal them. Certainly, *for sustaining the voice*, or for the purpose of cultivating it, the Weber Piano is superior to any instrument known to us."

Signed by

MAPLESON, GERSTER, PARODI, DELPUENTE, ARDITI, and eighteen of the leading artists.

Equally emphatic is the language of the ITALIAN OPERA CO., who, in writing to Mr. Weber, declare that they "feel it a duty and a pleasure to express their unqualified admiration of the superiority of his pianos in every respect."

"The tone (say they) of the Weber instrument, is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. The action is so elastic, they are built so strong and stand so well in tune, that we accord the Weber Piano the title of the instrument *par excellence*. We feel that every one is fortunate who owns a Weber Piano, and we not only commend them in the highest terms, but consider them the finest pianos in the world,"

Signed by

CAMPANINI, CAPOUL, TORRANI. MUSIO and all the leading artists of opera.

Add to this the testimony of CARLOTTA PATTI, LUCCA, NILSSON, ALBANI, CARRENO, &c., &c., &c., names which cannot be induced to use any but the best. It will be found that no other piano in this age has had such unqualified endorsement from the great leaders of music and song.

Several magnificent pianos of this maker are now on sale and can be seen daily at the Canadian Agency, N. Y. Piano Co.'s Buildings, 228 St. James street, Montreal, where visitors will find the price very little higher than that asked for the instruments of other makers.

270 m N. Y. PIANO CO.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags", will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B. C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster-General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded, undertaking also to be become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmasters of the following places:—Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post-Office Department at Ottawa.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Secretary.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 24th October, 1885.

Oct. 30 b ft 260

WANTED,

FIFTY GOOD BOYS

to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

Auction Sales.

BENNING & BARSALOU,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

86 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

Sept. 12. 219

New Advertisements.

Health Department.

NOTICE OF BURIALS

UNDER THE

HEALTH REGULATIONS

Permits, with numbers, have been issued by this Department to certain Undertakers for the use of

Smallpox Hearses

As under, viz.:

Dumaine & Halpin, 1 Campeau street.
Leon Larin, 2237 Notre Dame street.
J. B. Pilon, 2485 Notre Dame street.
V. Theriault, 23 St. Urbain street.
O. Chaput, 98 Maisonneuve street.
C. Meunier, 1-04 Ontario street.
Joseph C. Wray, 125 St. Dominique street.

The numbers in commission are:—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in white figures on a black polished shield, and will be exhibited on both sides of the hearses.

The conveyance of the bodies of all persons who have died from smallpox must be made exclusively in these vehicles, numbered as above and which have been set apart exclusively for that purpose.

THOS. TRIMBLE,

Supt. Health Dept.

CITY HALL, Montreal, Nov. 11, 1885. tf 272

CIVIC HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Health, City Hall, will be received in the City Clerk's Office up to Nine o'clock a.m. TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of the following articles, delivered at the Civic Hospitals as wanted, from November 20th up to December 31st, 1885, or longer if required, at the option of the Board. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Roast Beef, best quality, per lb.
Soup Beef, good quality, per lb.
Sides of Mutton (without shanks or suet) per lb.
Beef Steaks, Chops, Lamb and Veal, per lb.
Fresh and Salt Pork, per lb.

BREAD.

The six-pound loaf, delivered daily, at per loaf.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, at per bushel.
Turnips, " "
Onions, " "
Carrots, " "
Cabbages, " "

The account for the above articles will be paid monthly.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Chairman Board of Health.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 11th Nov., 1885. 17N 272

ELECTION IN

THE ST. ANN'S WARD

The seat of Alderman Tansey in the City Council as representing the St. Ann's Ward, having been declared vacant by judgment of the Superior Court, public notice is hereby given that the nomination of candidates to fill the said vacancy will take place in the open air, according to law, at the corner of St. Maurice street and Chaboillez square, at Ten o'clock a.m. on THURSDAY, the twelfth day of November, instant, and that Alderman Stroud will preside at the said nomination.

In the event of their being only one demand made on the said nomination day, or of all the demands made being for the same candidate, then the said party shall be proclaimed duly elected Alderman for the said Ward, in the place of Alderman Tansey as aforesaid; but, in the event of there being two or more persons nominated for said vacancy, a poll shall be granted, to be held on THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of November, instant, from the hour of nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, at such places and before such returning officers as will be chosen and specified in a subsequent notice.

By order,

CHS. GLACKMEYER.

City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall Montreal, 5th Nov. 1885. tf 272

ROAD DEPARTMENT!

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that no permits to open streets for the construction of private sewers will be issued from this office from the 15th November inst., and until further notice.

By order,

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,

City Surveyor.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, 2nd Nov., 1885. tf 264

MANURE!

Wanted immediately, on Upper St. Urbain street, near the Exhibition Grounds, to protect the water pipes from frost, a number of loads of Green Manure, for which 30 cents per Scotch cart load will be paid.

A man will be stationed at the place above indicated to receive the manure.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 31st Oct., 1885. tf 264

FREE VACCINATION!

LIST OF

VACCINATION STATIONS.

Dr. Reed, 1 Phillips Square.
Dr. Daze, 1390 St. Catherine street.
Dr. Hutchison, 515 Wellington street.
Dr. Roy, 367 Notre Dame street (Hochelaga.
Dr. Laporte, 1130 Ontario street.
Dr. Casgrain, 102 St. Denis street.
Dr. Airth, 28 Richmond Square.
Dr. Bouchard, 57 Visitation street.
Dr. Demers, 2196 Notre Dame street.
Dr. Leblanc, 131 Centre street.
Dr. N. Fafard, 344 Amherst street.
Dr. Marsolais, 1320 Notre Dame street (East.)

The above offices are open daily from 8 to 9:30 a.m., and from 6 to 7:30 o'clock p.m.

Health Office, City Hall, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Office, 427 St. Catherine street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Branch Office, 2311 Notre Dame street, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also at the Montreal Dispensary, 126 St. Antoine street.

University Dispensary, St. Urbain street.

Western Hospital, 1251 Dorchester street.

Rev. John Nichols, Lecture Hall, St. Mark's Church, 181 Dalhousie street, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Rev. Geo. Rogers, Lecture Hall, St. Luke's Church, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

L. LABERGE, M.D.,

Medical Health Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Montreal, Sept. 24th, 1885. tf 243

TO CANVASSERS.

Wanted, active men of good address to solicit subscriptions to THE HERALD. Terms liberal, and good men can do well.

Apply to HERALD Office.

Sept. 29 236

JACKSON RAE,

Financial and Marine Insurance Agent.

WADDELL BUILDING,

1m 267 St. John street.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

At Christ Church Cathedral—Sermon by Rev. Canon Norman.

There was a fairly large congregation at Christ Church Cathedral at the morning service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Norman who took for his text, Isaiah 51 chap. 3 verse: "For the Lord shall comfort Zion; He will comfort all her waste places and He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord; joy and gladness shall be found therein; thanksgiving and the voice of melody." The rev. gentleman said that whatever may be the idea of Bible readers with reference to the future of the Jews, as to whether they will be restored to their own country there to enjoy former sacred associations, and the traditions of their once glorious past, to view with the pleasure of possession the many spots which tell of the far off time, when they were literally God's own people; or whether, instead of a local return to Palestine, the nation will be received into the heavenly Canaan and become Israelites in heart by entering the true faith. He thought that the inhabitants of this country could accurately appreciate the poetical words of the text. The time is approaching when nature around us will seem as a wilderness. Beautiful it is, nothing can be more beautiful, but it is the beauty of death. The trees in winter look like skeletons that appear to stretch their arms to Heaven as if they had been stricken by death and frozen as they stood. The earth will be clad in a shroud of snow, and although that snow may be of the most exquisite purity, as the soul of some penitent washed from foul stains of sin by the Redeemer's blood, yet the earth will look like the remains of one whose soul has been taken by God and whose marble was fine and sinless. It is all changed in summer. The most selfish, the most worldly, the most irreligious can enjoy

THE BOUNTIES OF NATURE

and the fruits of the earth, for God extends His benefits to unthankful and the evil as well as to the grateful and the good. There is nothing niggardly in the gift of Providence. They are offered to all and are a proof and symbol of the widespreading love of our Creator. But something more than natural joy would God like to see. He would see thanksgiving, that spirit which we should expect to see most of in this life and yet for which the Spirit looks in vain in the case of so many. We in this life do not thank people who have not done us any service. When without external help, by our own labor and care we have accomplished any much desired work we have a feeling of self-satisfaction. We perhaps enjoy all this more because our vanity is flattered by the reflection that it is all ou own doing, the monument and proof of our personal exertions. When others have helped us we feel bound to express our gratitude, and the greater the gratitude the warmer the thanks. Therefore,

THANKSGIVING IS REQUIRED OF US

by God as a token that we feel indebted to Him, that we owe Him gratitude for the harvest, and that, but for His goodness, all the early rising, all the watching, all the labor and the aid that machinery can lend, would have been useless and would have ended in disappointment. Thanksgiving is just as much our duty as prayer. We admit in words, but constantly forget in fact, that God is the author of our preservation as well as of our creation, that but for Him the laws of nature which emanate from Him would cease to work, and the world would sink in dissolution. God rules the earth, the air, the sea. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge, not a breeze ruffles the river without His observation, not a cloud flecks the summer sky without His sight. It is proper that the thanksgiving should be public and be given in church. There is no event in the year which affects so widely the residents in any country as a harvest. Bread is

A UNIVERSAL FOOD,

and the question as to whether the harvest is good or bad is of the greatest moment to a very large number. To the poor, especially, as winter comes on, a plentiful harvest is a great boon. Let us be specially thankful for it this year, for never in this country was it more needed. Besides the harvest we have also

OTHER CAUSES FOR THANKFULNESS,

though naturally it is the earthly blessing which to-day specially demands our gratitude. We heve to thank God for the cessation of the war troubles in the North-West. There are some who have still to sorrow for loved ones, who lost their earthly lives, but happily these are not many in number, and those who grieve must have the consolation of knowing that no one dies too soon who dies for his country; that it is one of the noblest of deaths, and that Canada need never be ashamed of the conduct of her sons, during those days and nights of hardship, toil and danger. And may we hope that Providence will bless our efforts to eradicate the loathsome disease among us from which we are suffering. Good is likely, in the end, to come out of this great tribulation. Men will learn the importance of attending to sanitary laws. If a people violate the laws of health and cleanliness, they must infallibly look for the retribution which is the inexorable result of breaking God's laws in nature. The preventive value of vaccination has also been more than ever triumphantly eradicated. None but the most ignorant and obtusely prejudiced can fail to recognize its great prophylactic value. And it is to be hoped, that in future, there will be no need of stringent measures to ensure its being resorted to, not of compulsion, but thankfully, as a benefit and security, which God has permitted men to discover and to apply. But meanwhile the bigoted folly of a section of the community has not only caused the

LOSS OF MANY VALUABLE LIVES

but has dealt a blow to the commercial prosperity of this city, which it will take years to recover from. This city is shunned as a plague-stricken spot. It is held up for the finger of scorn and reprobation. It will be long before the evil consequences are removed, and our reputation, as that of an intelligent and thriving community, will be regained. There has also been another unsatisfactory and disquieting feature, viz., a tendency to divide us into two camps, and to encourage race and religious dissensions among us. Let us hope that these symptoms are passing away. Now, if ever, we want a united front. We need to sink prejudice in strong efforts for the general good. The more we can forget race and lingual distinctions and become a band of brothers, the more shall we prosper, and the more shall we be respected. For Canadians to be quarrelling, while pestilence is stalking in their midst, and adverse times awaiting them, is the height, or rather depth, of infantine stupidity. Our future, under Providence, depends among other things, on

HARMONIOUS CONCORD

between the different sections of our population. May we hope that the good sense of the wise on both sides may appreciate this necessity, and that all may work together for the great weal. And this brings me to one more, and the final point, viz. the object to which your alms will be devoted to-day viz: the "Mission Fund" of this Diocese—even at this moment its condition is not a flourishing one, and I much fear that it will suffer, owing to the great depression in trade. And I beseech you to realize what this means. It means that our country missionaries, already illpaid, will be cut down to a still smaller pittance and that over and above the anxieties and responsibilities inseparable from their high and holy office, they will have to bear the corroding care of monetary difficulty, may see their families pinched, or have the burden of debt weighing upon them.

THE MISSION FUND

will need all our support this year. I can imagine no worthier object for your generosity, and it is sad to reflect that these good men, innocent of any share in bringing this scourge upon us, should perhaps suffer for the faults of others. And lastly, let this thanksgiving season, coming, as it does, towards the end of another year, lead us to solemn and serious thought as to our own end. The harvest of another year is past. The summer has come and gone. Are we on the road to Christ's granery? Are we in that narrow way, apart from which so many by-paths lead to sin and death? May we all, who know and feel that every year, as it goes takes something from us that we valued, learn the need of holding fast to Christ, not in mere talk, but in purity, prayerfulness and humble performance of every day's work. Whatever may befall us, let us not forget that if we love and serve Him, all God does, if rightly understood, shall work our final good.

Bishop Ussher at St. Bartholomew's.

The regular thanksgiving service was held in this church, yesterday morning, the sermon being preached by Bishop Ussher. The congregation was a very fair one, considering the condition of the weather.

The Reverend gentleman took for his text Math. VI—11, "Give us this day our daily bread," and 2nd Cor. IX—10, "He that supplieth seed to the sower and bread for food, etc.," from which he spoke as follows:—What a set of beggars we all are, when we come to think of it, either grateful or ungrateful beggars. It is a satisfaction to have one day above all others on which to return our thanks to the giver of every good and perfict gift, a day upon which the rich man is morally bound to acknowledge his dependence as well as the poor man. Give us day by day our daily bread, is the cry of all. Aye, this supplication is the silent and universal petition of every soul that recognizes its impotence to make a single seed. Truly we are called upon for a recognition of this day when we remember that our sustenance is a gift that rich men cannot buy and all have to work for in a greater or less degree.

He that supplieth seed to the sower and bread for food shall supply and multiply your seed for sowing and increase the fruits of your righteousness.

By this passage of Scripture we are taken one step beyond the physical, it teaches both ways, passing from the temporal to the spiritual.

The Apostle Paul uses it as a metaphor to show that sowing and reaping are intimately connected. He himself had sown spiritual things and he expresses the conviction that it was not a hard matter that he should expect to reap carnal things. He writes to the Corinthians for the benefit of the poor Christians at Jerusalem, showing the breadth of Christian charity. The Galatean church had been guilty of great meanness, and the Apostle, in view of it, wrote those memorable words, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." You can see that it is of great importance what a man sows in view of the great harvest day that is to come. I firmly believe that when a man enters upon a good work with right motives, not only does he not suffer because of his liberality, but God continues to give him the means to carry on his work, and that these works of faith become treasured in heaven. God supplies the seed. I have seen seeds and fruits imitated in wax so perfectly that the eye of the closest observer was deceived, but there could be no deception if you planted a million bushels of such seeds, and so it is with us a fact that one and all we wait and must wait for the fields to ripen in the sun, and whether we use wheat and some other nation barley, another rye, or corn, or rice, it is all the same, we have every soul to look for our daily bread.

The chemist can take a seed and analyze it; he can tell to the weight of a hair just how much there is of each chemical ingredient in it; but with all his skill he cannot produce one poor grain of wheat that will grow. You know that some of the seeds we buy are killed and will not grow. Supposing that the world over the grain was to all be used up, not a single seed left for reproduction, what would happen? Why, we would all die. Nothing but a miracle could save us. Seed for the sower is the key to bread for the eater. Of the marvelous process by which the seed is elaborated in the earth, putting forth the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear, we know next to nothing. We cannot see why one flower is crimson, another blue; one emits lovely perfumes and its neighbor an offensive odor. Yet the sun, with its heat, the clouds, with their rain, are the agents that combine with the earth to do all this.

God giveth to every seed a body and to every seed his own body. You have nothing to say in this matter; it is God's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes. He supplieth seed for the sower and food for the eater, and no man can gainsay it.

* * * * * * *

Now let us leave this level of matter and ascend to that of spirit. We are told by Christ himself that the seed is the word of God. This seed, in the minds of men and women, brings forth, under certain conditions, a harvest of blessing. If the word of God is not in your hearts, but a new gospel like the imitation wax seed, then do not expect to gather fruit of thorns, or figs of thistles. If other seed is sown than the gospel, it will either bring forth evil fruit or, like the wax seed, none at all. See whan a dependent you are, God gives you the grain to plant to make bread of to sustain your body, and God gives you the word of God to be the bread of life for the soul, but you may have the gift of the seed and die from very want of increase. The seed needs the airy power of God unto salvation to develope in you; as man never made a grain of wheat so man never created the gospel and no power of man can make that gospel seed take effect or grow in your heart. Paul may plant and Apollis water but God giveth the increase. God giveth and how can we get away from that everlasting cause for thanksgiving. As Paul puts it "By grace have you been saved through *faith*, and that not of yourselves. It is the gift of God not of works that no man should glory."

We have now reached a point where we may consider the growth of the seed. What, supposing you had set before you a loaf of the very best bread that could be made, and bread too that the same quality had made your neighbor hearty and strong, but all you did was to handle the loaf and say all sorts of good things about it, if sick would you get strong from it? No, you would have to eat it to have it assimilate with your body and form part of yourself. So we are to eat the word and break the bread of life and see that no one hungers; spread the board and bid all to come. We will consider, then, that you have done your duty, and God has done his part, and we have now come to reaping time.

* * * * * * *

Thanksgiving is a good time to take stock. Open the barn-door. Why, the structure is full in all its bins with blessings. Here is a father's side; he finds he is blest with a good wife, good children, enough to eat and drink, and the land is getting better every day. On the wife's side there are many blessings, quiet joys heaped up as stores for the mother to ponder in her heart when the boys and girls are all gone, and tenderness is clinging up from a childish tendril into the strong wood of a lusty vine. So much for the ingathering. Now for the output. What treasures have you in Heaven growing out of the use of the blessings that God has given you? God has given you a good market that you may have a good account to render as steward. If you have done well, rejoice and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven. Let me tell you how you can add to that treasure, if your heart is right.

We appeal to you to-day for the poor of our city; if you are thankful for your own mercies be generous, as your means will admit of, to them. Let this be your guide: He that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Let each do as he had purposed in his heart, not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver. If you feel in a selfish mood, think of these words "Give us this day our daily bread," and take heed to it. As ye have received, freely give.

Erskine Church.

SERMON BY REV. LOUIS A. JORDAN, B.D.

A Thanksgiving service was held in Erskine Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, at which the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., pastor of the church, officiated.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance.

Mr. Jordan took for his text the words found in the 63rd chapter of Isaiah, the first half of the 7th verse:—"I will mention the loving kindness of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us." He began his sermon by saying that God has two dwellings, one in Heaven, and one in the human heart. From the first he is never absent, while in the other, in many instances, he is not to be found, if indeed, he ever was present there. Those whose hearts do not acknowledge him, have only themselves to blame, and yet men complain, which shows there is much ingratitude to be found in the world. He said, people do not stop to consider that the tendency in the nineteenth century is to urge on every movement, no matter whether secular or not, with the highest possible pressure, but it is not good to always hurry. In secular affairs this would mean disaster sometimes, but in spiritual matters this is not so. It is better to hasten the day when the Lord may enter the human heart and preside there always.

Of the loving kindness of the Son, we see evidences of it on every hand; we see it in national as well as in civic affairs. The Empire, during the last twelve months, has passed through a severe crisis, and at present, is in the midst of a great crisis. The elections, as to who shall control the Empire, is just at present an all absorbing topic, and the time is drawing nigh, when to the question as to who shall rule Ireland an answer must be given. There are many serious issues in Great Britain at this time that must be determined in the near future, but there are enough of God's faithful servants to guide us. What have we here in Canada? We have three great things to be thankful for. First, the suppression of the rebellion in the North-west. Second, the completion of the great national highway, which binds the different provinces closer together. Third, the abundant fruits of the harvests, the ever recurring miracle of the seed growing to the blade and from that to the grain. Sun and rain have done His will.

We should feel a gratitude for the benefits we have received for the past year, although we have suffered from a great plague, suffered a loss that years of prosperity will not be able to overcome, but we ought to feel thankful that we have not suffered as much as some other countries, as Spain and the South of France have suffered. While we have lost many lives here, from the epidemic now in our midst, it sinks with insignificance, when compared with the multitudes that have died there. The cholera, in its worst form, has only one symptom, death; one may talk with a friend, who, in a short time, may be cold in death. Let us, then, thank God that we have not that more dreaded plague, let us thank Him that the crisis in our own city has been reached, and that the disease is on the decline. There has been no shadow of the destroyer among this congregation, and we know our prayers have been answered, both for us and for the cessation of the epidemic. Let us thank Him for those who have been enabled to experience the joys of religion that will lead them from darkness into light. Flowers fade, leaves fall, and bereavement overtakes us all, but God is with us always, and he who loves God, will find that death is not a King of Terrors, that it has no sting, and that there is no victory in the grave, for, if we have suffered here, and have been bereaved, we have to comfort us, that in the world to come we may have life everlasting.

Let us, then, look into our hearts, and see if we have done right, and let us try, in future, to do better. Our thanksgiving should not be confined to a single day, but we should rejoice every day and praise God always.

After the sermon, a collection was taken up, for the benefit of the Montreal General Hospital and the House of Industry.

The music was very fine, and the choir, under the direction of Mr. Weir, was very effective. The solos of Miss Fratherston, Miss McLea, and Messrs. Lloyd, Farquharson and Stuart were finely rendered.

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Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.
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SPECIAL FROM ENGLAND.

Antwerp—The Exhibition—England—Belgium—Canada—The Threatened War in Burmah—Prompt Action of the British—French Opinion—Agriculture—The Grain Trade.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 28th, 1885.

Seeing that all the world and his wife have for months past been rushing to Antwerp to see the International Exhibition, as well as the sights of that quaint old town, I felt, though late in the season, that I should follow in the orthodox track, and run across the Channel into enterprising, orderly and civilized Belgium, and witness for myself the extent and variety of the Exposition of which the world has heard so much, and in which Canada has been much interested. I do not intend to weary your readers with a long description of the show, for I had not time to take ample notes of it, but the impression remaining on my mind in reference to it is that it was singularly clean and orderly, that there was a good deal of color about it, very pretty and exact in its arrangements, and that, as a whole, it might be described as a huge shop, carrying the palm away from all other establishments of the kind, in point of attractiveness for the eye. England was peculiarly conspicuous—that is, by its absence. The Gladstone Government, in the spirit of practical unwisdom and parsimony, characteristic of most of its actions, did not see fit to pecuniarily encourage British tradesmen to take their places on equal terms with the commercial classes of other nations, the consequence of which has been that the "nation of shopkeepers" is nowhere amongst the shops. Of course Great Britain is expected to take an active part in every prominent Exhibition all over the world, and, as a rule, no international exhibition is complete without her, but the demand upon her resources in this respect has been so great of late years, and especially in connection with the "Fisheries," "Healtheries" and "Inventions" Expositions in London, it is not surprising that the British exhibits at Antwerp were on so limited a scale. Of course Belgium herself had a splendid display—and greatly to her credit—giving evidence, if that were wanting, of her ingenuity, skill and industry of her people, and of her power to compete successfully, in many branches of mechanical and manufacturing labor, with the most favored nations of the world. In fact, Belgium is a beehive of industry, thrift and intelligence—the result of Christian civilization, of constitutional liberty, and naturally economic instincts. You may rest assured I was not long in the building before I found my way to the Canadian court, and I was immediately struck with its conspicuous position, its neatness and order, its most interesting display, and its creditable results. That Canada has made larger and more complete exhibits at previous shows, I have no doubt, but, in quality and variety, I do not think they could be excelled. Her display of cereals was unexceptionably good, of minerals not to be surpassed, and of manufactured articles highly creditable. I heard, on excellent and independent authority, that, as a result, Canada has made an admirable impression upon the Continental visitors who come from France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Austria to see the Exhibition, and that it must have had two beneficial results in the future—the increase of emigration and the extension of trade. As a means of showing the resources of a country—and especially a young country—these exhibitions are of incalculable value, and the money which the Parliament of Canada is spending upon them will unquestionably tend to the great advantage of the people of the Dominion. It was very gratifying to me to hear that all the Canadian officials connected with the exhibition had most zealously and ably performed their work, but there are two gentlemen who are specially entitled to honorable mention, Sir Charles Tupper, Chief Commissioner, with his co-adjutor Mr. F. J. Dore. The former, always alive to the best interests of his country, was ever active in promoting any measures to ensure success, while to the latter was entrusted on the spot the principal management of all the details and correspondence of the Department and the supervision of the practical work, and it is only just to say that he not only labored with zeal and intelligence, but that his tact and willingness and gentlemanly courtesy won for him the esteem and appreval of all persons, whether exhibitors, agents or visitors. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Dore

WILL OCCUPY A SIMILAR POSITION

at the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

But, if at Antwerp English exhibitors were missing, assuredly the Briton was certainly there in all his glory, as a spectator of course. There is no way of estimating the number of visitors from this little island who, during the last few months, have passed the turnstiles, but, for my own part, I should not be surprised to hear if in this respect John Bull was beaten only by the Belgians themselves. These latter, from the King down to the humblest peasant, are not a little proud of their Exhibition, and in one sense they have good cause for their pride. To the citizens of the famous town on the Scheldt it must have been a veritable gold mine. Talk about Tom Tidler's ground, where men had nothing to do but pick up gold and silver, that interesting land was a poverty patch compared to what Antwerp has been during the now expiring season. I remember once, in Paris, at the last grand exhibition at the Trocadero, paying 20 francs for a bedroom for one night, and as the hotel in which I was permitted to repose, was by no means of the local standing of the "Windsor" at Montreal, or the "Queen's" at Toronto, I thought the farce of excessive charges could scarcely go farther. But I confess in some little matters of expenditure the Antwerp of the exhibition came as near to Paris of the exhibition as could well be. I declare, save for some trifling purchases I made in the International collection itself, I had dealings with scarcely a single person who did not act—or to seek to act—as though Exposition time were the legitimate season for Belgium traders to stalk Monsieur l'Anglais and the whole John Bull family as his legitimate quarry. From hotelkeepers to cabmen they were all at it. Jehu would hardly nod to you from his box without demanding a couple of francs and a generous *pour boire* for so doing. And, after some little experience of flymen in all parts of the world, I should have been inclined evermore to look upon the Belgian cabman as unique of his kind, and

UNRIVALLED AS AN EXTORTIONER,

had it not been my good fortune to meet in Brussels, subsequently, with one of the tribe, of whom, without exaggeration, I can say that he was the only son of Nimshi I ever came across who, in making a charge, seemed to demand only his strict legal fare, and who, in receiving his discharge, actually declared that he had been dealt with beyond even his most sanguine anticipations. All I can do, in the circumstances, is to offer this tribute—a tribute, alas! that he will never read—to the moral qualities of my unknown friend, and to compliment the Belgians upon the fact that they have at least one honest cabmen in their Kingdom. I have only space for one example of the rate at which Antwerp has been reaping its golden harvest at the expense of its visitors, and from this let the readers of THE HERALD learn all. Standing in need of some pectoral lozenges, I sent an English messenger for some. My friend made his purchase at a respectable chemist, and was charged two francs some centimes,—I forget now how many—for what, at the outside, was not worth five cents Canadian money. Does the reader retort upon me that this sort of thing is done in all places at exhibition time, and that consequently the Antwerpians are no worse than other people. Well, I will not deny that there is some cogency in this rejoinder. Doubtless it is the opportunity which makes the thief, and a great many of us are apt to plume ourselves upon our virtue simply because we have never been tempted. I refer to the matter mainly, however, since I had acquired the notion that the Flemish race were about the most honest nation in the world, and that usury was a vice almost unknown amongst them. But in truth, exhibition or no exhibition, is it not proverbial that Antwerp is as fond of the "siller" as though it were situated north of the Tweed instead of on the Escault? Years and years ago, a certain witty monk informed the world, in some Latin lines, that Brussels rejoices in some noble men, to wit: that cabman of mine aforesaid; Antwerp in money, Bruges in pretty girls, Louvain in learned men, and Malines in fools, while to this some letter commentator added, a characteristic of Ghent, associating it with halters. It is a small world, however. As I walked over the tombs of the dead in Antwerp's famous and beautiful Cathedral, and read the names carved upon the stones, I am not sure that the question did not present itself to my mind whether I was pacing over the remains of any ancestor of certain worthy folk I had known in the flesh, in Canada. At any rate I know as my train stopped at Malines, and I recalled the anecdote which gave to the city on the Dyle its unenviable celebrity of breeding fools, I could not help wondering, whether by any chance, the historic Pevenrey jury were descended from the wise men of Malines, or the latter owned parentage to the sage folk of immortal memory, of the once flourishing Sussex town. Your readers who are conversant with the story will, I am sure, agree with me that there is a strong family likeness between the Malines and Pevenrey Solons, as set forth by the veracious historians of both places. The record upon which the reputation of the Malines men for little wisdom rested is to the effect that the free and enlightened citizens once mistook the moon shining through their Cathedral tower for a conflagration and endeavored to extinguish it by fire engines. The sages of Pevenrey, as will be remembered, being empanelled as a jury to try a man for stealing a pair of breeches, brought in a verdict of manslaughter; while at the same time a somewhat pompous but wholly illiterate Mayor of the ancient Andemida, on being respectfully informed that he was holding a letter upside-down, which he was supposed to be reading, snappishly retorted that he supposed the Mayor of Pevenrey could peruse a letter which way he liked. So far, however, as the acquisition of money by hard and intelligent industry is concerned, I am persuaded that if work of this kind had its due reward, the Belgian people would be one of

THE RICHEST NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Antwerp, I may add, has not a wholly spotless fame in regard to morals, and considering that it is a large seaport into which vessels enter from all parts of the world, it would be surprising were it otherwise. But I must declare that during my long stay in the town I saw only one man reeling in the streets under the influence of liquor, and this notwithstanding the fact that there are many more facilities for obtaining liquor than exist in England. Let me tell you one of the sights which pleased me most in the old town—the girls and women knitting as they walked through the streets. I recently noticed in a London newspaper that, at a meeting of a prominent school board, a reverend gentleman regretted that needlework was not more practiced in the elementary schools of the country. English lasses might well take a lesson in industry from their Belgian sisters. Knit, knit, their needles and hold their tongues. Moving concurrently in groups of twos and threes and fours, the Antwerp demoiselles go through the streets, working for themselves and for others, earning money, and saving it, too, and all the time as lighthearted and as joyous as the birds singing in the trees. I think it is Dr. Watts who says, in a well-known rhyme, "And Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." If it is only the idle ones his Sable Majesty can secure, the Belgian women must be remarkably successful in resisting temptation and defying Lucifer. There knitting is not done for show. Nobody notices it save the Britisher on his travels. Staid, commercial John, staring, without attempt at concealment, his admiration at these busy fingers, thinks what admirable daughters and model wives these industrious knitters would make; for, assuredly, if they may not lose a moment in the crowded streets, they are not likely to be idle at home. By-and-bye, when the shades of evening gather in, you will see the relaxation which these same lasses and their swains, and with them their fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, and their cousins and their aunts, permit themselves. In the open square, on which my hotel is located, these good people assemble early in the night time—and I am told there are other spots of similar attraction—to listen to the beautiful music, and promenade to the strains of a military band. Apropos to this, is it not a little singular that English and Canadian towns should be so far behind continental cities in providing good music for the people. There is hardly a city or town on the continent where music cannot be heard in the public parks and gardens every day in the week, and where crowds gather to spend an enjoyable hour; but in England, with her magnificent military bands—excepting at the fashionable watering places, where the well-known German strolling bands relieve the dull monotony of the hour—music in the open air is conspicuous by its absence;

Appearances indicate that England is likely soon to be ennaged in

ANOTHER LITTLE WAR

in the far-off East. Burmah is to be the scene. For many years past disorder and anarchy have existed in the upper portion of that country, which has interfered considerably with the peaceful development of that portion of British India bordering on Burmah. Great Britain is deeply interested, as she carries on there a large industry, under treaty with King Thebaw, in which considerable British capital has been invested, and employing a large number of British subjects. That treaty has been grossly violated. The Trading Company has been robbed and persecuted, and its employes actually threatened with danger to their lives. Well, King Thebaw has been called to account, but maintains a defiant attitude, and, it is hinted, is coquetting with France, who, wrongly or rigutly, is credited with an ambition in that direction, particularly as a special envoy has just arrived in Paris from King Thebaw, and has already interviewed the French Government. But England has forestalled all diplomatic efforts by sending an *ultimatum* to the unruly King, with a condition that if he does not accept the British terms by the 10th November next, he will be attacked on the following day, and already an ample British force is on its way to the frontier of Burmah. This prompt action it is supposed will hardly be pleasing to France. Indeed, the Paris *Debats* of yesterday, in a remarkable article, illustrates forcibly the unpleasant feeling excited in Paris by the proposed action of Great Britain. The following extract from this editorial will give you an idea of its tendency. The *Debats* is the organ of the French Government, which will give the article some importance. Although the case is stated with temper and ability, it should be remembered that France did not ask our permission to annex Tunis, nor did she consider that our interests in the Regency gave us a claim to remonstrate against the summary way in which British rights were regarded. The *Debats* says:—

"Public opinion in England has been skilfully worked upon, and the opportunity seemed a favorable one, France being engrossed by domestic difficulties, and the general election having pronounced against the Colonial policy with which France had become disenchanted. So that the conclusion come to has been that the ground is clear and that action can be taken with impunity. Is this really the case? Is it wise or prudent, at the very time when the Foreign policy of France is more moderate than at any previous time, to arouse her anxiety and compromise her interests? That we respect British interests in Burmah is proved by the fact of our rejecting a political treaty and restricting ourselves to a commercial treaty. Will the English be equally mindful of our interests? Our interest is the maintenance of Burmese independence. We do not menace it, but we make it a point that it shall not be menaced by others. Burmah must remain neutral ground between our possessions and those of England. If such should not be the case, conflicts of influence would soon arise in the east of the Indian Empire, as they already exist to the west of it, and no one would be the gainer thereby. That is what should be understood in London. It would be a mistake to suppose that the public powers in France are about to turn their attention from what goes on outside our frontiers. More than once we have seen a Chamber collectively repudiating the electioneering platitudes uttered by its members individually. What is certain is, that the annexation of Burmah, no matter under what form it may be disguised, would be on the part of England an act all the more offensive, as we have done nothing to provoke it. Far from that, we have, in our dealings with Burmah, labored to set aside everything that would provoke English susceptibilities. If travellers without any defined mandate have committed imprudences, our Government disavowed them, and repaired what mischief had been done. Consequently, nothing would justify the action of England against Burmah. The danger from France does not exist, neither has there been any insolence on the part of Burmah. The British Government, to whom we have of late given such repeated proofs of friendship, will surely reflect before going further."

CANADA

is so large a producer of grain that any information relative to the condition of agriculture in this country will be read with interest. We have just had a deluge of rain all over England, which has arrested the growing of wheat, only fitfully carried on during the previous three weeks. Until recently, the subsoil, dried to a great depth by the summer's drought, has absorbed the frequent rains with unusual rapidity, but it is now pretty well saturated, and a continuance of wet weather would so materially interfere with the work of sowing as to considerably affect the area of the next wheat crop. Reports from the Highlands of Scotland are also of a very depressing character. In Aberdeenshire and other northern counties most of the corn is still in the stook in the valleys, while in the uplands cutting has only just commenced. A great deal of the corn carted is in a damp condition, and much of the grain is light and injured by the frost, so that it is unfit for seed.

The corn markets have been dull, and in some cases, drooping, during the past week, not only in England, but also in most other European countries. Prices are, I believe, relatively higher in America, and it is impossible to feel certain in which direction the levelling process will be for the near future. It appears that the visible supply in the United States has advanced to the enormous total of 45,180,000 bushels, as compared with 29,075,000 bushels at the corresponding period of 1884. No doubt the invisible supply is very much smaller than it was at this time last year—but the possibility of immense quantities of wheat being suddenly thrown into the markets, imposes caution upon

THE BOLDEST SPECULATORS.

The supplies of English wheat have increased, and the only element of strength in the trade is the firmness of markets, or the relatively higher prices in some of the chief exporting countries. In South Russia markets have been firm, partly because of short supplies and partly on account of the bad prospects for the next crop, the weather having prevented sowing to a serious extent. As to India, although the quantity of wheat on the passage from that country is 460,000 quarters—much in excess of last year—the latest advices report firmness, while a rise in ocean freights checks shipments. Sowing is very much in arrear in most European countries, and in the United States, it is said, if the estimates are correct, that the area planted with winter wheat is 15 per cent. less than it was last year. Under all these circumstances, there is reason to suppose that a continuance of unfavorable weather would greatly strengthen the wheat markets.

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For Quebec—8.05 a.m., *4.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

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Time Table.	Local Express.	Through Express.	Local Express.	Through Express.
Leave Quebec...	P.M. 10.00	P.M. 10.00	....	P.M. 2.30
" Montreal.	A.M. 7.15	A.M. 9.00	P.M. 6.00	P.M. 8 00
Arrive Ottawa...	11.25	P.M. 12.23	10.15	11.00
" Toronto..	....	9.45	....	A.M. 8.30
Leave Toronto..	....	A.M. 8.25	....	P.M. 8.00
" Ottawa....	A.M. 8.20	P.M. 5.32	P.M. 4.25	A.M. 4.48
Arrive Montreal	P.M. 12.35	9.00	8.30	A.M. 8.18
Leave Montreal.	....	10.00	10.60	8.05
" Quebec..	....	A.M. 6.30	A.M. 6.30	P.M. 2.20

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Leave Pointe Levis	8.00	A.M
Levis	8.15	"
Arrive Riviere du Loup	11.50	"
Trois Pistoles	12.15	P.M.
Rimouski	2.30	"
Little Metis	3.28	"
Campbellton	7.00	"
Dalhousie Junction	7.40	"
Bathurst	9.28	"
Newcastle	10.57	"
Moncton	1.49	A.M
St. John	5.30	"
Halifax	9.15	"

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5.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., [Supper], Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., Worcester 6.40 a.m., Boston 7.49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston.
Through Cars on this train arriving Waterloo 8.40 p.m., Magog 9.35 p.m. and Sherbrooke 10.20 p.m.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 9.35 a.m., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.45 a.m.
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January 28

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MONTREAL, Nov. 5, 1885.

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8 00	9 30	(A) Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. Provinces, B. C., and the Western States	7 45	7 30
......	......	Ottawa River Route up to Carillon	......	......
......	9 30	Canada Atlantic R.R.	7 45	.....
......	9 30	Ottawa by C. A. R'y	7 45	4 00
		Quebec & East. Prov's.		
8 00	......	Berthier, Sorel and Batiscan, per str.	......	5 00
8 00	......	Quebec, Berthier, Sorel Three Rivers and Line of N. S. R. R., Postal Car	6 45	......
8 00	...	(B) Quebec by R.R.	6 45	8 00
......	......	(B) Eastern Townships Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R. R.	......	8 00
......	......	(C) Can. Pac. Railway Main Line to Ottawa	6 15	.....
9 15	......	Do. Ontario Section	......	.....
9 15	......	Can. Pac. R. R. Bordeaux St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches	......	4 30
9 15	......	Can. Pac. R.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	8 00	4 30
9 15	......	Laprairie by Steamer	7 30	......
......	......	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, etc., by R'y	......	3 00
......	......	St. Hubert, St. Bruno; and St. Bazile	6 00	......
8 00	......	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coatic'ke, &c.	6 45	2 15-8
8 00	......	Clarenceville, Noyon, G Ligne, Stottsville Lacolle	.....	5 00
9 15	......	Acton and Sorel R.R.		8 00
9 15	......	St. Johns	6 30	4 30
9 15	......	Stanbridge, St Armand Station	7 30	......
9 15	......	St. Johns, Vermo Junc. & Shefford R.R's.	......	4 30
8 00	......	Lacadie, St. Jacques, St. Athanese	......	4 30
8 00	......	South-Eastern Railwy	......	4 15
		(B) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E.I.	.....	8 00
......	......	Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax—Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 6th and 20th July	......	8 00
		Local Mails.		
9 45	......	Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, &c.	......	4 15
10 30	......	Caughn'ga & Chat'guay Beauharnois	6 00	......
10 30	....	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Varennes and Vercheres	....	1 45
......	6 00	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace	9 00	12 45
8 15	2 15 / 6 15	Hochelaga	7 30 / 115	5 45
9 45	5 30	Lachine	6 00	2 00
9 15	6 30	Longueuil	6 00	1 30 / 4 15
10 00	......	Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles & Charlemagne		1 45
8 30	1 15-6	Point St. Charles	7 30 & 11 50	5 45
8 00	......	Sorel by R. W.	6 45	....
......	......	St. Lambert		2 30
9 30	12 30	St. Eustache	7 00	4 30
9 15	12 30	St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c.	7 00	
10 15	*5 30	Cote St. Paul (St. Henri de M.) & St. Cunegonde	6 00	2 00
10 00	......	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau	....	3 00
9 15	1 15 / 7 00	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	[illegible]	2 30 & 4 / 4 45
9 15	7 00	Mile-End, (and Coteau St. Louis, morning only)	7 00	4 45
.....	2 15	Cotes Visitation and St. Michel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	...	1 4[illegible]
		United States.		
8-9 15	.....	New York City and State, and Southern States	6 30	5 00 & 7 00
8-9 15	......	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	.....	5 00
8-9 15	......	Boston, Mass.	7 30	[illegible]
8-10 45	......	New England States, except Maine	......	4 30 & 7 00
6 00	......	Portland and the New England States, except Boston	......	8 00
8-8 30	......	(A) Western and Pacific States	7 30	7 15

*Registered letters must be posted fifteen minutes earlier.

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States,—closed only at 4.00 p.m.

(A) Postal Car Bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.
(B) Postal Car Bags open till 9.15 p.m.
(C) Postal Car Bags open till 6.45 a.m.

Great Britain, Etc.

By Arizona, Guion Line, Monday, 2nd, 4.30 p.m.
By Elbe, North German Lloyd, Tuesday 3rd, 4.30 p.m.
By Germanic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 4th, 4.30 p.m.
By City of Chicago, Allan Line, Friday, 6th 4 30 p.m.
By Caspian, Allan Line, Friday, 6th, 7.30 p.m.
By Ems, North German Lloyd, Tuesday 10th, 6.30 a.m.
By Celtic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 11th, 6.30 a.m.
By Aurania, Cunard Line, Friday, 13th, 4.30 p.m.
By Parisian, Allan Line, Friday, 13th 7.30 p.m.
By Eider, North German Lloyd Line, Tuesday, 17th, 4.30 p.m.
By Baltic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 18th, 4.30 p.m.
City of Berlin, Inman Line, Friday, 20th 4.30 p.m.
By Sarmatian, Allan Line, Friday, 20th 7.30 p.m.
By Werra, North German Lloyd, Tuesday, 24th, 6.30 a.m.
By Adriatic, White Star Line, Wednesday, 25th, 6.30 a.m.
By Polynesian, Allan Line, Thursday, 26th 7.00 p.m.
By Oregon, Cunard Line, Friday, 27th, 4.30 p.m.

Mails leave New York for the following Countries as follows:

For Brazil, also for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil and for the West Indies. via St. Thomas and Barbadoes—7th.
For Jamaica, and for the U. S. of Colombia, Central America and South Pacific ports, via Kingston—7, 11, 21, 25, 28.
For Ciudad Bolivar direct, and for Puerta Cabello, La Guayrr and Maracaibo via Carupano—7th.
For Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island—28th.
For Bermuda and for Turk's Island, via Bermuda—12th.
For Hayti—13th.
For Porto Rico, direct—13th.
For the Windward Islands direct, and for Venezueia and Curacoa—18th, 25th.
For Bermuda—26th.
For Brazil and for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil—30th.
For the Bahama Islands—25th.

Mails Leave San Francisco:

For Australia, 21st; for China and Japan, 10th, 28th; for Sandwich Islands, 2nd, 16th, 21st
To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted here nine days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.

Letter Carriers' Delivery.

Letters and papers should be addressed to street and number at which to be delivered.
Notice of change of residence should be promptly notified to the postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, they being acted upon only during that length of time.
There are five deliveries made daily in the central divisions of the city, at 8.00 and 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 2.00 and 3.30 p.m. Four daily deliveries in the other divisions, at 9.00 and noon, and 2.00 and 3.30 p.m.
Hochelaga and Point St. Charles—Two deliveries daily; 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Street Letter Boxes

Are visited at 9.00 a.m., 12.30, 5.00, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. On Sundays at 5.00 p.m., and on Holidays at 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Hochelaga and Point St. Charles at 11 a.m., 4.30 and 8 p.m. Sundays and Holidays at 8 p.m.
OFFICE HOURS—Open daily at 8 a. m. Wickets closed at 7 p. m. Lobby open till midnight for the delivery of night mails to box-holders. On Sundays, open from 8 to 10 a. m. On the following holidays: New Year's, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, open at 8 a. m.; wickets closed at 10 a. m., and lobby at midnight. Money Order Office and Savings Bank—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays excepted); holidays, 9 to 10 a. m. Enquiry Office—Daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. (Sunday, and holidays expected). Receiving Houses—From 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

CITY NEWS.

St. Ann's Ward.—The nomination of candidates for Alderman for St. Ann's ward will take place, this morning, at ten o'clock on Chaboillez Square. Alderman Stroud will preside. It is understood that Mr. Moses Malone and ex-Alderman Tansey will be placed in nomination.

Seeking Her Husband.—A Madame Sophie Champagne, of Burlington, Vt., has been in the city a few days looking for her missing husband, Alphonse Lapalme, *alias* Janson, *alias* Alf. Johnston, who left her some months ago. She has been unable to find any trace of him so far.

A Correction.—In the report yesterday of the practical test of the Johnson Portable Automatic Fire Escape, that was made from the Herald building, it should have been stated that over fifty descents were made from the third story, all of them without accident and eminently successful.

By a peculiar process of manufacture Hyman's celebrated cut plug is always in a moist condition (thereby avoiding dry dust so common to smoking tobacco), free from all impurities, smoking sweet to the end and not biting the tongue or making the mouth sore. Prepared and sold only by S. Hyman, 180 St. James street.

A Valuable Collection.—Mr. Francois Mercier, the hardy Canadian pioneer of Alaska, at present in the city, has with him a most valuable collection of almost everything to be found in the country. A friend of his, a Mr. Jacobson, sold a collection of similar objects, but not anyway as complete as this one, to the German Government for $17,000.

Acknowledgments.—The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the receipt from Rev. Dr. Cornish of $60.20, being the Thanksgiving collection of Emmanuel Church, and by order of the church appropriated to the funds of the House of Industry and Refuge. The Board of Out-door Relief acknowledges with thanks a donation of $2 from T. S. T.

An Old Association Revived.—At a meeting of the L. P. S., held last evening, Mr. E. T. Perry was presented with the sum of $50, as a slight recognition of his services in connection with the services he has rendered to the several Protestant families who have been in distressed circumstances for some time past. At considerable loss he has kept, as it were, the the wolf from no less than 13 families. Mr. Perry intends distributing this amount among the various Protestant charitable societies of the city.

One Gentleman at least had special cause for thanksgiving yesterday. It was Mr. William D. Aird, champion of lacrosse, one of Montreal's most popular athletes. Up to yesterday he had marched on, conquering and to conquer, but on Thanksgiving Day he surrendered unconditionally, not to any brother athlete, however, but to one of beauty's representatives at the court of Hymen. The pleasing announcement will be found under the proper head in today's Herald. The marriage came off in the American Presbyterian Church, yesterday, Rev. Stuart Oxley officiating, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering, including many of the intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bridesmaid was Miss Clark, of Guelph, Ont., and Mr. W. C. McIntyre, son of Duncan McIntyre, Esq., acted as groomsman. The details of the wedding were carried out with excellent taste, and the affair passed off with great *eclat*. The happy couple received a most gratifying send off, leaving for New York last evening by the South Eastern.

The First Anniversary of Court Mount Royal Duly Celebrated.—The first anniversary of Court Mount Royal Foresters was celebrated last evening by a dinner at Lomas' Hotel, Point St. Charles, and eighty gentlemen sat down to the repast. Among those present were Bros. Stoba and Sharp, S. Gray and Duchas, of Court Allans' Pride, Bros. D. Anderson, A. Tattersal, Pollard and Macey, of Court Mount Royal. After the usual loyal toasts had been honored, addresses were delivered by Bros. S. Gray, C. A. Phillips, Court Empire of New York, chief ranger Williams of Court Mount Royal, Bros. Tattersal, Stoba, Dr. Wood and others. Readings were given by Bros. Stoba and Mills, and songs by Bros. Whiteball, Sayers, Brownhill, West, Webb, W. Murdock and others. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of a sash to Bro. Niven for having brought in the largest number of members during the year. After the toast to "The Sister Courts" had been drunk and responded to by the several representatives present, a toast was given to "Mine Host," Lomas, and duly appreciated. An enjoyable evening was concluded by the singing of the "National Anthem."

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC.

Inauguration of the Amaranth Literary and Social Club.

The inauguration of the Amaranth Literary and Social Club, took place last evening, in the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms, and was an unqualified success, more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. The event partook of a grand social, and dancing was indulged in with considerable vim. The Italian orchestra discoursed a programme of excellent music. The refreshments, which were of the first order, were supplied by Messrs. Detlefs Bros., the popular caterers. The dancing programme included some twenty dances, composed of lancers, waltzes, quadrilles, waltz-lancers, polkas, ripples, etc. Among those present the following were noticed:—Rev. Mr. De Sola, Rev. S. Marks, Rev. Mr. Friedlander, Miss Michaels, Mr. A. Michaels, Miss Isaacs, Miss E. Goldstein, Miss Jordan, Miss Devany, Mr. B. C. Barbeau, Miss B. Hirsch, Miss R. Lazarus, Miss Bernstein, Miss Hirschfield, Mrs. Friedlander, Miss Vineberg, Mrs. Nathan Michaels, Miss Hattie Silberman, Mrs. M. Hirsch, Miss J. Isaacs, Miss J. Goldstein, S. Lagowitz, S. Oppenheimer, M. Jacobs, R. Steele, R. Jean, Wilson, Deslauriers, Ryan, M. Michaels, J. Cohn, D. Blumenthal, M. Hirsch, R. Hirsch, P. A. Crossby Jones, A. Winter, Misses Bernstein, Miss Carrie Isaacs, M. Isaacs, P. Lavigne, W. E. Flanagan, Miss Lafayette, Mr. and Mrs. Painchaud, Miss Joy, Miss Laird, Miss Twoomey and many others.

The Executive Committee was composed of Messrs. A. Micheals, D. Jacobs and J. Friedman, and the Floor Committee of Messrs. H. Blumenthal, M. Isaacs and M. Goltman. They acquitted themselves of the task very successfully and are deserving of much credit.

The officers of the society are:—President, A. Michaels; vice do, H. Blumenthal; secretary, J. Friedman; treasurer, E. Jacobs; directors, M. Isaacs and M. Goltman. It is composed of the leading younger members of the various Jewish congregations of the city.

"EGYPT IN RELATION TO BIBLE HISTORY."

Sir William Dawson's Lecture in Stanley Street Church.

The first of the two lectures, by Sir William Dawson, on "Egypt in Relation to Bible History," was delivered last night in the Stanley street Church.

Sir William has but recently returned from Egypt, and was able to treat the subject in the most thorough manner.

In the course of the lecture, the speaker mentioned the famines that have existed in Palestine and Egypt, and said that when there was a famine in the former country, it was usually a fact that abundance prevailed in the latter. During the famine of 1870, in Syria, nearly all the Southern part of Palestine was depopulated.

He mentioned that the Hebrews and the Egyptians had much to do, one with the other. In sending the Hebrews down to Egypt, the Lord was sending them to a highly-cultivated country, and, although they were treated badly, they remained there for centuries.

The early history of Egypt tells little or nothing of the ante-diluvian period, and neither the Egyptians nor Childeans knew much about that period, although they were aware of its existence.

Egypt in the ancient times was a well wooded country, with plenty of construction material for building purposes, and its natural growth made it a very nice and flourishing country. The people in those days were cultivated, having their own literature, good hydraulic engineers, knowledge of the arts, and were builders of pyramids and cities, many of the buildings standing to this day. It was one country, under one government, although there were a number of chiefs in different parts.

Later there came a band of invaders who took possession, and drove the Egyptians down from Upper Egypt, and compelled them to remain in Lower Egypt. Josephus, the Hebrew historian, states they were Hebrews, but another historian says they were more like the Mongolian race, probably Tartars.

The lecturer exhibited an outline sketch of two heads, one of which shows the characteristics of the Egyptian, the other that of the supposed Tartar race, and of the latter there are said to be a remnant still in Egypt, who bear a resemblance to them.

There were better sculptors before the building of the pyramids, and immediately after, than there were in later days. They have in Egypt authentic portraits, before the time of Abraham, and some sculptures that were evidently taken from life.

Egyptians say that the oldest place in the country is in the vicinity of Abydos, which was said to be the hom of the old Egyptian kings. The Egyptians worshipped Osiris and Isis, his wife, who were supposed to be the leading gods of their belief. The speaker exhibited a small statue of Osiris, which is provided with a conical crown, with the ostrich feathers, indicating his rank; in one hand he holds a crook with which to guide good Egyptians, while in the other, he holds a whip, with which to chastise those who may incur his displeasure.

Osiris was worshipped as a deified human being; but they also worshipped Athor, who was a heavenly being, and was recognized as the mother of mankind, they believing she had much to do with the work of redemption.

They believed in immortality, and all good Egyptians who passed the judgment of Osiris would go to the happy world beyond. They also believed in the resurrection of the body, and the name was preserved, so that it might be claimed in the other world; and it was believed that if the relations paid a certain sum of money, he would be made comfortable after death, even if he had been wicked on earth.

This was found to have a bad effect, and Moses put a stop to all this, and insisted that the people should live their religion from day to day.

While we think of Egypt, we should remember what we owe to the Egyptians for what they have done for us, and that they were the beginning of christianity.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Dr. Stevenson offered a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was given with applause.

Rev. Jas. McCall thanked the audience for the large attendance.

Among those present were:—Bishop Ussher, Rev. Canon Ellegood, Dr. Norman, and Rev. Mr. Burton, of Toronto.

The next lecture which was to take place on Thursday, Nov. 19th, is postponed until Nov. 26th, owing to another engagement of Sir William Dawson. His subject will be "Moses and the Hebrew King."

PERSONAL.

Sheriff Laberge, of Beauharnois, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Frederic Lefebvre, a well-known city lawyer, is seriously ill.

Mr. J. H. Loughman, of New York, is stopping at St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. J. W. Chapman, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the Hall.

Mr. E. J. Hale, of Quebec, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. J. B. Warner, of Toronto, is stopping at the Hall.

Mr. E. Harper Wave, of Quebec, is at the Hall.

Mr. J. B. Block, of Block's Mills, is a guest at St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Albert Becker and wife, of St. Anne's de Bellevue, are at the Windsor.

Capt. Ritchie, of the Allan steamship Polynesian, is now at the Windsor.

Sir Hector Langevin passed through the city last evening on his way to Quebec.

The *Monde* says Lieut.-Col. Ouimet has gone to Ottawa on receipt of a telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, Division Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. Z. M. Malhiot, of Wolseley, N. W. T., has arrived in the city and is a guest at the Hall.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.

Thanksgiving Dinner to the Men by the Officers.

A Magnificent Demonstration at the Windsor Hotel.

The Mayor's Services Highly Appreciated.

A grander success could hardly have been imagined than that which attenped the thanksgiving banquet tendered by the officers of the Sixth Fusiliers to the men of that regiment, at the Windsor Hotel, las evening. Those present including the entire number of officers of nearly every other regiment in the city, as well as a large number of representative citizens, and greater enthusiasm has never been evinced within the spacious walls of the Windsor dining room than was displayed on this occasion. Lieut. Colonel Gardiner presided, and seated on his right were His Worships Mayor Beaugrand, United States Consul General Anderson, Col. Dyde, A. D. C. to the Queen, Lieut. Col. Fletcher C. M. G., Lieut. Col. Lyman, Dr. Bell, Lieut. Col. Synton, George W. Stephens, M. P. P., and J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P. On the left were Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzee, D. A. G. 5th Military District, Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major Lieut. Col. Oswald of the M. G. A., Rev. Mr. Fleck, Lieut. Col. Crawford of the V. R. C., Lieut. Col. Caverhill, 5th R. S., Lieut. Col. Martin, Captain McArthur, R. D. McGibbon and Captain Provost, of the 65th regiment.

Nearly three hundred and fifty in all sat down to a magnificent repast,—one of the best of the Windsor's productions and the table and service reflected great credit upon the efficient manager of the hotel, Mr. George Iles.

Grace having been said by the Chaplain of the Regiment, the Rev. Mr. Fleck, the guests sat down to the following

MENU.

SOUP.

Beef a l'Anglaise.

FISH.

Boiled Haddock. Egg Sauce.

BOILED.

Corned Beef and Cabbage. Mutton. Caper Sauce.

ROAST.

Ribs of Beef. Turkery, Cranberry Sauce.

GAME.

Haunch of Venison. Currant Jelly.

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips.

PASTRY.

Plum Pudding, Wine Sauce.
Apple Pie. Pumpkin Pie.
Crackers and Cheese.
Grapes and Apples.

COFFEE.

Soldier's justice having been done to the viands, letters and telegrams of regret at not being able to be present, were read from Lieut.-Col. G. D'Orsoneens Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Lieut-Col. A. A. Svenson, Sir A. P. Caron, W. Powell, Adj-General, Captain W. D. McLaren, Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, on the part of the Hon. Thomas White, and C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France.

The chairman then proposed the toasts of the Queen and the Governor-General, both of which were royally honored.

Lieut. Ross then sang very acceptably "Rule Britiania," which was received with great applause.

Lieut.-Col. Gardiner then said he had a very pleasant duty to perform, in presenting the Sergeant-Major of the regiment, on the part of the officers, with a gold-headed walking stick. It was, he said, the wish of not only every officer but of every man in the regiment that Sergeant-Major Street should live long to walk at the head of the regiment. With that thought and as a slight token of the marked esteem and respect in which he was held, he asked that he accept the cane as a souvenir which it afforded him the greatest pleasure to present.

In acknowledging the present Sergeant-Major Street was visibly affected and it was only after a moment he was able to respond, when he said:—Lieut-Col. Gardiner, officers and man of the Sixth Fusiliers—I assure you I am very much obliged to you for this mark of esteem, and I shall in the future, as in the past, do all I can to win your respect, like a soldier I will always endeavor to do my duty.

The prize winners, a list of whom have already been published in The Herald, in the recent rifle matches, were then ordered to fall in and march to the front of the chair, when the prizes were presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzee, Colonel Dyde, Lieut-Colonel Lyman, U. S. Consul Anderson, M. H. Gault, M.P. and the Rev Mr. Fleck with appropriate remarks.

Major Massey was then called upon by the chair to present the next toast, the "President of the United States." He said all citizens of Canada do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and this fact is made more evident when such a body of loyal subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen, as are here present drink his health. But a few months ago, the people south of the line forty-five, were engaged in a great political struggle; the fight was won by the Democracy, and he was glad that it was so, for the result had elevated to the Presidential chair a man who is as able as any man, who had ever been called upon to rule the American Republic. To-day he is honored by all for his great wisdom and prudence. He was glad to drink the health of the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest nations upon the face of the earth, coupling the toast the name of U. S. Consul General Anderson.

Dr. Anderson was received with three cheers and a tiger, the entire assembly rising to their feet and singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

In responding he said: Col. Gardiner, officers and men of the Sixth Fusileers, gentlemen:—In expressing my thanks for the honor conferred upon me in inviting me to join you at this banquet, I must also express my regret at not being able to do full justice to the toast proposed after the magnificent reception it has received at your hands. I am young in Montreal, and since coming here it has often occurred to me that if I were to be allowed to suggest to the State Department a much needed reform, it would be that three Consul Generals should be named for this city in place of one, so truly generous are the people of your city. I would have one to attend public banquets and receptions, and a second to do the public speaking required, while the third man should attend to the work of the office. It is generally supposed that the ordinary citizen of the United States needs but to hear the name of Washington or the inspiring strain of Yankee Doodle to wind him up for a three or four hours fourth of July oration. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be you see one of those exceptions in the person of myself standing before you. It has been said that a soldier should be brief, and when I heard that I thought I saw a loop hole for me, for I have been a soldier and a volunteer, and I am proud of it, as I know you are, to claim that same title for yourselves. I was greatly pleased at the reception which greeted the name of our Chief Executive of the United States, and I feel deeply grateful for it. I can but congratulate you upon the great good fellowship which exists among all soldiers whether of the rank and file or among the officers. I see it existing here to-night among you all. I feel and know that if ever called to conflict each and everyone of you men of the Sixth Fusiliers if his officers were in danger would fight if needs be to the death. Dr. Anderson closed by an eloquent tribute to the loyalty and bravery of the Canadian volunteers whenever called upon to do their duty.

After a song by Captain Patterson, "Marching through Georgia," Major Mooney proposed the toast of

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

coupling it with the name of Colonel Dyde, A.D.C. to the Queen.

Upon rising he said: Col. Gardiner and men, I have great pleasure in looking over this vast banquet room, filled with such a band of gallant fellows, and in sitting down to such a banquet, which is fit for any King or even the President of the United States. I feel very much honored in being called to respond to the "Army and Navy." I am now an old man, and I may never again have an opportunity of answering it. The pages of history are teeming with deeds of daring of both the army and navy. For over 70 years I have been connected with the volunteer force of Canada. He then spoke of the small force here, when first the Prince of Wales visited the country and compared with the force at present.

The chair then gave the toast of His Worship

THE MAYOR,

who, he said, was the best Mayor that Montreal had ever had he was a man who had done his whole duty and the citizens of Montreal were proud of him. He asked all present to join in drinking his health. The toast was received with cheer after cheer, those present rising to their feet and singing "He's a jolly good fellow."

Upon rising the Mayor was unable, for several moments, to make himself heard, so enthusiastic was his reception. Finally, he said: Col. Gardiner, Officers, Men and Gentlemen,—I have before this time met many of those present, but this is the first time have ever had the pleasure of meeting all together. I esteem it a great favor to sit down to a banquet with such a body of men. It has been said that since I assumed the Mayor's chair I have had many troubles. Well, probably, I have had my share, for since I became chief magistrate of this city I have been keep pretty busy, but for all I have met with and been compelled to undergo there has been some pleasure intermingled with the sorrow. He spoke of the North-West rebellion and the readiness with which the troops from Montreal one and all joined in their willingness to defend their country. The troops responded nobly. He was proud of the soldiers of Montreal. They were men who were willing to sacrifice business interests, break family ties, go to the front and fight and if needs be die in defence of their common land. Not long after the trouble was over in the North-West Territories an epidemic broke out in this city and some of the ill-advised and ignorant class rose in rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities. There was no occasion for fear knowing the troops. Knowing the men at the back of the civic authorities there was no cause for alarm and after one night of riot, all disturbance ceased. From the highest to the lowest every good citizen had done his duty in the hour of trial. Loyalty belongs to no one class, to no sect, to no nationality, all men of intelligence who respect law and order have risen to the necessities of the occasion. During the entire North-West rebellion our soldier citizens did their full duty, and again when there was trouble at home they did the same. The nation and the municipality owe the soldier boys of Montreal a debt they can never repay with money. The Mayor closed by saying he hoped there would be no recurrence of the events of the last few months, but if trouble comes, why it must be met, and the law during his administration should be upheld, even if he had to fight for it.

"The Staff Fifth and Sixth Military Districts" and "our guests" were appropriately responded to and drunk with great enthusiasm, and the singing of the National Anthem brought to a close one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

Mass of Requiem in Memory of Mgr. Bourget.

The Church of the Gesu was filled, yesterday morning, with a large and distinguished congregation, the occasion being the chanting of a Requiem Mass to the memory of the late Archbishop Bourget, at the request of the Faculty and Students of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, of which institution His Grace was one of the most devoted founders. Shortly after nine o'clock the students, numbering some three hundred, entered the sacred edifice in a body. The church had been tastily draped in mourning, and in the centre stood a high catafalque, around which were lighted tapers. In the unavoidable absence of Mgr. Fabre, Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, officiated, with Rev. Father Turgeon, Superior of St. Mary's College, as master of ceremonies and Rev. Messrs. Dugas and Primeau as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The choir of the church, together with several students, sang the harmonized Requiem Mass under the direction of Mr. Birtz. The members of the clergy present in the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Bedard, Birzt, Lavallee, Dupras, Mathieu, Dubuc, Royer, Daze, Valiquette, Leblanc, Auclair, Morin, Doucet, Lessard, Castonguay, Chaput, Provost, Ducharme, Hamon, Vinet, Primeau, Chevrefils, O'Hara, Racicot, Piche, Caisse, the Revs Peres Hudon and Schmidt. Among the lay gentlemen present were Hon. Messrs. Tradel and Laviolette, Mr. Desjardins, M.P., Drs. Hingston, D'Orsennens, Durocher, Desjardins, Mignault, Brunelle, Chartrand, Beausoleil, Coderre, Baril, Beaudry, Potvin, Demers, Leblanc, Merrill, Simard; Messrs. Auge, Victor Hudon, Chas. Chaput, Masson, Dumesnil and others. Collections were taken up for the new St. Peter's Cathedral.

THE LATE FATHER LONERGAN.

The funeral of the late Father Lonergan, the regretted pastor of St. Mary's Church, will take place to-morrow morning. The services will be held in St. Mary's Church, after which the remains will be taken to St. Therese for interment. St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's, St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Bridget's T. A. and B., St. Gabriel's T. A. and B., and other societies will attend.

The Centre Board of Health will meet to-day at 4.30 p. m., the meeting having been postponed from yesterday.

THANKSGIVING.

A Large Congregation at the United Service at Trinity Church.

Eloquent Address by Rev. Mr. Stone.

The Services at Other Churches.

There was a very large congregation at Trinity Church, on St. Denis street, at the morning service, which was a united one by the congregations of Trinity, St. Martin's, St. Thomas' St Luke's and St. Stephen's. The clergymen who took par in the services were Rev. Venerable Archdeacon Evans, Rev. Canons Mulock and Mills and Rev. Geo. Mills. The Rev. J. S. Stone, B.D., pastor of St. Martin's, preached the sermon, which was a very eloquent one. The rev. gentleman took for his text Psalm 107, 8, "Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

Four times, practically four times, in the Psalm from which our text is taken, does the inspired writer reiterate this desire. It comes in upon the sacred melody as a sweet and appealing refrain, a reminder of duty, an Allelnia of thanksgiving. God's goodness and loving kindness to His redeemed people whom He gathered out of the many lands, whom He led through the wilderness delivering them out of many dangers, helping them who when they were rebellious against him, saving them in the day of battle, satisfying the longing soul and filling the hungry soul with goodness, is set forth in language and illustration that must needs appeal to the thoughtful and thankful heart. So also with His providences to those who go down to the sea in ships, and to those who sow the fields and plant the vineyards. Surely His mercy endureth for ever. Surely His loving kindness is over all His works. There is no withholding of blessing; no slow fulfilment of promise. He has cast the sunshine of His favor upon His servants and crowned with success the labors of their hands. Therefore, cries the Psalmist, "Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!"

The evident implication is that men do not sufficiently praise God or think of His mercies. They are too apt to neglect the duty in their anxiety and care for the blessing. The farmer who has toiled and labored for the harvest, who has endured the winter's cold and the summer's heat, is too prone to think his work done when the autumnal sheaves have been gathered in and the barns filled with plenty. He has done so much, and so much seemed to depend upon his prudence and energy, that the duty of gratitude appears small and insignificant. It has no influence upon the result. It applies to the past, and not to the future, and the tendency is to think more of the latter than the former. This is not so only with the husbandman, but with everyone no matter what his calling in life may be. He gives his attention to to-morrow rather than to yesterday. Naturally enough, perhaps, because yesterday is an unalterable and eternal fact, and to-morrow full of potentialities and contingencies. Some say there is even more pleasure in anticipation than in realization; at any rate, it is a truth that we all know full well that a blessing to us does not seem to touch us so nearly and so deeply as a blessing we wish to receive. A man will pray God to give him the everlasting life beyond the grave, will indeed meditate upon it and try to imagine its joys, but rarely will he think of, and much more rarely thank God for the life which he already has.

I need not say that natural as this may be—natural because so universal,—it is not therefore right. Man does not always do as he should do; and there are times when it is a bounden duty to rest on times stream and look back to the days that are gone and the blessings that are ours. It is a duty; it is more, even a pleasure and a delight. He who has ears to hear, may catch the strains of sweetest music floating through times' golden past.

Indeed, if we look into the lives of those around us, we may easily divide God's people into two great and distinct classes. Both are one in their faith in Him, in their realization of dependence upon Him, in their submission to His will and acquiescence to His purposes; but they differ upon this very question of thankfulness. The heart of the one is cold and dark; receiving blessings almost without recognition or emotion; getting one favor and immediately seeking for another; perplexed and troubled about many things; peering into the unrevealed and mysterious future, and wondering if its good will counterbalance its evil; and all the time thinking that God, who has given them so much, might just as well have doubled and even trebled it. Such people are not happy; they may be good, but they are not happy. They are not content, and contentment is the seed and root of all joy. If God were to give such an one half of India, he would immediately question why God did not give him the other half; and as a fact the half he had not would trouble him more than the half already in his possession. He will be constant at prayer, because prayer will help on to his purpose, but his soul will not rise up into joy and gladness nor break forth into thanksgiving. A true Christian, mark you; not an unbeliever or unfaithful to principle; but without lightness and happiness of heart. There are many such and when trouble or disappointment comes they have no buoyancy of spirit, nothing to lift themselves up, and they sink into a very slough of depression, doubt and despair. Their sky must either have the sun or it becomes total darkness, no star to relieve its gloom—not even the fickle summer's lightning to play amid its clouds. Thus they lose much of the power of religion—its brightening, elevating, sustaining energy, and their whole life is spent in groping along through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. Thus they live in a very ocean of blessings, but they sink down into deep depths where no light is and where gloom and terror reign.

For thankfulness is the sunshine of religion. The grateful soul basks in the glory that streams from the throne of God. The joyous heart is filled with angels' songs and is moved with heavenly mirth. It loves to climb some height where it may look back over all the past way, and trace the loving hand of the great Father's care, and dwell upon the special instances of mercy and grace. This trying dispensation and that mysterious Providence; this unthought benediction and that unexpected evidence; touch it with emotion that cannot be stilled but must express themselves in songs of gladness. David may be a fugitive in the wilderness of Judea, but even there he takes his harp and pours forth his impassioned hymn to the Lord, who is his refuge and deliverer Paul and Silas may be bound in a Philippian prison, their present miserable and their future overcast with tribulation, but they can lighten the midnight hours by singing praises to the God of their salvation. And the dear Lord Himself and His poor doubting disciples, in that night of sadness, after the terrors of the Passion had been foreshadowed in the New Sacrament, and ere they went forth—He to betrayal and death, they to shame and sorrow — united in one last hymn, one last expression of gratitude. Such a spirit is unknown to such as I have just referred to. They cannot see any goodness in persecution, imprisonment and death. They are to them adversities and not blessings. To the other whatever God sends is a reason for thanksgiving and a source of joy. There is no such thing as misfortune to the child of His love, the people of his choice. All things work together for good to them that love God—all things, that deep-souled trouble, that keen disappointment, that unutterable grief, that dreary outlook,—all things, beloved, and therefore the Apostle says: "Rejoice in the Lord alway; and again I say Rejoice."

Life may seem, to some of us it must seem, a mass of fragments, a heap of broken tangled threads. Neither you nor I can piece those fragments or join those threads. And there are times when we look upon them with saddened and subdued feelings. for they seem to be signs and proofs of a wasted life, the wrecks and ruins of bright, vigorous hopes. But when we realize that we are in the hands of the Divine Father, and that He can and will make everything, even these disjointed pieces and shattered atoms, serve His purpose and therefore our good, then the heavenly radiance falls upon our gloom and our heavy burdened hearts break forth into a triumphant Te Deum—the echoes of which, when they fall at the gates of the Celestial City, are taken up by angels till the glad hosannas, the exultant alleluias, roll in very waves of adoration around the throne of omnipotence and eternal love. Oh, there is many such a soul, winging its way seraph-like to homes where tribulation has cast its damp shadows from hearts where the woe has cut deeply and keenly! And when the joyous anthem rises and pierces the heavy clouds, hope comes like the dawning day with its roseate tints and crimson glory, its inspiriting strength and life-giving vigor, and faith stands robed in vestments of beauty, earth is transformed into a paradise and the Christian feels and realizes that all is well, that his life is as God would have it, and that the cross of the Lord is better than all that the world calls pleasant. The rose is set amidst the thorns, but the sweet aroma is wafted by gentle winds hither and thither, and the loveliness and grace make one forget the rude, jagged briar. A few years and them the revelation of Divine purposes, the uncovering of divine plans, the scattered parts of life brought together and the fragments worked up into a harmonious whole. Nay, look back and in the past of the individual life, one may see that this process has been going on. The path runs through strange and rough places, but it is ever onward. There are mercy and truth all the way along, times of refreshment and seasons of discipline, days of toil and nights of doubt and fear, joys unutterable and sorrows that cannot be told; at one time a pleasant Eden, a land of Beulah, at another a howling wilderness, a tumultuous sea; but the Lord hath brought us safely through and poured out His grace and benediction upon us.

The remainder of the reverend gentleman's sermon contained pertinent remarks concerning Mayor Beaugrand's conduct since his election and the work of the Board of Health.

After the sermon a collection was taken up for the Missions.

At the First Baptist Church.

A Union Thanksgiving service of the First and Olivet Churches was held in the morning. There was a large congregation, and addresses were delivered by Mr. George Sale, B.A., and Rev. A. G. Upham. Collection was taken up for the poor.

At St. George's Church.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, preached at the evening service, and a collection was taken up for missionary purposes.

At Knox Church

Rev. James Fleck, the pastor, preached the sermon, and a collection on behalf of the Montreal General Hospital was taken up.

At St. Marks

Rev. John Nichols, the pastor, preached at the evening service, and a collection was taken up for the poor.

THE DEPARTMENT SATISFIED.

To the Editor of The Herald.

Sir,—Referring to the Tourville smallpox case, and its special incidents, commented upon in your edition of yesterday, the 11th inst., it becomes my duty to say that Dr. Rottot has explained his position in the matter to the entire satisfaction of this Department.

I am, yours respectfully,
Thos. Trimble,
Supt. Health Dept.

NOTES.

The Health Court was closed yesterday, it being Thanksgiving day.

THE DRILL SHED ACCIDENT.

The bodies of the two unfortunate men killed at the Drill Shed accident are at the Morgue, and that of Lagace, the other victim, is at the Notre Dame Hospital. The coroner's inquest will be continued this morning. Gadbois was reported by the Notre Dame Hospital as being in a most critical condition, and his life is despaired of. He was unconscious during the greater part of the day. The other two men are doing well and will recover. It is said that the scaffold which gave way had been erected by Larue, one of the first men killed. The funerals of the Houdes and Larue will take place to-day. The unfortunate young man Gadbois, now at the point of death, was to have been married to-day. His intended bride visited him yesterday.

DEATH OF FATHER O'BRIEN.

The many friends and admirers of the Rev. John O'Brien, C.S.S.R., of Boston, will learn with heart-felt sorrow of his demise which is reported from Baltimore. The Rev. gentleman had just completed preaching a mission in Philadelphia, and had retired to the house of his Order when he was suddenly called away. The immediate cause of death was rheumatism of the heart. The late clergyman preached a very successful retreat in Montreal in St. Ann's Church in March last. He was a man of high learning and a born orator. He was about 35 years of age, was born in Killtankin, Tipperary county, about four miles from Mitchellstown, County Cork, of most respectable parents. He received his first education at Mitchellstown. His cousin, Mr. Edward O'Brien, now dead, was for many years a justice of the peace and Manager of the National Bank in Mitchellstown. Another cousin of his is an esteemed clergyman in the same town. Father O'Brien's first visit to Montreal was in March last, and his ministrations to the Irish Catholics of this city were so conducted, and his manner and appearance so agreeable and charming as to endear him to the hearts and affections of all here who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Noticeable Decrease in the Death Rate Reported.

Another Sanitary Policeman Mobbed by an Excited Crowd.

The Fabrique reports the deaths for Wednesday as follows:—City, Notre Dame parish, 1; St. James, 2; St. Bridget, 1; Sacre Cœur, 3; St. Vincent de Paul, 2; Hochelaga, 1; total 10. Suburbs, Enfant Jesus, 2; Mount Royal Hospitals, 4; St. Cunegonde, 7; total 13. Grand total 23.

The Medical Health Officers report shows that on Wednesday, there were 40 new cases, 40 physicians visits made, 25 cases verified, 25 houses placarded for the first time, 9 houses re-placarded, 20 persons vaccinated at the City Hall, 6 at the East End office, 5 cases admitted to the hospital, and 2 refused to go, after being requested to be taken to the hospital.

In St. Roch's there were 61 cases, 3 bad cases, 1 death, 2 discharged, and none admitted.

In Mount Royal there were 143 cases, 25 bad cases, 6 deaths, 8 discharged and 5 admitted.

In St. Saviour's there were 40 cases, 8 bad cases, 1 death, 2 discharged and none admitted.

ANOTHER OFFENDER.

Isidore Bazina, of No. 2084 Notre Dame street, was arrested last night for using threatening language to the isolation police, and was locked up in the Central Police Station. He will be taken before the Health Court to-day.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Chairman of the Board of Health begs to acknowledge the receipt of a package of choice fruit for every inmate of the St. Camille, St. Saviour's and St. Roch's hospitals from the Christian Workers' Association, through David Watson, Esq., the President.

MOBBING A SANITARY POLICEMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, a posse of eight men from the Health Office went with a smallpox van to take a patient to the hospital from the house of a man named Dompi rre, 593 Albert street, rear. He had already requested that the van he sent down to take the patient away, but when the van arrived he refused to allow the patient to be removed. It being in the middle of the day, when many were home to dinner, a crowd soon gathered, to the number of many hundreds, and missiles, such as carrots, turnips and other vegetables were thrown at the Health officials. They, seeing trouble was likely to ensue, started to leave the neighborhood, when they were saluted with stones and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. None of the officials were injured, however, but as some of the ringleaders are known it is very probable there will be some arrests made. This action shows the feeling some people have about going to the hospital, notwithstanding the fact that all who come out bring reports of their being well treated and attended. Everything is now in complete running order at the hospitals, and the public should aid the Health Department to crush the disease instead of retarding their work.

GAGNON'S STATEMENT.

Elie Gagnon, the now famous Gagnon of the Rolland Lane incident, and against whom a true bill has been found by the Grand Jury, has a letter in the *Monde* in which he says that his wife is not at all so satisfied with the Hospital as has been stated. She is satisfied with the treatment received from the nuns, but claims that another of her children has been taken sick, probably with smallpox, and that her child would not have died but for the fright given it by the police, and he concludes as follows:—

"My wife is also willing to swear that the police fired into the house and that a policeman struck her on the head with his baton and inflicted a wound from which blood flowed in abundance and that she was also pulled by the hair. However, this will be proved at the proper time and place."

WHERE WERE THEY FROM?

The attention of a Herald representative was yesterday called to the fact, that some time during last summer, Superintendent W. H. Reed, of the Pullman Palace Car Co., offered for sale, at the Company's stores, on St. James street, a large number of Pullman Car blankets. These blankets, or rugs, were disposed of by the Company to the public generally, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.50, a large number being purchased by the carters of the city, and are now in use by them. Of itself, there is nothing extraordinary in this transaction, but coupled with the fact that it was in one of the company's cars, and by the Pullman agents, that smallpox was first brought to this city, it is said that these blankets, or some of them at least, may have belonged to the car which first brought the prevailing epidemic to our doors. Another means suggests itself why this may be true is the fact that it has been the practice of the company heretofore, in similar cases, to thoroughly cleanse the car in which there may have been sickness, by tearing out the upholstery and destroying it. During an excursion of Raymond & Whitcomb's to California last season, two cases of smallpox occurred in the Pullman cars attached to that train, both of which cases proved fatal. The company ordered the return of this car to Boston, had all bedding, and blankets burned, in connection with the upholstery. The blankets in question were said to be worth from $8 to $14 each. They were not placed in any of the rooms of our city auctioneers, and, so far as learned, were not advertised for sale. In face of these facts, it will be in order for Superintendent Reed to explain to the Health Authorities as to whether or not the rumor that is afloat, that any of the blankets came from the car in question, is true or false.

DESERVING OF SUCCESS.

Miss S. Rubenstein, and Miss Auerbach assisted by other young ladies and gentlemen, are organising a grand concert and tombola, which is to come off at an early date, under the direction of Prof. Couture. It is understood that much of the leading talent of the city have consented to take part in it and that it wil be of a first-class character in all respects. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of clothing for the poor patients in the smallpox hospitals and will be furnished them as soon as they are cured and prior to their leaving the place. The idea is an excellent one, and if carried out, will remove the possibility of the disease being propagated through old clothing. The undertaking is deserving of all success, and there is no doubt of its being extensively patronized. It will take place at the Academy of Music. A number of prizes will be awarded at the tombola.

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