

The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVI.—267.

MONTREAL.

NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

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September 30 235

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

OTTAWA.
Life-Saving Service on Sable Island—A Shipwrecked Crew—Gunpowder Plot—Supreme Court Cases—The Carleton Assizes.

OTTAWA, November 5.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries have under consideration the placing of a sail boat on Sable Island, which would be of service pending the connection of the island with the mainland by cable.

The Marine and Fisheries Department has received intelligence that a wrecked crew of a Newfoundland vessel had landed there from Equinox Point, asking permission to forward them to their homes by the steamer. The Government to do so.

The new Government steamer Lansdowne has been launched. She is now on her way to St. John.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day it will generally be observed as such here, all public and civil offices will be closed, the Ottawa papers will not be published.

The anniversary of the gunpowder plot was celebrated here this evening by the Royal Scottish Chapter holding a concert in the Orange Hall.

Mr. Woodworth, M.P., is in the city. A couple of football games will be played here to-morrow.

The Supreme Court met at the usual hour this morning. The fall bench being present, argument in the case of Chisholm vs. Kenny was resumed and concluded, judgment being reserved. The Wallace et al vs. O'Toole et al case was then taken up and finished. Judgment reserved.

The Colchester vs. Watson case was being argued when the court rose at 4 o'clock. At the County of Carleton Assizes this afternoon his lordship passed sentence on parties convicted of crime during the present sittings of the court.

McFarlane, for larceny, three months in the Central Prison. On a similar count the prisoner received an additional sentence of three months, making in all six months.

Onesime Rivard, for stealing a ring, two weeks in the common gaol.

A. Whitford, for stealing a mare, two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

W. Bell for altering a \$2 bill was held in custody until the Court of Queen's Bench decided the question of which his lordship had some doubts, as to whether the altering of the note from the manner in which it was done was a real forgery or not.

In sentencing P. Movant for embezzlement. The judge referred to the fact that he regarded anything like treachery as really dangerous. The higher a man stood in society the more severe he ought to be punished, and, therefore, he would sentence the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary.

Henry Johnson for inflicting bodily harm, six months in gaol.

Peter Johnston for assault, six months in common gaol.

Henry Johnston who was also charged with a similar offence got nothing added to his former sentence of six months, being sentenced to the months to run concurrently with the previous six.

P. Doolan who was implicated in the same offence got one month in the common gaol.

The excitement over the result of the presidential election is even more intense here to-night than last evening owing to the news that New York is doubtful.

QUEBEC.

A Smashed Cart—Light for the Locomotive—The Water Main—The Proposed Bridge Over the St. Lawrence.

Quebec, November 5.—An old carter named White was recently carting blocks of stone at Levis, when a large piece rolled upon him breaking his shoulder blade and two ribs, the latter penetrating through the skin. His recovery is doubtful.

The Local Government are at present negotiating for the illumination by electric light of the grounds surrounding the Parliament house.

The snowstorm which set in yesterday afternoon still continues, 6 or 7 inches has already fallen. The roads are in very bad condition.

The market steamer St. Croix sunk at Point aux Trembles wharf last night about 21 miles from Quebec. There is nothing seen of her above the water. No lives were lost.

The main water pipe to the city has not yet been repaired. The authorities undoubtedly are not putting their shoulder to the wheel. The mayor, at last night's meeting of the council, stated that he had had no news of the progress made, whereupon a messenger was ordered out, but owing to very bad roads was unable to leave the city. Men with water carts are going about today, to-day, but have increased their prices from five to ten cents a bucket. There is a very indignant feeling towards the water works department, and on the other hand an alarm is generally felt that should a fire occur it would only repeat the story of some of Quebec's late conflagrations even on a much larger scale. Insurance men are contemplating an increase in rates, and some even hint that they would not mind calling off the dogs during the winter months.

Mr. W. C. Richardson, who was last week thrown from his horse on the Beauport road, is reported to have had a relapse and is now in a critical state.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon it was proposed that the attention of the Government be again immediately drawn towards the proposed construction of the bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, and also for

the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec and of the danger involved in connection with the building of a bridge by the C.P.R. west of Montreal, as being a means to induce passing through American territory and a wilful waste of Canadian money.

General F. C. Morehead, of New Orleans, by invitation, then addressed the Board on the subject of the world's fair at New Orleans on December 16. After which further resolutions were passed to urge the Federal Government to make an exhibit of some magnitude as that of the Philadelphia Centennial. General Morehead states that the Montreal Board will lay the same matter before the Government this week, and he, accompanied by the United States Consul General, Stearns, of Montreal, will proceed to Ottawa and lay the whole matter before the Dominion Government.

The steamer Montreal left port at eight p.m. for Montreal. All the vessels returning from port last night had to venture or seek shelter elsewhere.

TORONTO.
The Doctors and the Medical Act—A Case of Forgery—Osborne Hall Examination—The Successful Law Students—Football.

TORONTO, November 5.—The committee appointed by the council of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, waited upon Attorney-General Mowat, asking for proposed amendments to the Medical Act. After hearing their views, the Attorney-General promised that the Government would fully consider the case.

Kenneth Campbell was arrested last night for forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange for \$500 in favor of James Saunders. He pleaded guilty this morning to obtaining \$10 on the bill, under false pretences, from John Scott. He was remanded till Friday, when other charges against him will be heard.

An attempt last night to burglarize Trees' wholesale warehouse, Wellington street, was frustrated by the appearance of the night watchman, who pursued the burglars for several blocks, but failed to catch them.

The results of the first intermediate law examinations are as follows:—With honors, Grierson, Atkinson, Cameron, and O'Flynn. Without an oral, Ross, Willoughby, McDonald, Cameron, Donovan, Bell, Sinclair, Snedden, Percival, Levison, Moore, Beatty, Gould, Hishop, Smith, McCrimmon, Raines, Arnold. With an oral, Headen, Coughlin.

To-morrow afternoon the Toronto and Montreal football clubs play on University Lawn for the Rugby championship of Canada. The Toronto are the holders of the Ontario Challenge Cup, for which they have beaten Hamilton, Peterboro, Toronto University, Trinity College, Upper Canada College and, indirectly, Stratford and Guelph. The Montrealers held the Quebec Challenge Cup, and have beaten this season the Montreal Britannia, Kingston Cadets, McGill University, etc. A very close contest is expected.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

MATTHEW, Ont., November 5.—Weather disagreeable, high northerly wind. Snow fell during the night to a depth of 4 inches, and is still snowing. Thermometer at freezing.

RENFREW, Ont., November 5.—Snowing and drifting weather, turning colder.

PEMBROKE, November 5.—Heavy snow storm with strong northwest wind since yesterday. There is about 6 inches of snow on the ground.

ROCKLIFE, Ont., November 5.—Barometer 28.90. Snowing, wind northwest, 20 miles per hour; gusty. Thermometer 30; snow 7 inches deep.

HAMILTON, Ont., November 5.—Morris Kirkendall stepped on a rusty nail and is now dying of lockjaw.

Martin Gallagher, shoemaker, of this city, was arrested today in connection with the Simcoe robbery, and will be taken there this afternoon.

CONESTOGA, Ont., November 5.—At one o'clock this morning an attempt was made by two men to break into the store of N. S. Bowman. A charcoal burner who was passing disturbed them, and they ran off, leaving the door partly open. There are no officers of the peace in the village.

A Violent Death.

NORWICH, Ont., November 5.—Last night of this morning John Paten, a resident of North Norwich Township, aged 79 years, met with his death in a singular manner. He was found dead to-day about three-quarters of a mile from his home, lying face downwards, full half his length in a small pool of water not over six inches deep. A large cut across his nose indicates that he had been struck by the fall, and the absence of any indications of a struggle seem to prove that he never rose or stirred again.

Fatal Gun Accident.

STREET'S VILLAGE, November 5.—About noon to-day James Tremble, for many years past foreman at Graydon's sawmills here, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Curten. A brother of the deceased and Mr. Curten were making preparations to go out shooting, and were in Brookbank's blacksmith shop, where the deceased called on his way home to dinner, and immediately after Curten took up the gun to examine it when in some, yet unknown manner, it was discharged the contents striking the victim in the temple and blowing the top of the skull completely off. Medical aid was promptly secured, but death was almost instantaneous. Deceased was about 23 years of age, and was married.

—Mr. Froude, in one of his new Carlyle volumes, says of Mrs. Carlyle and her mother that "the mother and daughter were passionately attached, yet on the daughter's part, perhaps, the passion lay in an intense sense of duty, for their habits did not suit and their characters were strongly contrasted." Mrs. Welsh was "enthusiastic, sentimental, Byronic" and Mrs. Carlyle "fiery and generous, but with a keen, sarcastic understanding." The one was accustomed to rule, while the other declined to be ruled when her judgment was unconvinced, and thus, in spite of their mutual affection, "they were seldom much together without a collision."

A DREADFUL STORM.

On the Lower Saint Lawrence.

A Heavy Gale and Extraordinary Rise of Tide.

Great Damage to Property in Quebec and Elsewhere—Lighthouse and Signal Station Abandoned—Railway Track Submerged and Traffic Interrupted.

The weather yesterday in our city took on a different complexion from the rainy, cloudy, damp, muddy aspect of the last three or four weeks. After raining all day, with sundry flurries of snow and hail, the wind rose suddenly about dark and in a short time blew a regular gale. With the wind came the snow, and the mercury took a rapid dip, adding a biting cold to the other discomforts of the evening. The wind continued to blow in gusts during the whole evening, and the cold increasing soon converted the pavements into sheets of ice, extremely difficult to walk upon.

The effect of the gale was felt in the harbor, although up to a late hour last night no casualties had been reported, nor had the water risen to any appreciable extent. The reports from the Lower St. Lawrence which we append, show a different and a disastrous state of things in that quarter:

FATHER POINT, November 5.—A fearful snow and wind storm from the East is raging since midnight yesterday all along the coast. The wind averages 70 miles per hour. The sea is tremendous, and has crossed the highway, and inundated the fields of all the parishes along the coast. The lighthouse and telegraph office is now completely surrounded by raging waves; the roads are all undermined. The watchhouse, &c., here, and several buildings near here and at Rimouski, have been carried away, besides fences, &c. Great numbers of people have vacated their buildings at Rimouski and much uncertainty is felt for to-night's tide if the storm does not go down. The Intercolonial track and roadway is washed away between Rimouski and Bic, but no lives are lost so far as is known yet.

8.30 p.m.—The signal and telegraph office have now been abandoned, the station men having to take to boats. The greatest storm that has ever visited this vicinity for forty years is now playing havoc with everything.

RIVER DU LOUP, EN BAS, November 5.—There has been a snow storm raging here since last night and still continues, with a heavy wind from the north-east.

The sea is sweeping over the wharf and has carried off a lot of lumber there was on it. It also swept away the store where the telegraph office was, a kitchen of a house belonging to L. T. Puize, freight agent at the wharf. The main part of the building is not expected to stand another tide. There was also a heavy washout on the Intercolonial railway some three miles east of Bic this afternoon, extending 100 feet long by 10 to 20 feet deep. Trains are unable to transfer to-night.

REMUSKI, November 5.—The spring tides, which are usually very high at this season of the year, visited this place last night and to-day, and helped by a raging snowstorm and high northeast wind, have swollen tremendously, and the sea which has visited this vicinity for years, has inundated the whole town of Rimouski, is inundated, and forms a part of the sea itself.

A large number of houses, barns and stables, as also various wharves, about 15 to 18 in number, have been carried away with their contents. So far as heard no lives have been lost. Part of the Intercolonial railway track is inundated, and trains are retarded. People are leaving their houses in boats, cattle have been turned loose and have taken to the interior of the country. Several stores where goods were placed have become almost worthless. Further fears are entertained for the next high tide. The loss so far is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

QUEBEC, November 5.—The high spring tides visited Quebec this evening, about 7 o'clock, and helped by the raging wind and snow storm of last night and to-day, swelled its waves till they reached eight to nine feet above the wharves all along the harbor. The cellars of all the warehouses in the lowest part of the town, or what is commonly called Lower Town, are flooded, and also nearly every building as far back as the cliffs in some instances. Along the front streets the water reaches over the first floors. The extent of the flood cannot be fully ascertained. The principal streets flooded are Dalhousie, St. Peter, Sault au Matelot, St. Paul and Commissioners St., extending as far as St. Roch, the entire length of Champlain street, in fact all the lower portion of the City of Quebec. The tide has now receded and the water is making its disappearance. It came so suddenly that none of the merchants were prepared for a flood; they were generally notified about expecting unusual high tides, but this morning the tide was as usual and gave no idea of approaching floods, hence there was no precaution taken. The water rose to a depth of about one foot deep on St. Peter street. A great number of wharves and piers have been badly broken up and loosened. The names of the principal stores:—P. G. Bussan, flour merchant; Wm. Harrier, do.; the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, freight, &c.; Potvin & Pague, grocers, &c., &c., &c.

The Quebec Central railway office, Thibault Bros. & Co., extensive wholesale dry goods, loss heavily; Beaudet & Chenie, hardware; Archer Leclerc, flour merchants; Hamel & Frere, wholesale dry goods, loss heavily; Naz, Turcotte, wholesale grocer, loss heavily; Jeffrey Montreuil, Jesse Joseph, paints and oils; Charles Pitt, general merchant; Whitehead and Turner, wholesale grocers; John Ross & Co., ditto; McCall, Shelyn & Co., wholesale dry goods examining warehouse; C. & W.

Wurtele, hardware; Garneau & Frere, wholesale dry goods, Queen's stores; W. & R. Blair, flour; Lesson, Pennee & Co., flour; G. Tanquary, flour; J. B. Renard, several stores; McLimont & Co., dry goods; the Custom House and various retail stores. The loss will amount to over \$500,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Result Still in Doubt.

Intense Excitement Throughout the United States.

Both Parties Claiming the Victory.

SCATTERING TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams, received up to a comparatively early hour last evening, contain information of interest. They are corrected to some extent by those received through the night:

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Belva Lockwood says she is satisfied with the result of the campaign. She cleared \$128 by lecturing.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Returns from the third district, Louisiana, indicate the defeat of Kellogg for Congress.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 5.—Florida Democratic State Committee claim 4,000 of a majority on the state ticket. The national ticket majority will be a few hundred behind. They also claim both Congressmen.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Republican managers claim Illinois is safely Republican for the national ticket. The Legislature on a joint ballot is in doubt.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 5.—Delaware gives about 3,000 Democratic majority. Entire ticket elected.

NEWARK, N.J., November 5.—Latest State returns indicate Cleveland's majority in New Jersey at from 3,000 to 5,000. The Republicans elect four Congressmen and the Democrats elect three. The Legislature is Republican on joint ballot.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Virginia is Democratic by 3,000 to 5,000. The news from the south-west portion of the State justifies the opinion that the Democrats carried the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—Five hundred and ninety voting places in Indiana show the net Republican gain to be 4,516. This rate would give a Republican plurality of 1,600 in the State.

CONCORD, N.H., November 5.—Reports from one hundred and forty-two towns show Blaine's plurality in New Hampshire will equal Garfield's. The vote is: Blaine 28,466, Cleveland 26,644.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The feeling among the leaders at the National and State Democratic headquarters is that a quarrel between factions in this city has cost Cleveland 30,000 votes.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 5.—Cleveland has a plurality in Connecticut of about 1,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 5.—Oae hundred and sixty-seven towns of Vermont give Blaine 33,000, Cleveland 14,804, Butler 617, St. John 1,325.

CHICAGO, November 5.—According to despatches received by the Times, six Congressional Districts in Illinois changed the political complexion of their Congressmen without changing the relative strength of the parties in the House. The changes are as follows:—In the Second District Lawler (Dem.) succeeds Finerty, and in the Third District Ward (Dem.) succeeds Davis (Rep.). In the Eighth District Plumb (Rep.) succeeds Owen (Rep.). In the Tenth District Starr (Rep.) will probably succeed Worth (Dem.). In the Eleventh District Pettie (Rep.) succeeds Neece (Dem.). In the Fifteenth District Black (Dem.) succeeds Cannon (Rep.). In the Sixteenth District McCarthy (Rep.) succeeds Shaw (Dem.). In the Seventeenth District Eldon (Dem.) succeeds Moulton (Dem.). All the others are re-elected.

AGUSTA, Me., November 5.—Blaine feels confident from the returns he has received that he has carried New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, with the possibility of carrying New York. A telegram from the latter State assures him that he will go to Harlem Bridge with 69,000 plurality, and that he will be met there by a plurality for Cleveland of 55,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 5.—Cleveland was at the executive chamber at the usual hour this morning, and though he did not retire last night until toward daylight, he talks over the situation as though he took no more interest in it than any other citizen. Private advices from Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut indicate that these States have been carried by the Democrats. Vilas telegraphs that Wisconsin is probably Democratic, and Carter Harrison that Illinois may go the same way. Indications are also that California, Nevada and Oregon may have gone Democratic. While it is possible that Cleveland may be elected President without New York, the chances are that the State will be a pivot one. There is intense excitement here over the result. Business is partially suspended. The newspaper and telegraph offices are thronged with anxious crowds.

LATER REPORTS SUMMARIZED.

Virginia gives a Democratic majority of 9,000 to 10,000.

Private despatches to Blaine state that Colorado is Republican by 4,000, and that New York is safe.

Indiana returns indicate a Blaine plurality of 2,000.

New York City gives Cleveland a plurality of 43,293. The City and County ticket of the County Democracy, headed by Grace, is elected, except the Coroner.

Oregon is Republican by 15,000 to 20,000.

Nevada is claimed by the Republicans at 11,000 majority.

Florida is carried by the Democrats by about 4,000.

Wisconsin goes Republican by about 10,000. Republicans elect 6 out of 9 Congressmen.

Kansas is claimed by Martin, Rep. candidate for governor, by 30,000 to 40,000, and by 50,000 for Blaine.

Nebraska returns indicate Blaine's majority about 17,000.

In Massachusetts all the cities and towns

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LORD SALISBURY IN DUMFRIES.

Disgraceful Attack on the Marquis's Carriage—Mob Charged by the Police.

The disgraceful rioting at Dumfries on Tuesday night on the occasion of the visit of the Marquis of Salisbury is described by eye-witnesses as a very extraordinary and entirely unprecedented outrage. While the meeting was going on a large crowd gathered in George street and Charlotte street, and throughout the whole of the proceedings there were shouts for Salisbury and Churchill, followed by cheers for Gladstone, which were audible to the audience assembled inside the marquee. The crowd became so unmanageable that the police several times charged with their batons; stones were also thrown; some of the temporary gas lamps that had been erected on the barricades were broken, while one or two ladies were struck as they were leaving the yard. The rioting was carried through the doors in the barricades were met by a perfect storm of hooting, which was, if possible, increased when gentlemen in evening dress appeared. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the carriages for the platform company driven into the enclosure, the crowd pressing closely round them, and the police, at one point, used their batons rather freely. Lord Salisbury left by the Charlotte street entrance, where the gathering was not so numerous, and being unrecognized, he was able to proceed with some quietness along Buccleuch street. When it became known at George street that the Marquis had left the place of meeting by the other doorway.

A RUSH WAS MADE BY THE CROWD to Castle street. On his Lordship's carriage appearing it was received with hooting, and similar manifestations of feeling were shown in the High street by a number of people who lined the street. In the square in front of the King's Arms Hotel there was also a considerable crowd, and his Lordship, as he entered the hotel, was greeted with hisses mingled with cheers. While the Marquis and his party were at supper the mob threw stones at the windows, and continued this until nearly every window was smashed. A small body of police, under the chief constable, and his Lordship, as he entered the hotel, was summoned to the spot, but their presence did not seem to exercise the least deterrent effect upon the mob, and they refrained from taking any determined measures to check the disturbance. The stone-throwing, therefore, continued until nearly eleven o'clock, when it was necessary for Lord Salisbury to leave. In order to go to the railway station to catch train for London. At this time several carriages drove out of the yard from the hotel, and a rush was made for them for the purpose of ascertaining if Lord Salisbury were inside any of them. His Lordship was pressed by his friends to leave by the back entrance of the hotel, to take his seat in a carriage there, and then drive into the street through the crowd. This, however, he declined to do, and decided

to leave by the front door in company with Lord Galloway, notwithstanding the risk he incurred of being stoned. Fortunately he was enabled to enter his carriage and drive off without being injured, though his carriage was followed by a mob of the windows were smashed. A bag of flour and also several stones were thrown at him on alighting at the railway station. The second carriage, containing Lord Galloway, Lord Arthur Cecil and Lady Gwendolen Cecil, bore evidence of previous damage. The crowd being refused admittance to the station assumed a somewhat hostile attitude, whereupon the policemen in charge drove their batons, and the rougher portion of the assemblage retaliated by stone-throwing. The main platform was filled for twenty minutes before the time fixed for the departure of the train, 11.15, a passage being kept clear opposite the booking-office for the Marquis and his party. The Marquis hurried across the platform amid hooting and cheering, the former greatly predominant. His Lordship, accompanied by Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lord Cranborne, the Earl and Countess of Galloway, the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Lionel Cecil, having entered the railway carriage, it was shunted to await the arrival of the Pullman train, to which it was afterwards attached. In the interval there were cheers for Gladstone, with counter cheers for Salisbury, and in the general excitement which prevailed

AT LEAST ONE FIGHT took place among the partisans. It was soon checked by the police, and the rioters were fired and colored lights burned during the time the train remained at the station, and at 11.30 it left, amid mingled cheers and hooting. It is stated that during the stone-throwing one of the ladies by whom the Marquis was accompanied had her face covered by the silvered glass of a carriage window. The damage done to the carriages has not been ascertained, but the road from the marquee to the railway station—about one mile—is strewn with powdered glass and the remains of the flour bags which were thrown indiscriminately at the Tories. One policeman had his face struck by a stone, and several were struck, though not seriously injured. The stones strewing the roads around the marquee evidence how freely they were used. No arrests were made. The rioters, it is alleged, were for the most part sturdy youths of the lower class, ranging from 17 to 25 years of age, and accompanied by a lot of young disorderly girls.

PETITCOATS AND ETCETERAS. There is certainly this to be said for Oscar Wilde; the superficial, he seeks to give a practical direction to his aesthetic ideas. A storm of ridicule swept down on him all through his journey in the United States, but after it had cleared away it is evident that his work had a stimulating influence for good. This is to be seen especially in the decoration of houses, which owes much to the ferment of his ideas. He has now taken up the subject of the reform of women's dress, and is carrying on a vigorous controversy on that subject in the English papers. He denounces in his lively English high heels, tight corsets, the hoop, the crinoline. So far we can follow him. He adds to this denunciation a reproachful indictment of the fashionable and the "modest," and at that point the knowledge of the mysteries of the feminine toilet, of which few reformers can boast.

Wilde ascribes the multitudinousness of the "petticoats and etceteras" which women load themselves with to the prime mistake of not suspending all their apparel from the shoulders. As long as the lower garments are hung from the hips a corset is an absolute necessity, but when the shoulders are made the point of support, as they should be, the corset becomes unnecessary, the body is left free and unconstricted, there is more health, and consequently more beauty. It is from this point of view of a lower of beauty only that Wilde professes to be interested in this question. The more health the more beauty is his principle, and it is a good one.

If the woollen reform of Dr. Jaeger, to which we alluded the other day, could be united with the Grecian outlines of woman's costume we should have, Oscar Wilde says, a dress which would not only be beautiful, but would also be perfectly adapted to the climate, the country, and the century. The warmth and dryness of the body would be protected by a substratum of pure wool, in

accordance with Dr. Jaeger's principles, and over this would be placed some modification of the Greek costume. The laws of Greek dress, which is the reform of the Northern hemisphere, are, as stated by this apostle, "the principles of suspending all apparel from the shoulders and relying for beauty of effect not on the stiff ready-made crinolines of the modern milliner—the hows, where there should be no bows and the stances where there should be no stances, but on the exquisite play of light and line that one gets from rich and rippling folds." He believes that, as the best art work of the day comes from the combination of classic grace with absolute realism, so the costume of the future will be made up of the union of the German principles of health with the Greek principles of beauty.

This does not amount to the advocacy of a revival of antiquarian dress, which would be ill-timed in these modern days, but to a recommendation that we pull from the closet those things that we wear so just as we have taken from them for our art and our culture that which we found suited to our wants. That a change is urgently needed in women's dress women themselves confess, but they are waiting for some woman to set the fashion. Empress and Princesses have set so many odious fashions that the sex ought now to be ready to follow some other guide, even if it is only Oscar Wilde. There would be more beautiful women if there were more healthy women. If women would wear more they would be more beautiful. They did it, and they themselves shot it, and they would be more beautiful. But all these esthetic possibilities are nipped in the bud by their adherence to a system of dress which places neither common-sense nor the sense of beauty.—Exchange.

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From any place to any 1 or 2 0.25 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00 9.50 10.00 10.50 11.00 11.50 12.00 12.50 13.00 13.50 14.00 14.50 15.00 15.50 16.00 16.50 17.00 17.50 18.00 18.50 19.00 19.50 20.00 20.50 21.00 21.50 22.00 22.50 23.00 23.50 24.00 24.50 25.00 25.50 26.00 26.50 27.00 27.50 28.00 28.50 29.00 29.50 30.00 30.50 31.00 31.50 32.00 32.50 33.00 33.50 34.00 34.50 35.00 35.50 36.00 36.50 37.00 37.50 38.00 38.50 39.00 39.50 40.00 40.50 41.00 41.50 42.00 42.50 43.00 43.50 44.00 44.50 45.00 45.50 46.00 46.50 47.00 47.50 48.00 48.50 49.00 49.50 50.00 50.50 51.00 51.50 52.00 52.50 53.00 53.50 54.00 54.50 55.00 55.50 56.00 56.50 57.00 57.50 58.00 58.50 59.00 59.50 60.00 60.50 61.00 61.50 62.00 62.50 63.00 63.50 64.00 64.50 65.00 65.50 66.00 66.50 67.00 67.50 68.00 68.50 69.00 69.50 70.00 70.50 71.00 71.50 72.00 72.50 73.00 73.50 74.00 74.50 75.00 75.50 76.00 76.50 77.00 77.50 78.00 78.50 79.00 79.50 80.00 80.50 81.00 81.50 82.00 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The Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 6.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. J. H. LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED.

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performances at 2 p.m., 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Prof. A. R. MacDonald's assembly at Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.
Dancing—Professor Durkee, 118 Mansfield Street.

HOSPITAL FOR PROTESTANT INSANE.

The public meeting which was to have been called for Friday has been postponed until a deputation which has been named to interview the Provincial Government has had time to report. It seems to be taken for granted that the answer of the Government to the question, "will you agree to undertake the management and treatment of the insane?" should decide the action of the Protestant population of the province. We can understand that the Government's reply will be dictated largely by monetary considerations. If the Government are given to understand that by answering "No," they can get rid of the responsibility of properly providing for the insane and can throw the Protestant population of the province on their own resources in this connection, they will no doubt say "No," and be glad of the opportunity to do so. But this is not what is wanted. The Government are in duty bound to care for those unfortunate and to use only the most approved system and appliances. They have a right to do what Ontario does so admirably, and the public should be content with nothing short of this. It is contended that it is not worth while to consult our French fellow citizens, as they are unanimously committed to a system which would place the charge of the insane in the hands of the Church, but the Beauport Asylum is not in the hands of the Church; so that this objection is not worth considering. We believe that a large proportion of the French-speaking inhabitants of the province favor thorough government management and inspection, and it would be most unwise to approach the Government on the broad question without having the assurance that the object of the demand has the sympathy of a considerable body of our French friends. The question is one of the few on which French and English, Catholic and Protestant, can act together, and the opportunity to do so is too good to be lost. Undue haste in approaching the Government can only do harm, especially if there is a reasonable hope that, by a little delay, the English and French elements can be brought into united action. It is worth while making the test at any rate; and as a strong united deputation can be secured we trust that they will not stop with appealing to the Government, but will appeal to the makers of governments—to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. We shall not be surprised to learn that we are only at the beginning of a campaign in behalf of the insane, and therefore we cannot afford to decline the assistance of fellow citizens of any nationality on creed.

CONCERNING MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine fought under many disadvantages on Tuesday. Undoubtedly his record as a speculator in railway and mining interests was against him, and the efforts made to connect him with an abuse of his position as a legislator for purposes of private gain, were fairly successful. Then he had incurred the ill-will of leading Republicans, such as ex-Senator Conkling, for instance, still an influential political force in New York, though greatly fallen from his high estate;—and of General Grant, who could not forgive him for the treatment of his personal friends. Senator Edmunds was also unreconciled to him and did nothing for his election; and here and there might be named other Republican politicians who were prepared to regard his defeat with complacency. Although they may not have taken the stump against him, as Henry Ward Beecher did, they did not do for him what they had been accustomed to do for former Republican Presidential candidates. The revolt of the Independent Republicans was an assured fact, and the bolt would have been seen in its true proportions had Blaine not recouped himself to a certain extent by gains from the Irish element in several States, an element many of whose people supported him because they supposed the people of England feared his election and were anxious for a Democratic regime. In New York State he was opposed by such eminent Republican journals as the *Times*, the *Evening Post*, *Harper's Weekly*, etc., and on the other hand he was, in effect, supported by the *Sun*, a journal issuing over 100,000 copies a day and formerly a violent opponent of the Republican party. With the great "revolt" of Republican electors and newspapers to contend against in New York, he should have been more heavily cut down than he was in New York city and State; the result shows the strength of party discipline and party cries. On the whole, Mr. Blaine made what party politicians call a "big fight" in New York as elsewhere; nevertheless, his nomination cannot be regarded otherwise than as a mistake. His party assumed too great risks. His public record was not pure enough; "those hands" were not clean

enough. He had made a million of dollars while politics was his only calling, and a great many people could not understand it. Besides, the time was coming when, in the course of events, his party would have to go out of power. They have ruled since the eve of the rebellion and have necessarily become corrupt. The loaves and fishes had been theirs long enough; the turn of the Democrats was sure to come. It must be admitted, however, that the rule of the Republican party has been, on the whole, advantageous to the country; on this point there ought not to be any dispute. That they were gradually growing weaker in the country, and that their weakness drove them to the employment of corrupt practices and desperate measures should not be denied either. They are entitled to thanks for the good they accomplished for the country, and many of their leaders will live in history. If Mr. Blaine were as pure as he is able, his name would rank high among American statesmen. Whether he is President elect or not is at the moment of writing uncertain; but this at least may be said: the Republican party did not deserve to succeed with him as their Presidential candidate.

GORDON AND KHARTOUM.

It is not by any means certain that the reports of the loss of Khartoum and the capture of General Gordon are not true. They are not at all improbable and certainly may have befallen that heroic servant of the Queen for anything that her Government have done to prevent them. The philosophic calmness with which the Gladstone Government have witnessed the struggles and the sufferings of the man whom they sent to the Sudan must be edifying to the fatalists of the East. He has been for months in peril from hordes of fanatical and savage enemies; it has always been difficult to hear from him, and for some time communication between him and the outside world has been almost completely cut off, yet the Government whom he has been serving so faithfully have been in no hurry to send him relief. They have found excellent reasons for leaving the heroic man to fight it out alone, and had it not been for the extraordinary pressure to which they were subjected by those whom it was not safe to exasperate, it is by no means certain that they would, even up to this time, have bestirred themselves to give him the aid which he has so long and so urgently required. If, then, Gordon has escaped the dangers by which he has been, almost since his arrival in the Sudan, surrounded, and is to-day alive and free he may thank Providence and his own genius, and not the Government which he serves so faithfully. And if those who form that Government are not now suffering the punishment which the nation would most surely inflict on them if any harm had come to Gordon through their apathy and neglect, they may thank their stars and not their own wisdom or their own humanity.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Political excitement ran high throughout the United States yesterday, the closeness of the contest alternately raising the hopes or arousing the fears of the millions of electors as the returns received from hour to hour seemed to alter the complexion of the result. Cleveland stock was high in the earlier hours of the forenoon, but it fell and Blaine stock rose throughout the day, the night closing upon fair prospects for the Republican candidates. The several States, as far as can be gathered from the returns, seem to have ranged themselves as follows:—

Alabama..... 10
Arkansas..... 7
California..... 8
Colorado..... 3
Connecticut..... 6
Delaware..... 3
Florida..... 4
Georgia..... 12
Illinois..... 22
Indiana..... 15
Iowa..... 13
Kansas..... 9
Kentucky..... 13
Louisiana..... 8
Maine..... 6
Maryland..... 8
Massachusetts..... 14
Michigan..... 13
Minnesota..... 7
Mississippi..... 9
Missouri..... 16
Nebraska..... 5
Nevada..... 3
New Hampshire..... 4
New Jersey..... 9
New York..... 36
North Carolina..... 11
Ohio..... 23
Oregon..... 3
Pennsylvania..... 30
Rhode Island..... 4
South Carolina..... 9
Tennessee..... 12
Texas..... 13
Vermont..... 4
Virginia..... 12
West Virginia..... 6
Wisconsin..... 11

According to this table Cleveland can not win without New York. Although he should carry all the States in the doubtful column, he would still need New York. If Blaine has 169 votes ensured, he will only need the vote of New York in addition to give him the election. If he has not carried New York, and has carried California, Indiana, Nebraska, and either of the Virginias, he has the Presidency. At this writing his chances of carrying New York and of being the President elect seem as good as Cleveland's. The existing uncertainty will probably not be removed for a day or two.

CORRESPONDENCE—"One Who Knows," "Church Woman," "A True Canadian," and "An Old Time Churchman," see page seven.

WE SEE REFERENCES, almost triumphant in their tone, in out-and-out Protectionist journals, to the depression and distress that exist in Great Britain. The business troubles of the nation are unhesitatingly attributed by them to its policy of free trade. Free Trade journals, on the other hand, expatiate on the hard times that are felt and bitterly complained of in Canada, in France, in the United States, and in other Protectionist countries, and ask, with a sneer, What better can be expected where the Protectionist system prevails? The thoughtful man naturally asks himself and others, Is either set of theorists correct? Are commerce and national prosperity generally, so much dependent on the action or non-action of governments as these politicians and political economists would have us believe? Is not trade in a great measure independent of governments? Will not business have its ups and downs, its bright days and its dark days, whether government sets it or neglects it? He sees that free trade does not give continual prosperity and that protection does not avert periodical depression; and should not the lesson which he and others like him ought to learn from this be to depend more upon themselves and less upon governments for the success of their enterprises?

THE TORONTO "GLOBE" says that "The Scott Act on the whole has made a tolerably good record," and then proceeds to count up the counties and towns which have adopted it by larger or smaller majorities. This is a new way of estimating the record of an act of Parliament. Would not the fair and sensible way be to base its "record" on the good it has done rather than on the numbers who supported it. Tried by the test of its utility, of its having performed the promises that its advocates made for it, the record of the Scott Act has been the reverse of good, as witness the greatly reduced majorities in its favor wherever the people have an opportunity of voting upon the question of its repeal.

THANKSGIVING AND THE POOR.—Let us in the midst of our thanksgiving to-day remember the poor, who are always with us. Doubtless, there are many in our community who do not feel that they have much to be thankful for in the present condition of the labor market, and there are also those who really have no hope of any improvement in their condition during the coming winter. A word or act of kindness, a helping hand in procuring employment, a little advance in his or her rate of wages by the employer who can afford it, would indeed be in very many instances a genuine cause for thanksgiving.

THE GRAVES OF PROTESTANT DEAD.—We would direct attention to the interesting and graphic contribution in today's HERALD from "Uncle John." Is it not time that steps were taken to restore the old burial ground to something like a decent condition?

It is CABLED that the Cunard and Guion steamship companies have decided to amalgamate.

New Advertisements.



St. Andrew's Society
will be held in the Home,
ON FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

BUSINESS—General, Annual Report, Election of Officers.
By Order, R. M. ESDAILE, Secretary.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
THANKSGIVING SERVICE
THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 O'CLOCK.
SERMON, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Potts.

MUSICAL SERVICE:
ANTHEM—"Ye Shall Dwell on the Land," (Dr. Stainer). DUETT—"O, Lovely Peace," (Handel). ANTHEM—"Praise the Lord, O My Soul," (Mr. E. A. Hilton, organist and choirmaster). (Laure). Collection in aid of the poor. THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 O'CLOCK, in the Lecture Room of the Church Music and Literary Entertainment. Silver collection at the door. c 267

Colonial Building and Investment Association, in Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Statements of the Assets and Liabilities of the Association, with Lists of the Contributors, have been prepared, and are now open for the inspection of all persons concerned at the office, 369 St. James Street.
WM. COOPER,
F. B. MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
Montreal, Nov. 4, 1884. m 266

New Advertisements.

Flannels! Flannels!

Now is the time to purchase your Winter stock of Flannels. Our stock is the largest in Montreal, the prices are right and cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Real Welsh Flannels
Welsh Saxony Flannels
Scarlet Saxony Flannels
White Saxony Flannels
Grey Chambray Flannels
Grey Army Flannels
Saxony Flannels all colors
Fancy Shirting Flannels
Blue Shirting Flannels
Union Shirting Flannels
Canton Flannels all colors
AT S. CARSLY'S.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW COTTON

Plain Grey Cotton Sheet, 10c.
Heavy Twill Grey Cotton Sheet, 35c.
Fine Plain White Sheet, 25c.
Good White Twill Sheet, 25c.
Heavy Twill Linen Sheet, 33c.
Fine Bleach Linen Sheet, 75c.
A full assortment of Pillow Linen, Pillow Cottons, 40 in. wide to 64 inches.
A new lot of Bolton Sheets; also, Heavy Double Warp Sheets.
White Cotton, 35 in. wide, 5c.
Grey Cotton for 34c.
Grey Cotton, 36 in. wide, 5c.

UMBRELLAS!

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Order Department.
Every description of Umbrellas made to order.

Re-covering Department.
Umbrellas re-covered and made equal to new.

Repairing Department.
The most difficult repairs attended to on the most reasonable terms.

Engraving Department.
Engraving in every style of art. Names, Crests, Monograms, Ciphers and Initials engraved at the lowest charges.

Mounting Department.
Mounting in Gold and Silver Bands, plain and buckle tops, and every description of mounts to designs.

S. CARSLY,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

WORLD'S
INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON
Centennial Exposition
—AT—
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Council Room of the Montreal Board of Trade, on
Friday, 7th Instant,
At THREE O'CLOCK P.M.,
to afford Mr. Morehead, Commissioner-General of the forthcoming Exposition at New Orleans an opportunity of addressing merchants, manufacturers, and citizens generally upon the subject.
All interested are invited to attend.
By order,
WM. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.
Office Montreal Board of Trade,
4th November, 1884. m 266

CABLEGRAM!

To WILLIS & CO.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

At the Great International Health Exhibition, London, England, in competition with the world, the Judges and Jury awarded the GOLD MEDAL Gold Medal WANNER "C." Well done, Canada! Accept congratulations.
[Signed], R. M. WANNER & CO.,
4 Great Portland Street,
London, Eng.

The above speaks for itself, and is another important addition to the many honors won by this enterprising firm.
November 5 5, 10, 17, 24N 266

McGill College.
ANNUAL UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

The Lecture for the Session of 1884-85 will be delivered in the William Molson Hall, McGill College, on FRIDAY, the 7th November, at Three o'clock, p.m., by Principal SIR WM. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S. Subject—"Recent History of the University, in connection with Education Abroad."

Members of Convocation are requested to appear in robes, and to take their seats on the dais. The friends of the University are invited to attend, and may obtain tickets of admission on application to the undersigned.
W. C. BAYNES, B.A., Secretary.
November 3rd 1884. b 265

FRASER & READY,
COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER MERCHANTS

OFFICE AND YARD:
154 ST. CONSTANT ST., MONTREAL.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
October 9 3m 243

FOR SALE.
Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—
Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Rock Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolm Brand SALMON:—
Tierces and Barrels Prime Nfld. CODFISH:—
Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No 2 and Large.

SEAL OILS:—
Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Seal, and straw.
COD OIL:—
Gaspe and Newfoundland Genuine Cod.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.
191 Commissioners Street.
November 4 265

New Advertisements.

WILLIS & CO.

1284 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Near McGill Street),
SOLE CONTRACTORS, GOLD MEDAL
WANNER "C."

At the Great International Health Exhibition, London, England, 1884, WANNER received

GOLD MEDAL,
In competition with the World.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, September 1884, an Exhibitor, who received

TEN FIRST PRIZES,
had the samples all sewed on the NEW AUTOMATIC

WANNER "C."

Over 300 Gold Medals, and only Knight's Cross, under British Flag, for SEWING MACHINES won by WANNER.

THE GENUINE BELL ORGAN.
The public are hereby notified that

MESSRS. WILLIS & CO.,
OF THE
WANNER MACHINE CO'Y,

are duly appointed by us (from date of September 12th, 1884),
SOLE AGENTS AT MONTREAL
for the GENUINE BELL ORGAN.

We respectfully solicit, on behalf of our Montreal Agents, the patronage accorded to the Genuine Bell Organ, of Guelph, Ont., in every part of the World.

W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, Ont.

N. B.—WILLIS & CO. are also Sole Agents for the Celebrated

UNBRIDGE ORGAN,
and for the leading, cheap, medium and high-class

PIANOS
of the day, and the name of these Agents is a sufficient guarantee for the standard quality of the goods.

November 5 5, 10, 17, 24N 266

STOVES!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:
Low Oven Stoves, Wood only.
" " " " Coal and Wood.
Elevated Oven Stoves, Wood only.
Double Box Stoves, Wood only.
Single Box Stoves, Wood only.
Hall Stoves, Coal only.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

H. R. IVES & CO.,
Hardware and Stove Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

November 4 265

FOR SALE.

Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—
Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Rock Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolm Brand SALMON:—
Tierces and Barrels Prime Nfld. CODFISH:—
Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No 2 and Large.

SEAL OILS:—
Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Seal, and straw.
COD OIL:—
Gaspe and Newfoundland Genuine Cod.

JOHN BAIRD & CO.
191 Commissioners Street.
November 4 265

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

CLENDINNENG'S STOVES!

OUR NEW PASSAGE STOVE,
THE CARNIVAL!

Is the Best Heater Yet Made.

CLENDINNENG'S LEADER!

No Cook Stove equals OUR Leader for economy and efficiency.

Please note when you buy a

CLENDINNENG STOVE

you not only get the best, but you can always get PIECES FOR REPAIRS without sending out of the city for them.

For Sale at Warehouses:

215 and 218 St. James Street,
534 Craig Street,
And Corner of Haymarket Square.

WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.

November 5 266

THE

George Bishop Engraving & Printing Co'y

[LIMITED]
Authorized by Dominion Charter.

CAPITAL \$100,000 PAID UP.

OFFICE: 169 ST. JAMES STREET.

WORKS: 140 FORTIFICATION LANE.

We beg to inform the public that in addition to the General Engraving, Lithographing and Printing Business heretofore carried on by the well-known Firm of Geo. Bishop & Co., it is the intention of the new Company to make a

SPECIALTY OF HIGH CLASS STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, VIZ:

Railway and Municipal Bonds, Certificates of Stock Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bank Notes, Postage and Law Stamps, Vignettes, Portraits and other Artistic Designs. Also.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK WORK BY PHOTO LITHOGRAPHY.

RAILWAY MAPS, PLANS, SURVEYS and DIAGRAMS produced by the new Wax Relief Process.

ZINC LITHO AND RELIEF PICTORIAL WORK, by a new method not hitherto known in this country.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
IN A SUPERIOR AND RAPID MANNER.

ELEGANT TYPE AND BLOCK PRINTING
Of Show Cards, Illustrated Catalogues, Pamphlets, Folders, Coupon Tickets, Time Tables, &c., &c. The Company's equipment is now equal, if not superior, to any Engraving and Printing Office in the Dominion.

GEORGE BISHOP,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

November 3 264

BANKRUPT SALE!

—OF—
WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S

CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES!

Purchased for CASH at Enormous Discounts through the

Financial Troubles in New York, &c.

TEN PER CENT. BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S COST

—AND—
FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING RATES.

Intending Purchasers are requested to call Early and see these Goods it being so near the Christmas Holidays they must go rapidly. Deposits from one dollar and upwards, receipts given with No. of Case and Movement, so that no mistakes can be made.

Every Watch Guaranteed a Genuine Waltham Watch Co. Make

Also a few lines of Jewellery purchased on the same advantageous discount.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.,

41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

English Watches direct from Factory, 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng.

October 27

[FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.]
OUR NEGLECTED GRAVES.

No. 13.—From My Scrap Book.

Having read several articles lately in the city papers on our "neglected dead," the writer was induced, last Sunday afternoon, to pay a visit to the old Protestant burying ground on the Papineau road, the last resting place of many of the Protestant dead of Montreal of a past generation.

On entering that old home of Montreal's almost forgotten dead ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind:

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might
Have sway'd,
O! worked to ecstasy the living lyre."

This place, doubtless, sixty years ago was a spot of beauty, a well-attended home of the dead, having flower-decorated graves, carefully looked after by living, loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat iron railings enclosing many of the graves.

What a sickening sight now presents itself! It has the appearance of an "Earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field! Tablets displaced! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, reminding one of the ravages of hostile artillery! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight!

This old spot is dear to many of the present generation, particularly to Scotchmen; two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names; many of them have no relatives now in Montreal, being scattered all over the Dominion. Many others, who never had relatives here, being young men who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there! No kind eye to look after them! Their friends in Scotland holding burial certificates showing that such and such an one of their friends lies buried in the Protestant burying ground, in the city of Montreal, Canada! But were such relatives to visit Montreal at the present day it would be a sorrowful sight for them to witness the desecration there! They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Mount Nebo's slope as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here.

The writer's family was early connected with the destinies of Canada, and while searching amid the surrounding desolation and desecration of this burying ground he came across the headstone erected over the last resting place of his paternal grandfather and three of his family, bearing the following inscription:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HUGH FRASER, A NATIVE OF
INVERNESS-SHIRE, SCOTLAND, AND
FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT AT
LACHINE, WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1823, AGED
70 YEARS.

AND OF
ISABELLA FRASER, HIS WIFE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, 4TH
NOVEMBER, 1831, AGED 72 YEARS.
ALSO OF
ALEXANDER FRASER, HIS SON,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, 24TH
OCTOBER, 1816, AGED 25 YEARS.
AND OF
JANET FRASER, HIS DAUGHTER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, 24TH
AUGUST, 1818, AGED 15 YEARS
AND 9 MONTHS.

This headstone records the deaths of four of the family, but of this, our family, paternal and maternal, it may truly be said of them, "Their graves are severed far and wide apart." Some of them are sleeping on battle fields in far India. Several fell during the American revolutionary war. One died around the lost but recaptured cannon on Lundy's Lane. Another, a West India planter, fills a grave never seen by his family. And, still another, a chief factor in the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on some Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, the spot being only known to a few hunters of buffalo and traders in furs. The whistle of the railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he hears it not!

The head of the family, as recorded on this headstone, visited Canada one hundred and ten years ago (1774), then quite a youth. This was while the United States were colonies of Great Britain. He was in Boston Harbor the next year (1775) on board of a British man-of-war during the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye witness of that battle. Twenty-five years later he became a permanent settler in Canada.

Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills, was born about the year 1750, in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of '45. His father and all his relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charlie! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes of the Clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears! She was an eye witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and scattered clans!

We may here note that a relative of his was the standard bearer of the Fraser flag on Culloden. He saved his banner by giving a dyke which a pursuing Cumber-

land horse could not clear! That same man, 13 years later, carried that same banner under Sir Simon Fraser, in Wolfe's army, and planted it on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec on the 13th of September, 1759.

UNCLE JOHN.
Montreal, 4th November, 1884.

THE NIGHT OF THE ELECTION.
As described by an Independent Republican Journal, the Democrats' Journal, and the Republicans' Depressed.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The streets are full of shouting crowds, battalions in line are marching everywhere shouting, "Left, left! Blaine is left. Right, right! Cleveland is right!" "Blaine, Blaine, the centennial liar from the State of Maine." Everywhere, even at the Democratic national committee rooms, no concealment is made that the victory is not a defeat for the Republican party, but a scathing rebuke to Blaineism. The metropolitans whose especial favorite he is believed to be, and to the methods of corruption and lavish expenditure, by which Jay Gould and his co-partners have endeavored to supplement their victory at Chicago by one to-day. At the Democratic headquarters very few people were present until late in the evening when the newspaper bulletins began to pour in. The Democrats began to cheer and shout. Ex-Senator Gorman, Abraham S. Hewitt and a few other prominent Democrats dropped in. In this State a handsome plurality for Cleveland was secured by a large vote.

At the Republican rooms a gloomy scene was presented. A great crowd assembled in front refusing to believe that the general verdict could be true. Men acting like those dazed made their way up Fifth Avenue to derive some consolation from Chairman Jones's transparencies. They gazed only with satisfaction as could be had from announcements that Blaine had carried Rhode Island, Maine, Nebraska, and Oregon. Claims were made that he had secured Virginia and New York, but they were received with feeble applause.

Up stairs past the policemen and from an exhilarating scene presented itself. Chairman Jones presided at a table, looking worn and haggard. He read the bulletins as they came. Elkins elucidated them but not satisfactorily. Elkins, Jones and Secretary Fessenden held frequent consultations in an ante-room. Patiently waiting for more cheering figures sat among others Emory Storrs and ex-Congressman Crapo of Massachusetts. They asserted after each Democratic gain was announced that the case was not hopeless. Men outside wept at hearing of the Republican disaster. Inside they looked sober and waited. Theodore Roosevelt came in, heard the news, and said there could be no longer any doubt. Men came and went, but of those who had been in the sanctum up stairs, none could give but his discouraging responses to those who sought them for information as they stepped out.

Tonight it is impossible to obtain any general opinion of prominent men upon the result. One side is very happy and the other despondent, for they realize that if the aspect of things does not change, a revolution has been wrought in the politics of the country. Democrats, like Gordon and Hewitt, do not attempt to conceal that the verdict is due largely to the bold and tireless work of the independent Republicans. No visitor at Democratic headquarters this evening received a heartier welcome than from the independent Republicans, who were not only not one was happier. The Irish deflection has been considerable, most of it going direct to Blaine, leaving Butler to occupy a place second even to St. John. A considerable Republican vote has been thrown for the prohibition ticket, but the decisive death blow to Blaine is given in localities where the independents were strongest, and but for their organized and vigorous opposition he would tonight be chosen, instead of rejected by the people. Up to a week ago the feeling in this city was rather that Blaine would win.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—There has been intense excitement here since four o'clock, the hour for closing the departments. At that time many private despatches and bulletins arrived from New York, all agreeing that Tammany had in the main voted for Cleveland. This was contrary to all previous assurance received from the republican headquarters as to the probable course of Mr. Kelly. The clocks coming from the departments carried it to all parts of the city, and immediately after dinner the lower part of the city about the newspaper and telegraph offices began to fill up rapidly. By dark the Democrats had jumped at the conclusion that Cleveland had been elected and began to build bonfires. This in turn called out still greater crowds, and by 9 o'clock it was difficult to move about any of the sources of news. Nearly all the early returns were of a strong Democratic flavor. It was not until 11 o'clock that there was any check to this. At that hour the Democratic claims for New York began to run somewhat down. From all other States except Ohio the figures looked ominous to the Republicans.

The Ohio specials in regard to that State gave more comfort to the Washington Republicans than anything received up to midnight. The figures reported from the South, but the regular report has some figures on North Carolina and Florida which indicate Democratic success according to the interpretation put on them here by politicians from these States. The specials from Massachusetts, next to New York, created the greatest surprise and interest of the evening. The report that Butler's town had gone for Cleveland caused a shout that went through one crowd after another as the bulletin spread to the different news centres. The reported defeat of Mr. Lodge made a sensation. The indications of great independent strength was quite unexpected and trying to the Blaine men here, who have been constantly boasting that the whole New England mumpgump cry came from a select party, and had no extensive backing. At 1 a.m. the universal feeling is that the result is hanging on the question whether the majority now reported from New York for Cleveland stands. At this hour the advice of the Blaine Republicans is that Cleveland has the State and will hold it. There is a great depression among Republicans, but Washington will go to bed hoping that the returns from the back districts will come in before morning to seal them.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.
THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. will send Dr. Dyke's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

We have received a copy of the "Ninth Annual Report of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec." This report is quite a large pamphlet of 150 pages. It contains a large amount of information, interesting to gardeners and fruit growers in all parts of Canada. The secretary, Mr. J. H. G. Gibb, offers to send their celebrated ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager
Also of QUEEN'S HALL.
S. Night and Saturday Matinee.
The distinguished Irish Comedian and Vocalist

JOSEPH MURPHY
and Saturday Matinee
SHAUN RUEI
and a powerful dramatic company. Special Notice.—The prices for the Matinee will be: Adults, 50c cents; Children, 25c cents. November 6 267

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM,
SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers
Every Afternoon and Evening This Week.

Grand production of the great Spectacular
Pantomime BURLESQUE Extravaganza
CUPID!
BY A MONSTROUS COMBINATION

UNRIVALLED SPECIALTIES!
Fifty children appearing at every performance on the stage, magnificent costumes, scenery, etc.

2-PERFORMANCES DAILY—2
Admission 10 and 20c. Every Afternoon at 2.30 and Evening at 8.
Next Week, Alexandre Dumas' masterpiece, THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO.
November 1 263

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
(of New York, at Nordheimer's Hall, FRIDAY, Nov. 7.—Love and Marriage. Admission, 25c. MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Mandoo Analyzed and Restored. To males only, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 14.—Reproduction. To males only, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 2.30 p.m.—Female Health and Bloom Analyzed and Restored. To ladies only, 25c. MONDAY, Nov. 17.—Success and Failure in Life. Admission, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 21.—Intellect. Admission, 25c. Consultation as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, etc., daily, at the St. Lawrence Hall, from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., Nov. 5th to 27th. November 5 266

DANCING.
QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
Persons wishing to take lessons in class will be given a complete set of Private Practice previous to entering, and we assure the public that no person need appear clumsy if taught properly. Classes Monday and Friday at 8. Juvenile Tuesday and Thursday at 4.30. Send for circular or apply to Prof. Durkee. Prof. A. R. MACDONALD, Sec., & SONS, 60 St. James Street. November 5 267

DANCING TO FORMER PUPILS.
PROF. DURKEE
will be pleased to see you at his new rooms, 118 MANSFIELD STREET, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, for the enjoyment of a few hours dancing. No charge.
Classes on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evening, Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Please call, or send for circular. Respectfully, PROF. DURKEE. 3m 267

ROOFING SLATES.

Unfading Green and Red.

FULL STOCK OF LEADING SIZES

TRADE SUPPLIED.

G. W. REED,

SLATE, METAL AND GRAVEL ROOFER,

783 and 785 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

October 21 253

FOR SALE.

The following valuable Timber Limits are offered for sale on advantageous terms, viz:—

The Upper Gatineau, or River Jean des Peres Limits, 150 sq. mi.
Licenses Nos. 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160 and 161, containing..... 265

The Lievre River Limits.
Licenses Nos. 15 and 16, containing..... 96
The Rouge River Limits.
Licenses Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, containing..... 181

The Batican River Limits.
Licenses Nos. 4, 5 North, Nos. 4, 5, 6 South, Nos. 1, 2, 3 South River
Pierres, Nos. 2, 3 North River
Pierres..... 466

Total..... 1,310

For further information apply to
SAMUEL J. BENNETT,
113 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
September 27 2aw 2m 233

FOR SALE!

THE CORRIEVAL SILK MILLS CO.
PROPERTY on Papineau Road and Ontario street, 210 feet front by 157 feet deep, with a three story stone and brick building, 130 feet by 44 feet, Engine and Boiler House, Dye House, Machine Shop, Caretaker's Dwelling, Stable, Sheds, &c.
ALSO,
A 60-horse power Steam Engine and Boilers and all necessary machinery and tools required for carrying on an extensive silk manufacture in Broad Goods, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Sewing Silks, &c., &c.
Price low and terms liberal.

DAVID MORELLE,
WILLIAM CASSELLS, Liquidators.
F. B. MATTHEWS,
Office: 210 St. James Street,
Montreal, Sept. 27, 1884. 3aw 2m 234

Auction Sales.
BY M. HICKS & CO.

SALE OF ATTRACTIVE FURNITURE AND FURNISHING GOODS AT OUR ROOMS.

Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame St.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
November 8th.

Comprising: Very neat Parlor Suites, fancy odd Chairs, newest styles in Bed-room Sets, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Hall Stands, Easels, Cabinets, Dining Chairs, Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth, etc., etc.

ALSO:
A very large consignment of all-Wool Blankets, comforters, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Pictures, Cutlery, China, Dinner Service and beautiful French and Japanese Lamps. The whole for positive sale, and under reserve, to cover cash advances.

GOODS ON VIEW.
Sale at 2 O'clock.
M. HICKS & CO.,
267 Auctioneers.

New Advertisements.

Hansa Steamship Company.

THE SS. VORSETZEN,
Captain Lutzens,

is intended to be despatched from this Port

FOR ANTWERP AND HAMBURG

On the 12th NOVEMBER.

For freight or other information, apply to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
November 4 265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line SS. CONCORDIA
Rollo, master, from Glasgow, is entered
inwards at Customs. Consignees will
please pass their entries without delay.
R. REFORD & CO.,
November 5. 267

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans R. M. S. PARISIAN,
James Wylie, commander, from Liver-
pool, is entered at Customs. Consignees
will please pass their entries without
delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
November 4 Agents. 265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Dominion Line SS. BROOKLYN,
Captain Dale, from Liverpool, is en-
tered at Customs. Consignees are
requested to pass their entries without
delay.
D. TORRANCE & CO.,
November 4 Agents. 265

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D. TORRANCE & CO.,
November 4 Agents. 265

New Advertisements.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Divi-

THREE PER CENT.

has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution for the current half year, and that this dividend will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal.

TUESDAY, the 26th of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, these two days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Signed), A. DE MARTIGNY,
Montreal, 28th October, 1884. Cashier. 263

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

DIVIDEND No. 57.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Monday, the 1st Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
D. COULSON,
Toronto, 29th October, 1884. Cashier. 262

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and its branches on and after

Monday, the 1st Day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. J. BUCHANAN,
Montreal, 24th Oct., 1884. General Manager. 267

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. HOLLAND,
General Manager.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a Dividend of

Three and One-half per cent.

For the current half year, being at the rate of

7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM

ON THE

Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution

Has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after

Monday, the 1st of Dec. next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
G. HAGUE,
General Manager.
Montreal, 22nd Oct., 1884.
290, 5, 12, 19, 26, 25 265

BANQUE VILLEMARIE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (3 1/2 p.c.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the head office in this city on and after MONDAY, THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
N. GARAND, Cashier.
Montreal, 22nd October, 1884.
280 1, 5, 10, 15, 21, 25, 29 N 259

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ALL COLORS,

TYPE OF MODERN STYLES

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HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).

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Auction Sales.

BY WM. H. ARNTON.

VICTORIA

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rawdon's School Difficulties.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

As an uninterested party, but one who has taken field notes since the first origin of the school troubles at Rawdon between the secretary-treasurer and a few of the Catholic ratepayers, I deem it but justice at this time when the ashes of the dead are being raked up again, both as regards the ex-secretary, Michael Skelly, and his numerous friends to make a brief statement of the facts, if you will kindly give me a place in your reliable and most esteemed columns.

Mr. Editor, I need hardly say that I was much surprised to find in your issue of the 29th October a correspondence headed, "School Difficulties in Rawdon—The Judgment of the Superintendent of Education," and signed "A Ratepayer." Then followed a short reply from Elson J. Rexford, Esq., and finally the Superintendent's judgment. Now, we would ask candidly what object had "Ratepayer" in view to have the public eye of the judgment brought at this advanced period before the public, but only to give vent to some hidden emotions that were in his mind, and probably his main object is to blacken those who have fact not will not endorse his theories whether right or wrong. But to come to the point briefly: It is quite true that after a careful investigation by the Deputy of Education, Michael Skelly, as Secretary of the Catholic School Board, was condemned to pay to the School Commissioners (\$256.14) the sum of two hundred and fifty-six dollars and fourteen cents, with costs of investigation amounting to twenty-three dollars and eighty-five cents (\$23.85), and that sum the secretary never denied, and moreover the School Commissioners admitted from the very beginning that they were aware that certain sums of money had been kept back and not showed on the balance sheet for 1882-3, and that this was done by their consent, and as they viewed the matter from an honest, but perhaps not from a legal standpoint, that they would have this money in reserve and as the secretary is a very responsible and trustworthy man they could call upon it at any time in case it was needed to build a school-house or to repair the old ones and that by this means there would be a balance of cash on hand and that a special tax would not be levied for the above purposes. Now, such a line of reasoning amongst honest men, though not in accordance with the letter of the law, was in every way morally justifiable and especially when we know that school commissioners do not read carefully nor study up the school acts. But as I have already taken up too much space, allow me to say in conclusion and from the best authority, that the school commissioners sanctioned, endorsed, ratified and sealed, through their honorable chairman, the cure of this Parish, every step taken by their secretary, and furthermore, that they exonerated him from all blame and severely criticized and condemned the few jealous ratepayers who framed and signed the memorial sent to the Honorable Gideon Oulmont, Superintendent, calling for that deep-set and memorable investigation.

ONE WHO KNOWS.
Rawdon, November 4, 1884.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

I understand that elaborate preparations are being made by Christ Church Cathedral and St. George's Church to celebrate Thanksgiving Day by full services in the one church in the morning and the other in the evening.

It is to be hoped that on an occasion of this kind no distraction or distraction regarding the minor points (as to what style we creatures should worship and praise Him who rules above) will step in to mar the solemnity and beauty of festival services, of which, indeed, we have too few. Let me bespeak for both churches a full attendance of devout worshippers and a sincere participation in the responses, psalms and hymns as will be arranged for us by the clergy of each church.

This is the first time that the day appointed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese has coincided with that advised by the Government. Consequently all people of our Anglican church should keep the day with thankful hearts and peaceful minds.

I will be very sorry, indeed, to hear that any complaints or suggestions as to how the worship of the Lord should be conducted should be made (as there is too much bickering and backbiting in this world of ours), as those men whom congregations appoint to be their spiritual advisers, and whom they expect to comfort them on their deathbeds, out to be trusted to conduct the services of their church with propriety and order.

Yours respectfully,
CHURCH-WOMAN.

Christ Church Cathedral.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Please extend to me the same courtesy you have done to so many other correspondents for the following remarks:—

I noticed in a contemporary of yours that some bright luminary from England had lately arrived, and stated he could not find any place where *evangelical* worship was carried on; such, for instance, as *evangelical* singing choir, *evangelical* in procession, etc., etc. Now, Mr. Editor, this is *evangelical* with a vengeance. I must say no one else knows where such *evangelical* worship is performed, but if he says he does not know where there are any *evangelical* choirs and intoning, I am very sorry for him, as well as for his want of sight and hearing. It just confirms my opinion that both he and all those imported Englishmen of his stamp, an opinion supported by every true Canadian! had better return there as quickly as possible, and not remain here finding fault and grumbling at everything they see and hear; they are not wanted, and moreover we did not send for them.

If this young gentlemen thinks Mr. Woods' services not high enough for him, let him take the first steamer, and he will find plenty of them where he came from.

Yours,
A TRUE CANADIAN.

To the Editor of THE HERALD:

"Anglican" has my sympathy, in so far as he is a distressed Evangelical hoping for better things. I felt as he did once, but I have learned wisdom. I have no doubt that "Anglican" will stand his ground and "another old churchman" will stand beside him, but gentlemen, I say it most respectfully, yet most positively, you have only the four courses open to you that I have already named. You say "let him (Rev. Mr. Norton) call a meeting of the whole congregation, and let the vote be taken and settle the question;" what in the world would he do that for? He has settled the question; he has taken his stand. In his sermon of the 26th October he says: "If there were those who thought he would weakly bend to opposition they were mistaken in him; he would never give forth an uncertain

sound as to his views, nor compromise his convictions; relying on divine guidance, he would maintain the same course which had characterized his conduct in the old country." What squarer talk can you ask for? No compromise is the word; well, then, that much is settled; now you propose to make him. What can you do? He is a rector, that is a fact. He cannot be dislodged except he has broken the law of the Church, and charges being referred are sustained. You have no illegal practice to charge him with, and if you had, what could you do, with an ecclesiastical court constituted as it would be in this diocese? "Dinna fash yer sel maun," there is no use blustering about the matter. Legally the Rev. Mr. Norton holds the citadel, he believes he is right, and will hold it. The time has come for a change of policy, the Ritualists are now strong enough to force issues, and the Evangelical minority must stand aside or go under. It is no use to say you are in a majority in the Cathedral, your numbers go for nothing against their power; hold his position as rector he can and will. You write, "To say that a minister of a church in Montreal cannot be dislodged, is an insult to the common sense of the people, and directly contrary to all our experience of every day life, and also to that of history." You quote Napoleon III. Let me offset him with the Czar of Russia and the Nihilists, just to even with you for the fun of the thing, and after that let me say that the comparison with the late Emperor of the French and the Rev. Mr. Norton is not a good one; you are only blustering; threatening revolution that is very foolish. Your one weapon left is financial one. Now, supposing you all go together and say "not a dollar more." Well, that simply means not a dollar of yours, but there is an organized body of men in England that may say: "the Rev. Mr. Norton is a man after their own heart, and they will stand by him in money and any other way." What is the result? He and his ministry will continue out of the treasury of the Church Union. The faculty of fighting has been proven by the Church Association with its expenditure of \$60,000, and its wall published in the *Monthly Intelligencer* for June, 1883, its official organ, which reads as follows:—

"The Romish Mass in effect is celebrated in hundreds of English churches, and Romish doctrines in its deadliest form, taught by thousands of English clergy. Unless by the mighty power of His Spirit, the Lord Himself interposes, the work of the Reformation in England is practically undone. Evangelical or Puritan or Low Churchmen, as they are called, may remain for a time tolerated and compassionate section of the National Church, but the tone, teaching, and influence of the church, both here and in our colonies has been changed, and the result can only be that which Dr. Pusey and his followers have so long worked for, and so openly desired, the restoration of England to the 'embraces of the Church of Rome.'"

What is the use of Evangelicals in Canada hoping for any good result when this is the conclusion at home, and the very effort of petitioners (of which the above forms a part) to secure redress was followed by another crushing defeat?

In Montreal it will be seen that the Cathedral will not suffer, the congregation will keep up, for many High Churchmen and women will be bound to swell the crowd, the Rev. Mr. Norton will carry out his intentions, and in due time the majority of to-day will dwindle down, and the contestants having accepted the situation, all who remain will go peacefully to Rome. Such has been the end of other battles. The skirmishes get tired of the little brushes with the enemy, and then the Ritualistic line of battle is formed, and the tread of the army is to the measured music of discipline long maintained for this very engagement. "Anglican" will know more twelve months hence, and then I will be glad to hear from him. Thanking you very much for your valuable space,

I am yours, etc.
AN OLD-TIME CHURCHMAN.
Montreal, 4th November, 1884.

THE ROMANCE OF A PARDON.

How a Man Became a Convict to Save a Woman's Reputation.

A correspondent writing from Albany, N. Y., says that some discussion has recently taken place regarding a pardon which the Governor has refused to grant. In fact, he decides against granting pardons every day, but these do not usually get into print. One of them, however, which he did not grant some months ago has never been published, nor did he, as is usual with him, print the reasons. They would not now be allowed to be given if there was any probability that the actual names concerned, or even the places where the incidents occurred, should be correctly given. The story is a true romance, probably seldom equalled in the most emotional fiction.

Early last spring a young man, name for present purposes withheld, was employed as a gardener for a wealthy gentleman to be called for the present purpose Mr. Jones, who lived we will say on the Hudson, near New York. He was discovered one afternoon by Mr. Jones, on his unexpected return from the city, in the very act of stealing from Mrs. Jones' room. He was caught with her jewelry in his possession and her bureau drawer opened and rifled. He was seized and charged with burglary and, after vain endeavors to escape, admitted his guilt and was imprisoned. Mrs. Jones was greatly distressed when she heard of it, and begged hard that he be not prosecuted, as he was a great favorite, being a youth only 19, of a very handsome presence, and rather well educated. She pleaded so strongly with Mr. Jones that he sought to hush the matter up, but other servants had been witnesses to the disturbance at his detection and they began to talk so freely of young Smith's guilt that the authorities compelled him to enter a complaint. Smith was lodged in jail, had an early trial, promptly confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing. Mrs. Jones was so overcome with grief that she was too sick to attend the trial even to identify the jewelry. After he had been in Sing Sing a few months Smith was transferred, at his own request, to Auburn.

A few months ago a lady, heavily veiled, called to see the Governor, and was received by him at his public desk. Without unveiling she said that she came to see him about a pardon. He asked her the particulars of the case, and she stated that of young Smith, as above narrated.

"On what grounds do you ask for a pardon?" said the Governor.
"He is innocent," she said, faintly.
"Can you prove that?" Nothing more was needed than proof to that effect, answered the Governor.
"Yes—I can prove it!"
"Then I could possibly grant him a new trial, but that would be the most I could do. If your new evidence is sufficient, that will be all you want. What evidence have you?"
"He did not take the jewelry."

"If I remember rightly, he pleaded guilty."
"Are you a relation of his?"
"Yes, sir," she replied. "I am his sister."
"Well, well!" said the Governor, somewhat bluntly. "You see we have a beautiful case of *Henry Grant & Son's Perfected Spectacles*, which aid the sight and make the reading clear. Now selling cheap. Established 22 years."
HENRY GRANT & SON,
26 Beaver Hall Terrace.
October 7 242

Miscellaneous.

IF THE READING MATTER BE comes blurred or indistinct, or the eyes become hot or fill with water, purchase a pair of *Henry Grant & Son's Perfected Spectacles*, which aid the sight and make the reading clear. Now selling cheap. Established 22 years.
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26 Beaver Hall Terrace.
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CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was liberally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and the Royal Society of Medicine, &c., a copy of his Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.

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April 10 85

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I am instructed by the owners of

THE "ESDAILE PROPERTY,"

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IN LOTS!

A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is

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A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me.

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ROBERT L. BORDEN

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CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P.,

Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.

Hugh H. McLean. | JAMES DEVLIN.

March 14 6m 64

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WINNIPEG.

January 12 10

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July 2 156

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Civil, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer, Architect, Valuer, Land Surveyor, &c.

LOCAL NEWS.

PURE AND FRAGRANT—Hyman's celebrated cut plug smoking tobacco is free from drugs or artificial flavoring and is unequalled for its natural aroma and delicate flavor. Sold only by S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

THE SAILOR CASE—Yesterday morning the four other men of the bark *Alphons* Marshall who were strapped up by the three by order of the captain, took out action against him for their wages and for assault as well. It is said that they did this to keep Captain McEadden from leaving port.

THE LETTER TAKEN—Arla Cusson, the boy who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with stealing letters, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday for examination. Several witnesses were examined, who all gave evidence strongly against the prisoner and he was finally committed to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench. A companion named Noel Jolivet, aged 15, arrested on a charge of being an accessory, was discharged on account of lack of evidence.

A MEETING DISTURBED—Word was brought to the Central Police Station about eight o'clock last evening that a large crowd of roughs had gathered about the Russell Hall, on St. Catherine street, where Father Chiquin was preaching, and were pitching stones through the windows and otherwise annoying the meeting. The relief men were at once dispatched to the spot, and, on arriving, found quite a crowd round, who immediately retreated. Fortunately no one was hurt. The police remained at the spot till the meeting was over.

BREACH OF CONFIDENCE—Two men named John Kelly and Remi Montbrion were before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning charged with theft. It appears that the two prisoners were released from the penitentiary a short time ago and Kelly had an order in his possession, for some clothes in the express office belonging to the man Richardson, who was arrested in Quebec for stealing \$3,000 from the store of Mr. Dais last spring. Kelly under the name of Osgood got the clothes and handed them out to Montbrion, who sold them. Detective Lapointe, who has been working up the case, succeeded in arresting the two prisoners who were remanded.

A HEAVY PAYMENT—Mr. Allan Freeman, the ex-lessee of the Alex. Molson property, No. 231 St. James street, has, in compliance with an order from the Court of Queen's Bench, deposited with the prothonotary of the Superior Court the sum of \$10,215.50, being the accumulated rental of a long term of years on the property. This property has been in litigation for a number of years, and a Mr. Carter, of England, having obtained the rent, the case was carried through the several Canadian courts to the Privy Council in England, where it is now pending. As it was not known who was legally entitled to receive the rent, Mr. Freeman continued to deposit it in the bank, making affidavits from time to time as to amount of rent he believed he owed.

THE PROTESTANT INSANE ASYLUM—The committee appointed at the public meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. hall on Saturday last, to prepare resolutions for the public meeting to be held on Friday night, met yesterday morning, and after deliberation decided to postpone the Friday evening meeting for reasons given in the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously adopted. That the secretary be requested to ascertain from the Provincial Government if they will consent to meet a deputation of gentlemen from this city to confer on the question of the care of the insane in this province, and to request that they fix as early a day as possible for such conference at Montreal, and that the public meeting called for Friday evening be postponed for a few days to enable the committee to report the result of such conference.

BURGULARS AGONY—There seems to be a regular organized gang of burglars at work in the city at present judging from the numerous burglaries which have occurred of late and which the police appear unable to trace. This time it is the store of Mr. McKenney, ship chandler, Grey Nant street, who on arriving at his store yesterday morning, discovered that the door of his safe had been blown off and the office rendered a perfect wreck from the door of the safe falling against the partitions and shattering them. The burglar, however, did not make much of a haul as Mr. McKenney had only left \$5 in the safe before leaving the night before. Mr. McKenney stated that so far as he could ascertain the burglary must have been committed about five o'clock yesterday morning.

EXAMINING THOMAS CRAIG—Messrs. C. A. Gifford, D. Macanister and R. D. McGibbin returned from New York yesterday, where they have been engaged for the last few days in taking the evidence of Craig regarding the claim of the Banque du Peuple on the Exchange Bank for \$65,000. The examination of Craig showed that Mr. Craig's account at the Exchange Bank was largely overdrawn, and that when asked to reduce this overdraft, Mr. Gilman had said that he could obtain money from the Banque du Peuple, provided the Exchange Bank guaranteed the cheques. Craig agreed to this, and the cheque was obtained and was guaranteed by the other institution, the proceeds going to reduce Mr. Gilman's overdraft. Craig said further that the overdraft was reduced, which explains their repudiation of the claim of the Banque du Peuple.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening in the lecture room of the Freeholders Club, St. Catherine street, for the purpose of forming a parliamentary debating society on a plan similar to the Dominion House of Commons. Among those present were Messrs. Geo. Stephens, M. P., W. Darling, E. Judge, S. Globensky, Richard Duhamel, W. A. Weir and many others. A provisional constitution was then adopted. The following officers were then elected:—President, Mr. Horner; vice-president, Mr. Globensky; secretary, Mr. Russell; treasurer, Mr. R. W. McLachlan; speaker, Mr. Hutchinson; clerk, W. A. Weir; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. W. Darling. After considerable discussion a division of the house was called to see who should elect the government and resulted in 21 Liberals, 19 Conservatives and 6 Independents. The government will meet next Wednesday to form a cabinet. The meeting then adjourned.

Druggists in malarial districts say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is as much the standard remedy for female weaknesses as quinine is for the prevailing chills and fever.

Lord Panmure's stolid want of comprehension is amusingly illustrated in Lord Malmesbury's memoirs. The Queen, he says, had been presenting medals to the Crimean heroes, many of whom were maimed or suffering from wounds. "Was the Queen touched?" Mrs. Norton asked. "Bless my soul, no," replied Lord Panmure, "she had brass rattling before her, and no one could touch her." "I mean, was she moved?" "Moved! She had no occasion to move."

LETTER FROM ROSE LYNAM.

A Pathetic Appeal for Common Justice. Mr. Alfred Perry has received the following letter:—

LONGUE POINTE.
MR. PERRY, I write to you to say that since you promised to come back and see about taking me out of my house, I am suffering greatly in mind and by hunger, as I cannot eat the food served out to us in the "furious ward." I cannot eat it at the table, as we have no knives, spoons, or plates allowed us. It is days sometimes before I am compelled by hunger to submit. I often think of poor Mrs. Perry. Were she living "Poor Rose" would not be here so long. Even now I do not know my fate, or how long I must remain, and I do not know for what cause I am here, unless by my husband's jealousy and spite. He has been down to see me since the examination by the Court, to find out if it was true I was delirious, but he did not bring the children with him. You will remember they were in the Court, and when examined you requested me not to speak to them? You might have trusted me. I could have done so and not been considered mad. I trust you will get me out of here now, for I am in a fright and do not rest for the rest of poor Mrs. Perry's soul and ask her in heaven to intercede for me.

(Destroy this as it may, if known, prevent me ever getting out or your ever seeing me again.)

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSES. It is learned from Mr. McGibbin that the Government has refused to admit the experts named to co-operate with Dr. Valle in the examination of Mrs. Lynam as suggested by Judge Jette.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.
A fair audience attended at the Academy of Music last evening to witness the third performance of the *Kerry Gow*. This evening Shaun Blue will be given. By special request, at the Saturday matinee Shaun Blue will be given instead of *Kerry Gow*, when Mr. Murphy will sing his wonderful song, "A Handful of Earth." The price of admission will be: Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Royal Theatre Museum.
Cupid has made a decided hit at the Royal, and large audiences are daily and nightly delighted with the gorgeous spectacle. The matinees are specially patronized by ladies from the West End with their children. The performance is refined and enjoyable, and such as have not seen it, should not fail to do so.

Montreal Theatre Museum.
The second week's engagement of the Stevens Combination at the above resort is being accorded the same liberal patronage as was bestowed upon its first appearance. Roughing it has all the elements of a popular drama, good actors delineating the various characters with marked fidelity to nature. During the season the Montreal Theatre will be devoted exclusively to the legitimate. A celebrated case will shortly be produced, to be followed by McKee-Rackin's Danies.

HERE AND THERE.

In the case of Turgeon vs. the city for \$3,500 damages, caused to his horse by being struck by the street car, having been raised, Judge Mathien yesterday gave judgment for \$400 against the city.

The case of Stewart vs. Perry came up before Judge Johnson yesterday. The plaintiff alleged that defendant owed him \$1,500 for a commission in getting up a gas company in Cornwall. Defendant denies this, and the case comes up again next week.

A careless clerk yesterday dropped a package of eight letters in the post office in one of which was \$250. The package was picked up and handed in at the window.

The Laval students held a meeting yesterday, and it was decided not to submit to the orders of the Rev. Mr. Hamel. They threaten to leave sooner than wear a gown.

Windsor street, between St. James and St. Antoine street is closed for the passage of vehicles.

Officer Logan of No. 1 fire station, is still confined to the General Hospital, although slowly convalescing.

At a meeting of St. Jean Baptiste Society, held last night, the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. Gauthier, was accepted, and Mr. T. Lefebvre appointed in his place.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.
There will be a Thanksgiving service in St. Gabriel Church to-day at 11 a.m. Collection for the poor.

The Rev. John Nichols, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, will preach a sermon on Thursday evening, at 8 p.m., 6th November, 1884.

ZION CHURCH (St. Catherine Street).—Rev. A. H. McIntyre, B.D., pastor. Thanksgiving service at 11 a.m. Collection for the poor.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Dorchester and Mansfield Streets.—Rev. James Fleck, pastor. Thanksgiving service at 11 a.m. Collection on behalf of Montreal General Hospital.

ST. JAMES STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Thanksgiving service this morning. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. John Potts, D.D. Collection in aid of the poor.

The jury in the case of James Tucker, killed by a fall from a house on Lincoln avenue yesterday, brought in a verdict of "Accidental death."

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, November 5, 1884.
Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street:—8 a.m., 32°; 1 p.m., 41°; 6 p.m., 34°; max., 42°; min., 32°; mean, 40°. By Standard Barometer, 8 a.m., 29.50; 1 p.m., 29.48; 6 p.m., 29.49.

Meteorological Office.
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 6, 1 a.m.

The storm centre is now central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is still blowing a north-west wind on Lake Huron and the Georgian, but the wind is moderating in the Lake Region. Fresh gales from the north-west and north are blowing along the St. Lawrence and in the Gulf, and strong south-westerly winds in the Maritime Provinces. Cold weather, with snow flurries, continue in Ontario and Quebec, and comparatively mild weather in Nova Scotia and southern New Brunswick, with showers. Storm signals have been ordered down at lake ports, and are continued in the Gulf and Maritime Provinces.

Probabilities.
Lakes.—Decreasing north-west and south-west winds; fair weather, with snow flurries; slightly higher temperature.

Upper St. Lawrence.—Decreasing north-west winds; cloudy to fair; continued cold weather, with snow flurries.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf.—Strong winds and gales from north-west and south west decreasing in force by night; fair to cloudy weather, with snow flurries.

Maritime.—Strong westerly winds and gales decreasing by night; fair to cloudy weather, with showers; rain or snow falls; lower temperature.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders—A Prosperous Showing—Sunday Train Service.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the City Passenger Railway was held at noon yesterday in the Company's office, No. 17, Beape Hill, the Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Hingston, in the chair. Amongst those present were Messrs. Jesse Joseph, Hon. D. A. McDonald, William Smith, J. H. Joseph, F. B. Matthews, R. Bolton, Theo. Trimble, John Lewis, Henry Joseph, J. Rodrigue, W. Mackenzie, J. P. Cox, A. C. Clarke, John McDonald, Adam Darling, T. Wilson, D. R. Stodart, G. R. Starke, and E. Lusher, Secretary of the Company.

The Secretary first read the notice calling the meeting. Messrs. J. P. Cox and John McDonald were appointed to act as scrutineers. Mr. John McDonald was reappointed auditor to the company. The Secretary then read the annual REPORT.

The 24th annual report of the Vice-President and directors of the Montreal City Passenger Railway Company of Montreal presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders held at the Company's office at noon on Wednesday, 5th November, 1884.

At the close of the 24th year of the Company's business, the directors beg to lay before the shareholders the annual report and statements of account to 30th September, 1884:—
The profit and loss account from 1st Oct., 1883, to 30th Sept., 1884, stands as follows:—

By balance at credit of this account on 30th Sept., 1883	\$69,850 21
Less paid dividend of 8 p.c.	45,000 00
By this amount received from Canadian Pacific Railway disputed claim	500 00
By earnings of the road from 1st Oct., 1883, to 30th Sept., 1884	76,193 63
By sales of manure	850 30
By advertising in cars	165 00
	\$92,468 54
Less—	
To paid auditor	150 00
To vote to directors	3,000 00
To amount placed at credit of the reconstruction reserve fund	6,891 53
To loss on bad copers	3 90
To loss on horses	2,764 00
To balance at debit of interest account	2,026 58
	14,836 11
To paid dividend 31 p.c. 6th May, 1884	21,000 00
Balance at credit of this day	\$63,632 43

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
Total number of passengers carried in 1883..... 4,163,214
Total number of passengers carried in 1884..... 4,644,490
Increase in 1884..... 481,279

GROSS RECEIPTS FROM RUNNING.
1883..... \$208,160 55
1884..... 232,224 50
Gain in 1884..... 24,063 95

WORKING EXPENSES.
1883..... \$149,216 87
1884..... 156,031 47
Average per day..... 403 80

THE RATIO OF WORKING EXPENSES TO REVENUE.
In 1883..... 71 p.c.
In 1884..... 67 p.c.

The annual statements, now submitted, of the Company's business for the last year show the net earnings to be \$62,782.22, after all expenses of management and placing \$6,891 to the reconstruction reserve account. The balance at credit of profit and loss account after payment of the dividend in November last amounted to \$21,830.21. To this has been added the net profits for the year ending 30th Sept. last, viz:—\$62,782.22 from which a dividend of 17.5 per share (or 34 per cent.) was paid last spring, and a similar dividend has been declared payable on the 6th inst. (tomorrow), together amounting to \$42,000, or 7 per cent. per annum, and a credit of profit and loss on 30th September last, a balance of \$42,632.43, as against \$21,850.21 last year. Although the result of the year's business fully warranted a larger dividend being paid, it was decided, in order to strengthen the financial standing of the Company that a more conservative policy should be adopted. In view of the improved traffic during last winter and the prospect of its being maintained throughout the year, your directors were encouraged to return to the payment of half yearly dividends, this being in accordance with the wish of the shareholders generally, and justified by the prosperity of the Company. Your directors much regret that they are still unable to announce any arrangement with the Corporation, notwithstanding the desire of this city to effect that object. Negotiations, however, are proceeding, which they trust will result in securing the same, and such an improved service as they are entitled to. During the past summer about one and a half miles of steel rails have been laid, making altogether two and three-quarter miles, and whilst a great portion of the remainder of the tracks is in good condition and will last for years, your directors think it advisable to renew with steel when the opportunity occurs. The number of horses on hand on 30th September was 453, as against 433 last year, all in excellent condition. Four open and three closed cars, have been added to the equipment during the past year, the total number being 62 closed and 14 open, besides 71 elephants and 39 buses, in addition to which three new sleighs are in course of construction. The steadily increasing addition to the equipment will necessitate increased accommodation. In conclusion your directors would congratulate the shareholders upon the result of the year's business and an almost total exemption from serious accidents.

(Signed),
W. H. HINGSTON.

The auditor's statement confirming the report was then read.

Moved by Dr. Hingston, seconded by Mr. Lewis, that the annual report and statements of account Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, as submitted, be received and adopted.

Mr. Lewis asked if it was not the first business of the meeting to read the minutes of the former annual meeting. The reason for the question was that there was a resolution adopted at that meeting which was not been carried out. It was important that the shareholders should know what their wishes had not been carried out.

After some discussion, the secretary read the minutes of the previous annual meeting.

Mr. Lewis then said that the resolution he referred to was one suggesting to the directors the advisability of having the yearly statements printed and circulated.

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among the shareholders previous to the annual meeting. He saw, however, that the resolution was in a qualified sense, and had been left to the directors to deal with. He had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and thought that the shareholders had reason to congratulate themselves on the good management that had resulted in such a favorable showing for the year.

The motion was then carried.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Joseph and seconded, that the running of cars all day Sunday be suspended, the employees of the company, an injury to the horses and detrimental to the interests of the company, and therefore they suggest that the service should begin at 2 p.m.

Mr. J. H. Joseph said that he was averse to running trains all day Sunday; it was too much for the men and detrimental to the company's interests. He thought that should only run half a day, say from 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

He was against all Sunday labor and, for his part, would not employ a man who worked on Sundays. They could not run the cars all day Sunday.

Mr. Smith said that the difficulty was to know which half of the day to knock off. In the morning the people used the cars to go to church, and in the afternoon for pleasure. Most of the directors were in favor of knocking off altogether.

Mr. J. H. Joseph said that the conductors and drivers wanted to go to church as well as anyone else.

Mr. Lewis said that he thought the men were worked too long every day, and he for one would be satisfied with a less dividend if the running hours could be somewhat curtailed. As regarded the Sunday running, he thought that horses were made for men and not men for horses, and was in favor of using the cars on that day.

There were many circumstances that fully justified it. The cars were run for the benefit of the public, the churches were at a disadvantage, and the people must be conveyed to church. He suggested that they might run a quarter of a half less cars, and would ask Mr. Joseph to modify his motion to meet that view of the case.

Mr. Joseph remarked that that would not meet the purpose.

Mr. Smith said that Sunday was the biggest day for the cars.

Mr. Jesse Joseph said that he was in favor of stopping on Sunday morning. To take a few people to church they had to keep a full staff of 400 men, and all their horses in operation. In the afternoon the population liked to move about, and visit their friends. They used the cars in large numbers. Only a few persons would be inconvenienced by not running on Sunday morning. No staff of horses or men could stand running 365 days in a year. They should have one morning out of seven. The whole machinery should stop for a few hours every Sunday. The Company would not suffer, but would rather benefit by it.

Mr. Matthews said that as a vetruary meeting they should cut off the Sunday morning service, but as a commercial proposition, he would continue to run. It was in favor of leaving the matter with the directors.

Mr. Lewis moved in amendment, seconded by Hon. D. A. McDonald, that the advisability of changing the present Sunday service be left with the directors to make whatever change they might think advisable.

After some further discussion this amendment was carried.

Moved by Mr. Stodart, seconded by Mr. R. Bolton, that in future the accounts of the Montreal City Passenger Railway be printed and distributed among the shareholders, and that they be before the annual meetings of the company.

Mr. Stodart said that he regretted that the directors did not think fit to print the accounts. They should have had them before them, and at the meeting would have been able to discuss them intelligently. There was plenty of time at the close of the year to print them, as over a month elapsed before the annual meeting. He did not see the reason why this had not been done.

Hon. D. A. McDonald thought that a list of shareholders ought to be printed as well.

This latter was objected to by several gentlemen present, and finally Mr. Stodart's resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Jesse Joseph, seconded by Mr. Lewis, that it be recommended to the incoming Board the advisability of naming a secretary, and with suitable remuneration, and with suitable length and details fully all the transactions and excursions made by the club.

The membership was stated to be about five hundred and the club to be in a most prosperous condition. The election of officers next week took place and resulted as follows:—

President, Mr. C. P. Forster, 1st Vice-President, A. A. Tremblay, 2nd Vice-President, C. O. Lapierre, Secretary, A. Martin, Assistant Secretary, A. Bowdon, Treasurer, Committee—Messrs. A. Foisy, A. Leblanc, Deloigne, J. U. Enard, H. Larin.

The treasurer said it was with pleasure that he submitted the sixth annual report of the financial state of the club. They would mark by the few figures given below that the receipts had been very good and the expenditures heavy enough. If they considered the name and the popularity the club had acquired they could conclude that they were not in a very bad position, but on the contrary ought to be proud that after having fought honorably with the other clubs, that those battles had been fought as economically as possible and in the interest of the club, and that they had a fair surplus. He hoped that he had done his duty to the club, and that the balance in favor of the club was \$220.43.

Other speeches were made after which the meeting broke up.

A number of members of the club were afterwards entertained to supper by Mr. J. A. Beauvais, the retiring president.

HER FIRST AND LAST PARADE.
A Belva Lockwood Legion Marches Through the Streets in Mother Hubs.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., November 3.—Lovers of Beau and Frolic in this community were in their element tonight, as such scenes of side-splitting hilarity have been witnessed on the staid streets of Amsterdam within the memory of that somewhat vague personality the "oldest inhabitant."

A band of young men, with a sprinkling of middle-aged citizens, intent upon giving the town a treat and with a chivalrous sympathy for that poor lady's quiet canvass, organized themselves into a Belva Lockwood club. Tonight the members, numbering nearly one hundred, marched in solemn staidness down stairs from their headquarters to the street, each wearing a variegated Mother Hubbard dress.

A heterogeneous assortment of feminine headgear added to the picturesque (or grotesque) appearance of the troupe, which carried lanterns, torches and parasols. In this manner the company paraded the principal streets, causing great merriment along the line of march. Many of the houses were handsomely illuminated in honor of the event, and as some of the more frisky she-males would daintily skip their skirts—but not too high—in order to "skip" an occasional muddy spot, their dexterity was warmly applauded by the delighted spectators. As the procession wended its way through the town the

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COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

OWN SIDE.
A TRY LOCKED UP.

The court opened this morning at ten o'clock, the Hon. Justice Monk presiding.

Mr. McMaster, Q. C., made a motion to quash the indictment against Nathaniel Mack against whom a true bill had been found for perjury. The application was not granted.

Norbert Lessard was then placed in the box. He was charged with shooting at Geoffrey Dache, of Longue Pointe, with intent to kill. The case took the whole afternoon, and several were examined, after which the petit jury retired to their room.

Mr. Sexton then appeared and asked for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of George McComb and Mary Ann McLaughlin, who were sentenced in the Recorder's Court on the 16th April last to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$10 or six months more. He contended that the offence for which they were imprisoned was not mentioned in the statute. His Honor took the case *en delibere*.

The petit jury in the Lessard case then returned to the court room and said that they could not agree on the verdict. They were therefore locked up till Friday morning. The court then adjourned.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.
The Road Committee.