





## GITEAU, THE ASSASSIN.

How He Premeditated Shooting the President Since June 17.

## PRACTISING PISTOL FIRING

A Career That Is Composed of All That Is Bad.

## TRICKSTER, SWINDLER, HYPOCRITE.

Charles Jules Giteau, the President's assassin, a native of Illinois, about forty years of age. He is a son of L. A. Giteau, who for many years, up to the time of his death, which occurred two years since, resided at Freeport, Ill. About twenty-five years ago the father, accompanied by his son Charles Jules, then about sixteen years old, left Freeport and joined the Quaker Community in New York State. The father remained with the community but a short time and then returned to Freeport. The son remained in the community several years. Five years ago he made his appearance in Chicago, occupied a small room in a business block and put out his sign as a lawyer. About eight months ago he disappeared from his usual haunts and was not again seen in Chicago. Giteau practised law in Milwaukee and also in this city. He delivered several campaign speeches in this city. In 1879 he published a book in Chicago, entitled "The Truth; a companion to the Bible, by Charles Jules Giteau, lawyer, theologian and lecturer. A book for every one to read."

## GITEAU'S CONFESSION.

In an interview with his brother-in-law, Mr. George Scoville, of Chicago, in the gaol, on July 4, in the presence of District Attorney Corbitt, Giteau confessed that he willfully shot the President, and stated that the idea had first come to him about six weeks before the shooting as a revelation from God that he was his duty, and rather than after he thought of it in bed. He then went on to state that the first thing he did was to try to get at the pulse of the American people on the subject. He expressed the belief that if the American people got hold of his reasons for shooting the President, they would thoroughly understand them and he would be applauded within a month. He said that the thought of any serious consequences to himself had never for a moment entered his mind; that he did not attempt to kill the President through any personal feeling of ill-will or malice toward him, but rather for the good of the country and the salvation of the country, just for the same reason that he would have shot a rebel during the war. "Oh," he exclaimed, when spoken to of the probability of his being put on trial and convicted of murder, "the stalwarts will look after me and take care of me. He said further that he had never handled or discharged a revolver before purchasing the one which he shot the President, and that when the President fell after receiving the bullet in the railroad depot he was sure he had killed him or he would have ceased firing.

"If I were to go to the scaffold," said Giteau in answer to a question, "it would make no difference to me. I would feel myself in the position of a victorious general who had won a great battle and was returning to enjoy a triumph."

## A STARTLING STORY.

United States District Attorney Corbitt, of Washington, on July 14, furnished the public with the following tale of the assassination:

"The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination, and the many stories published, justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning the points to which reference is made: The assassin, Charles Giteau, came to Washington city on Sunday evening, March 6, 1881, and stayed at the Chittenden House, retaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city and has boarded and roomed at various places, the full details of which I have. On Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had more money, no pistol at that time. About the last of May he went into O'Meara's store, corner Fifteenth and F streets, in this city, and examined some pistols, asking for the largest calibre. He was shown two similar in calibre and only differed in the price. On Wednesday, June 8, he purchased the pistol which he used for which he paid \$15.00, he having in this city on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening, about seven o'clock, he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and practised firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place, wiped the pistol dry, snapped it in his coat and waited his opportunity.

"On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park and saw the President leave for the Christian church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip pocket and waited the church, but found he could not all him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After service he made an examination of the window and found that he could reach it without any trouble, and that from this point he could shoot the President through the head without killing any one else. The head without killing any one else. The assassin took the window and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose, and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday.

"The first attempt at the depot. The President would leave the city on Saturday the 18th of June, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left the boarding place about five o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river at the foot of Seventeenth street and fired five shots to practise his aim and to be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot and in the ladies waiting room at the depot with the pistol ready when the President's party entered. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence, and, as he knew he would have another opportunity, he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the gaol. On Wednesday evening, September 21, he went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time in hopes the carriage would stop, but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on the seat in the Park opposite the White House, when he saw the President come out of the White House and follow him down the avenue to Fifteenth street, and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth until the President entered the residence of Secretary Blaine. He watched at the corner of Mr.

Morton's late residence, corner Fifteenth and H streets, for some time, and then, as he was afraid he would attract attention, he went into the ally in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together and he followed them over to the gate of the White House, but could get no opportunity to use his weapon. On the morning of Saturday July 2, he breakfasted at the Riggs House about seven o'clock. He then walked up into the Park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there, had his shoes blackened, engaged a hackman for \$2 to take him to the gaol, went into the water-closet and took his pistol out of his hip pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from the body dampening the powder, examined the pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting-room, and as soon as the President entered advanced behind him and fired two shots. These facts, I think, can be relied upon as accurate, and I give them to the public to contradict the various rumours in connection with the most atrocious of atrocious crimes."

## TO BE TRIED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—District Attorney Corbitt said at noon to your correspondent:—"There is absolutely nothing in this talk about it being necessary to send Giteau to New Jersey, so as to be present at the coroner's inquest. Neither will it be necessary to send him to New Jersey here, where the crime was committed. The United States Statutes cover the case perfectly, and under them Giteau will be tried."

## FEARS OF LYING.

In answer to the question whether he anticipated any attack on the gaol, he said:—"Equally nonsensical and exaggerated is this talk about taking Giteau out of the gaol. It would take 1,000 men one week to accomplish it. Oh, no. He is secure there, and will be kept until the time arrives for his trial. The morning papers speak of a mob coming here from Baltimore to take Giteau from the gaol. There is no truth whatever in the statement. There have not been 20 men, outside of newspaper correspondents, within a quarter of a mile of the gaol for the past two days."

"The scenes around the gaol at this hour (noon) indicate, however, that an onslaught would not be surprising between now and the dawn of to-morrow. No additional guards have been ordered, and but three guards from the battery are on duty. This morning they have been stationed at a more distant point leading toward the roadway by which approach to the gaol is made so that in case of a demonstration other military forces might be brought into the place. Motley gatherings were noticed at different points at a short distance from the gaol talking in subdued tones, and all along the roadway leading from the city to the gaol small groups of persons are noticed approaching the gaol evidently for the purpose of witnessing any outbreak which may be made, not for the purpose of engaging in it themselves. The guards on duty do not participate any demonstration before night. It is probable that additional troops will be ordered out this evening, as it is supposed by some that secret organizations for the purpose of lynching Giteau will arrive by the incoming train this evening."

Warden Crocker arrived at the gaol about 10:30 o'clock. He manifested considerable alarm at seeing the gathering of men on the hillside, as his general manner plainly indicated. He is naturally of a nervous temperament, but as a rule takes things philosophically. This morning, however, he talked in rather an excited tone, and evidently feared that, despite the precautions he has taken to preserve his prisoner for trial, he would yet be taken from him by unlawful hands.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The success of Harper's "Franklin Square Song Collection" has been so great that the publishers now announce an edition in cloth binding. There is so much variety in the book that every taste may be satisfied, but one of its strongest claims to popularity is the fact that it is a collection of out-of-print or long forgotten which may be found between its covers.

The charm of out-of-door life is making itself known to more people every year, and the books that treat of nature or life in the open air are consequently becoming more and more popular. To meet this growing taste, the Messrs. Harper have prepared a new edition of "Camp Life; or, The Tricks of Trapping and Trap Making," with illustrations by W. Hamilton Gibson, which they will soon publish.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Arrangements have been made for holding a memorial service in honour of the late President Garfield in this city at the hour of his burial. The place will be the American Presbyterian Church, and the time is now expected to be Monday, Sept. 26, 2 o'clock P. M. If any change should be made in the hour of burial, of course the hour of the service would be correspondingly changed. The meeting will be one to which all are most cordially invited.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BANK ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We beg to remind our readers of the Bank Athletic Association Races and Games which will take place on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to-morrow (Saturday) at 3:30 p.m. We understand that the Directors of the race will be one of the most interesting and amusing. The race is open to all. Directors of chartered banks doing business in the Dominion. The race is to be a three mile one, to be run in mile heats. Gentlemen competitors will please observe the conditions. Directors weighing 200 lbs and upwards will be allowed a start of seven-fifty yards on each heat. We may safely promise the lovers of sport a good day's amusement, as we understand several have been training for the most important races.

## CORN! CORN! CORN!

Everyone suffering from painful corns will be glad to learn that there is a new and painless remedy discovered by which the very worst class of corns may be removed entirely in a short time and without pain. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has already been used by thousands, and each person who has given it a trial has been cured, and it is the only one, prompt and painless cure for corns known. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sold everywhere.

## A CARD.

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

# THE WILLIAMS' SINGER

## IMPROVED SINGER

## SEWING-MACHINE

# THE WILLIAMS' SINGER

Is the MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, and stands unrivalled in the estimation of the masses as the

Most Perfect Machine in Existence

Made of the finest hardened material, constructed scientifically, all its working parts adjusted with the greatest nicety, simple, easy to work, strong and durable, handsome and cheap, finished to suit all tastes, it is thoroughly effective and unequalled for range, variety and excellence of performance for both

Domestic or Manufacturing Purposes.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

C. W. Williams' Manufacturing Company, MONTREAL.

CAN BE HAD FROM OUR NUMEROUS AGENCIES, AND FROM THE HEAD OFFICE,

347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

D. GRAHAM, Manager.

September 20 225

## OLD ESTABLISHED STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING DECIDED ON relinquishing business on 1st May next, are prepared to treat for the sale of their Stock-in-Trade *en bloc*, together with the shop fixtures, Nos. 71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier street, where they have carried on the same for nearly thirty years; rent low; a good connection; terms liberal.

PENDING A SALE AS ABOVE, they have marked their goods down to cash price with a view to closing out the stock before the 1st May next.

MOST OF THE STOCK IS NEW, having been recently imported, well assorted and of the best manufacture, comprising almost everything required in a commercial stationery establishment.

THIS IS A RARE CHANCE for Merchants, County Buyers, Insurance Companies, Bankers, Convents, Railroad Companies, and others, to purchase Fine Writing Papers, Envelopes, Account Books, Copying Letter Books and General Stationery at sacrifice prices.

20 Cases FINE WRITING PAPERS, and Miscellaneous Stationery just opening.

Please send for samples and quotations.

GEO. HORNE & SON,

71 and 73 St. Francois Xavier Street.

September 20 225

## New Advertisements.

## Miscellaneous.

## WOOL! WOOL!

THE BARQUE "CLANSMAN" FROM

ALGOA BAY,

Will be due at Montreal about the 20th

SEPTEMBER. Her Cargo consists of—

1,160 Bales Selected Greasy Wool

30 do. Sheep's Skins.

16 do. Goat do.

Samples of the Wool can be seen at our

Office, on and after the 10th instant.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

12 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

September 2 210

## Canada Co-Operative Supply ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Albert Buildings,

VICTORIA SQUARE.

THE STORES ARE

NOW OPEN

FOR THE

SALE OF GOODS.

Catalogues and other information can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY.

Strangers visiting Montreal during the Exhibition may inspect the Stores by applying to the SECRETARY.

Montreal, 15th Sept., 1881. dn 222

## THE NEW YORK LINO COMPANY

OFFER SOME OF THE BEST SAMPLES

OF—

ELEVEN DIFFERENT PIANO-MAKERS

IN ALL STYLES.

Not damaged by Fire or Water, but in new and beautiful Rosewood Cases, GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS,

AT FROM

\$225 UPWARDS.

Also, Chickering and other Pianos taken in exchange for the New York Weber, at a bargain.

CALL AT ONCE. 121

May 21

## ST. JAMES' HOTEL, BOSTON.

Only first-class Hotel in the city charging

guests but \$5 a day. Ten minutes' walk from the Mechanics' Fair Building; September 5

2m mwf 212

## Steamboat Notices.

## North-West Transportation Co'y

(LIMITED.)

Royal Mail Line Steamers.

Running in connection with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways.

One of the Steamers of this line will leave Sarnia every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at 11 P.M. for Montreal, via Detroit, Windsor, Goderich, Kincardine, Southampton, Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie, Silver Lake, Thunder Bay and Duluth, connecting with the Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Duluth, St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba, and Canada Pacific Railroads, for all points in Manitoba, Dakota and Minnesota.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points.

No. and commodious staterooms berths for second-class passengers.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to any agent of the above Railways; John Porteous, General Freight Agent, G.T.R., and J. Stephenson, General Passenger Agent, G.T.R., or to

HENRY BEATTY, General Manager, Sarnia.

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1881

STEAM SERVICE

BETWEEN

LONGUEUIL & MONTREAL

FROM 5 A.M. UNTIL 7:30 P.M.

ANTI-FURTHER NOTICE, the service between Longueuil and Montreal will be made as near as possible, as follows:

FROM LONGUEUIL TO THE FOOT OF THE CURRENT

ON WEEK DAYS—From Longueuil—A 5:45, 6:30, 7:15 and 8:00 A.M., 12 Noon, 2, 4, 5, 5:30, 6 and 7 P.M.

From Montreal—At 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:45, 8:30 and 9:30 P.M.

ON SUNDAYS—From Longueuil—At 8:45 A.M., 12, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P.M.

From Montreal—At 9 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P.M.

GROSBOIS ISLAND.

The most charming, picturesque and salubrious locality for the holidays.

This island, situated opposite Boucherville, possesses all kinds of amusements for children and all pleasure-seekers.

Temperature refreshments of all kinds.

A splendid wharf has been built near the bush which surrounds the island, with slides, benches, portable tables for lunches. There has also been erected two large buildings with tables and seats for family parties—very useful in case of a storm.

The magnificent steamer "MONTA VILLE," so well known to the public, runs on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, to the island.

Thousands of persons have already visited the island since its opening, and they are so satisfied they would not go elsewhere.

From this day, till further notice (weather permitting), the steamer MONTA VILLE will run from Jacques Cartier Wharf as follows:—Sundays, 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.; Mondays, 2:30 p.m.

FARE—Gentlemen, 20 cents; Ladies, 10c Children, 5c.

OVIDE DUFRESNE, Manager.

September 16 1881

## Richelieu and Ontario Nav Co'y

Summer Arrangements

THE STEAMERS OF THIS COMPANY

BETWEEN

Montreal and Quebec,

Run regularly as under:

The QUEBEC, Capt. Robt. Nelson, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the MONTREAL, Capt. Wm. Burn, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., from Montreal.

STEAMERS FROM

Montreal to Hamilton

connecting at Toronto with the steamers for Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and with railways for all points West, will leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 a.m. from Montreal, at 10 o'clock a.m., and on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at 11:30 a.m., will leave for Hamilton at 12:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 1:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 2:30 p.m., and for Niagara Falls at 3:30 p.m., and for Hamilton at 4:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 5:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 6:30 p.m., and for Niagara Falls at 7:30 p.m., and for Hamilton at 8:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 9:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 10:30 p.m., and for Niagara Falls at 11:30 p.m., and for Hamilton at 12:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 1:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 2:30 p.m., and for Niagara Falls at 3:30 p.m., and for Hamilton at 4:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 5:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 6:30 p.m., and for Niagara Falls at 7:30 p.m., and for Hamilton at 8:30 p.m., and for Toronto at 9:30 p.m., and for Buffalo at 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# Montreal Herald

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.  
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.  
Albert Hall—Performance at 8 p.m.  
Queen's Hall—Concert at 8 p.m.  
Mechanics' Hall—Sailors' Concert, at 8 p.m.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY SHAW & GOWDEY.  
Furniture, &c.—At their rooms, at 10 a.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, September 22.  
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., 56°; 1 p.m., 69°; 6 p.m., 67°; Max., 70°; Min., 50°; Mean, 60°. By Standard Barometer—8 a.m., 30.10; 1 p.m., 29.98; 6 p.m., 29.96.

METEOLOGICAL OFFICE,  
TORONTO, September 22.  
Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Lakes—Light to moderate winds; fair, warmer weather with showers or thunderstorms in some localities. St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh winds; light to cloudy warmer weather, with local showers or thunderstorms. Gulf—Moderate to fresh winds; fair weather; high temperatures. WASHINGTON, September 23, 1 a.m.—Lower Lakes—Fair, with light winds, followed by local rains; southerly winds; lower barometer stationary or higher temperature.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DOMINION.  
—Sir Charles Tupper and party return to Ottawa next Wednesday.  
—Another party of 37 French labourers, engaged to work on the Napanee and Tamworth Railway, have arrived at Napanee. They have been sent forward by conveyances to the several points where work is being actively pushed forward.

—A letter has been received from Mr. Romer, the agent of Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co., Passaic, N.J., in which he states that the intelligence published concerning the destruction of their establishment and that of the Leblondier Bros. is, he is happy to state, incorrect. There was no loss by fire at any of their establishments.

UNITED STATES.  
—The Garfield Fund now amounts to \$252,000.

—Henry F. Vail, President of the New York Bank of Commerce, is dead.

—It is said that Arthur does not intend to take up his residence at the White House this season, on account of malarial influences.

—Dr. Henry Cole, Mayor of Kokomo, Indiana, was shot and killed on Tuesday night, by a Sheriff's posse, while he was stealing flour from a mill.

—The Connecticut River Railroad Bridge, 600 feet long, across Deerfield River, near Grandfield, Mass., was burned yesterday by an incendiary. Loss, \$50,000.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES.

—Mr. Archibald Forbes is among the passengers of the steamer "City of Montreal" for New York.

—It is stated that the tenants of Parnell's brother in Armagh have decided to appeal to the Commission under the Land Act for a reduction of rents.

—At Bow Street Police Court yesterday the summons of Mr. Bradlaugh against Mr. Charles N. Newdegate, M.P., for North Warwickshire, for maintenance, was dismissed.

—Both Houses of Parliament in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand have unanimously adopted addresses of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Garfield.

—A meeting of deputation of the Scotch and Cleveland iron-masters at Carlisle yesterday resolved that each district be recommended to reduce the rate of pig-iron twelve and-a-half per cent. for six months. The Scotch and Cleveland iron-masters will consider the resolution this week.

—The New Zealand Minister of Native Affairs officially announces that the state of the native districts is disquieting. He hopes for a peaceful settlement, but says that it is necessary to prepare for every emergency. It is reported that Towitahi, the great native prophet and chief, is inciting the natives to violence.

FOREIGN.

—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, complying the wish of the Emperor of Russia, will marry the heiress, Mile. Jussupoff, who has a dowry of 80,000,000 roubles.

—Herr von Schlozer, the special German envoy to the Vatican, has arrived at Berlin, and has had an interview with Herr von Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship.

—The festivities commemorating the entry of the Italian into Rome in 1860 have been a great success. Crowds made a pilgrimage to the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel.

—After three days' examination the Egyptian Council has passed regulations for a Military Commission, which will be immediately promulgated, but the date of the departure of the troops to the interior has been given and although little confidence will be felt in the arrangement, which in any case is only temporary.

## THE SURPLUS.

The Ministerial papers are very boastful over the surplus revenue. Now it would be folly to deny that, other things being equal, it is better that there should be a surplus than a deficit. But everything depends upon how the surplus is procured. In England, for many years, there were constant reductions in duties, and what has been called the elasticity of the revenue has been so great that the reduction in rate of duty has been followed by an augmentation of revenue. To augment your receipts, while lowering your rate of charges, is a financial exploit of some value. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the financial measures of the American Government have been a success for some purposes—for the purpose, that is, of a rapid extinguishment of an enormous debt by equally enormous taxation, imposed, however, on the richest nation which the world has ever seen. But what, after all, has been the nature of this process? Simply the taking of the money by the handful out of the pockets of the present generation, in order to save the generations that are to come from any part of the cost of preserving the country; though in that preservation no succeeding generations have as much interest as the present one. A great statesman once said that, rather than impose new taxes

he would leave the money he would otherwise take "to fructify in the pockets of the people." He knew that they would make more profit for the nation, which in the end, though a little more slowly, would exhibit itself in the shape of augmented revenue, than the nation could make even by the premature paying off of debt. In our case, what is the true inwardness of our surplus? It is wholly based on either a blunder or a fraud. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his budget speech, while complaining of the alleged blundering of his predecessor, did not pretend that he was going to charge the people of Canada \$4,000,000 extra for the affording them the blessing of Conservative rule. His theory, as to result, in a normal condition of things, was a sound one. The Government should have a grant of duties sufficiently large to pay all necessary requirements, and in order to be sure of that should provide for a reasonable surplus to furnish a margin for such moderate errors as may occur in statements, which are but estimates for the future. He asked for grants that would give him, as he alleged, about half a million of surplus; and we suppose that even he would have balked at the idea of open-lifting to extract \$4,000,000 of taxes beyond what he could possibly require for his twelve months expenditure. How comes it that he has this great surplus? Was his forecast so much inferior to that of his predecessor that his boasted financial skill failed him to an extent far surpassing any of Mr. Cartwright's alleged blunders? Or was he simply imposing upon the simplicity of his Conservative majority? Be the fact one way or another his estimate condemns the results of his legislation, for if half a million of surplus were enough, as everyone will believe, then it is plain that a surplus of \$4,000,000 is a wanton spoliation of the tax-payers. Because here we come back to the point from which we started. The surplus has not been spun like silk from the entrails of the Finance Minister. It has not been the result, except in spite of Sir Leonard, of any augmentation of business, since it is notorious that one of the Minister's alleged objects was to reduce the volume of transactions in duty paying goods. Thanks to his other failure in this direction, the increase of importations has flown, so to speak, in his face; and a part of the surplus is unquestionably due to this defiance by facts of a heaven-born genius. But the great cause of the \$4,000,000 is the higher rates charged by the present Administration for the government of the people, which would probably have failed to realize even the necessary amount, had the augmentation not taken place simultaneously with a vast and unusual exportation of natural productions at high prices, with which duties had nothing to do. To make a community pay sixty cents of duty on articles for which they used to pay forty cents, may largely increase the revenue; but it is not by any means of parallel patriotism and wisdom with the celebrated process of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

PROFITS OF THE MONCTON SUGAR REFINERY.

There is an interesting controversy going on between the Halifax Chronicle and the Moncton Times as to the profits of the Sugar Factory recently established at the latter place. The Chronicle asserted that the profits made in the factory for eight months were 35 per cent. on the capital. The Times appears to us to juggle between the profits and the dividend; but what it alleges is that the dividend for six months was ten per cent. This is twenty per cent. for the first year of the undertaking, when, in accordance with ordinary business experience, there is usually less profit than in subsequent years, when business is better established and everything is brought down to the most economical expenditure which experience suggests. We may, therefore, we think, fairly assume on the figures of the Moncton paper, that the profits on this concern are 25 per cent., and this on a business which involves no considerable risk of loss, inasmuch as sugar is a cash article, or nearly so. That is a very pretty return for an investment at the present rate of interest, but though it might stimulate rivals, it would not properly be a subject of grudge to any one, if the factory, like most other business concerns, was run, according to the slang expression, "on its muscle." If, like most other business enterprises, its proprietors took their chance with the rest of the world, it would be a subject for congratulation, that while they did no harm to anyone else they had found such a bonanza for their own advantage. But when we remember that these profits are the creatures of law—that is to say, that sugar eaters are made to pay more than is necessary to procure sugar in order that this and other factories should make, safely, profits considerably exceeding the average of Canadian business, the affair becomes very different. We all know that the consumption of sugar, by the small and large children of England is the greatest per head of any country in the world, unless, possibly, the other may be some inter-tropical sugar-producing country. We know too that, in spite of the so-called hard times in England, this consumption per head has doubled itself within comparatively few years. Yet our population, as a whole, is better able than that of Great Britain to pay for such a luxury as sugar, though really they do not use nearly as much per head. What is the reason? There is only one that can seem adequate to account for this phenomenon. It is that in England there is no duty on sugar, and good sugar is cheap. Here we have always had a heavy duty, made heavier by arrangements which, it seems, guarantee 25 per cent. of profit to suc-

tablissements as the Moncton Refinery, and people economize on a wholesome luxury which at home they consume lavishly.

## THE FISHERY INSPECTION.

According to a correspondent of the Globe some very curious facts have come out in an enquiry instituted into the "tricks" and "manner" of the Fishery Inspector on Department on the Restigouche and other rivers. We presume it is fair to take this evidence, so far, as *ex parte*; but unless the witnesses have sworn falsely, it is hard to see how the facts they depose to can be justified. One of the regulations is that there shall be no fishing between Saturday at 6 p.m. and Sunday night. But one of the witnesses asserts that Mr. Whitaker was seen fishing, not only on Sunday, but in a part of the river supposed to be kept for breeding purposes, and that a Mr. Mowatt, one of the local staff, was seen fishing on Saturday night, after the closing hour of 6 p.m. It certainly seems to be rather too bad that officers whose paid duty obliges them to enforce against the public rules judged necessary for the preservation of the fishery—rules which, in some respects, appear, moreover, to be very harsh—should themselves be found breaking the law for their own pleasure. Besides the breaches of the fishery regulations, there are charges made by some of the witnesses of peculation by means of duplicate receipts, and of raising the amounts for which the receipts are given. But, as already intimated, the communication has something of the appearance of being an *ex parte* summary rather than a full report of the evidence, and, therefore, must for the moment be taken with all due reserve.

MR. SCOTT AND THE Q. M., O. & O. RR.—It is claimed for the Q. M., O. & O. Railway that in respect of comfort, cleanliness, punctuality and exemption from accident, it is second to no other in Canada. That it is possible to prefer such a claim on its behalf is due in a very large degree to the energetic and business-like management of Mr. C. A. Scott, the Assistant Superintendent. It will be within the recollection of most of our readers the vigorous measures which he had recourse to when, three years ago, he was entrusted with the task of taking hold of the Western division of the road, and the skill and celerity with which he performed the work assigned him. Within a day of his taking possession, the line was in regular running order. He succeeded in enlisting the services of an experienced and reliable staff, and the result is the section of the road has been earning a satisfactory revenue since that time. He brought the same energy to bear in the management of the eastern, or what is otherwise known as the Quebec division, upon its being taken over, and with like results. So important a charge necessarily involves a prodigious amount of labour, and Mr. Scott has never spared himself. It has now been decided to relieve him of a portion of his work, the supervision of the running of trains, so as to leave him free to devote his whole attention to the weightier duties of his position. The Assistant-Superintendency will be divided, and Mr. Scott will in future have his office in Montreal instead of at Hochelaga, a change which his many personal friends and business associates will be pleased to hear of.

## BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.—Telegraph.

## MARRIAGES.

WOOD-RITCHIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., and Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., Mr. John B. Wood, to V. Annie May, youngest daughter of H. K. Ritchie, Esq.

KIRK-NORTH.—At Montreal, Canada, on September 21st, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. B. B. Usher, John W. Kirk to Eleanor Victoria, second daughter of the late Captain R. Northworthy, of Liverpool, England.

Liverpool and Manchester papers please copy.

OSTELL.—On Sunday, the 18th instant, at her father's residence, 238 St. Martin street, Marie Anita Juleite, aged 7 weeks, youngest daughter of J. William Ostell.

## DEATHS.

OSTELL.—On Sunday, the 18th instant, at her father's residence, 238 St. Martin street, Marie Anita Juleite, aged 7 weeks, youngest daughter of J. William Ostell.

Liverpool and Manchester papers please copy.

OSTELL.—On Sunday, the 18th instant, at her father's residence, 238 St. Martin street, Marie Anita Juleite, aged 7 weeks, youngest daughter of J. William Ostell.

## WANTED.

THREE BOYS, to learn the Printing business; those having already served a short period preferred. Apply to Foreman, HERALD Office, September 3. 211

## WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS STEADY CABINET MAKERS. Work all the year round, with good wages to the right men. W. MILLICAMP & CO., Toronto. 179

## WANTED.

By a gentleman from Scotland, a situation as Bookkeeper. Address D. F., HERALD Office, September 23. 228

## WANTED.

A Smart Boy for the Stationery business; must be well recommended. Apply to 1, 2, 3, 4, this Office. September 23. 228

## WANTED.

For a Merchant's Office, a smart educated Lad, to learn business. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, to "Merchant," HERALD Office, September 23. 228

## New Advertisements.

Grocery Traveller and Salesman (First class) Wanted immediately by A. B. C. D. Office of this Paper. September 22. 227

## THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1859.

The undersigned has been appointed

SOLE AGENT IN MONTREAL for

The Portland Kerosene Oil Company's

Highest test, WATER WHITE, LIGNO-

NIA and CRYSTAL OILS.

Unsurpassed for PURITY OF COLOUR,

and producing a PERFECT SILVER LIGHT.

No Corroding of the Wick and free

from Smoke or Smell.

A most important consideration in severe

weather, when it is difficult to thoroughly

ventilate houses.

From its HIGH TEST, NON-EXPLO-

SIVE, a trial only is required to prove its

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER OILS.

Used exclusively by the

Grand Trunk Railway Company

AND

Richelieu &amp; Ontario Navigation Co'y.

For sale by the LEADING GROCERS

and OIL DEALERS, and wholesale by the

CAR LOAD OR BARREL

BY

JOHN RHYNAS,

431 St. Paul Street.

Also, for sale LUBRICATING OIL,

NAPHTHAS and PARAFFINE WAX, Man-

ufactured by

The Portland Kerosene Oil Company.

J. RHYNAS,

431 St. Paul Street.

September 23. 228

## STUDENTS'

Note Books.

## STUDENTS'

Ink Bottles.

## STUDENTS'

Stationery.

## CHEAP AND GOOD.

SUTHERLAND, MILLAR &amp; CO.

Blank Book Manufacturers,

94 &amp; 96 St. Francois Xavier Street

September 23. 228

## For Sale or to Let.

The House and Grounds at Cote St. Antoine, occupied by J. D. Crawford, Esq. The house which was built for comfort and convenience, has Hot Water, Furnace Kitchen, Range, and other modern appliances. It stands in two acres of ground well stocked with Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubbery, &c. The situation is unequalled on the Mountain side, as it commands a magnificent view, and is of easy access from the high road. The outbuildings are excellent and comprise a roomy Three Stall Stable, Coach House, Cow Stables, Ice House, to contain 80 blocks, Conservatory and Gardens, Cottage. The water supply is abundant, special provision having been made for it, for further particulars, apply to

O. W. STANTON,  
Real Estate Agent,  
191 St. James Street.

September 23. 228

## DISCOUNT!

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on all taxes and assessments of the current year, paid on or before the FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1911, and TWO PER CENT. on all such taxes and assessments paid between FIRST OF OCTOBER and FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1911.

After that date interest will be charged. Parties requiring accounts will be furnished on application.

(By order),  
JAMES F. D. BLACK,  
City Treasurer.

Montreal, 14th September, 1911. 222

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Special Rolls of Assessment for all the Wards of the City of Montreal are completed and are now deposited in the Office of the City Treasurer.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any part of the said Assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned, at his said office, within ten days from the date of the last insertion hereof, without further notice.

(By order),  
JAMES F. D. BLACK,  
City Treasurer.

City Hall,  
Montreal, 10th Sept., 1911. 219

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Shareholders of the SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL COMPANY will be held at No. 17 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, on

Tuesday, the Fourth day of Oct., 1911, At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to elect Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

Montreal, September 10, 1911.

L. A. SENECAI, Gen. Supt. 227

A. B. Chaffee, J. B. Renaud, L. Robinson, A. Laberge, F. X. Archambault, C. O. Perrault, R. Prefontaine. 221

September 15. 221

## Excellent Storage

Apply at

ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE. 18

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

H. THOMAS, - - - Manager.  
Great Event of the Season!  
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

SEPT. 23 and 24, and

Saturday Matinee!

One Hundred Years Ago Company

OF NEW YORK.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE Great Historical and Emotional Drama, in 5 Acts,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO,

By L. O. DAVID, Esq.,

In which the most interesting incidents of the American Revolutionary War are re-

presented.

MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX!

produced under the immediate supervision of Mr. N. F. Bussac, Stage Manager for Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt during her American tour.

MAGNIFICENT NEW COSTUMES of the period, made especially for this Company.

Box Sheet now open at the Academy Office, St. James Street, opposite the St. Lawrence Hall.

September 19. 224

ACADEMY OF MUSIC! SPECIAL!

HAZEL KIRKE!

ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.

The sale of Seats will occur this morning at the Box Office. The advisability of securing seats forthwith is respectfully suggested.

September 23. 228

## Grand Concerts,

Under the patronage of

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

ON THE

21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant,

AT THE

QUEEN'S HALL,

BY

Mde. GERTRUDE FRANKLIN

The Great Prima Donna, of Boston,

MR. LEFAIVRE,

Saxophonist Soloist of Gilmour's Band.

MR. JEHIN-PRUHE,

Violinist.

MR. DUDLEY,

Baritone of the French Opera Co

MR. ERNEST LAVIGNE,

Cornettist.

MR. EMERY LAVIGNE,

Pianist.

AND THE

Band of the 65th Battalion

(CITY BAND).

Admission, 25 and 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.

Tickets sold at Lavigne & Lajoie's Music and Piano Store, 265 Notre Dame Street.

September 20. 225

"TWO HOURS AT HOME!"

QUEEN'S HALL!

Commencing Monday, 26th September.

MR. KENNEDY,

The Scottish Vocalist, will give his Entertainments on the SONGS OF SCOT-

LAND, assisted by the following members of his family:—Miss H. Kennedy, Soprano;

Miss Marjory Kennedy, Soprano; Miss Mag-

gie Kennedy, Pianoforte; Mr. Robert Ken-

neddy, Tenor; Master John Kennedy, Violin.

Commence at 8. Admission, 25 and 50 cts.

September 17. 208 223

## Sardinian's Sailors' Concert

CAPTAIN DUTTON AND CREW

OF SS. "SARDINIAN" will give a

GRAND SAILORS' CONCERT



LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The large hall of the Mechanics' Institute was filled yesterday afternoon with a large number of prominent citizens on the occasion of the public meeting which had been called by His Worship the Mayor for the purpose of affording the citizens an opportunity of expressing their deep sympathy with the people and Government of the United States in their bereavement. Among those present were not only Acting-Mayor Proctor, Messrs F. W. Henshaw, President of the Board of Trade, C. Clackmeyer, City Clerk, Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. L. S. Huntington, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. W. Ritchie, Mr. U. S. General Smith, Hon. W. F. Lynch, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. D. McCrae, Mr. A. Perry, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Henry Lyman, Mr. Alexander, Mr. E. Shelton, Mr. Dr. Sullivan, Mr. A. Hagar, Mr. D. McCready, Mr. Canon Baldwin, Mr. A. G. Hall, Mr. J. H. Mooney, Mr. J. H. Mooney, Mr. John Kerry, Mr. Hind, Mr. Mason, Mr. H. Starnes, Mr. Shorey, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gavin Lang, E. Holton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Brainerd, Mr. B. C. Corne, Mr. Lawrence P. Ward, Mr. Prof. Murray, Mr. Evans, Mr. A. D. Holland, and a large number of others. Mr. Aug. Brentano, of New York, was also present.

At 3.15, the Mayor, not having arrived, on motion of the Hon. Henry Starnes, Acting Mayor Proctor took the Chair, and Mr. Clackmeyer was appointed Secretary. The Chairman opened the meeting with a few remarks, after which Mr. F. W. Henshaw moved the following resolutions:—

"That the citizens of Montreal of all origins and denominations, having learned with profound regret of the death of the late President of the United States, America, hereby desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with the people and Government of the United States in the sad calamity which has befallen them, and also their sympathy with the bereaved family of the late President, and with the people of the United States in their mourning for the loss of a great and noble leader."

Mr. Henshaw, in moving the resolution, said that the words would fail to express his heartfelt sympathy for the people of the United States in the terrible calamity which had fallen upon them. It was not sixteen years since the citizens of Montreal were gathered together in a hall to express their regret at the cowardly assassination of President Lincoln. The circumstances, however, attending his death were different from the present circumstances. When it was taken into consideration that then there was a great political agitation, and that sections of the country were in the North and the South, it was not strange that the hand of the assassin would have been found to strike the blow. But at the present time it was different. In a time of profound peace, the freely elected ruler of a free people had been laid low by the hands of the assassin. These things ought to cause men to reflect, Russia was known to be one of the most despotic countries in the world, and there the life of the ruler was never free from danger. The United States, Great Britain and Canada, on the other hand, claimed to be the freest countries on the earth, and still, as shown by the present case, were not safe. Why was this? It could be owing to nothing else than to that terrible party feeling which was so prevalent in the United States but in our own country. The present instance should only serve as a warning to us to curb this terrible feeling. As a citizen of Montreal, and as one who had occupied a somewhat prominent part in her commercial affairs, he knew that the expression of the feeling of the community when he stated that no event had been happened that had caused such great sympathy as the death of President Garfield. (Applause.)

Sir Hugh Allan, in seconding the resolution, said that he had been deeply affected by the news of the death of the late President, and that he had been deeply affected by the news of the death of the late President, and that he had been deeply affected by the news of the death of the late President. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. Courson, M.P., also supported the resolution. He said it was his painful duty to support this resolution on the death of so great a President. The murder in the first place was cowardly, and now after three long months of agony, an agony which was felt by the whole world, the blow of the assassin had done its work. Sympathy for the people of the United States was especially felt in Canada, which he hoped would always extend such friendly feeling towards the neighbouring Republic. Above all, sympathy was felt for that devoted wife at the bedside of her husband. The world was now in mourning over the sad event. He felt the loss, and he knew that his fellow-countrymen felt it. He knew that he had produced all over the world. He hoped that the resolution passed would be forwarded to Mrs. Garfield, so that she would feel that she had the sympathy of the whole Canadian people in her bereavement.

Mr. John Kerry then moved the second resolution, as follows:—

"That as a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President, and of sympathy with the bereaved family, and with the people of the United States in their mourning for the loss of a great and noble leader, the Mayor, and as many of the Aldermen who can leave the city, be requested to attend the funeral of the late President, as a deputation from the city of Montreal."

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, in seconding the resolution, said that he was only one of many millions of people of all classes who were conscious, at this moment, of a great shadow which had fallen over heart and feeling. They had long trusted that this terrible end might have been diverted by an all-wise Providence, and that a life dear to God had been spared. It had been ordained, however, and he was one of those who believed in the doctrine that "whatsoever is best." An all-wise Providence had not taken this life away without wise and gracious purposes. He had been well said by a great student of nature that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and now over this open grave, and amid the tears and sighs that fell from many, there would be a deep and solemn consciousness that blood was still thicker than water and that we were one with those who had thus been so terribly bereaved. Our first positions being one of mutual confidence and friendship, we should look with deeper interest to the moral and political development of the country. It was one thing to be free, it was another to be licentious, and the hand of the assassin had taught us that there was a boundary line between the two. It was sad enough when even a tyrant fell beneath the hand of an assassin though there might be some slight excuse. But in a free country where any person can write, speak or note the thing that is in his mind, there should be no excuse for such an act, but there should be a feeling of execration against the assassin. Amongst many times that he had spoken in public before his fellow-citizens, he did not believe that there was ever a time before he had stood with a fuller heart than at the present moment, and he hoped that the distinguished body that had thus been so terribly bereaved would feel the sentiments of all the people connected to her with the consciousness of her sad loss.

His Worship the Mayor here arrived, and, after taking the Chair, called upon the Hon. W. F. Lynch, who was in the audience, to address the meeting. The honourable gentleman, in addressing the meeting, said that he regretted at the

present moment that he was not a citizen of Montreal, but he was a citizen of the Province of Quebec, which was no mean part of the British Empire. From one end of that Empire to the other there was but one feeling—a feeling of sympathy for a people with whom we were one at heart. The people had borne their sorrow well so far, and his only hope was that a Divine Providence would smile upon them and upon the members of the bereaved family. He said he had been authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor to announce to the meeting that a message had been sent by the Executive of the Province to Washington, expressive of sympathy. The message was as follows:

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Accept from our people, and please convey to Mrs. Garfield my sincere condolence in the bereavement which has befallen you and your chief and her of a loving husband.

L. A. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant-Governor.

He had also been asked to announce to the meeting a message which had been forwarded to Washington by the Hon. J. C. Chapleau on behalf of the Government and people of Quebec, which was as follows:

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

For the Government and people of the Province of Quebec, I take the first opportunity when I can officially do so to respectfully tender to your Government and people the expression of our profound sympathy with the bereavement which has befallen your country. Mrs. Garfield and family have the intense sympathy of all our people.

J. A. CHAPLEAU, Premier.

Mr. Henry Lyman made a few remarks, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

SYMPATHY FROM COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The American students of St. Laurent College, Montreal, have passed the following resolutions relative to the death of the late President Garfield:

Whereas, The Almighty, in His all-wise designs, has deeply afflicted the people of the United States with the death of their dearly-loved President; and

Whereas, The hearts of all true Americans are filled with sorrow for the loss of one who, though but a few months their Chief Magistrate, has left behind him a noble example of his many noble qualities; be it

Resolved, That we, the American students of St. Laurent College, Montreal, Canada, cordially sympathizing with the afflicted family in their deep sorrow, extend to them our heartfelt condolence; and be it

Resolved, That we express to our fellow-countrymen our deep sorrow for the misfortune which has fallen upon the people and plunged them into grief and mourning; and

Resolved, That we ever bear in mind the untiring labours of the deceased, and the noble sense of honour portrayed in the illustrious character of the deceased; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. James A. Garfield and also to the Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service in honour of the late President is to be held in the American Presbyterian Church at the time of the burial Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. All are cordially invited to participate in the service.

ADJOURNED.

The Stock Exchange adjourned yesterday until Monday out of respect to the memory of the late President. The Corn Exchange is also adjourned until Monday.

EPPE COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-prepared Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided for breakfast a table with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every attack of disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—*Chemical Service*—Made simply by boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (3 lb. and 1 lb.) labelled—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.—Also makers of Eppe's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—NOTICE.

Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, Sept. 21st to 30th 1881.

Tickets to Halifax and return will be issued from Montreal and principal stations at SINGLE FARE from the 16th to the 22nd September inclusive; and at special low fares (see poster) by Special Train at 9.00 A.M. on the 23rd instant only. Tickets all good to return until October 1st, 1881.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, 13th Sept., 1881. a 220

THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Two Per Cent.

On the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared this day, and will be payable at the Company's Office, here, on and after

The 3rd of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th INSTANT to the 2nd of OCTOBER proximo, both days inclusive.

By order.

J. N. BRAUDRY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Montreal, 10th September, 1881. 217

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (LIMITED) OF LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent in Canada for this Company, is now prepared to underwrite shipments of merchandise in the usual manner and at current rates.

JACKSON RAE, Royal Insurance Chambers.

211

THE BROCKLEBANK MERCHANT SHIP-PING AND TRADING CO. OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

(Business Established 1841)

UNDER-TAKES THE EXPORTATION OF INDENTS FOR British Manufacturers and Exporters.

CONTRACTS FOR DELIVERY OF STEAM, HOUSE AND COAL, C.I.F. to any Port.

RECEIVES CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE for sale, and makes advances thereon.

CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING AND FITTING OUT of all classes of Steam and Sailing Vessels.

Address the Manager, THE BROCKLEBANK, LONDON, August 30. 212

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Established 1863.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS:—New Catalogue of properties for Sale, parties desiring to sell are respectfully requested to give me their instructions immediately. My Catalogue will be sent only a very large city circulation, but are sent to all parts of the Dominion, England and the Continent. Proprietors will readily understand the great advantage to be derived from having their properties appear in this Catalogue.

WHICH WILL BE INSERTED FREE OF CHARGE.

If parties prefer to sell their property by other means, no charge or advertisement for commission will be made if a sale is not effected.

TO CAPITALISTS—MONEY PROPERLY SECURED ON MORTGAGE.

Notwithstanding the large amount of money invested in mortgages through my agency during the past sixteen years, none of my clients have found it necessary to buy a single property or take legal proceedings for the recovery of either principal or interest.

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 119 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

By H. H. GEDDES.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE WITH GARDEN—That commodious brown stone and brick residence, known as the "Duchess," situated on the corner of St. James and St. George Streets, is a most desirable property for sale. It contains a large hall, two parlours, a drawing room, a billiard room, a library, a kitchen, a dining room, a breakfast room, a bathroom, and a large garden. The property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the city, and is surrounded by a high wall and a large garden.

FINE RESIDENCE—That superior first-class and very commodious residence, known as the "Duchess," situated on the corner of St. James and St. George Streets, is a most desirable property for sale. It contains a large hall, two parlours, a drawing room, a billiard room, a library, a kitchen, a dining room, a breakfast room, a bathroom, and a large garden. The property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the city, and is surrounded by a high wall and a large garden.

THOSE SIX PLEASANT COTTAGES, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 on Lincoln Avenue, close to Sherbrooke, just the houses for nursing mothers.

THAT FINE RESIDENCE with 10 arpents of garden land belonging to Alex. Ramsay, Esq., situated on the Lower Lachine Road, CADIEUX STREET—Those neat brick cottages, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 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