

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and promotions are announced in the *Canada Gazette*—

Province of Quebec.
6TH PROVINCIAL REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.
To be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 12th September, 1884:
Captain James Barr.
To be Second Lieutenant, provisionally:
Auguste Galarneau, Gendeman.

1ST BATTALION—PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT
To be Lieutenants, provisionally:
Robert William Gambier, Arthur Scott Henshaw.

To be Second Lieutenants, provisionally:
Charles H. Godfrey, Thomas James Tait, Frank Scott.
The resignations of Second Lieutenants Robert Campbell Nelles and Edward Charles Patrick Guy, are hereby accepted.

5TH BATTALION—ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.
To be Lieutenant:
Major William Musgrave Blacklock, V. B., from 6th Battalion—who will retain his rank of Major, as Brevet rank.

To be Second Lieutenant, provisionally:
Albert B. Turner.

6TH BATTALION, FUSILIERS.
To be Major:
Captain George Alexander Mooney, V. B.

To be Captains:
Lieutenant Jeffrey Hale Burland, V. B.
Lieutenant George Denison, V. B.

To be Lieutenants:
Second Lieutenant Herbert Spencer Vir-
V. B.

Second Lieutenant George Rutherford
Lightfield, S. I.
To be Second Lieutenants provisionally:
Herbert Stanway, William Pless Robert-
son.

5TH BATTALION—ROYAL RIFLES.
No. 2 Company, Quebec.
To be Lieutenant:
Lieutenant Ernest Frederick Wurtel, R. M. C.

No. 5 Company, Quebec.
To be Captain:
Lieutenant Thomas Connolly Aylwin, M. S.

To be Second Lieutenant:
John Davis Roche.
9TH BATTALION—RIFLES-VOLONTAIRES DE
QUEBEC.

No. 1 Company.
To be Second Lieutenant provisionally:
Lucien Gilbert Elzeir Fiset.
No. 2 Company.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Emile Faucher de St. Maurice.
No. 4 Company.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Sergeant Jean Charles Routhier.
No. 6 Company.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Private Amelien Sheehy.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Corporal Arthur Dion.

No. 7 Company.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:
Jean Marie Joseph Pantaloon Pelletier.
Brevet.

To be Major:
Captain Louis Paradis, V. B., 23rd Bat-
talion.

Confirmation of Rank.
Lieutenant L. A. Hudon, R.S.A., No. 2
Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
2nd Lieutenant B. A. Scott, R.S.A., 61st
Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant John McCallum, 6th
Regiment Cavalry.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."
"Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men,"
"My farm lies in a rather low and mis-
eratic situation, and
"My wife?"
"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde?"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow?"
"Hollow-eyed?"
"Withered and aged?"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made a
particular complaint, not being of the
grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

"A short time ago I purchased your
remedy for one of the children, who had a
very severe attack of biliousness, and it
occurred to me that the remedy might help
my wife, as I found that our little girl,
upon recovery had
"Lost?"

"Her salowness, and looked as fresh as
a new blonde. Well the story is soon
told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old
time beauty with compound interest, and
is now as handsome a matron (if I do say
it myself) as can be found in this country
which is noted for pretty women. And I
have only Hop Bitters to thank for it."

"The dear creature just looked over to
my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to
the days of our courtship,' and that re-
minds me there might be more pretty wives
if my brother farmers would do as I have
done."

"Hoping you may long be spared to do
good, I thankfully remain,
C. L. JAMES.
BELLEVILLE, Prince George Co., Md.,
May 26th, 1883."

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

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.
The Volta Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.
will send Dr. Dye'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, guaran-
teeing speedy and complete restoration of
health and manly vigor. Address as above.
N.B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days
trial is allowed.

Barrios, the Guatemalan dictator, got
his wife by force, but when he married her
the bride received a diamond necklace and
a coronet, \$500,000 in money, and the finest
residence in Guatemala. The father was re-
leased from arrest, his property was restored
to him, he was established in the banking
business, and became the fiscal agent of
the Government.

Boys and Girls who are growing
rapidly, should (to ensure strong and
healthy constitutions) be given regularly
Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion
to keep up the waste that is con-
tinually going on in the system during the
growing period.

First Dude—Why do you hesitate
about getting married, Algonquin?
Second Dude—Aw, I've my reasons,
me boy.

F.D.—Afraid you can't support a wife?
S.D.—No, me boy. I'm afraid she can't
support me.—Boston Courier.

Citizen Chester A. Arthur has ar-
ranged to do some trout fishing on Long
Island, and he is promised permission to
promiscuously bag his pantalons at the
knease anywhere in either Queens or
Suffolk county.

Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, April 2, 1885

DELIVERY. MAILS. CLOSING.

A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.

Ontario & West. Prov's.

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Quebec & East. Prov's.

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THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD.

In order to promote the cir-
culation of

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

certain additions to the contents
of the paper will be made at
once.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

will be added and maintained
and made interesting to our
Agricultural readers. Contribu-
tions to this Department are
invited and will be welcomed.

A VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

will also be added and placed
in charge of one of the most
skilful Veterinary Surgeons in
the Dominion.

Other Special Departments
will be opened at an early day.

The Subscription Price of
THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HER-
ALD IS

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NO ACCOUNTS WITH SUBSCRIBERS.

Special Terms are offered to
persons who get up Clubs, or
to those who choose to club
together and send in their Sub-
scriptions to expire at the same
date. Thus:

A Club of TEN, - - \$ 7.50
A Club of TWENTY, - 14.00
A Club of THIRTY, - 20.00

We are prepared to corres-
pond with parties who wish to
get up Clubs or to canvass for
this Paper. The most Liberal
Terms will be offered.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR
THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD

In Every Province of the Do-
minion.

In Every City of the Dominion.

In Every Town and Settlement
of the Dominion.

Address "THE MONTREAL
WEEKLY HERALD," Montreal, or
P. MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

MONTREAL, January 18th, 1885.

NOTICE TO FARMERS, STOCKMEN, Etc.

We have arranged for sup-
plying through THE MONTREAL
WEEKLY HERALD all needed
information in regard to the
class of subjects with which
Veterinary Surgeons deal, and
we are prepared to reply to all
questions that may be asked on
such subjects. Subscribers to
THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HER-
ALD will therefore understand
that they are at liberty to call
upon us at any time for infor-
mation of this character, and
they may rely upon receiving
the very best advice free of
charge.

EDITOR "MONTREAL WEEKLY
HERALD."

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING
COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL,
STAINES. The course of study is
arranged to fit an engineer for employment
in Europe, India or the Colonies. Sixty
students will be admitted in September,
1885. For competition the Secretary of
State will offer fifteen appointments in the
Indian Public Works Department and two
in the Indian Telegraph Department. For
particulars apply to the Secretary at the
College. du 67

ALLAN LINE.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS FROM LONDON

The following steamers are intended to be
despatched from LONDON, via Plymouth,
for QUEBEC and MONTREAL:

CORAN 30th April,
CANADIAN 30th May,
NESTORIAN 30th May,
and fortnightly thereafter.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents, 51 St. James Street, Montreal.

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H. & A. ALLAN,<

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dated from January 1, 1885:

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, - \$6 00
do do half year, - 3 00
do do three months, 1 50
do do (during the Parliamentary Session) - 1 00
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00
do do half year, - 50c
do do three months, 25c
Special Rates for Clubs on application

The Montreal Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14.

NOTICE.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, with all its rights and appurtenances, having been purchased by "THE HERALD COMPANY" (limited), the business will in future be conducted in their name.

P. MITCHELL.
MONTREAL, April 13, 1885.

At a meeting of THE HERALD COMPANY (limited), held in THE HERALD BUILDING, Victoria Square, the shareholders elected the following Board of Directors:—Hon. Peter Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, William Cassels; and at a meeting of the Directors, Hon. P. Mitchell was chosen President of the Company and Mr. Albert A. Murray was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

P. MITCHELL.
President "The Herald Company."
Montreal, April 13, 1885.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence is to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); offices in Victoria Square, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: Hon. PETER MITCHELL, President; ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

RIEL'S INDIANS.

It appears from what purports to be a faithful report of Riel's proceedings at St. Laurent, N.W.T., just before and after the establishment of his "provisional government," and what certainly reads very like the truth, that a few silly whites, imposed upon by Riel's talk about "settlers' rights," acted with Riel in organizing the bogus "government." This account says:—

"The provisional president announced that bloodshed would not be resorted to unless provocation amounting to a question of life or death for the settlers should be given. However, the authority of the Dominion Government was, for the present, to be repudiated, and the contingency of war was to be provided against by the collection of supplies. As soon as the meeting dispersed, Fisher, Lavallee, and Lepine, to whom the commissariat department was entrusted, commenced to pillage the settlers and freighters, while Riel, Dumont, and the remaining principal rebels, began to communicate with the Indians, messengers being sent in all directions to inform the chiefs and head men of what had taken place."

The account goes on to say:—
"The white settlers who had taken part in preparing the 'Bill of Rights,' and in forming the provisional government, but who had been averse to the buying of supplies, were much alarmed at the news of the Duck Lake catastrophe, and many of them have left the half-breeds. Riel, who put all the blame of the affair on the police, sent messengers to the Indians, telling them that Mr. Davidson had determined to kill them as well as the half-breeds and others who had complained of his administration. The commissariat department meanwhile continued to seize supplies for the rebels, and gave promissory notes of the provisional government to those whom they relieved of their stores."

Of Riel's present views and expectations the account says:—

"Riel has instructed the half-breeds and Indians under his command to hold one of the crossings on the Saskatchewan (the exact place to be determined upon hereafter) against General Middleton's forces. Batoche's Crossing will probably be selected. On the arrival of the troops, Riel will send a flag of truce, and will submit the 'bill of rights' to the commander-in-chief. If he declines to treat with the rebels Riel will show fight. He counts upon the situation at Battleford, Fort Pitt, Victoria and Edmonton becoming so serious by the time the troops arrive at one of the crossings, that General Middleton will be compelled to send a large part of his force to the relief of these places, and that his half-breeds will be enabled successfully to resist the remainder. Nolin says that the Indians and half-breeds on the Manitoba frontier will be in arms before Middleton reaches Clarke's Crossing."

It is abundantly clear that to Riel's willous intrigues, lies and deceptions Canada owes the Indian rising, the butchery of settlers and the terror which has been carried into the homes of all who are at the mercy of the Indians. If the reports of further Indian risings which are coming in, and of Indians crossing into our North-West from the United States, turn out to be true, the employment of Indians to put down Indians will soon become a burning question. We have no doubt that the great majority of Canadians would rather see Indians killing Indians on the frontier than witness, for instance, the irruption of Indian savages from the United States into our territory, on their mission of murder and pillage. The message received by the Premier yesterday, from Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet, is pretty good evidence of the loyalty of this influential Indian nation, by far the boldest and most resolute of our North-West Indians. With Colonel MacLeod or Major Walsh in charge of the Blackfeet, there could be

no question of our ability to prevent invasion of our southern border by Indians, from the States, leaving the settlers in that quarter free to proceed with their farming operations in peace. It would be serving the Crees and other treacherous Indian tribes only right if the Blackfeet were to be marched against them, but to this resort we are not likely to be driven.

EMPLOYING INDIANS.

Our Ottawa correspondent wrote some time ago:—
"I have spoken to several whom I knew in the North-West, and find that they too, believe that the friendly Indians should be made use of at once. Everyone must know that Indians with the knowledge of other Indians in arms, of stores to be plundered, scalps to be taken in places without risk—and the country as a result, will hardly be restrained. Even if the chiefs and elders are convinced, the younger men and boys will be off. Amongst the Indians the warrior that can show scalps as the evidence of his prowess receives the same consideration that successful warriors find amongst ourselves. That the brave alone deserve the fair is a maxim of far stronger significance amongst Indians than amongst Christians. If we desire the service of the Sioux it is at our command, and when used by us can be controlled. If we will accept their aid the Blackfeet will be glad to give it. The knowledge that these auxiliaries were moving north would have a greater effect than many regular troops. In the first place the half-breeds would be compelled to leave Prince Albert to protect their own settlements, the necessity of abandoning the pleasant pursuit of plundering and murdering settlers for the more prosaic duty of defending their own scalps. They well understand the difference between the methods that would be adopted for their discomfiture by white police and by red auxiliaries. It is not a time to be troubled with undue sentimentality. War is murderous work at the best of times, but if the Indians are acting with us the women and children of the rebels can be protected. They will not be if the Sioux should act on their own account, and if undue hesitation shackles our movements our own women and children will suffer for it."

Subsequently the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto News sent his paper information to the following effect:—

"The Manitoba members are urging the Government to employ Blackfeet Indians as mounted policemen and western settlers and cowboys in suppressing the rebellion. They have pointed out to the militia department that all that the infantry from here will be fit for is garrison duty and to protect the railway, as the men from Ontario would sicken and become useless if forced to march, drinking the surface water of the prairies, which is alkali. Besides, the infantry cannot pursue mounted Indians and half-breeds, who will simply shoot down the men as they march, or kill the pikets and stragglers and then retreat. The Manitoba members say that cavalrymen must be had to do the fighting and they must be mounted on horses used to prairie grass and the water of the country. The horses from here would be entirely useless for fully three months, as they would be attacked by dysentery and colds. When these representations were made to the militia department, one high in command betrayed his ignorance by saying that he had never heard before that there was any difference between the timothy and clover in Ontario and Quebec and the grass of the prairies. Everybody knows that there is no timothy or clover on the prairies except where sown by settlers."

The same gentlemen also pointed out that the heavy artillery now being forwarded cannot be used in fighting the half-breeds and Indians, as the troops cannot chase after rebels with cannon, the carriages of which will sink eighteen inches in the mud, nor will it be possible to induce the rebels to come within range of the guns or give open battle. The Manitoba members are anxious to have Col. MacLeod or Major Walsh given command of the expedition, and strongly advocate the arming and mounting of the Blackfeet, who are loyal and hate the half-breeds and their Cree allies. It would be a warning to the Indians not to rise again, and if in future the Blackfeet should rise, then the Crees would have their turn to help the Canadians whip them. This would ultimately exterminate the redskins—a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The Manitoba members are anxious to see the district between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat guarded by cavalry, as Riel will try to escape there, the ground being high and dry and away from post and settlement."

The duty which might fairly be assigned to the Blackfeet—as already pointed out in THE HERALD—would be that of patrolling the country south of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the international boundary line, with a view of defending our territory from the inroad of United States Indians, Fenians or any other raiders who may be disposed to assist Riel by attacking us in the rear. If in the performance of this duty, they manage to intercept any fleeing rebels, so much the better, especially if they should belong to the bands that have been murdering white settlers and priests in the North-West."

In regard to the selection of Colonel MacLeod, or Major Walsh for active duty in the North-West, this suggestion was offered in THE HERALD some time ago. If it is too late to place the expedition in such experienced hands, it is not too late to give either or both of those North-Western charges of the Blackfeet, to be assigned to the duty we have indicated."

We are well aware that a good deal of advice is being tendered to the Government as to how they should conduct the campaign, and possibly a good deal of the advice is not worth much, and a good deal more has been forestalled by Government action; but it strikes us that it might be well for those in authority to give full consideration to suggestions and advice which reach them from those who are thoroughly informed on North-West matters, who have had extended experience in that country and who are particularly well advised in regard to the feelings and wishes of the population—English-speaking, half-breed, and Indian. We fear, however, that a good deal of excellent advice has been wasted on those who have the active management of the campaign."

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The news from the East continues warlike. England and Russia, though still negotiating, are both actively preparing for war. To all appearance time is as much required by one nation as the other, so that it can hardly be said the continuation of the negotiations is merely a pretext on the part of the Russians to gain time, as Great Britain is taking advantage of every hour of peace to be ready to begin hostilities effectively as soon as war is declared.

It is satisfactory to know that if the war cannot be honorably averted its declaration will not find Great Britain unprepared. The forces which she can bring almost immediately into the field to repel the invasion of Afghanistan are very considerable. Sir Peter Lumsden has on the spot some 1,300 Indian troops and a corps of Engineers, with a number of experienced officers whose assistance in training and directing the movements of the Afghan army which is said to number 60,000 men, will, in case of war breaking out, be invaluable. At Rawul Pindi, where Earl Dufferin is now, there are 30,000 picked men ready to march at a day's notice. At Quetta, the railway terminus on the southern boundary of Afghanistan, there are 35,000 more British and Indian troops waiting for marching orders. There are in India already organized a body of 40,000 soldiers who could be conveyed to Afghanistan as soon as the transport service is prepared to move them. The total of natives in the British service is 130,000, and the total of the European army in India is 64,000. It is calculated that 8,000 of these soldiers as any that the world can show could be sent to India from the Sudan at very short notice, and there are in Great Britain several regiments ready for service in the East. The number of men that could be spared at this moment is calculated to be 12,000, and the number of those who have applied for service in India since there has been the prospect of an immediate war with Russia is said to be 70,000. We have not taken into this estimate the number of men which the native princes have declared themselves willing and able to raise in order to repel Russian aggression. This is placed at 400,000 men. We see that the telegrams make the totally gratuitous suggestion that these loyal offers of help are made with the view to the ultimate independence of India. It is most unreasonable and evidently the work of an enemy thus, without any other ground than the merest suspicion, to brand the men who are desirous to keep the Russians from their borders with deliberate treachery. As the Indian princes have good reason to dread Russian supremacy in the East, and as they have found British rule mild and having for its object the good of the whole population of India, it is only reasonable to presume that the offers of aid are made in good faith and with the object of raising a native army to be used against England as soon as the Russians are driven out of Afghanistan. This native army in case of war would be of the greatest use in various ways, and there is hardly a doubt but that the offers of the Indian princes will be accepted if more men than the Government has now at its disposal in England and India are required to carry on the war."

We may say here that it is greatly to be regretted that the Canadian press is dependent for its news from Europe on United States Press Associations. Nothing is easier than to give the news of the day an anti-British tone, particularly when the news caterers, as they have done in this case of the proffered Indian levies, go out of their way to place their own interpretation, and a strained interpretation too, on the news which they provide."

The Russians are also well prepared for a campaign in Afghanistan. They have on and near the Afghan frontier an army of 95,000 men, which in a very short time can be placed en route for Herat. They have been making preparations to transport men and material on their railways to the Caspian, and they have on that sea a fleet of steamboats which can convey an army across it to the nearest point in Afghanistan in twenty-four hours. To feed and supply an army with all that it needs in that barren country, so far from the source of supplies, will require the services of an immense number of men and the expenditure of a vast amount of money; and it is said that the commissariat and ordnance departments of Russia, to say nothing of its exchequer, are in no condition to stand so great a strain."

The means which Great Britain has of supplying an army in Afghanistan with men, munitions of war and food supplies are much better than those which Russia has at command. She is supreme on the seas, and can send transports and ships of war safely and speedily to the nearest seaports, and then she has in India an immense storehouse in which she can procure, almost at a moment's notice, nearly everything that an army in the field requires. And then her credit is so good that she has at command a supply of money that is practically unlimited. It is a knowledge of the strength of her position that causes England to make so firm a stand against Russian aggression, and it is this same knowledge, with perhaps the consciousness of her own inability to bear the expense of a long war in a distant country, that deters Russia from following up General Komaroff's attack on the Afghan position by an immediate advance on Herat."

Hon. William Macdougall was in the city yesterday.

THE TYLER-HICKSON MANAGEMENT OF THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Tyler-Hickson Management of the Grand Trunk, having failed to find dividends for the shareholders in a legitimate way, have decided to secure a dividend of some kind by appropriating a considerable portion of the earnings of the employees for that purpose. Hence the large reduction of salaries that has been made all over the line. Referring to the reduction the Toronto Globe says:—
"It is reported that the Grand Trunk Railway authorities have reduced the wages of their employees in the London carshops, as well as at Montreal and other places. Those men who received salaries of \$300 and under \$600 have been reduced 5 per cent, and employees with salaries above \$600 have been reduced 10 and 12 per cent. It is also expected that 40 men will be discharged owing to lack of work. Isn't the N.P. forcing these men to take their 'holidays' rather early in the year?"

The attempt to lay this loss of work at the door of the "N.P." is quite too thin. The "N.P." is not to blame in this case. There is neither Free Trade nor Protection in issue here. Nor is it even a question of hard times. The Grand Trunk is still doing an enormous business; its net earnings continue very large. But, as we have frequently explained, everything is swallowed up by the burthens laid upon the road by the leases and traffic arrangements made by Tyler-Hickson & Co., in their desperate attempts to secure railway monopoly in Canada; so the shareholders get nothing. Now an effort is being made to give the shareholders a dividend out of the earnings of the officers of the road. What is cut off from them is to go to the shareholders, and is to be quoted as a proof of able management. It is said, too, that the reduction is to be retrospective, and men who expected to get their March pay at the old rate are coolly told that they are to consider the reduction in force from March 1st. We all know the disappointment which such a course of action implies, and it is equally well known that the changes must impair the efficiency of the road and the security to the public, since it is only reasonable to expect that where employees suffer unjustly, are underpaid, or in doubt in regard to holding their positions, they grow careless, and are more interested in finding situations on other roads than in giving their best service to a concern which maltreats them. But as the positions of Tyler, Hickson & Co. depend upon their finding a dividend of some sort by some means, the management are not particular as to the means or the consequences to individuals of their action. Very few, however, supposed they would descend to the meanness of shirking the responsibility of their acts by instructing their Toronto organ to allege that it was owing to the "N.P." that the officials were being reduced in pay or cut off altogether. All the world knows that the Jingio policy, the reckless management, the attempt to force railway monopoly on Canada, have brought the Grand Trunk to its present position, and no amount of tergiversation can put any other face on the matter."

THE CONTRIBUTION UNDER the head of Correspondence to-day relates, without doubt, to very interesting subjects, and will be very generally read. The work under review appears to reveal an intimate acquaintance on the author's part with Canadian party politics and a facility and elegance in the expression of his views which will be relished by literateurs, regardless of their party affiliations. It is needless to repeat that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed in this form of contribution."

DEATHS.

PATY-O' paralysis, on Saturday, April 11th, Albert Paty, a native of Beaucare, France, aged 45 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 78 St. Charles Boulevard street, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, 14th inst. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CHERRIER—In this city on the 10th inst., Corne Seraphin Cherrier, Advocate, Queen's Counsel, aged 56 years.
The funeral will leave his late residence 318 LaGauchetière Street, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 9 a.m. for St. James Church, thence to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

ASK YOUR GROCER

IMPERIAL FRENCH SHOE BLACKING

April 14, 1885. 6 m 89

MONTREAL PROTESTANT HOUSE

INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Board of Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held in the Board Room of

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April inst., at THREE O'CLOCK P.M., to receive the report of the Board of Management, the Election of Governors and the transaction of General Business.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, Hon. Sec.

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Reina Victorias!

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BELMONT'S, 25 IN A BOX

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Spanish, Spanish Gimpure, Escorial, Guipure, French, Chantilly, satin Laces, real hand run, suitable for founcing.

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OFFICE: 31 St. John Street, Montreal. April 12, 1885. 11 M 79

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OFFICE: 31 St. John Street, Montreal. April 12, 1885. 9 M 79

IN RE

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

Petitioners for the expropriation in St. Patrick street, St. Ann's Ward, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of widening the same.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners have, according to law, determined who are the parties interested in, and to be specially assessed to defray the whole cost of the said improvement, and have made their report thereon, by which it appears that the parties interested in and to be specially assessed for the purpose of the said improvement are as follows:—

The proprietors of all lots of land on both sides of St. Patrick street from Wellington street to Richmond street, and their subdivisions fronting on said St. Patrick street, in St. Ann's Ward in this City.

And any parties who desire to oppose the said improvements may do so by a declaration to that effect, to be signed by such parties, and to be filed in the hands of the City Clerk within ten days from the date of the last insertion of this notice.

J. X. PERRAUD, W. M. MASTERS, J. AS. SHERIDAN, COMMISSIONERS' Room, City Hall, Montreal, 10th April, 1885.

(To be inserted in THE HERALD and the Gazette on the 13th and 14th April inst.)

MESSRS. BOND & WRIGHT,

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New York Stocks, Wheat, Corn and Provisions in Chicago, and Sold on Commission. Direct wire to New York and Chicago.

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CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTER DOLLARS per share (3 3/4 p.c.) has this day been declared, payable on and after 6th May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 21st inst. to 6th prox., both days inclusive.

E. LUSHER, Manager and Secretary. Montreal, April 9, 1885. 10 A 58 89

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY CO.

Meetings of the Members of the various Protestant Religious Denominations being Proprietors in this Corporation, for the purpose of electing by a majority of votes the number of Trustees to which each denomination is by law entitled, will be held at the office of the Company, 198 St. James street, on

TUESDAY, 14th day of April next, in the following order.

1. Members of the Church of England to elect eight Trustees at 8 1/2 p.m.
2. Members of the Presbyterian Church to elect eight Trustees at 8 1/2 p.m.
3. Members of the Methodist Church to elect two Trustees at 8 30 p.m.
4. Members of the Congregational Church to elect one Trustee at 4 p.m.
5. Members of the Baptist Church to elect one Trustee at 4 1/2 p.m.
6. Members of the Unitarian Church to elect one Trustee at 4 1/2 p.m.

Total, 21 Trustees.

A. M. ESDALE, Secretary-Treasurer. April 9, 1885. 6 89

New Advertisements.

SPRING HILL COAL.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company mined and shipped last year from their Spring Hill Collieries

243,059 TONS

TWO THOUSAND TONS A DAY.

Customers may therefore rely upon having their orders filled promptly at any season of the year with fresh mined Coal.

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J. R. COWANS, Secretary. 14 11

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We are now prepared to book orders for the Coal of the Caledonia Coal & Railway Company for shipment at the opening of navigation. The rapidly increasing demand for this Coal shows that it has only to be tried to be appreciated. It is now being used by Railway Companies here and in the Provinces, also by many of our largest Factories. Steamer Captains pronounce it equal to the best (and superior to most) of the Coal mined in Canada. This Coal is well mined and carefully screened. We are now prepared to quote prices for Screened, Run of Mine and Screenings (f.o.b.), or delivered at Ports in the St. Lawrence.

J. & R. McLEA,

AGENTS OF THE

Caledonia Coal & Railway Co.

March 10. 6m 95

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March 31, 1885. 4m 77

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New roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years.....\$4 75

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 13, 1895.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into the Dominion of Canada.

He explained that a principal feature of the bill was to impose a tax upon Chinese immigration into the Dominion of so much per head and to restrict it to a certain number of persons (at present left blank). It was proposed to limit the number of Chinese immigrants to be carried in vessels coming into any port of Canada to one for each ten tons of net tonnage of vessels, the mates and crew to be counted in the computation. The balance of the bill refers to further details as to the manner of landing such passengers, the restrictions to be imposed upon masters of vessels before the landing of such passengers, that the whole amount of duty is to be paid in advance to an officer appointed by the Chinese Immigration Department. There were also additional regulations for quarantine and special certificates of health to be first obtained before the landing of such immigrants at any port of the country. These regulations applied to all Chinese immigrants coming into Canada whether by land or by water, the sum being paid to the Customs House officer if on the frontier, or to the most convenient Customs House officer in the Dominion. Then there was a clause compelling Chinese residents in the Dominion to register their actual domicile. It would be equivalent to a kind of census within twelve months after the Act comes into force. Another clause provided for the prosecution of different offences, of any Chinese persons or any others joining in or abetting such offences. It was also provided for the trial of criminal offences. These were the principal features of the bill, others being mere matters of detail.

The bill was read a first time. Sir John Macdonald then made a statement on North-West matters which will be found on the first page of this issue.

Mr. McMullen enquired whether any communication has been received by the Government from Mr. Hickson, general manager of the G. T. R., informing them of a misunderstanding now existing between himself and Hon. G. T. Mitchell, member for Northumberland, regarding alleged services claimed to have been rendered by the hon. member in connection with the sale of the Rivière du Loup branch of the G.T.R. to the Government.

Sir John Macdonald—By no possibility could we have received any communication. What have we got to do with any difference between the G.T.R. and Mr. Mitchell? The question ought not to have been put. It is wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Sproule—Has there been a settlement of the Land Improvement Fund with the Dominion Government? If not, what is the cause of the delay, and when is it likely to be settled?

Sir Leonard Tilley—The question of the Land Improvement Fund was brought up at a meeting of the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec held at Ottawa last November. The Dominion Government admitted that they were ready to close the matter if they had the necessary authority. The Treasurer recently stated before the Quebec Assembly that Quebec's claim had been submitted to the Attorney-General of Quebec for consideration, and it is still before that Government. It is expected that a decision will shortly be arrived at.

Mr. Beatty, in moving a resolution in favor of passing an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale and use of spirits for other than medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, said his object was to protect the people from the influence of a general amnesty, and to secure a sufficient quantity of spirits to intoxicate them. He had never drunk enough to put himself in that position, but had been told by saloon-keepers and others who ought to know that a man would get sick before he would get drunk from drinking beer. Of course persons could get drunk on beer and wine, but not so quickly as on rum, whiskey, gin and such beverages. Great evils had resulted from the use of ardent spirits, and therefore it was time they should legislate upon this matter. The proposition contained in the resolutions should secure the support of a general amnesty, and of prohibition, as well as of all moderate drinkers, and the principle had been adopted and recommended at a recent meeting of influential temperance people in Toronto. By its adoption there would be no depreciation in the value of brewery property, and no compensation for the loss of compensation from this quarter would have to be dealt with. Then, as far as distillers will be affected by the proposed change in the law it would not be a very expensive matter to compensate them for the injury to their business. He proposed to punish all violations of the law by a confiscation of the property of the offender or by imprisonment, in the event of there being no property to confiscate. In all temperance legislation he believed the principle of compensation should be recognized and no restrictive measure would be successful which did not make such provision.

Mr. Jamieson, after explaining to the House that he found it necessary to take the step, was about to take an order to secure the third reading of his bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, moved in amendment of the House do now pass by public bills and orders.

The amendment was carried. On the first order, for the third reading of the bill to further amend the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, Mr. Weldon moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee with instructions to strike the amendment out.

Mr. Weldon moved a further amendment providing that where complaints under the Act are laid by any other person than the Collector of Inland Revenue they shall be made upon oath. After some discussion the amendment was adopted and the committee rose and reported.

On motion for the third reading, Mr. Bourbeau moved his amendment authorizing the resident priest or ordained clergyman to grant certificates for medical purposes under the Act in the parish in which the person to whom the certificate is granted resides and where no medical man resides or can conveniently be found.

The amendment was adopted in committee on division—Yeas 65, nays 41.

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

AFTER RECESS.

On motion for the second reading of the amendment, Mr. Burpee moved that the

bill be referred back to the committee, with instructions to strike the amendment out.

The motion was lost on division—Yeas 49, nays 68. Mr. Weldon moved an amendment to provide that, in any county where there are two registry offices, it shall be necessary to file the notice of petition in one, and that any such county where the act has already been brought into force, and the notice has not been deposited in both, the act shall nevertheless be valid.

Messrs. Weldon, Davies and others objected to the retroactive nature of the amendment, and on that portion of the amendment having been struck out, it was adopted.

Mr. Hickey moved the addition of a clause prescinding from any and all rights they now enjoy in the use of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes.

The House divided and Mr. Hickey's motion was carried—Yeas 68, nays 64. In committee, Mr. McCarthy moved an amendment providing that duly licensed class practitioners should be authorized to administer for exclusive medicinal purposes, and it should be the duty of the practitioner to keep a register of all such prescriptions, with the names of the persons for whom they are prescribed, and to make an annual return of all prescriptions on 31st December of every year to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose district he resides.

Both Mr. Hickey's and Mr. McCarthy's amendments were lost, and the committee rose and reported.

Mr. White (Gardwell) moved that the bill be referred back to committee to amend it by providing that medical surgeons, regularly qualified as such and duly established in practice, may be authorized to grant certificates for intoxicating liquors to be used as medicines in the practice of their profession.

The House divided, and the amendment was lost; Yeas 39, nays 78. Mr. Macdonald (King's) moved an amendment to provide that in the Province of Prince Edward Island actions under the Act might be brought before County Court Judges.

The amendment was also lost. Mr. Giguère then introduced an amendment to embody in the bill the provisions of his bill introduced during this session, and which provided for partial prohibition and the licensing of the use of beer and light wines, called under bill temperance drinks.

This was also lost and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Government Embassy to the North-West.—Messrs. G. T. Mitchell, Archbishop Tache Unapproachable—Legislative Members in Committee—Their Fees and their Votes—Yesterday's Proceedings—Quelling a Ridiculous Questioner.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, April 13, 1895.

MR. ROYAL'S MISSION.

Mr. Royal has returned from Manitoba, and for the moment is the object of attention. When a short time ago he left for the North-West it became known that he was charged directly or indirectly with a mission to the half-breeds, and though Sir John at the time denied having sent him, a knowledge of how these matters are done afforded an interpretation of his statement, and permitted a general conviction that Mr. Royal's connections in the North-West were to be made available.

We now learn that he has not succeeded in inducing Archbishop Tache to become an intermediary. The fact that he has failed to induce Sir John of which the prelate complained, is a matter of no consequence, as it appears to be there to his off-repeated declaration, that he would not again incur the danger of being betrayed. Mr. Royal may tell us what he has not done, but it is of course to be expected that he will, through the medium of a newspaper, inform the world of what he has done. One is left to conjecture, and to remember that if any promise of amnesty or other measure was destined for Riel, Nolin, Dumont and Fisher, the friends and relatives of these Metis leaders are constituents of Mr. Royal and residents of parishes within a narrow belt of St. Boniface.

In the meantime speculation is active as to the nature of the message with which it was hoped the Archbishop might charge himself. Unconditional surrender is, of course, what it should have been, in the event of which there would be little doubt of a general amnesty, and the few immediate leaders to a strict confinement. With Riel it is felt there can be no compromise, but the story of the Duck Lake fight is not yet sufficiently authenticated to lay all the blame on the shoulders of the half-breeds, and it is admitted on all sides that the lack of a general amnesty would be very unfavorably received. This is not the view of one party alone; Conservatives, perhaps, are more earnest in their denunciation of the half-breed rising and loudest in their demands for its punishment. It will, perhaps, be some time before the exact nature of Mr. Royal's mission becomes known, and the question of the march of events and of the troops may disturb the condition of affairs in which it could be useful to anyone.

SOME CHANGE REQUIRED.

I suppose everyone would be horrified if it were said that the votes of members of Parliament were purchasable, or in other words, that the passage of a private bill was a question of money. There is probably no member of the present House who would not indignantly denounce anyone who attempted to buy his vote, but similar virtue might be wanting in others as is shown by the existence of certain rules of the House. But observation of the proceedings in a committee makes one suspicious of the honesty of the members. A bill in which large monetary interests are at stake is introduced in the House and there passing its formal readings is referred to a committee. When it comes up for consideration a formal array of lawyers are or may be found to be there in its support. The opponents of the measure protest in their language, all tending to forward the intention of the bill. Where laymen only are opposed to a combination of experienced lawyers in such a contest it is not difficult to imagine what the result must be. Then the question arises, are these lawyers paid for their services? Are they retained to advocate the passage of this particular bill? Are they, or members of their firm, the legal advisers of the promoters of the bill, or of those interested in its becoming law? And if so, as they vote in the committee, or if not members of the committee, then

in the House, what is the distinction between their present position and that of a member who might have received in more direct fashion a sum of money to vote for the bill? Suppose, however, that they, being members of the committee, are not directly paid, but indirectly, and that the order evinced by them is purely the result of desire to secure the best legislation, how is it with a member of the House who, not being a member of the committee, attends its deliberations and "takes charge" of the bill? If his professional services are paid for, his vote in the House is secured at the same time. As it is not only the duty but the earnest wish of everyone to preserve in the purest spirit the independence of members, and the House from the curse and stain of purchased legislation, it should be the duty of journalists to cry out against, and of the House to stamp upon, the first introduction of the thin edge of a wedge that threatens to create a rift in the wholesome sentiment that guides the being of our Parliament.

Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to regulate the immigration of Chinese to Canada. The bill provides for a landing tax and prescribes certain municipal and medical restrictions, the measure being largely based on the recommendations of Judge Gray in his report from the Chinese Commission.

After Sir John Macdonald had communicated his telegram from the test the House allowed Mr. Jamieson to bring on the third reading of the amended Scott Act, jumping over more than sixty notices of motion.

On motion for the third reading several amendments were made and carried with the object of allowing clergymen and doctors to dispense liquor for medical purposes, the greater part of the session being occupied with the debates and divisions on these amendments.

A SNEAK SUBTLED.

One of the Grand Trunk representatives, a member of Parliament and a director of one of Mr. Hickson's absorbed lines, questioned Mr. G. T. Mitchell as to whether Mr. Hickson had communicated to the Government the cause of the misunderstanding between the member for Northumberland, and himself, and he was very curtly informed by the Premier that he had no right to ask any such questions. This question was put in Mr. Mitchell's absence from the House, and on his arrival this evening he said to our reporter that he hoped Mr. Hickson had done so. For himself while he had been the victim of Mr. Hickson's injustice in a business matter he had never imported it either into Parliament nor public discussion.

His criticism on the Grand Trunk management and Mr. Hickson's dictatorial conduct toward the Government had been strictly on public grounds, but as one of his many tools had chosen to refer to him in public, and doubtless at his suggestion he (Mr. Mitchell) now drew out of him a statement of the facts, and he might depend upon it that he would be prepared to meet them. The public might rely that it would redound much to Mr. Hickson's credit.

Scott Act amendment bills read a third time.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session—Fifth Parliament.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

QUEBEC, 13th April, 1895.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced:—To prevent registrars, their deputies, their clerks and assistants from receiving any fee for passing or executing any private writings which have to be registered in their offices—Mr. Gagnon.

To amend the Act 40 Vic., chap. 29, intituled the Town Corporations General Clauses Act—Mr. Spencer.

To amend chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, as well as the Act 31 Vic., chap. 22, and the Act 40 Vic., chap. 22, being the acts respecting public instruction in this province—Hon. Mr. Blanchet.

To protect the public health in the Province of Quebec—Mr. Duhamel.

Mr. Flynn laid on the table of the House an answer to an order of the House concerning subsidies and payments to the Lake St. John Railway.

Mr. Blanchet laid on the table details of \$70,000 colonization money and a list of agricultural societies to which \$5,000 have been paid.

Mr. Trudel moved for an order of the House for the number of pupils attending the Quebec and Montreal Normal Schools who have finished their course of studies during the past year, and who have been employed as teachers.

During the discussion upon the above motion a question arose as to whether the motion should have been made for an order in the House for the information in question or for an humble address to the Lieutenant-Governor to cause the information in question to be laid before the House. Most of the afternoon sitting was consumed in the discussion of this question of procedure, the Speaker finally taking the matter *in debore*.

At six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

On the motion of Mr. Pancheur de St. Maurice an order of the House was voted for a list of the works of Canadian authors in French and in English which has been purchased since Confederation to be given as prizes in the schools of the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Mercier moved for a copy of the investigation made in connection with the explosion which took place last year in the building intended to be used as the Parliament House.

The Hon. Attorney-General said that he would oppose the motion, as it would be detrimental to the public interest.

Hon. Mr. Mercier said he would take the assurance of the hon. gentleman, and he would in consequence withdraw his motion.

Hon. Mr. Beauchamp moved for copies of all correspondence between Dr. Sterry Hunt, President of the Horticultural Society, and the Government or any member of it concerning the establishment of an Arboretum and Botanic Gardens in Montreal. In making the motion the hon. gentleman said that the Government, in assisting this scheme, would be following the steps of the Washington Government as well as of the Imperial Government, who had established the famous Kew Gardens for the instruction and amusement of the people. In the gardens in Montreal they proposed to have specimens of all the fine trees of the country as well as specimens of such trees of the countries of Europe and elsewhere as would grow in our climate. The names of the trees in English and French as well as their botanical names would be attached.

Each such tree would take an interest in them. He trusted that the Gov-

ernment would acknowledge the importance of this matter and second the efforts of the citizens of Montreal by giving a liberal loan. (Applause.)

Hon. W. W. Lynch spoke of the immense advantage to the city of having a young country like this from the establishment of Botanical Gardens as a central point of instruction. He alluded to the beneficial influence of such an institution upon those who visited it. It was calculated, he said, to elevate humanity at any time, to find in the study of the garden to be found in a botanical garden. They gave an elevating and a higher tone of thought. He referred in terms of praise to the efforts already made in this connection by the Horticultural Society of Montreal, and by its worthy president, Dr. Sterry Hunt. He was anything in the connection that the Government regretted it was certainly that their means did not allow them, on the recent visit to Quebec of Dr. Hunt on this subject to give him the answer which he sought. If it were within the range of their possibilities the Government would certainly have done so. He was sure that the Horticultural Society of Montreal.

After some further slight discussion on the subject the motion was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Turcott made his motion respecting the North West troubles, as follows:—

"That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor representing to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec desires to solemnly assert its loyalty towards the person of Her Majesty the Queen; that this House has learned with deep regret that the unfortunate events which have occurred in the North-West, and takes the first occasion afforded it to declare that it cannot approve of subjects of Her Majesty attempting to settle by force of arms and bloodshed the difficulties of simple administration; that this House was proud to see, a few days ago, the volunteer soldiers of the Province of Quebec rallying round their colors and marching to battle to defend the integrity of our territory and our constituted authorities; that this House, while disapproving, as it has been out in the North-West, cannot believe that it has been brought about by carelessness and neglect in settling certain claims which are perfectly equitable, and which have been pending for a certain number of years, and it is inclined to think that, taking into consideration the character of the half-breed rising, and the more the result of a momentary dispute than of conscious and premeditated disloyalty; that this House is convinced that, had it not been for the evident neglect and incapacity of the Federal authorities, this insurrection would not have occurred, and that this Province would not have been called upon to send its children to fight with its fellow-citizens driven to bay by a too long continued neglect, and of vexatious and denials of justice; that this House constitutionally represents the Province of Quebec, and has an incontestable right to express its opinion when its sons are called upon to shed their blood in a cause, the justice whereof is, to say the least, a matter of discussion; that without in any way desiring to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Federal Parliament, this House is also of opinion that it should complain in the name of the families whose sons are serving under its colors, of insufficient equipment and arms supplied to the officers and soldiers, and of a want of precautions taken to secure their comfort and to protect their lives, both during the journey and while in the field; that this House, while again asserting its loyalty to the Crown, deeply regrets the troubles in the North-West, and its members, as citizens, solemnly protest against the Federal Government, which they hold responsible for the blood that has been shed, and in particular for the culpable neglect of the Minister of the Interior, who has, so to say, driven the half-breeds to take up arms, and against the incapacity of the Minister of Militia, which seriously exposes the lives of our volunteers; that this House is of opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor to be pleased to consider the advisability of recommending the voting of a sum of money to assist the families of our volunteer soldiers who have been placed under arms, and to cause a copy of this address to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Dominion."

As soon as the Speaker had read the motion, Hon. Mr. Turcott rose and looked around him as if undecided whether or not to proceed. Amid mingled cries of "Go on," "Stand," and "Adjourn," Mr. Turcott asked that the debate might be adjourned.

Hon. W. W. Lynch said that were the motion an ordinary one the request might be complied with, but in the face of a motion of such importance he believed the House should not rise without pronouncing upon it.

Mr. Desaulniers, who moved the adjournment of the debate, said if it was forced on to-night he would have to vote against the Government.

Hon. Mr. Turcott said he had simply moved the motion to show that he was ready to be at his post, and if the Government insisted on pressing for an immediate decision he would be ready to accept a postponement on account of illness in his family.

Hon. Mr. Taillon thought Mr. Turcott should have been prepared to proceed with his motion. He consented, however, to a postponement after a discussion of some length between Messrs. Mercier, Gauthier, Turcott and Desaulniers.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Mercier an address was voted for an official copy of the Order-in-Council granting an increase of salary to Felix Fortier and fixing his pension.

After a few public bills had advanced a stage the House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

GAS COMPETITION.

Baltimore is having some experiences in the matter of gas supply which are instructive and interesting, and which afford a foretaste of possibilities which are in store for Boston. Until within a few months Baltimore consumers have enjoyed such advantages as are incident to a "war" of gas companies. The rivalry between the corporations resulted in a considerable reduction of rates. But recently the competing companies reimburse themselves for lost opportunities. Now articles of incorporation have been taken out for a new gas company in Baltimore, with a capital of \$1,500,000. But the streets of Baltimore have been so often torn up by competing gas companies, without any real advantage to the consumers, that the people are averse to having any more such work done by irresponsible parties. The City Council accordingly has passed an ordinance prohibiting the beginning of the work of the new company until bonds have been filed for double the amount required to repair any damage to the streets, and it is impossible in any city for the public rights and convenience to be infringed upon for the accommodation of unnecessary and speculative enterprises.—*Baltimore Journal*.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

Opening Exhibition, Story Pictures and Portraits.

The most popular pictures are those which tell a story. A picture may not have, from a purely artistic point of view, the highest merit, yet it suggests some thing pleasing to the mind of the beholder or calls up old and cherished associations or sets his imagination to piece together the story which it tells in outline and in a fragmentary way, it is sure to give pleasure. There are many such pictures in the Exhibition in the Art Association Rooms, Mr. Harris has some of the best of the Gauche Bay and Miss Maria Brooks' "Old Story," which have both been described in these columns, are excellent specimens of the class of pictures which every one, uncultured as well as cultured, likes. Miss Brooks, who is a talented and a successful student of human nature, has on exhibition a delightful little picture, which she has called "Far, Far Away." It is that of a young girl, who, having just read a letter from her sailor lover, is thinking tenderly of him, and it can be seen at a glance that she is regretting that he is so far away. This picture needs no interpretation. It tells its story mutely, but eloquently. "The Abandoned Nest," is another picture of the same kind. A little fellow who has been gathering wild flowers has, in his rambles, found an abandoned bird's nest. He has taken it up and is examining it with much curiosity and compassion. It is the work of Mr. P. E. Woodcock and it is a very pleasant picture to look at. "Good-Bye," by Paul Peel, shows how eloquent and suggestive even an attitude can be. A young girl is sitting on a hill gazing at the sea watching a departing boat. Her face is hidden from view, but there is no need to see the expression of her countenance to know that she has just bidden good-bye to one whom she loves very dearly. "The Wayfarers," by Miss Brooks, tells a sad story of struggling poverty and strong patient affection. A little girl and a woman are sitting by the roadside evidently exhausted with fatigue. The child is asleep with her head on the shoulder of the old woman, who is watching her pityingly, lovingly and patiently. The picture is a somewhat gloomy, but it tells its story effectively than could be done by words. A very pretty and very interesting picture is "Art," by Mr. E. J. Corbett. It is of a little girl intent upon cutting paper figures. She has a number standing on the table beside her, and the floor is strewn with paper cuttings. The conception of the picture is well carried out, and it produces the effect which the artist intended it to produce. Another picture of the same class is "A Wreath of Flowers," by Mr. Brymner. A number of children are on a sunny hill side, gathering wild flowers. One of them is weaving her lapful into a wreath. The attitudes of the children are graceful and natural, and the whole scene is suggestive of the innocence and the happiness of childhood. As a work of art we should say that this picture has high merits. Among the prettiest and the most suggestive of the pictures in the show is a charming little snowshoe ready for a tramp. What a crowd of pleasant and tender associations must troop to the mind of the veteran snowshoer as he contemplates this delightful picture. It will most likely vividly bring to his mind the happiest hours of his lifetime. "A Cottage Home," by Mr. A. Cox, is a scene of rural beauty, and is suggestive of peace and quiet contentment.

There are in the exhibition some very fine portraits, works which show that the art of portraiture is making good progress in Canada during the last few years. The portraits of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie and Mr. Andrew Allan, by Robert Harris, would do credit to any picture gallery, and the same may be said of the portraits of Mrs. Abbott Brown, the Rev. John C. Phinney is remarkably good. It is a spirited production. The face is full of expression and the painting is done with a bold hand.

BUILDING OPERATIONS VERY PROMISING. Every day since the season became so far advanced has brought to light some new project for erecting buildings, some of large proportions, in the city. Mr. McKeown, one of the most extensive owners of quarries in this neighborhood, stated that the demand this year for Montreal building stone far surpasses that of any previous season. So far the quantity of building material brought into town exceeds all expectations, and the orders yet to be filled are very numerous. This information was confirmed by all proprietors of quarries appealed to. Master-builders look forward to be kept well employed, and only fear they will have more on hand than they will be competent to get through with during the building season. Interviews with architects of prominence they expressed themselves of opinion that building will receive an impetus this season on account of the demand for moderate-sized houses being so great that people could not get them unless by paying unreasonably high rates. Those landlords who did not advance rents last year have done so this, and tenants were obliged to submit as they could not better themselves. A great many of the old stores in the city will be modernized and improved, and many new houses will be erected in the West End. The architects are too busy at present, and will be so for some weeks to come, in drawing plans for estimates. The work on the proposed mammoth hotel on St. Catherine street, which it is said is to go on, will cause a very large outlay and give extensive employment to men. The new hotel on Notre Dame street, although not of such great proportions, will also add to the demand for skilled workmen. The new orphan institute on St. Catherine street will also require a good many hands. There are, it is stated, some fine massive buildings to be erected on Craig and St. James streets, to take the place of old, rickety buildings that are now far behind modern ideas. It is said that Mr. Joseph intends erecting some new warehouses on his property near the river. From the falling off in the traffic of the Grand Trunk there is little chance of the great depot at Bonaventure being erected this year as was agreed on with the Corporation, unless the latter insists on the agreement being fulfilled.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES. The Victoria Rifles had a march-out and drill last evening. They assembled at their armory at 8 o'clock where, after a few preliminary evolutions had been gone through and the roll called, they marched out headed by their drum and bugle corps down to the Drill Hall on Craig street, where they were put through all their movements by Major Atkinson, their drill instructor, and acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, the recruits, of whom there were a considerable number, showing up in first-class style. The corps presented a fine appearance and drew large crowds along the line of march and in the Drill Hall.

The Montreal Engineers also held a parade at the old City Hall last evening, as did also No. 5 company of the Garrison Artillery.

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THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES.

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Also, VACANT LOT in rear, being part of a garden with fruit trees, &c., extending to head of Stanley street, 14'6" x 100 feet. Apply between 9 a.m. and 12 a.m.

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HOUSE 579 DRUMMOND STREET.

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BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT.

That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Burnside, 112' x 116'6", the best corner in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to

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Architect,

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Miscellaneous.

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Th attention of steam-users throughout Canada is called to our Porteous' Lock-up Pop Safety Valve, which against all comers proved the most reliable at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Montreal, September, 1894, after a severe test lasting two days. This valve is the cheapest and best in the market, and we invite all waiting such an article to call and see one in operation in our Works.

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MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

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Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the world for Scrofula, (tumors, King's evil, etc.), the early stages of

