

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVIII.—29

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1886

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX EXCITED.

The Troubles of a Sugar Refinery.

Rumored Changes in the Intercolonial Railway.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

HALIFAX, Feb. 2, 1886.

An exciting meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery was held to-day. The reports showed that the refinery is over half a million in debt to the Merchants Bank and the Government. The total liabilities, including capital and stock, are over \$900,000, to meet which they have less than \$300,000 worth of sugar on hand and the refinery plant.

The Government was severely arraigned for discriminating freights on the Intercolonial Railway, and for permitting undervaluation of sugars at the Montreal Custom House, thus placing the Halifax refiners at a tremendous double disadvantage. These drawbacks, with the unprecedented decline in sugar, had precipitated the smash.

The case was mentioned of four cargoes of the same grade of sugar, shipped by the same house in Jamaica, at the same time, two were for Montreal and two for Halifax. The Halifax men paid duty at the rate of twenty cents per 100 lbs. higher than the Montreal men, even after the case was fully explained to Minister Bowell.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the directors in endeavoring to float preferential stock and to try to save the refinery from going to the block or falling into the hands of foreigners.

The air, both at Moncton and Halifax, is full of rumors of railway scandals and changes. It is now reported that a high official at Moncton has been dismissed and that certain important promotions are contemplated.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Tarte and the Senatorship.—The Street Passenger Railway.—The Quebec Fire Insurance Company.—A New Liberal Paper.—A Big Lawsuit.

QUEBEC, Feb. 2.—The Canadian declares, apparently with the authorization of Mr. Tarte, that he would not accept the office of senator, with which rumor of late has frequently connected his name. The employees of the department of public instruction, yesterday presented a complimentary address to Hon. G. O. Dumas, Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by a handsome silver ebony walking stick.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of St. John Street Passenger Railway took place yesterday. The report was adopted as well as a resolution to call for tenders for the sale or lease of the road. On motion of C. B. Langlois, Q. C., Advocate, seconded by Mr. Carrel, all the directors were re-elected with the exception of the Vice-President, Mr. Carrel, who withdrew from the board. November and was placed by Mr. Marceau.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and the annual statement gave great satisfaction. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: John Greaves Clapham, Hon. C. P. Pelletier, W. B. Dean, A. T. Hunt, Edwin Jones, G. R. Renfrew and the Hon. P. Garneau. The new Board of Directors will meet and elect their President to-morrow.

Dr. C. S. Parker received his commission from Ottawa, this forenoon, as one of the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital.

The new Liberal paper, *The Record*, appears to-morrow afternoon.

Considerable excitement has been created here in financial circles by the entering of an action in the Superior Court against the Union Bank of this city, calling upon it to account for the sum of \$1,500,000. This action is believed to be the largest ever entered in the Law Courts of Quebec. It has been taken by Messrs. Gibson and Aylwin, in the name of Dame Georgiana Hall, wife of Dr. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Portland, Maine.

Smith is a daughter of the late G. B. Hall, of Montmorency Mills, and granddaughter of Peter Patterson, of the same place, who left his entire estate, valued at over \$1,500,000, to the children of Mr. G. B. Hall. The Union Bank sued Mrs. Smith and other heirs of the Hall estate some time ago for large amounts claimed to be due for advances to the estate by the Bank. Now Mrs. Smith contends that the Patterson estate has been drawn upon by the Bank, or those acting in its behalf, to repay loans made by it to the Hall estate. The action now taken calls the Bank to account for the Patterson estate. The suit is contested by the Bank, for if Mrs. Smith should be successful in compelling the repayment of her share of her grandfather's estate it is not improbable that all the heirs Hall will make similar claims. Mr. A. Thomson, President of the Bank, has for some years acted as manager of the Hall estate, withdrawing from that position, however, over a year ago. The directors of the Bank held a meeting last night to discuss matters in relation to the suit. They held that it is an attempt to place the Bank at a disadvantage before Parliament, when the institution applies for a reduction of 25 per cent. in its capital. The litigation promises to be lengthened as well as costly and it is felt as untoward, the bank having suffered such heavy losses in the North-West, as shown at the annual meeting. Messrs. Gibson and Aylwin appear for the plaintiff and Hon. Geo. Irving for the Bank.

A MARRIAGE.—A citizen, living in the East End, has been in the habit lately of paying unappreciated respects of marriage to a young lady living on Vireo street. Lately he went so far as to shove his head through the window of her house, and growing tired of his persecution, she had him sent to prison for a month, yesterday.

OTTAWA.

Interesting to Travellers—Customs Returns.—A Telephone Patent Case.—A Handsome Donation.—The Breweries in Council.—A Concert.—The Mailbox Case.—A Customs Claim—Supreme Court Cases.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The American Consul at this place makes the following correction with regard to the Customs order recently telegraphed from Washington:—"Heretofore dutiable articles found in the baggage of passengers were passed free unless the duty on such articles exceeded the sum of \$1." The present order directs the Customs officer to pass or allow as baggage all articles not exceeding the sum of \$2, which duty would not exceed \$2, thus increasing instead of diminishing or curtailing the privileges of travellers to the States.

The value of goods imported and entered for consumption with the duty collected thereon for the month of January, at Ottawa, were as follows:—Imported from goods, \$32,970; do, dutiable goods, \$114,756; total, \$147,726; entered for consumption, \$1,061; duty collected, \$25,520.42, being \$4,464.16 over January 1885.

A. A. Dickson, Montreal, manufacturer of electrical instruments, has filed a petition with the Minister of Agriculture with a view of obtaining the validity of the patent for the Blake telephone held by the Bell Telephone Company. In 1879 letters patent were granted Blake the inventor by the Patent Office. In 1880 he assigned by deed the right to sell and manufacture to the Canadian Telephone Company, and they in turn assigned to the Bell Telephone Company in 1882. The petitioner claims that the patents law in that they have at various times, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of issue of the letters patent, imported or caused to be imported into Canada the work for which the patent was granted; that the machines were imported and put together in Montreal and other places, and that the manufacture of these articles did not commence in Canada within a period of two years from the date of the patent, as required by law; and the petitioner has manufactured these articles since that time.

A dispute has arisen as to his right to do so, and this case is brought before the Minister so that the point may be definitely settled. It will be heard in March.

Mr. O'Brien, President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, has received a letter from the Governor-General endorsing a cheque for \$250 as a donation towards the funds of the institution, and intimating his intention of making an annual donation of a similar amount.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Brewers' Association was held at the Russell House to-day. Representatives of the brewing industry throughout the Province were present. A list of the proposed amendments to the liquor law, so as to allow of the sale of beer in Scott Act Counties, was considered. The matter will be brought before Parliament at the next session.

A fatal case of smallpox in the vicinity of Sandy Hill, which was concealed from the public, has just come to light. A sixteen year old daughter of a respected citizen became suddenly ill a few days ago and a physician pronounced it a high case of smallpox, which was only discernible on the throat. After three days illness the young lady died, and the family, anticipating danger, had the whole affair hushed up, even allowing a corpse to be hung on the door.

The members of the Royal Canadian Academy met this afternoon in the Sheriff's room at the Supreme Court. Mr. L. R. O'Brien was re-elected President of the Association. Messrs. Brynner, Kerr, Lawson and L. M. Bell Smith were elected members of the Academy.

Mr. Robillard, M. P. for Berthier, and Tranchampont, of Berthier, arrived in this city to-day. Their mission is to urge before the Government the adoption of their memorial asking for the abandonment of Customs duties on the machinery used in the Berthier Beetroot Sugar Works. Some years ago this machinery was imported into Canada by the Berthier sugar industry, and the Government, as a sort of bonus to the beetroot sugar industry, did not press the claim for duties. Lately this machinery has been sold to a firm in the United States. Now the Government are pressing it to the Customs duties. The amount involved is about \$20,000.

The following is a list of appeals from Ontario and Quebec inscribed for hearing at the session of the Supreme Court, opening here on the 16th inst.—Ontario cases—Kinloch vs. Scribner et al.—A. R. McDougall, solicitor for plaintiffs; Ferguson & Gemmel, agents; Sidney Smith, solicitor for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents. Lafontaine vs. Pinhey, Christie & Christie, solicitors for plaintiffs; Walker & Sinclair, solicitors for defendants. Beatty et al. vs. Nellin et al.—MacLaren, Macdonald, Merrill & Shepley, solicitors for plaintiffs; Pinhey, Christie & Christie, agents; Miller, Cox & Yole, solicitors for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents. McDonald vs. Murray et al.—Blake, Cash, Cassels & Holman, solicitors for the plaintiff; Walker & Sinclair, agents; Hoskin & Ogden, solicitors for plaintiff; McGrover & Wyld, agents. Quebec cases—Jones vs. Fraser—Tessier & Pouliot, solicitors for plaintiff; McDougall, MacDougall & Co., solicitors for defendants; Larne, Angers & Co., solicitors for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents. Lafontaine vs. Pinhey, Christie & Christie, agents; Miller, Cox & Yole, solicitors for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents. Lafontaine vs. Pinhey, Christie & Christie, agents; Miller, Cox & Yole, solicitors for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents. Lafontaine vs. Pinhey, Christie & Christie, agents; Miller, Cox & Yole, solicitors for defendants; McIntyre & Lewis, agents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Wyoming, from Liverpool.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—The steamer Ocelus which ran on a rock at the north end of Conanacott Island Saturday night was successfully hauled off by the tugboat.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 2.—The schooner Florence A. Miller, of Bath, Maine, bound for Florida, with a general cargo, was struck by lightning on January 21st and totally dismantled. Captain and crew were saved.

ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Rhynland, from New York.

The Alliance mail steamship Newfoundland, for Halifax, left St. John's, Nfld., at 8 a.m. Tuesday.

The Alliance steamship Hibernian, from Glasgow, arrived at Boston at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday.

TORONTO.

A Fatal Accident.—A Dominion Alliance Convention.—Board of 12th St. Proceedings.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—James B. Frankland, aged 23, you get son of Ald. Frankland, while jumping on the locomotive at Strachan avenue crossing, about 11 o'clock last night, slipped and fell, the wheel passing over his left leg, crushing it frightfully. He was taken to the hospital, where he gradually sank until 8 o'clock this morning, when he expired.

The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance commenced this morning in the Temperance hall. There is a large attendance of delegates. The annual report stated that in 1885 the convention had been successful in 17. They referred with pride to the magnificent victory for the cause of temperance achieved in Toronto in the election of Mr. Howland. The total receipts were \$1,495.57, all of which had been expended.

Most of the afternoon and evening sessions of the Ontario Branch Dominion Alliance was taken up with discussing the provision of the machinery for the enforcement of the Scott Act. The general opinion was that the Ontario Government should provide the necessary machinery, and all appeared determined to force the Government if possible to do this.

A report was presented and adopted covering the provision for Scott Act counties, which will be submitted to the Government. The committee on legislation also submitted a report, recommending the delegates to the Dominion Alliance to urge that an effort should be made to have a square vote taken in the House of Commons at its coming session on the question of immediate prohibition.

At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health a letter was read from Dr. Boxer, Quebec, asking the Board to assist them in securing sanitary legislation in that Province, and a memorial was adopted to Attorney-General Mowat.

"To allow the announcement of the Central Board of Health at any time, especially at the present juncture, when security against, or modification of, smallpox by vaccination is still in favor, would not only be fraught with danger to the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, but also to the Province of Ontario can assist the medical health officers and inhabitants in spite of themselves in endeavoring to procure from the Quebec Legislature the requisite executive powers antagonistic to the disease and its cause, and the members of the Ontario Board of Health are well assured that the people will in time recognize and appreciate advice calculated to save life and property, and the Legislature of Ontario by seconding the same will secure additional gratitude for the wise efforts previously made in the same direction."

A resolution was also passed, the object being to report from the Province of Quebec to the present 30th January, showing the presence of that city and province of a considerable number of smallpox cases still, that two inspectors be continued to do duty on the two railway lines running west from Montreal.

He Failed to Escape.—KINGSTON, Feb. 2.—About a week ago Maguire, a prisoner, concocted a scheme by which he hoped to effect his escape. He formed an intimate acquaintance with another prisoner, a teamster, and suggested his plan of breaking prison. The teamster thought the idea excellent, and consented to be an accomplice in the adventure. Maguire's idea was to have the teamster draw him off the confines of the penitentiary, concealed in a load of rubbish. The plot was to be kept private, and the rest of the convicts were to know nothing about it. To-day was set for the execution of the scheme. By some means the warden heard of it, and put the officials on their guard. As usual, this morning the teamster drove to the west gate. Two gates, one inside and one outside, have to be passed before the guard at the gate of the institution has been to strike an iron rod two feet long and sharp at the end into loads of hay and other stuff as they pass through to the interior. Where the convict teamster got his team and load inside the gate the guard began to investigate the contents of the latter. The iron rod was put in and it touched the leg of Maguire, it was blunt and did not reach the flesh, the prisoner came forth from the rubbish and seemed to be considerably taken back. The warden was notified of the capture and ordered the convict's incarceration in a dark cell. Maguire was sent to the penitentiary from Oshawa two months ago for an attempt to shoot his father and sentenced to five years. Dr. Lavellée says he is a quiet and inoffensive man and usually behaved well.

MARINE NOTES.

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CONSTIPATION.—This evil habit neglected, brings a multitude of miseries, and is the source of much illness. Burdock Blood Purifiers cure Constipation by soothing and regulating the Bowels to a natural action.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone's Position as Premier Officially Announced.

Some of His Colleagues Named.

Bismarck's Polish Policy Creates a Sensation in Europe.

The Conservative Candidate Successful in Armagh.

Mr. Gladstone's Daughter Marries a Clergyman.

The Prince and Princess of Wales Present at the Wedding.

Settling Down.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The leaders of the late Gladstone Cabinet held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The "Parnells" intended, for the present, to sit with the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Signs of a Coalition.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Gladstone held a conference this forenoon with Lord Salisbury.

The St. James Gazette (Conservative) states that in the event of the formation of a coalition Ministry, Lord Salisbury will be content to serve under Lord Hartington.

The conference between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury lasted twenty minutes. The subject under discussion was foreign affairs.

Parnell's Demands.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Daily News* says that Mr. Parnell will finally demand that the local government question be settled by Parliament before the land question, or that both subjects be discussed together, and that he will strenuously oppose dealing with the land question first.

Richard Grosvenor, Liberal whip, will be promoted to office, and Mr. Arnold Murray will succeed him as whip.

Mr. Gladstone will be returned to Parliament for Midlothian without opposition in the re-election necessitated by his acceptance of office.

Protection in England.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a representative meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture in London to-day, speeches were made strongly favoring protective duties on corn, sugar and foreign manufactures. The meeting was adjourned pending the announcement of the result of the labors of the Royal Commission on trade depression.

The New Ministry.

Mr. Chamberlain refuses the office of First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Collings will be given an important post. Mr. Morley has accepted the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. Earl Rosebery the foreign portfolio. Mr. Charles Russell the Solicitor Generalship.

Some Appointments.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Court circular announces that Mr. Gladstone, in the audience with the Queen on Monday, was appointed Prime Minister on Monday, and the Queen's intention to stay at Windsor until Tuesday. It is rumored that Mr. John Naish will be Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The MacDermott, Attorney-General of Ireland, and Mr. Hemphill, Solicitor-General of Ireland.

Parasitic Prospects.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the League to-day, Mr. Sexton, who presided, predicted that at the next election Nationalists would combine with Liberals and return 89 members to Parliament.

He said, was satisfied with the result of the temporary power of the Conservative, who had abolished coercion and introduced a land purchase measure establishing the principle that the State should provide money for the extinction of the landlords. He advised Mr. Gladstone to avoid violence and disorder in Ireland by assisting distressed peasants with Government funds and protecting them from eviction until a bill has been passed to the landlords. He urged Irishmen to remain peaceful while there was a chance of Mr. Gladstone making efforts in behalf of Irish nationalism.

An Acknowledgment.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—W. S. Gilbert has written to Harpers to acknowledge the receipt of \$300 for re-printing of his original comic opera. He says he is not at all perturbed by the fact that he has been pillaged right and left in America. He, therefore, does not feel justified in accepting charity and has sent their check to the Victoria Hospital for children.

Miss Gladstone's Wedding.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of Mr. Gladstone, was married this morning to Rev. Harry Drew, of Hawarden. The ceremony was performed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Mr. Gladstone gave the bride away.

Among the persons of note present were the Prince and Princess of Wales and their sons, and Lord Rosebery. The bride's dress was of white muslin with orange blossoms and lilies. A crowd gathered outside of the church and cheered the wedding party on their arrival and departure. The weather was very pleasant and the sun shone brightly.

The Boy Matineers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Thirteen of the lads of the reformatory ship "Clarence," who rebelled against their officers yesterday, were arraigned in Court this morning and charged with having been guilty of mutiny. The boys alleged, as a reason for their demonstration, that they had been cruelly treated by the officers of the ship. They were remanded for trial. Three officers were wounded in the fight on board ship. It is now learned that none of the lads were wounded by the fire of the officers, but a number of them were bruised in the melee.

The Expulsion of the Poles.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Polish policy of Bismarck as announced in the Landtag has produced general excitement throughout Germany and Austria. The immense Lublinski estate, containing about 200,000 acres, one of the largest estates in Prussia is offered for sale next April as a result of the expulsion of the Poles. The inhabitants of the estate have for years

been mainly Polish, and the edict of expulsion by forcibly removing the territory and depriving the estate of its revenues has thrown it upon the market. Addresses of sympathy have been sent to Bismarck by Germans in every part of the Empire, and many have already reached him from people in Austria, especially from Bohemia. The National Club of the Austrian Reichsrath, headed by a German national deputy, has also signed a similar memorial of congratulation. The Austrian-German Club of Vienna, however, unanimously denounced the German Chancellor's treatment of the Poles.

The Armagh Election.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The election in the middle division of Armagh, yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. McKane (Conservative) resulted in the return of Sir James Corry (Conservative), who received 3,374 votes, against 2,986 for Dickson (Liberal). McKane's majority in the general election was 151.

Sir James Corry was given an ovation by his friends this evening. In his address he declared that his victory was a reply to Gladstone's Home Rule policy.

A Preacher Committed for Fraud.

GLASGOW, Feb. 2.—David Nero, a negro preacher, who describes himself as the Principal of Summer College, Kansas, was committed here to-day for trial on charge of fraud.

Another Ball Proposed.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Owing to the success of the Ball d'Opera, Emperor William has ordered that another ball be given in March for the benefit of those persons who were unable to gain admittance on Friday.

The presents received by Emperor William on the 25th anniversary of his accession to the Prussian throne, are on public exhibition at the Castle. They form a dazzling display, surpassing in beauty the exhibition of gifts received by Prince Bismarck on his last birthday.

A Good Work.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Premier De Freycinet has formed a committee of the Chamber of Deputies that he is examining petitions to abolish gambling at Monaco and is personally negotiating with the Prince of Monaco for the suppression of the tables.

Indirect Censure.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Cabinet have decided to relieve General Schmitz, Commander of the Ninth Army corps, of his command for "indirect censure" General Boulanger, Minister of War, for removing General Schmitz from Tours to Pontivy.

A Mourning Colony.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The American colony here have gone into mourning on account of the death of Mrs. Bayard. Minister MacLaine has cancelled the arrangements for the reception he had announced for next Friday.

In a Difficulty.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—It is rumored that two Polish members of the Austrian Cabinet intend to resign. If they remain in office they are certain to be strongly pressed by Polish deputies to induce Austrians to formally protest against Bismarck's action against the Poles of Posen.

The Carlists.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—A Carlist newspaper states that Don Carlos has decided that the Carlist party will not take part in the coming elections, but he grants the necessary authority to those members who desire to become candidates.

Union Consummated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria have signed the agreement relative to the Bulgarian union, and have notified the Powers to that effect.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, February 2, 1886.

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

8 A.M. 33° 1 P.M. 37° 6 P.M. 70°

MAX. 33° MIN. 33° MEAN 33°

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A.M. 30.21 1 P.M. 30.26 6 P.M. 30.16

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, }
TORONTO, Ont., February 3, 1886.

The depression in Eastern Canada yesterday has passed the coast, and the depression over the Lakes has dispersed. The pressure is increasing throughout the country and continues abnormally high to the west of the Lakes. Fair weather prevails everywhere, with temperatures below zero at many places in the Lake and St. Lawrence districts. It still continues very cold in the North-West.

Lakes—Light to moderate winds; continued fair, very cold weather, with temperatures below zero at most places to-night.

St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds; fair, very cold weather.

Maritime—Moderate westerly winds; fair, cold weather.

Progressing.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—The increase of population in this State from 1880 to 1885, is 295,243, or more than fifty per cent. The acreage under cultivation just doubled. Wheat shows no increase, but other grains show from two hundred to five hundred per cent. Manufactured products have increased from twelve millions to forty millions.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS

The Coke Workers' Strike is Likely to Cause a Coke Famine.

The Extraordinary Progress of the State of Nebraska.

The Apache Chief Surrenders at Discretion.

Snowstorms in the South-Western States.

Effects of a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—The great strike in the coke regions is likely to cause a coke famine. It has been estimated that the supply on hand to-day will not last, at most, ten days, and at the expiration of that time, unless the strike is broken and men resume work, the furnaces will have to be banked, rolling mills be stopped, and thousands of men all over the country be thrown out of employment.

A Collision.

STAUNTON, Va., Feb. 2.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad here at 10 o'clock this morning. The night express ran into the freight train on the siding and completely wrecked both engines. Getting, a fireman, was killed; G. W. Ettinger, master machinist, was seriously injured; J. Lowery, engineer, had his throat cut and arm scalded. His condition is dangerous. Several others were injured.

Surrendered.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 23.—The army painter, Major Robinson, received a despatch from Fort Hays, Kan., to-day, stating that a courier had just arrived there, bringing news of the unconditional surrender of the Apache chief, Geronimo, to Lieut. Maus, who succeeded the late Captain Crawford.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

WEST WHEELING, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Yesterday afternoon a Polish potter named Kellier, who has the reputation of being a religious enthusiast, laid down to sleep. His wife was engaged in her domestic duties and his two children were playing on the floor. After sleeping for an hour Kellier sprang out of bed and told his wife he had been commanded by God in a vision to kill her and the children. He seized a knife and dealt her three blows on the head and thinking he had finished her, turned his attention to the children. They had run out of doors and while he was searching for them his wife managed to make her way to a neighbor's house. A number of men soon surrounded and captured Kellier after a severe struggle. Mrs. Kellier is in a critical condition. Kellier last summer attempted to cremate one of his children in a pottery oven.

A Nice State of Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Harry Hill, his wife, a barmaid and a bar tender, to-day appeared before the Police Commissioners of the City and swore that Hill, who has no license to sell liquor in his notorious resort, had been paying since last summer sums of money, ranging from \$50 to \$100, to Detective Moran, who stated that the money must be paid to Capt. Murphy and the higher police officials, or Hill's place would be raided. Hill says he "kicked" recently when \$500 was demanded in a lump as a bribe money. The case on Saturday night a husband was arrested and Hill, to get rid of what he called persecution, went before the Commissioners and gave the above alleged facts.

The Weather in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 2.—It has been snowing here since daylight this morning, and it now lies four inches deep, with no signs of the storm abating.

St. Louis, Ark., Feb. 2.—The biggest snow storm known in the city is raging to-day. Snow began falling at about 6 o'clock last night, and has fallen for 24 hours, and it still falling. The snow is now 10 inches deep. All travel is suspended, and no mails are arriving or departing.

A Well Paid Pitcher.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Robert Carruthers, pitcher, signed to-day with the "Browns" of the American league baseball association. The salary named for the contract is \$2,000 for the coming season.

Racing in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Racing was resumed to-day over the exposition course. Weather was cloudy and track heavy. First race 1 mile, Freddy Bowlton won, John Sullivan second. Hot Box third, time 2:19. Second race 1 mile, Hibernia won, Shamrock second, Eric-a-Brac third, time 1:43. Third race one mile, Klobha won, Baton Rouge second, Malvolvo third, time 1:58. Fourth race 3 miles, Leonora won, Panola second, Rosetta third, time 1:37.

Impenched.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—The Law and Order League, to-day, presented to Governor Patterson articles of impeachment against the Police Commissioners, charging them with wilful misconduct in office by refusing to enforce the law relating to theatrical performances on Sunday. The refusal was in the form of a note declining to accede to the request of the League to stop Sunday theatricals.

THE SAMOAN IMBROGLIO.

A British Consul's Story of German Aggression.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1886.—

FIRE AND WATER.

Some Facts for Official Eyes.

The Superintendent of Water Works Called up for Explanations.

To the Editor of THE DAILY HERALD.

Perusing the reports of the so-called investigation into the management of our Fire Department, Mr. Levesque, Chief Engineer of our Water Works Department, says:

"The pressure seemed to have been sufficient until the late fire. The mains around were all six inch pipes, and there were four hydrants around the block. The six inch pipe on St. Salpêre street will give 3,000 gallons per minute. This would give eight streams of 1 1/2 inch nozzle, each 125 gallons a minute. These streams, he thought, ought to throw from 45 to 50 feet high, but with frozen hose, wind, etc., they would not throw over 40 feet. This was sufficient for any ordinary fire."

First, he says the pressure seemed to have been sufficient until the late fire. May I ask when he tested the pressure and under what circumstances?

Second, he says the mains around were all six inch pipe, and there were four hydrants around the block all from six inch pipe. And still the pressure seemed to be sufficient.

Third, he says the six inch pipe on St. Salpêre street will give 3,000 gallons per minute.

A six inch cast-iron pipe would do nothing of the kind, more especially the pipe mentioned in St. Salpêre street. A cast-iron pipe of six inch diameter, under 60 lbs. pressure, which is the pressure Mr. Levesque gives, will deliver 1,800 gallons per 24 hours. Now, how the superintendent of the Montreal Water Works can get 3,000 gallons per minute out of the rusty pipe mentioned is beyond my figures. He figures 3,000 gallons per minute, 180,000 gallons per hour, 4,320,000 gallons per 24 hours. It will take a 10 inch cast-iron pipe, with 60 lbs. pressure, to do the work. Mr. Levesque says the six inch pipe will do it. It never did anything of the kind.

Fourth, he says eight 1 1/2 inch streams (let me give figures again from practical tests)—one 1 1/2 inch nozzle will throw a stream, with 300 feet of hose attached to a hydrant carrying 60 pounds pressure, 43 feet vertical. Pressure at the nozzle 20 lbs. will discharge from the nozzle 231 gallons; 2,245 gallons from eight 1 1/2 inch streams per minute. From a six inch cast-iron pipe it cannot be done. Take one one inch nozzle with 300 feet of hose, 60 lbs. pressure at the hydrant, a stream can be thrown 75 feet vertical, discharging 149 gallons per minute; eight one inch streams, 1,192 gallons per minute, but not from a six inch pipe.

Fifth, he says this was sufficient for any ordinary fire. Would he ask what pressure is required for ordinary fires? Was it the "more than ordinary pressure" they had on that night? The nozzles used by the Fire Department could not throw the water vertically as well as nozzles mentioned, as they are badly used up, being bruised and rough. One chief point in throwing a stream is a smooth nozzle and good pressure.

Sixth, he says that any amount of water poured on to the fire from the outside would not have put out the fire. Such answers coming from the head of the Montreal Water Works Department are, to say the least, ridiculous.

With the substantial addition of the new pumping engine, which is now under construction and which will possibly be available some time this year, the Department will be able to pump 10,000,000 gallons more in 24 hours, should so much be required, but what is the use of the water when proper means to distribute it to the several portions of the city are wanting? The improvement of our pipe system constituted at the present time, the most urgent need of the Department. Manufacturing establishments using large quantities of water, and with all the different modern appliances, are all a heavy drain on the small pipe in use. When the pipes were new and clean, and the demand for water was limited almost exclusively to household use, the pipes answered their purpose. In time the pipes become filled with rust, which impedes the flow of water.

The annoyance and disadvantages and ruin due to the existence of 6-inch pipe and the mismanagement of the chief of our fire department, have become intolerable, and the interests of the city, and its protection from fire, require the entire remodeling of our fire department at once, from beginning to end.

In reference to our steam fire engines, we have three, two Shand & Mason engines and one Clapp & Jones. Had the engines been handled by men competent to attend them, they would be O. K. The Shand and Mason engines can be depended on. To determine which is best, work them alongside the Clapp & Jones, and see whether boiler inspector Chunnapee knows anything about steam fire engines. He says Fortin is a Government certificate holder and is a competent engineer. A man may have a rope round his neck and for all that he is not a horse. In his evidence he says the Clapp & Jones engine is not as safe as the other two, and again, it is twice as powerful as the other two. The Clapp & Jones can get more water pressure, but she cannot throw the quantity of water with the two Shand and Mason engines. The capacity of the Clapp & Jones engines is about 700 gallons per minute, the Shand & Mason engines 1,250 gallons per minute, and if attended to can do their work every time.

From the commencement of the investigation to its close it has been a first class farce, and how the insurance companies can stand by and be bilked by such an investigation is beyond the comprehension of any sensible community.

One conclusion can be arrived at. It is this: There are men in office at the head of the fire and water departments who are afraid that if they get out of their present job they will not get another one, and are afraid to stand up and speak their minds. Such is what Montreal has to depend on for the lives and property of the citizens.

What are the people of the city of Montreal to do? Is their money to be thrown away?

\$100,000 will go quite a way to change some of our pipes. If it cannot be done this year it can be done next.

Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Quebec are all in the same box. Small pipe is used as the end of it is cheap in first cost but dear in the end.

Yours, etc.,
A WELL WISHER OF MONTREAL.

SORE THROAT.

To cure this oft-occurring trouble use Hagar's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Canadian Pacific Railway and American Transcontinental Lines in Winter.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

The recent snow storms, with the accompanying snow drifts and obstruction of the railways through all the central parts of the United States, and the absence of these in the same meridians in the Dominion, should go far, to use an expressive slang phrase, to knock the bottom out of one of the most frequently repeated objections brought by American railway agents of rival roads against the Canadian Pacific—namely, that being farther north the heavy snow drifts would make that road useless in winter. An argument constantly used in Europe against Canada, and in favor of Dakota, Montana, and the countries south of Manitoba, is that being farther south the American territory is, of course, better; and this has had great weight with the ignorant population of northern Europe.

In my work, "Climates of Canada," published in 1872, I show that the snow-fall through all the central parts of the Dominion west and north of Winnipeg is light compared with the countries south, while the summer rains, all important for agricultural purposes, are heavier. I show that these elements of climate are not local, and are exceptional in British America, but they are incident to all countries similarly situated; that the high latitudes in the interior of continents snows are always light.

In a brief, comparative summary of the advantages of a Canadian Pacific railway over any line through United States territory, I state, on p. 44, "had our line passed through a more fertile country; 8th, there would be less snow; 4th, a level country; 5th, less grade through the Rocky Mountains; 6th, coal along the line; and at the Pacific terminus, 7th, and when desired, 2,000 miles of navigation from the Atlantic to the head of Lake Superior. These forecasts, made 14 years ago, have all proved true. When the Northern Pacific, about 1859 or '70, began their efforts to secure the Canadian road from Winnipeg west I received some half a dozen pamphlets in which the assertion, amongst others, was made that it was admitted that a road could not be constructed north of Lake Superior. This and other wild statements I controverted in letters in the press, and also published them in England and Germany; in the latter country especially the company had floated most of their bonds. I also showed the true character of the country through which the Northern Pacific would run, and the results were that the German bondholders sent agents to inquire into the character of the lands on which they had taken security, and on the receipt of the reports refused to advance any more money, and the road collapsed. This gave time to inaugurate a Canadian Pacific through line."

In the Rocky Mountains and north of Lake Superior the normal conditions of inland climates are, no doubt, affected by the physical features of those parts of the continent, but these are local and exceptional.

The C. P. R. ought to get full and authentic reports of the snowstorms and blockades on the American roads; contrast these with the snow blockades or their absence on their own road, and make the results widely known.

J. BLAUFORT HURLBERT.
Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1885.

Alderman Stroud.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

It is to be regretted that Alderman Stroud should be meeting with opposition in the West Ward; a gentleman of his antecedents and training can be ill spared in our municipal legislation. He has been long connected with our most useful and desirable charitable institutions, president of the St. George's Society, a leading merchant and member of the Board of Trade, has passed through his novitiate in the City militia, and has been a useful, busy and popular citizen generally. With such a record, joined to a character of strict integrity, of impartial, moderate but firm demeanor, and invariably exhibiting a sagacity and judgment so much to be preferred to empty declamation and invective, and in justice to their own and the city's interests, deal lightly with such a candidature? I lean to the conclusion that a constituency possessing such weighty interests will not easily throw over their tried and trusted representative.

OSWALD.

IMPORTANT.

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

A CARD.

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

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Most diseases of the skin arise from bad blood and lack of cleanliness, except when caused by grubs or insects. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples and all disorders of the blood are curable by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purifies the blood.

EXPORTS COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by the careful application of the most pure and well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored 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, and strength enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. *—Civil Service Gazette.*

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At THREE P.M.
The Transfer Books shall be closed from the thirtieth of January exclusive until after the meeting. By order, R. COWANS, Secretary.

Montreal, 9th January, 1885.

Cumberland Railway and Coal Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 107 St. James St., Montreal, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1885, at THREE P.M.

The Transfer Books shall be closed from the thirtieth of January exclusive until after the meeting. By order, R. COWANS, Secretary.

Montreal, 9th January, 1885.

Atlantic & North-West Railway Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Atlantic & North-West Railway Company will be held at the Company's Office, 107 St. James St., Montreal, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1885, at THREE P.M.

The Transfer Books shall be closed from the thirtieth of January exclusive until after the meeting. By order, R. COWANS, Secretary.

Montreal, 9th January, 1885.

NOTICE.

The Pictou Coal and Iron Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an Act to amend their Charter to give them power of expropriation in connection with their Railway, and such other powers as may be necessary for the efficient construction and operation of the same; and also with regard to the issue of bonds and the mode of securing the same.

TAIT, ABBOTT & CAMPBELL,
Montreal, January 13th, 1885.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the Fire in our Mill Saturday night orders will be filled as usual.

THE HENDERSON LUMBER COMPANY, Limited.

January 18, 1885.

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FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1250 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz:—

The Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Township 13 North, Range 6 West.

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Northwest Quarter of Section 4, Township 13 North, Range 6 West.

Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 13 North, Range 6 West.

Southwest Quarter of Section 16, Township 13 North, Range 6 West.

Southwest Quarter of Section 5, Township 13 North, Range 6 West.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any Lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of two Railway Stations.

Terms of Payment Reasonable.

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The best Present to give to a Married Lady is one of

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It will be a great delight to her, and save dollars in house expenses in years to come.

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Minden, Germany.

Dec. 5

New Advertisements.

VOTERS' LIST

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, that in order to afford an opportunity to all voters to examine the Voters' List to such of the electors who do not do so conveniently in day time, the list for examination by all persons concerned, at the City Hall, from seven to nine o'clock p.m., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of next week.

By order—
CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 24th Jan., 1885.

REMOVAL

OF

DEAD ANIMALS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the removal of Dead Animals," will be received at the City Clerk's Office until 10 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd February next, for the removal of the dead animals from the list of March next to the last day of February, 1885, according to the specification to be seen in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Hall,
Montreal, 24th January, 1885.

TENDERS

FOR

Street Lighting by Electricity.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for street lighting by Electricity," will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until noon on TUESDAY, the 16th February next, for the lighting of the following streets by the City of Montreal by electricity, namely:

1. Notre Dame street, from the jail to Chabouzeau Square.

2. St. James street, from the Court House to St. Bonaventure street.

3. McGill street, from Common to Craig street.

4. Craig street, from St. Hubert to St. Antoine street.

5. Lawrence street, from Craig to Sherbrooke street.

Also, a separate tender for the whole city.

Tenders to be made in the form of a bill of exchange, payable to the City of Montreal, and to give full particulars regarding the erection of the plant, the distance of the plant, etc., in fact to make their own specifications.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, 24th Jan., 1885.

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IN

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Jan. 21

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FEATHERSTONE, A. M., 357 St. Catherine St.

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GREAVES, J. J., 141 St. Catherine St.

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HARRIS, MRS., 368 St. Catherine St.

LEFORT, L., 115 St. James St.

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LEVY, I., 54 St. Catherine St.

MILROY, MRS., 1201 St. Catherine St.

MURPHY, PETER, 508 St. James St.

MICHEL, MRS., 1442 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 118 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 21 St. Antoine St.

MCCALLUM, R. N., 1305 St. Catherine St.

MCCANN, MRS., 684 Craig St.

MCCAN, J., 2080 St. Catherine St.

MURRAY, J. & CO., 688 St. Catherine St.

PAIMENT, J., 77 Craig St.

PRINGLE, S., 402 Dorchester St.

REDMOND, J., 10 Chabouzeau Square.

RIENDEAU, M., 367 St. James St.

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SCOTT, A. S., 115 St. Catherine St.

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NOTICE.

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 Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal: HON. PETER MITCHELL, President Mr. ALBERT MURRAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 3.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Judging from the remarks made by the *Mt.* correspondent amongst the Indians and the statements made to him by clergymen of all denominations, which we print in another column, there has been something very faulty in the management of the Indians by the Indian Commissioner and the other officials in the country. The fault does not lie with Canada, for Parliament has voted liberal supplies for the use of the Indians, and has been led by the reports submitted each year to believe that everything was going on as it should, and that the Indians were making great progress. But the progress seems to have been in demoralization. There are accusations of purchasing Indian girls for immoral purposes, plundering the supplies, ill-treating the Indians, and generally such a volume of charges that an enquiry into the matter seems to be absolutely necessary. Who is responsible for all this? Sir John Macdonald is the Parliamentary head of the department, and therefore must assume the theoretical responsibility, but everyone will acquit him of greater faults than those of undertaking work that he could not perform, appointing Indian officials for political considerations without regard to the fitness of the men, and trusting implicitly to Lieut. Governor Dewdney, who seems to have allowed the officials under him to run riot. The permanent officials at Ottawa have probably done everything that men in their position could do to conduct the work of the department with order and regularity, but what could they do if unfaithfully served and without the power to dismiss the offenders? That there are excellent men and faithful servants of the public engaged in the North West is beyond question, but the commissioner seems to have been equally satisfied with the good and the bad. A more complete failure than the Indian management of late it would be difficult to imagine and if the gentlemen interviewed by Mr. Ham are correct, the rising of the Indians last spring was the result of it all. It is natural to suppose that the taxpayers of Canada will, through their representatives, demand some explanation of that which has cost them so dearly, and which is so totally at variance with what Sir John Macdonald's annual report—for which, of course, he had to depend on others—has led them to believe.

The country will feel somewhat reassured by the accounts of the condition of affairs on the Blackfoot Reserves. The Indians while fed have no desire to break out, but vigilance, and a strong police force, is the price of safety. If, as we are told, there are some men who could at their will lead them into a rising, such men should be watched, as they appear to be well known, and dealt with summarily should that be necessary. The correspondent thinks that danger exists only from some disturbance about stolen horses, or in the event of some trouble with their kindred the Piegans, across the line. Here are three sources of danger ever present, and it is clear that a system of management differing very materially from that which has lately prevailed must be inaugurated if future trouble is to be avoided.

THE BANQUET TO SIR GEORGE STEPHEN AND HON. DONALD A. SMITH.

A number of the leading citizens of Montreal invited Sir George Stephen and the Honorable Donald A. Smith to a banquet which took place last night at the St. James Club. The invitation was prompted by a desire to mark, in the manner customary among gentlemen, their sense of the services which Sir George Stephen and Mr. Smith have rendered to Canada, more particularly by their courage and enterprise in the great railway undertaking with which their names will ever be associated. We have so frequently expressed our opinion about this work and those who have performed it, that any laudation on our part is now unnecessary. The incredulity with which their promise to construct the railway within the time allowed them was heard is well known to all Canada; the opposition they met with, the difficulties they overcame have become historical, and the respect that has grown from an observance of their perseverance and determination to fulfill their pledge was made manifest at the earliest opportunity.

A SPECTATOR LOOKING ASKED.

Whether from the Hamilton *Spectator* that a scheme "has been laid before the Imperial authorities intended to stimulate immigration from Britain to the Canadian Northwest. The scheme, in brief, is that the home government shall advance, say, £100 to each family; that the people sent out shall be settled in village communities, where they may be mutually helpful; that the advance shall be repaid in eight or ten years, and that the Dominion Government shall be responsible for the repayment."

The *Spectator* condemns this scheme because it believes that £100 is a very small sum of money with which to start a farm, and it goes into calculations to show its insufficiency. It remarks:

"It would be most sad were any considerable number of families induced to come to Canada, cheered by bright hopes of doing well in the new land, and then to find themselves face to face with starvation before they could raise a bushel of wheat. The *Echo* thinks the sum placed in the hands of these immigrants could be supplemented by wages earned on 'farms of the older settlers.' It is much to be feared that that prospect cannot be indulged. The older settlers for the most part work their own farms. Few of them, as yet have any money to pay for wages, and those who employ laborers desire those who are skilled."

We should like to know how many thousands of prosperous Canadians and citizens of the United States started farming on less than \$500. There are thousands of men, hundreds of thousands now in comfortable circumstances who landed on this continent with less than one hundred dollars. The prairies of Manitoba are dotted with the homes of those who established themselves mainly by the wages they earned in working for others. The Western States could produce battalions of men to whom \$500 at their starting time would have been sufficient. It will not supply a stone house, a barn full of agricultural machinery and a byre full of cattle, but these things are not the unfailing accompaniments of the prairie farm at its beginning. It is true that the older settlers work on their own farms, but they are usually anxious to obtain "help" at prices varying from \$18 to \$25 per month and board, at certain seasons of the year, and a practical knowledge of farming is not essential to beginning life in the West. Such handiness as is necessary can be quickly acquired, and knowledge comes every day to a man in the midst of others who are engaged in the same work as himself. If \$500 per man had been given to every emigrant who has left the shores of Great Britain during the past fifty years, provided he would settle in British North America, the population of this country would by this time be several times five millions.

THE MACAULAY TIMBER LIMIT.

The Toronto *Mt.* ingenuously is not quite on a par with its ability. It returns to the case of the timber limit granted to Mr. W. J. Macaulay, and says this was not given by Sir John Macdonald in 1872, but by Mr. Mackenzie in 1874. We have already explained the facts of this case, but our valued contemporary in its zeal, lost that which was a commendable action in itself might be construed against its party, quotes the following extract from a report made by the Hon. R. W. Scott to the Privy Council, on April 14th, 1874—

"On the petition of W. J. Macaulay, Esq., for a grant of a timber limit of 100 square miles in area on the east shore of the Lake of the Woods, applied for by him on the 13th April, 1873, the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting in the absence of the Minister of the Interior, in a memorandum dated 13th January, 1874, states as follows—

"Mr. Macaulay applied for limits on the north-west shore of the Lake of the Woods, on 13th April, 1873, and was informed that in consequence of the Indian title not having been extinguished over that part of the country his application could not be entertained."

This looks conclusive, but a journal so well informed as the *Mt.* must know that it is entirely deceptive. The particular limit that Macaulay claimed was denied him, and he was told to look for others, and these would in all probability have been granted him by Sir John Macdonald; that is, assuming that there is any faith in man: had Sir John remained in power. As it happened Sir John went out before the claims of rival explorers had been settled and Mr. Mackenzie consented, though it must be admitted, not without some urging, to redeem Sir John's promise. If the *Mt.* were to examine very closely into the personality of the various claimants with whom Macaulay was, or believed himself to be, in issue, we think our contemporary would hardly care to keep the corpse of this case in view. Mr. Cameron cannot make much out of this instance of whatever either side may please to call it, and the *Mt.*'s friends certainly will not gain much by trying to galvanize it.

MR. NORQUAY ON THE BALLOT.

Mr. Norquay, the Premier of Manitoba, evidently believes in the adage, what is sauce for the goose. In the course of his speech at Deloraine, he defended his objection to voting by ballot and said "he thought it mattered little whether a man voted openly or by ballot, so long as he was not deprived of his vote. In- dividuality, he had always preferred open voting to ballot voting. That was, however, just his individual preference. His constituents watched him very closely 'what he said and how he voted, and he thought he should have the same right, at least to watch them vote. If it robbed a man a single vote, or deprived a man of his franchise; if we were in a position where ballot voting was a necessity, where arbitrary influence was exercised, it would be different; but

here, were Canadians are the most independent men in the world, he did not think it made any difference how people voted. He liked to see men vote openly, but his individual preference would not stand in the way of the views of the majority of the people of Manitoba." True! And we know of few places in the world where a keener watch has been kept on the voters for the provincial elections, or the propriety of doing what was necessary to keep them from the opposition man more clearly recognized. Mr. Norquay has good reason to approve of open voting, and he frankly admits it. As secret voting obtains in the Dominion elections, and consequently in Manitoba for the House of Commons, Mr. Norquay may think well of not having two systems of voting practiced in his province. Besides, all the other provinces have adopted the ballot for their local elections, and Manitoba may not wish to be singular.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS WANTED.

Our readers would have noticed by an extract from the St. John, N.B., *Globe*, copied into yesterday's *HERALD*, that Dr. T. Coverton, who has represented the Ontario Provincial Board of Health for some time in this city, has been visiting the Maritime Provinces in connection with health matters but more particularly with the object of exchanging views with the public bodies in that quarter on the advisability of establishing provincial boards of health. At present neither New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island has a provincial board, although there is a number of local boards doing good work. Dr. Coverton has been in communication with the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on this important subject, and we notice that he was also in conference with the council of the board of trade of St. John. Advice from those points leave the impression that the matter will in all probability receive favorable consideration. It is to be hoped that at the next session of the Quebec Legislature steps will be taken to place our Provincial Board on a permanent basis, with ample power to deal with all infectious diseases and sanitary affairs. Ontario has set an excellent example for the other Provinces to imitate, and her comparative immunity from smallpox testifies to the wisdom of her laws and the vigilance of her officers.

When the other Provinces have shown the same sagacity and the same determination to protect themselves against infection, both from without and within their borders, their populations will be less liable to panic and epidemics will be few and far between.

WINNIPEG'S GRIEVANCE.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Feb. 2.—The Winnipeg Board of Trade has passed the following resolution: "This Board desires to express its dissatisfaction, notwithstanding representations made during the past two years by the Board of Trade to the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the discrimination of rates of freight against Winnipeg materially affected the wholesale business of this city, there have been no steps taken to relieve us of this great injustice, which is seriously retarding the growth of our city's legitimate interest as a distributing centre;

"Resolved,—That this Board recommends that the City of Winnipeg for its protection, offers a liberal bonus to any railway company which will give this city independent connection with a railway system other than the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the City Council be memorialized to take steps for the carrying out of the spirit of this resolution."

If our memory is not greatly at fault, what Winnipeg wholesale merchants really asked was that the Canadian Pacific should discriminate in their favor, and against all the towns of the North-West beyond Winnipeg. This immodest request naturally excited much indignation everywhere except in Winnipeg. Allowance, however, should be made for Winnipeg's ambitious views, and the principle of taking care of one's self should not be too severely discouraged. It is better to have Boards of Trade such as Winnipeg's than have commercial communities without the spirit to make a complaint or present a grievance. Still, Winnipeg cannot expect to have the whole world for a prey; nor should it be encouraged to regard itself as the centre of the railway system of the Dominion.

SUGAR TROUBLES IN HALIFAX.

The affairs of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery were under discussion by the shareholders yesterday. It transpired, according to a special telegram in another column, that the refinery owes the Merchants Bank of Halifax "and the Government" over \$500,000. How the refinery can owe the Government we fail to understand. The matter calls for explanation. Our correspondent intimates that the shareholders, yesterday, charged the Customs Department with permitting undervaluation of raw sugars imported at Montreal, but it is difficult to believe that there has been such discrimination. Mr. Bowell's position as Minister of Customs is an exceedingly difficult one under a policy of protective duties, but it is generally admitted that he has been as fair and just as the laws permitted. The shareholders seem to blame the Government in this connection, in a measure, for the company's troubles, and they also blame the Government railway for imposing discriminating freight rates, injurious to the Halifax refiners. The business community generally will regret the financial difficulties in which this enterprise is involved.

THE WATER QUESTION.—A Well-

Wisher of Montreal challenges some of Superintendent Lesage's statements in regard to the quantity of water obtainable for fire purposes in the business portion

of the city, and offers some criticism of the management of the city water works generally. We request attention to "Well-Wisher's" comments. The writer is a thoroughly practical man, who understands his subject in all its details. The Superintendent will, of course, make some reply, and we hope that he will show that our correspondent's strictures are not correct, if he can. The pipes on streets thickly populated or lined with business establishments, if our correspondent is correct, are in many cases entirely too small; and when the rapid growth of the city and the present and future demands of consumers are considered, the necessity for larger pipes in many cases seems established. Two causes combine to render many of the pipes too small: the reduction of the volume of water passing through old pipes, owing to rust, and the more lavish use of water in houses built with modern conveniences, as well as the growth of factories, increase of steam engines, water elevators, etc. These are matters which the water works management will have to consider without delay.

It is UNDERSTOOD that the Provincial Government will not call the Legislature to meet until April. Why this delay? If members have any business to attend to besides politics, they will not want to spend April, May and June in Quebec. And if there is public business calling for despatch, the sooner it is disposed of the better. The delay must be entirely in the interests, or supposed interests, of the administration itself. The belief in some quarters is that the Government wish the anticipated storm in the Ottawa Parliament to burst or blow over before assembling so much inflammable material in Quebec. In other quarters it is supposed that fresh demands on the Dominion have gone up and that the Provincial Government do not wish to meet the Legislature until a definite answer has been received, the Federal Government being given time to sound their supporters and come to a decision.

While the public are in doubt in reference to the motive for putting the meeting off until so late in the season, the usefulness of "an organ" such as the *Gazette* is not apparent. If our contemporary is an organ, why does it not enlighten the public on the point in question? If it is not an organ, why should it undertake to read a good Conservative like Mr. Quinn out of the Conservative party?

ALLEGED INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY CHANGES.—We omitted from our Halifax telegram on Monday night a statement, which seemed to require confirmation, in regard to rumors of changes in the staff of the Intercolonial Railway and of alleged irregularities. A telegram from the same quarter, last evening, says the air is full of rumors of such changes, actual or impending, and mentions that a high official at Moncton has actually been dismissed. These reports appear to have reached Ottawa, as the press telegram, last night, contains the following statement:—

It is reported here that certain irregularities and frauds have come to light in connection with the Intercolonial management. A rumor has it that Mr. C. Schrieber and another prominent official of the road had sent in their resignations. Enquiries at the department failed to elicit any information as to the nature or extent of the irregularities, or to afford any grounds for supposing the rumor to be well founded.

The resignation of Mr. Schrieber is denied. Rumors of the kind referred to, when so wide spread, should be either promptly denied at Ottawa or the facts, whatever they are, placed before the public, and in this justice both to the officials and the public. Pending an authoritative statement, the well known integrity of all the prominent officers of the Intercolonial should induce a suspension of judgment.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.—In another column will be found a communication relative to the negotiations that are reported as going on between the Provincial Government and the Jesuit Fathers in reference to a claim for a large amount of property, made by the latter, property which was confiscated to the State several generations ago. The revival of this claim has created uneasiness in various quarters. The proceeds of the property were, by due form of law, appropriated to the colleges, schools, convents, etc., of the Province; and as Quebec has no means of recouping the Jesuits except by making these institutions to pay back the sums they received out of these monies the public may not be disposed to entertain any proposition having such an end in view. The writer maintains that no just claim to these estates can possibly be set up at this day, the whole question having been irrevocably closed anywhere from eighty to a hundred and twenty years ago. The manner in which the Provincial Government will treat a question of such delicacy and magnitude will be watched with universal interest.

THE LOTBRIERS ELECTION.—The Liberals had a narrow escape in this local election. The influences operating against them are described as of the most formidable character. It appears that a gigantic and most determined effort was made to carry the constituency, not for the Provincial Government only, but in the interests of the Quebec Ministers in the Dominion Cabinet. It is claimed that all that money and patronage and promises of a corrupt character could accomplish was employed, and that so sure of victory were the Government party that they proclaimed in advance that the county was already in their possession. As the two Governments were enabled to rally all their strength and employ all

their arts on this limited field, it must be held that their failure to elect their candidate—a gentleman of great strength outside of his political affiliations—was, under the circumstances, a Government defeat.

THERE IS A PROSPECT of good growing out of evil in one case at least. The failure of the Jersey house of Robin & Co., while it entails present suffering on the fishermen of the Gulf, will result in the iron grasp of a system which was entirely hostile to the progress of the country. Many of the persons connected with this great establishment were enlightened, amiable and worthy gentlemen; but the system itself—a system of "due bills" instead of cash, and the leading feature of which was the creation of a debtor class that never knew the meaning of personal independence—was oppressive and injurious to the last degree. The system was antiquated, even centuries behind the age. Now that it has received its death blow the way is cleared for enterprising fish merchants to enter in and give these poor fishermen the benefit of modern ideas in fishery matters. The merchants of Montreal and Quebec and Halifax and other maritime ports should give this field of enterprise their attention.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER from Mr. J. Beaufort Hurlbert, Ottawa, *apropos* of the winter climate of the countries traversed by the several American transcontinental railways, will be found in another column. We heartily endorse the suggestion with which the communication closes, and we do not doubt that the General Manager of the C. P. R. will give the subject his attention, if he has not done so already.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN, EITHER SEPARATELY OR IN GROUPS, IN SKISUIT OR TOBAGANNING COSTUME, A SPECIALITY AT NOTMAN'S, BLEURY STREET. 116

New Advertisements.

White Cottons

CHEAP WHITE COTTONS
CHEAP WHITE COTTONS
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CHEAP WHITE COTTONS
Now is the time to buy White Cottons cheap, and the right store is S. CARSLY'S.

HOUSE LINEN GOODS
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Now is the time to buy Household Linen Goods cheap, and the right store is S. CARSLY'S.

ANNUAL WINTER MANTLE SALE.

WINTER MANTLES HALF-PRICE
WINTER MANTLES HALF-PRICE
WINTER MANTLES HALF-PRICE
WINTER MANTLES HALF-PRICE
WINTER JACKETS HALF-PRICE
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Material Costumes AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
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1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, NOTRE DAME STREET

HAVANA CIGARS

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC

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THREE NIGHTS & SATURDAY MATINEE,

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MINSTRELS!

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Feb. 3 u 6m 28s

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sommerville Lectures—Free

EVERY THURSDAY,

Commencing Thursday, Feb'y 4th, 1886.

"Antiseptics and Disinfectants,"

By ALFRED H. MASON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

B. J. HARRINGTON, B.A., Ph.D., Chairman of Lecture Committee.

Feb. 3 u 2s

New Advertisements.

THE SHEDDEN COMPANY,

(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shedden Company (Limited), will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 188 St. James street, Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of February

Next, AT THREE O'CLOCK.

HUGH PATON, Manager and Secretary.

Jan. 29 10P 21

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office

On Wednesday, the 17th of February Next,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

in conformity with the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 17th February next, both days inclusive.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, has been declared and will be payable on hand after the 17th February next.

By order of the Board.

J. N. BEAUDRY, Secretary.

Montreal, 25th January, 1886.

25, 27, 29, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

The Canada Mutual Telegraph Co.

Notices hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 4 Hospital Street, on WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1886, at 2 o'clock p.m.

E. C. PEASE, Secretary.

Montreal, January 6th, 1886.

13, 20, 27, 3, 10P 5

ADVERTISE IN

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Entries for Our Great Winter Trotting Meet.

Shaefer, the Victorious Billiardist, Challenges the World.

Jimmy Hurst's Challenge Accepted by a Torontonian.

The Illustrated Sporting World's Medals on Exhibition.

The Herald's Record of Sporting Events.

Sporting Echoes.

We are busy engaged in completing arrangements for the series of snowshoe and skating races which will decide the ownership of the magnificent trophies donated to Canadian sports by the proprietor of the New York Illustrated Sporting World, full particulars of which will appear in these columns as soon as the date for the initial race is fixed. The medals, which are certainly the finest ever offered for a competition in Canada, will, this morning, be placed on exhibition in the windows of THE HERALD counting-room, where all who take an interest in high art will have a chance of viewing these unique masterpieces of the goldsmith's art.

As some parties have been endeavoring to cast reflections on the motives of their liberal donor and spreading a report that there would be a difficulty in securing a rink in which to hold the skating race, we are pleased to announce that the first race for the magnificent trophy, the winning of which will be an honor to anyone, will be held on one of, if not the finest sheet, of ice in Montreal. In regard to the snowshoe medal, we have already been assured that members of all the leading clubs in Montreal will enter the contest for its possession.

Snowshoeing.

LE CANADIEN.

Le Canadian Snowshoe Club intend holding a grand ladies' night to-morrow evening at Lumkin's, and from the preparations already in progress it promises to eclipse any previous event of the season. The club have succeeded in procuring for the occasion the Italian orchestra from the Queen's Hall, who, during the evening, will supply the music for dancing. The members of the sister club and the friends of Le Canadian are cordially invited to attend, and they may obtain tickets of admission to the rendezvous by applying to M. T. Beaugrand, treasurer, or to Mr. M. A. Tremblay, vice-president of the club, any time to-day or to-morrow.

THE TUQUE BLUE.

To-night's tramp of the Tuque Blue will likely prove a most enjoyable one, as they will be accompanied over the mountain by the St. George's, who courteously postponed their weekly tramp in order that they might be able to attend the Tuque Blue concert, which was held last evening at the Academy.

ON THE SHUTE.

THE VICTORIA RINK.

The annual races and games of the Victoria Skating Club will be held this evening at the above famous rink. The event in which most interest will centre will be the amateur championship five mile race, open to all Canada. All the crack skaters have entered for this race, and it will be the best of the kind ever held in the ice before the start for New Brunswick. The medals which are offered for the events are very handsome and are on inspection in the window of R. J. Cooke & Co., St. James street.

CRYSTAL RINK.

Last evening another very successful skating masquerade was held at the above rink and was very largely attended. An exquisite musical programme was rendered by the Garrison Artillery Band.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To-morrow evening Manager Stenhouse holds another of his popular fancy dress carnivals at this favorite rink, at which those not in costume will be strictly kept off the ice.

In yesterday's HERALD we made a slight error in the names of the skaters who will represent the Prince of Wales Rink in Monday night's contest. In place of Brown, who is a first-class skater, read McRoy.

Curling.

THE BUFFALO CURLERS.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The Buffalo curlers arrived here to-night, and will play the bulk of the season at the rink on the Thompson-Saville cup. After the match they will be entertained to a dinner of beef and greens in the club rooms.

Billiards.

This evening what may be called the game of the season will be played at the Richelieu Hotel billiard rooms, commencing at 8 o'clock. The contestants are our old friend, Frank Dion, late of New York, and Max. Thomas, without doubt the finest amateur player in this city. As both are sure of winning, a good game may be expected.

A CHALLENGE.

New York, Feb. 2.—Jacob Schaefer, the billiard player, to-day issued a challenge, offering to play any billiardist in the world at match game of 3,000 points up, 14 balls, at his rules for \$5,000 a season for the conditions that the winner shall take all the receipts and the loser pay all the expenses incident to the match. He says if the stake is too large he will play Vignaux for \$1,000 a side under the same conditions.

Trotting.

This afternoon the third and great annual winter trotting meet of the Montreal Driving Park Association, opens on the Park Course at Point St. Charles. This meeting has hitherto always been looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it is always one of the greatest gatherings of flyers held during the winter in Canada, and this year has proved no exception to the rule, as will be seen from the large

number of entries for the various events. At present the track is in first-class condition and the Park is sure to be visited by thousands during the three days of the meeting. The following is the programme and the list of entries for each class race.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

First race, 2.30 Class, \$200; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, \$30 to third, and \$20 to fourth.

Frank Martin, Toronto, b. g. Rileman. Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. m. Falker.

Wm. Ready, Hull, P. Q., b. g. Tommy B. J. S. Snow, Richmond, P. Q., b. g. St. Jacob. W. B. Wright, Lachine, P. Q., b. m. Jennie.

Second race, 3-minute class, \$100; \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$15 to third, \$10 to fourth.

Charles Lamaroux, Montreal, b. g. Red Charlie. J. Julian, Port Dalhousie, Ont., b. m. Mollie Stanton.

Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. m. Susie Perry. J. T. Morey, Montreal, b. m. Becky Lee.

Donnelly, Montreal, b. g. Brown Jerry. Samuel Benham, Montreal, b. g. Lookout.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

Third race, 2.34 class, \$200; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, \$30 to third, \$20 to fourth.

Robert Stewart, Aylmer, Que., bay s. Prince Imperial. H. Julian, Port Dalhousie, Ont., b. m. Mollie Stanton.

Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. g. White Eye. J. S. Snow, Richmond, Que., b. g. St. Jiro.

W. Shaw, Rouse's Point, N. Y., b. g. Little Gift. Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. g. Fuller.

Fourth class race for 4-year olds, \$100; \$50 to first, \$25 to second, \$15 to third, \$10 to fourth.

R. S. Senecal, Montreal, b. e. Bailau. E. Burke, Sorel, P. Q., b. l. Lamper. W. B. Wright, Lachine, P. Q., black g. Government.

Jas. O'Connor, Montreal, b. m. Minnie Morrill. Frank Wall, Lachine, P. Q., b. g. Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. m. Minnie D.

John Wright, Lachine, P. Q., b. m. Nellie Crooks.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

Fifth race, 2.40 class, \$200; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, \$30 to third and \$20 to fourth.

Robert Stewart, Aylmer, P. Q. J. P. Flanagan, Montreal, b. g. Dot Ross. J. T. Morey, Montreal, b. m. Becky Lee.

H. Julian, Port Dalhousie, Ont., b. m. Mollie Stanton. Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. m. Susie Perry.

Donnelly, Montreal, b. g. Brown Jerry. Sam Benham, Montreal, b. g. Lookout.

W. Shaw, Rouse's Point, N. Y., b. g. Little Gift. Sixth race, 2.25 class, \$200; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, \$30 to third and \$20 to fourth.

Frank Martin, Toronto, b. g. Rileman. Henry Pope, Bennington, Vt., b. g. White Eye.

Wm. Ready, Hull, P. Q., b. g. Tommy B. J. S. Snow, Richmond, P. Q., b. g. St. Jacob.

H. Brook, West Barret, Vt., ch. h. Goldfinder.

THE RING.

HURST'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

The challenge of Jim Hurst, the Montreal light weight, has been accepted by a Toronto man, as the following letter to the Toronto Mail shows:—

Yours, etc.,

HARRY GILMORE.

Toronto, Jan. 30. Sir,—I accept Hurst's challenge on his own terms, and will meet him in Montreal on any date he may name.

Football.

THE TORONTO RUGBY CLUB. At the annual meeting of the Toronto Rugby Football Club, held on last Friday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Mr. J. K. Kerr (re-elected); President, Mr. W. H. Merritt (re-elected); Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Boyd; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. J. A. McDonald; Hon. Sec.-Treas., Mr. A. H. S. Vaukhough (re-elected). Committee: Messrs. G. H. Muntz, R. S. Morris, W. A. Smith, H. P. Torrance, and McLean McDonald.

Sporting Notes.

Ned Hanlan has leased his Island wharf for the coming season to a Steamboat Company, at a rental of \$3,000.

A toboggan while going at a great speed ran into a team at Lamberton, N. J., recently, and Miss Berry, a young lady of that place, suffered a fracture of several of her ribs. The horses stepped upon her chest.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Alderman Money Sulag the Imperial Fire Insurance Company for \$26,666.

In the Superior Court yesterday morning the case of John H. M.oney vs. the Imperial Fire Insurance Company was begun before Judge Johnson. This case, which has already been considerably cited in the press, is one in which the plaintiff seeks to recover \$26,666 insurance on his property which was burned, and which the Imperial Company contest. The lawyers for the defence are Messrs. Tremblay, Linton, St. Pierre and Bachand; for the plaintiff, Messrs. Maclearen, Q. O., Geoffrion, Q. O., and Smith. Mr. Smith opened by reciting the facts of the case briefly and explaining to the jury the following facts, which, among others, are to be enquired into by them:—

Where there policies of insurance in other insurance companies than defendant on said property of plaintiff, and if so, is the amount claimed by plaintiff herein the just proportion and share of Defendant, if not what?

Did plaintiff for some, and for what period of time before the fire, use and employ, or suffer and permit to be used and employed, said premises, or any portion thereof, for the purpose of drying cotton,

and was cotton in and upon said insured premises during said period of time in connection with said drying?

How long was it intended to dry cotton on said premises and in what quantity, and was the use of the premises for that purpose gratuitous?

Was such presence and drying of cotton an alteration in the use of the insured premises?

Was said alteration of use, if any, consented to by defendant?

Did said alteration of use increase the risk?

The following are the names of the jurors:—F. Larin, P. Labelle, J. H. Picken, J. W. Mullin, E. Rodat, J. W. Garth, J. Durocher, J. H. Bennett, J. S. Brooks, A. Lamaroux, J. Cunningham and P. Rivard.

R. S. Mooney, son of the plaintiff, was the first witness examined. He testified as to the description of the circular room which was used for dry wool, wool sacks, bagging, hair, etc., when they were wet or damp. Not to be known by the name of dry ever dry cotton. They used oil sometimes with leather, but it was a non-combustible oil called paraffine. For the engine and machinery, cylinder oil was used. The dryer was a large box 40 feet long by 15 inches wide and at a distance from the ground of about 3 feet, the wire screen on which the article to be dried was placed, was laid. The box was of wood and heated by a coil of steam pipes under the wire screen. A wooden partition separated the drying room from the adjacent one in which was the former wetting air in the dry room. Witness never knew of any fire being made in the drying room.

On the day of the fire cotton was drying in the room. Did not know how long it had been there as this room was not under his department. He arrived at the scene of the fire when about two streams were playing on it.

James Wright, architect, was then examined. He said he was one of three valuers engaged to assess the damage by the fire. The other two were Messrs. Martin and Rutherford. They decided to lay the damage, after examination, at something over \$7,500 on the two buildings destroyed. The fire was the most fierce in the engine room.

Mr. Rutherford then corroborated these statements.

Mr. A. M. Cassin, leather merchant, who was referee at the arbitration on the value of the stock which was saved, the arbitrators being T. Eckroyd and J. Bowen, of Quebec. They decided that something over \$12,000 was what the saved stock was worth. Witness considered the inventory of the stock shown was fair in the majority of cases. The total amount of stock was \$22,000.

Mr. Thos. Graham, a measurer employed by the plaintiff, next took the stand. His evidence was to the effect that the inventory of stock shown in the case was fair in his writing and partly that of the book-keeper, Mr. D. Couillard. He measured the stock in his handwriting and the items in those of that of the book-keeper were furnished by him and all were correct.

Mr. D. Couillard corroborated the evidence of the above witness. Knew of goods purchased and placed in the tannery by plaintiff after the stock-taking, which were worth \$5,000. On the premises were also 125 dozen sheepskins, which, not being tanned, were not included in the inventory. The entire stock was worth about \$37,000. Deduction on account of sales between stock-taking and the fire reduces the amount to \$22,244.33, the total amount of loss on the stock.

Cross-examined. The valuations appointed after the fire made the amount about \$6,000 less.

Mr. T. Eckroyd was the next witness. He said he had had a long experience in the business. He was appointed a valuator to assess the value of stock saved. The amount awarded was \$12,381.32. He considered the values in the plaintiff's inventory fair.

The Court then adjourned for recess.

In the afternoon a number more witnesses were examined, and from the number of witnesses he called on to call on both sides, the case will evidently be a long one. Dr. Baker Edwards was in court, and will no doubt be examined on the spontaneous combustion basis.

The case was continued until this morning.

New Advertisements.

VIEWS OF MONTREAL.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the desirability of the LONDON COLONIAL EXHIBITION a national collection of photographic views of the city of London is principally occupied in the private met last Saturday and it was resolved that an appeal be made to the heads of our public departments, religious, educational and mercantile establishments, and also to our leading clubs to favor the movement by the loan of views of their respective buildings and grounds.

Any views they may possess appropriate to the circumstance.

The committee will meet again at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY next, the 6th February inst., and it is expected that all parties having views to offer shall send them to the undersigned before that time.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, February 1st, 1886. m 29

R. J. Kimball & Co.

(Established in 1850). BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 AND 18 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

By writing to the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, any person can easily ascertain if any one is advertising themselves as "Bankers and Brokers" in the Banking and Brokerage business in New York, and both members of our firm are members of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

We are constantly represented on the floor of the Exchange by one of our firm. We endeavor to make our own business successful, by doing what we can to make it so for our clients.

R. J. KIMBALL, ALFRED B. LOUNSBERRY, Nov. 18 19 20

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND—Manufacturers' Agents. Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings, Tickings, White, Grey & Colored Blackets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannel, Low, Tweeds, Kloties, &c., WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED

15 Victoria Square, Street E., MONTREAL. TORONTO. Oct. 8. 19 20

If you want a General Servant's place advertise in The Herald, free.

New Advertisements.

If you want a Governor's position advertise in The Herald, free.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between HENRI JONAS and LYON SILVERMAN, under firm and style of HENRI JONAS & CO., was on the 4th day of January, 1886, dissolved by limitation of time and mutual consent.

In reference to above, whilst thanking those who have so kindly patronized the late firm, to inform them that I have engaged the services of the MANUFACTURER, who alone has manufactured all articles for the firm during its existence. I therefore, am in a position to execute all orders under recipes that have given so much satisfaction, and kind regards to all.

Orders received at my new place of business, 501 and 503 St. Paul street (near St. Peter street).

Respectfully, LYON SILVERMAN, Jan. 26 19 22

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF DRY GOODS For Sale by Public Auction. I the matter of H. PREFONTAINE, of the City of Sherbrooke, Dry Goods Merchant.

The undersigned will offer for sale on block, by public auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of FEBRUARY, 1886, at the store lately occupied by the above named H. Prefontaine, in Sherbrooke, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, following assets belonging to the said estate, as much on the dollar as inventory prices, viz:—

The general stock of Dry Goods amounting per inventory to \$3,482.41. Also, the fixtures on the premises, valued as per inventory at \$11 22. There is an unexpired term of the lease of the premises for two years from 1st May, 1884, at a yearly rental of \$75, for which the purchaser can arrange.

The purchaser of the stock will be given the advantage of obtaining the fixtures at the same rate at which the stock is purchased, providing he assumes the unexpired term of lease.

The stock is in excellent condition, well assorted, consisting chiefly of Staple Goods, and the business stand is one of the best in Sherbrooke.

Terms cash or half cash and balance in three and six months the security to the satisfaction of the trustee and inspectors.

The inventory can be seen on application to Mr. W. J. Thomson at the store in Sherbrooke or at the office of the undersigned.

SAMUEL C. FATT, Trustee, 18 St. Alexis St., Montreal, 26th Jan., 1886. JOHN J. GIFFITH, Auctioneer, Sherbrooke, 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

John Livingstone, Accountant, Assignee, Broker and Manager, 25 St. James St., Toronto. P.S.—I will answer and expose, when permitted by my Solicitors, the worse than notorious authors of an advertisement of the Ontario Bolt Co.

NOTICE. Correspondence is solicited from parties disposed to purchase with others in the purchase of promotion in Stock Companies, of Three of the following:—Publishing and Advertising in the Catalogue GUIDE, DAILY PROGRAMME, and other publications, respectively, and request that intending advertisers should make immediate application for any space they may require in the above publications. All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to their agent, JOHN GLEN, 29 Strand, London, W. C., England. W. 35

"IN THE END CENTINENTAL UNION"

"WILL COME." North American Review, 1886. THEREFORE

The Great Rock Island AND—ALBERT LEAROUTS ARE RUNNING EXCURSIONS TO THE GLORIOUS WEST!

St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, AND BEYOND TO THE PACIFIC.

For Fares, Train Service and Particulars of Tourist Round Trip and Colonist Settlers Excursions, apply to

J. FRANCIS LEE, Gen. Agent C. R. I. & P. Ry., E. ST. JOHN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO. MILLS AT PORTNEUF.

Office and Warehouse: Nan's Building 21 & 23 Desrochers St., Montreal. MANUFACTURERS OF News, Manila, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO—Hanging, Sheeting and Roofing Papers and Card Middles. Dec. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

FOR SALE, EX STORE, SAL SODA, in Lots. WHITING, in C sks and "arr l. LUNSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled. ara. teed fies: qualities. FLOUR SULPHUR, in Barrels. LUMP ALUM, in Barrels. GLASGOW T. D. CLAY TOBACCO PIPES, in Boxes. ROBT. N. C. CONNALL, Importer, 18 ST. ALEXIS STREET. Dec. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—English gentleman, who received medical training, desires employment; is well educated and recommended. Mr. VANSE, 380 St. James street. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a young man, well up in his business, by addressing James H. Hall, Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a poor man, for furnishing, and to take care of a horse, apply, by letter, "J. P." Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED, by Pensioner, with \$109 a year, any light employment; good home preferred to high wages; total salary; age 41; single. Address A. G. G. Post Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—A respectable young man (name) wishes for a situation as useful man. Understands horses. Address "H." Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—Washing wanted—Shirts (c. ladies' undershirts, 3c. collars, and handkerchiefs, 1c. sheets 3c. each. A. R. J. Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—Maps, drawings, etc., to copy, enlarge or reduce, done on transfer paper ready for printing. Lowest charges. N. L. CROIX, Room 8, 124 Notre Dame St. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—A young man of good education, well up in his business, by addressing James H. Hall, Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a young man, well up in his business, by addressing James H. Hall, Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

New Advertisements.

HEAP'S PATENT DRY EARTH CLOSET

W. E. POWER, Agent, 773 Craig, near Victoria Square. CALL AND SEE THEM.

A Few In Stock at Net Cash Prices. "HEAP'S PATENT" DRY EARTH CLOSET Adopted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. dc ws 23

RICHELIEU! The Premier Canadian Table Water. Equal to Anything Imported. For sale at the leading Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants and Grocers. J. A. HART, 178 Notre Dame street. Telephone 119. Jan. 27 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

GLENNING'S FOUNDRY. We have the best facilities for CAST IRON WORK. We keep on stock the very best qualities of PIG IRON, Made here or imported. STOVE CASTINGS. Of Special Iron Made Promptly. MACHINISTS, PLUMBERS, BUILDERS and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS. Will find with us the largest assortment of patterns to choose from. 22 Jan. 26 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Limited, London, having been appointed by the Royal Commissioners, sole contractors for the Printing, Publishing and Advertising in the Catalogue GUIDE, DAILY PROGRAMME, and other publications, respectively, and request that intending advertisers should make immediate application for any space they may require in the above publications. All communications respecting advertisements to be addressed to their agent, JOHN GLEN, 29 Strand, London, W. C., England. W. 35

Situations Wanted—Male. WANTED—Situation in store, warehouse, or as traveler by young man, 20. R. B. 39 Latour street. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a young man, 18 years of age, a situation in office or store. Experience and best of references. R. B. Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation in a wholesale house, as shipper or assistant storeman; understand shipping and Custom house work thoroughly. Address R. H. Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—A respectable young married man, from the States, wishes for a situation of almost any kind. Good education. Can furnish testimonials as to honesty and sobriety. Address, J. C. N., Herald Office. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5

WANTED—By a boy, a situation in any way. Age 15. Address, 251 Notre Dame street, near Matthews. 19 20 21 22 23

INDIAN MISMANAGEMENT.

The Clergy Speak and do a Tale Unfold.

Archbishop Tache, the Rev. Messrs. Macdougall and Trivett.

The Toronto Mail correspondent amongst the Indians, having concluded his correspondence, the statements made by those he met to him, and at other times, as to the defects of the management of the Indians, may be properly given. Amongst those who made

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT was the Rev. Mr. Macdougall who said:

"How often we have preached the gospel of patience and have tried to show that the lack of speedy transport, the tremendous cost of bringing material into this big country, were some of the reasons why the Government was behindhand; but we could not find, nor did we try to find, any excuses for the promises made but not fulfilled, for the cut-throat policy often exhibited and sometimes enforced by officials of the Indian Department, or the shameful and immoral lives of many of the employees of the same. Some of these were a disgrace to the lowest barbarism, let alone civilization."

"How could we, when earnestly trying to teach the Indians habits of industry and thrift, be expected to excuse the laziness and incompetency of many sent into the country to teach the wards of the Government? Moreover we felt strongly that something was wrong with the system which allowed such men in the service." He had advised the Government to send men as Indian Department employees of every grade, who would be true to their country, if not to their God, and who would have manhood enough to refrain from licentiousness, blasphemy, drunkenness, and laziness, and who will by precept and example teach the Indian to develop an independent spirit, which will make him industrious, thrifty, and law-abiding."

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S VIEWS

on the subject will carry weight with all. He says that the Indians were "left a prey to the seductions of men revilingly immoral, and when this was pointed out the friends of humanity had another regret to register." He alleges that in other cases the Indians were deprived of the pittance assigned to them, or it was given to them as if they were dogs! They were too often deceived. At the risk of creating great surprise, I affirm that the massacres were not committed without previous provocation. I here invoke the testimony of one of the victims himself. The Rev. Father Forard said, in conversation with another missionary, who in turn related it to me:—"Such a one (naming an official) acts with shameful brutality towards the Indians. He will be killed some day. The person alluded to was killed, and two devoted missionaries increased the number of victims they were striving to protect. I am, however, veraciously I cannot question assured me that some Indians had told him in 1884 that an individual, whom he mentioned, 'treated them like dogs,' and the same individual was killed by the Indians who had lodged the complaint against him. I state these particulars, not to 'relate,' as you say, Archbishop, 'because the above are not the only exceptions to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim.'"

TOTALY UNQUALIFIED MEN

were assigned to important posts while others perfectly apt have been dismissed or left aside because of 'ten, or twenty years before they were political opponents.' He shows how necessary to successful government of the Indians and the settlers are tact, kindness, and sympathy, and how those who substitute 'coarseness and arrogance' for these qualities must fail in maintaining the prestige of authority."

THE RISING DUE TO THE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Cameron, who spent many years among the Indians about Bafford, contended that "the Indian uprising was in great measure due to the character of the instructors and agents appointed by the Government. If the Government officials had been the right kind of men the uprising would never have taken place. In many cases the treatment of the Indians was calculated to have a most injurious effect—some of them

TREATING THE INDIANS LIKE DOGS, never speaking to them without an oath, and paying no regard whatever to their word." The rev. gentleman remarked that it would spoil good Indians to make them like some of the Indian Department officials who are over them and supposed to be civilizing them. Mr. Cameron's statements were confirmed by Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Flett and other Indian missionaries, who maintained that the Indian revolt was in a great measure due to the character of the Government officials sent amongst them.

THE REV. JOHN McLEAN'S OPINION.

"The causes of the present discontent among the Indians are legion. Some of the men employed by the Department on the reservations have been granted positions through political influence, even though they have been utterly incompetent for the respective duties of their office. They receive good salaries and yet the Indians derive very little benefit from their services. Premises have been made to the Indians by Government officials that have never been kept. The Department has professed to give these people food enough to sustain them, yet at different times their rations have been cut down."

PLUNDERING THE SUPPLIES.

When asked to define some of the acts of injustice towards the Indians, Mr. Macdougall said:—"I haven't investigated thoroughly, but I believe there has been systematic plundering of the annuities of Indian supplies. Besides, every movement to teach the Indian industry has been knocked on the head by the department. Near my home there is a large quantity of timber, which would make rails, fuel, etc. I induced the Indians to find quantities of this, and promised to find a market for them. For some time I was unable to do so, and as they wanted supplies I gave them orders on my brother, who keeps a store. The first thing I knew was that a demand was made upon me for stamps by an officer of the department. The timber belonged to the Indians and was cut by them, and my efforts to help them were thus hindered, for I could not afford to pay the fees demanded." On being asked what he thought of the liquor permit system, he characterized it as

A DISREPUTABLE FRAUD,

not fairly or impartially administered. The very idea of my having to ask another person for permission to have liquor is objectionable. I am a teetotaler, and don't need it nor ask for it. The principle I speak of. The system has worked a great injury and wrong. We should either have prohibition or a change of some kind. I don't like the license system; but here we are supposed to be in a prohibition country, and yet under the working of the system we are merely

letting the fence down for the bringing in of the vilest kind of stuff."

THE REV. MR. TRIVETT SAYS the present system should be abolished because it encourages smuggling, and the liquor that is smuggled is the worst that can be had, whereas if a man could get a good glass of ale he would prefer it to the vile decoctions that can be purchased in hundreds of the petty shops in this part of the North-West. It

DOESN'T STOP DRINKING,

and never will, but encourages smuggling. The old nature of Eve is still present in the unregenerate." But to return to the Indians. What we want on our reserves are married men as employees, and a few hundred dollars expended in putting up houses for them would pay in the end. And, let me say, get Christian men; thank God, there are such to be found; and don't employ a man because some influential man down east wants to get a situation for him. Again, put a stop to white men living with Indian women unless they are lawfully married to them. Where are the young girls of 13 to 16 that have been partly taught in our schools; and others before them?

GIRLS SOLD TO WHITE MEN for from \$10 to \$20! Where are their children? Running about the reserves wearing ragged clothes, and the women themselves? They are prostitutes hanging around the towns. Stop the sale of Indian girls to white men and another great step is taken."

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

An item in the telegrams from Quebec to the effect that the Provincial authorities are negotiating with the ecclesiastical authorities for a settlement of this question revives interest in the matter. It is well, therefore, that the public should know all about the claim if any exists.

Early after the settlement of Canada a number of Jesuits came to Canada. Their self-denying duties as missionaries is a well known fact in the early history of our country. Their labors were continued until the conquest, 1763. In 1774 they were suppressed by a Royal decree and their property was confiscated, except what the surviving few might need for a comfortable subsistence during their natural lives. The last of their number died in 1800. The following schedule of their property in 1787 may be found in the 33rd volume of the Journals of the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, 5 George IV., i.e., session of 1824:

1. Six superficial arpents on which the Quebec college and church are erected, given for the instruction of the French inhabitants.
2. The two Lorettes or Seignior of St. Gabriel.
3. The Peninsula of Lavacherie.
4. Silley, near Cap Rouge.
5. Belair.
6. Cape de Magdalene, near Three Rivers.
7. Batican.
8. The Island of St. Christophe, near Three Rivers.
9. Laprairie de la Madeleine.
10. A piece of ground at St. Nicholas.
11. Eleven arpents of ground at Pointe Levi.
12. The Isle au Raux below the Isle of Orleans.
13. Six arpents at Tadoussac.
14. The Pacheriegu near Three Rivers.
15. Another lot at the same place.
16. A remnant of ground extending to a small river near Lake St. Peter.
17. A number of lots in Quebec City—now built upon and many used as public streets.
18. The ground used by the Church and Mission House of Montreal—&c., &c.—

The above properties were held in trust by the Jesuits for educational and religious purposes. As a delinquent a vacant estate becomes the property of the Crown. Had the Jesuits not been suppressed in 1774 their property would have become the property of the Crown at the death of the last Jesuit in 1800. In 1789 there were only four living. As a fact, all the property of the Jesuits who seized by the Crown in 1800 by the Sheriff of Quebec, and the document is enrolled in the 1st Register of Letters Patents and Commissions, folio 446, Quebec, March 8, 1800.

The whole amount of the Jesuits' lands was 48,000 acres in the district of Montreal, 439,000 in the district of Three Rivers, 129,500 in the district of Quebec. The value of their property was then estimated at two to three millions of dollars.

Up to the year 1831 the revenues on these estates appear to have gone into the general revenue of the province. And portions of the revenue from the year 1821 were appropriated for educational purposes.

In 1831 the assembly passed the Act 1 William 4, providing that all the monies arising out of the estates should be kept apart and applied exclusively to the purposes of education. The revenues from the date of the act have been divided among the grammar schools, academies, nunneries, convents and colleges of Quebec. Under the decision of the Attorney General, the King's Council and legal advisers in 1790, the King took legal possession of this property in 1800.

By conquest and the treaty of cession, the definitive treaty of 1763, the King of England acquired absolute and unconditional jurisdiction over the Jesuits' estates. By confiscation and escheat of the property on the death of the last surviving Jesuit in 1800, the Crown became absolute owner of the property. No ecclesiastical had any right or title to the property since 1774.

The title of the Jesuits' property is vested in the General of that order. The Jesuits in France, in the 16th and 17th centuries, had no legal title to property. All the title existing was vested in the General at Rome. He, being an Italian and an alien not under allegiance to the King of France, could hold no real property either in France or its colonies. This was the law of France in 1763, up to the conquest. And the law of England was the same at the date of, or after the conquest.

Besides, in the first Bull obtained by the

Jesuits from Pius V in 1571, the society is declared to be a mendicant society, and "cannot possess real property, but lives by unfeeling alms," &c. The Bulls of Gregory XIII, 1576 and 1582, vested all property in the Father General. So, it is clear that there exists no ecclesiastical authority in this country which has any legal or equitable claim to any part of the Jesuits' estates.

HEADACHE.

If you suffer from Headache you may be sure that your Stomach, Liver or Blood is at fault, and perhaps all three are combined in bad action. If so, the best remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures Headache by regulating the organic action generally.

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

135 TO 139

St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

HENRY HOGAN,

Proprietor.

The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion;

July 2.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

Fifth Avenue, New York.

This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been removed from top to bottom and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE,

Proprietors.

Comfortable Rooms, \$2 per day; Board, \$5.00 per day.

Oct. 1.

Murray Hill

Hotel.

NEW YORK.

The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot.

(ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.)

60 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise, stairways and elevators.

No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.

June 15.

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger!

Every attention paid to guests.

GOUIN & CO., Proprietors.

February 5.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern hygiene and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.

WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO., Proprietors.

June 28.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

REVERE HOUSE.

MRS. McNEIL, Proprietress.

First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

GLASGOW, 802 803.

PHILIPS COOKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated.

Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

The MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel.

July 31.

W.D. 51.

A Beautiful Apartment

—OF—

DANCE PROGRAMMES

—WITH—

Best Quality Silk Tassels

—AND—

"FABER" LEAD PENCILS

In Assorted Colors.

THE

GEO. BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING COY.,

169 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

Jan. 12.

21.

New Advertisements New Advertisements

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,

13 Victoria Square, Montreal.

tober 18.

248

To Let.

TO LET.

The Warehouses of the

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

NOW OCCUPIED BY THE

Canada Co-operative Supply Association

(LIMITED).

Possession First of May next.

Apply to

THOS. M. TAYLOR,

No. 3 upstairs offices, Union Buildings,

Montreal, January 5, 1888.

TO LET,

THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES

Together or Separately,

STAINED FINISH.

HOT WATER HEATING.

521 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sept. 226

DAWES & CO.

TO LET,

With water power, a brick building, containing 4 flats, 65 x 20 feet situated next to Messrs. Peck, Benny & Co.'s premises on Mill street, Lachine Canal; will let the whole building or in flats to suitable tenants.

Apply to

McDOUGALL, LOGIE & CO.,

230 St. James Street.

TO RENT.

From the first of May next, those well known and extensive premises Nos. 33 to 39 College Street, heretofore known as Williams' Brewery, and consisting of large four storey stone building fronting on College street, together with large stone buildings in rear, large ice house, the whole containing extensive cellars.

These well known premises have been used as a brewery for the past 60 years, and are specially fitted up with malshouses, kilns, &c., the most desirable for such a business, and are all suitable also for general manufacturing purposes and for warehousing and storage.

Apply to

MILES WILLIAMS

20 St. James Street

Rooms to Let

TO LET—A single and double bedroom

with bath. Address, 101 Mansfield St. 22

TO LET—Double and single front rooms,

vacant; nicely furnished. 22 McGill College Avenue. 22

TO LET—Furnished room; warm; suitable

for two or three gentlemen. 29 Beaver Hall Hill. (Next Unitarian Church.) 22

TO LET—Double and single rooms on first

floor, 140 Peel St., near the Windsor. 22

TO LET—Furnished room to let with board

if required. Apply, 1372 St. Catherine street. 22

TO LET—Two persons can be accommodated with first-class room and table board. Apply, 38 Lorne Avenue. 22

TO LET—A warm comfortable double room,

not cold water on same floor; for gentlemen. 29 Beaver Hall Hill, next Unitarian Church. 22

TO LET—The extensive new store, six flats,

No. 62 McGill street; four sides well lighted. These floors. 22

ROOMS—One double and one single; newly

furnished, gas, etc. 53 Cathedral St. 22

ROOMS—Two or three, warm unfurnished

rooms to let cheap. Respectable family. 3 Upper St. Charles Boulevard. 22

TO LET—Two rooms, single and double

with or without board, 104 Mansfield street. 22

TO LET—A large front room, furnished,

suitable for a couple, with breakfast and tea, if required, 26 Guy Street. 22

TO LET—Two large rooms, on first floor,

with folding door, and bath, and with board. Also, table board; seven meals for \$1.40 Lagache street, corner of Beaver Hall. 22

COMFORTABLE Rooms and superior Board

for a few gentlemen at 61 McGill College Avenue. Apply at the above address. 22

Rooms and Board Wanted

ROOMS—With or without board; terms moderate. 22 St. Denis, opposite Viger Square. 22

WANTED—Board on credit for a couple of

months, or in lieu of work about house. Safe pay a lump sum. A. G. Herald Office. 22

WANTED—By a lady, board and room with

sitting room attached, west of Bleury, and in a family where no boarders are kept. Apply with terms, to box 439, Post Office. 22

WANTED—Board—A private family have

rooms for two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address, Moderate, HERALD Office. 22

BOARD—A comfortable home for two

or three gentlemen, on most reasonable terms, at 150 Peel street, Windsor Hotel block. 22

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LOST—A lady's stem winder gold watch,

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July 31.

W.D. 51.

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"THE SEAMAN'S FRIEND."

Samuel Plimsoll, ex-M.P., Arrives in New York—He Talks of English Politics.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, ex-member of Parliament for Derby, England, and known all the world over as "the seaman's friend," and the foe of unscrupulous ship-owners, arrived here yesterday morning, on the steamer Celtic, from Liverpool. He drove at once to the Gilsey House, where he was interviewed by a *Herald* reporter on the political and commercial interest.

Speaking of the recent general election, Mr. Plimsoll said that the Parrellite party had lost considerable influence in England owing to its baseness in outsting from their seats many Liberals whose friendship for Ireland was well known. "I do not complain about my own defeat in Sh. field," he continued, "because I had no great desire to re-enter Parliament, but I do complain of the way in which such men as Shaw-Lefevre and George Trevelyan were treated. There was no reason why the Parrellites should support the Conservatives, and there was every reason why they should support the Liberals. The Conservatives are friends of the Irish landlords, and it was a Conservative House of Peers that in 1859 threw out Mr. Forster's Compensation for Disturbance bill, and thereby helped to bring about the present condition of things in Ireland. Mr. Parrell and his party did wrong, therefore, when they turned their backs on the Liberals."

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE WILL DO.

"In case Mr. Gladstone should become Premier, what sort of Cabinet will he form?"

"One that suits his own purposes. He has the large majority of the English people at his back and need not suffer himself to be dictated to by any one. I do not think that Lord Hartington should not work in harmony with him. Men like Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke may fairly be expected to join him. And when he takes the reins of government once more you may rest assured that he will do all that he thinks right for Ireland. He will not be hampered by the aristocracy and will be strong enough to pursue his way unimpeded. The manifesto of the Parrellite party, in which they charge the Liberal Government with condemning the Irishmen to chains and death, is not so distasteful to Englishmen that the Parrellites will not find themselves so all powerful as they expect to find themselves. They certainly will not be able to tyrannize over Mr. Gladstone, and it is not probable that they will try, because they must know that he is willing to deal justly with Ireland."

BAD FOR IRISH LANDLORDS.

"What do you think of the various proposed plans for buying out the Irish landlords?"

"I think them utterly absurd. Why, in the name of God, should the English taxpayers be mulcted in order to satisfy the greed of a few Irish landlords. These Irish gentlemen have made their own bed and must lie in it. They have never treated their tenants with any semblance of justice, and they must not expect to pay them back in their own coin. As for those gentlemen who propose that the government should take the land and receive rent for it for a certain number of years from the present tenants, I think they should remember that however well the scheme might work for a while, a time might come when the tenants would refuse to pay the rent and the government would find it impossible to evict a whole nation. If a series of bad seasons occurs at any future time in Ireland the tenants will be just as little able to pay rent as they are at present."

"In case you had a chance of being elected for Derby, would you accept the nomination?"

"Oh, I cannot answer that question off-hand. I am, of course, extremely interested in politics and especially anxious that some important legislative measures, which have been hitherto shelved owing to persistent obstruction, should be passed."

CHAMBERLAIN'S SHIPPING BILL.

"What about Mr. Chamberlain's Shipping bill?"

"The Tories and Parrellites managed to throw it out. Why they should be so opposed to it is hard to say, as it simply prohibits shipowners from insuring their vessels for more than they are worth. There is harm in that, surely! Personally, I have done nothing in the way of advocating the sailor's interests of late. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is deeply interested in the subject and is doing his best to have the remaining wrongs righted."

DO YOU THINK MR. GLADSTONE WILL ADVOCATE EXTREME MEASURES FOR IRELAND?

"I do not. On the contrary I think he will carefully avoid them."

I OWE MY LIFE.

"I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move."

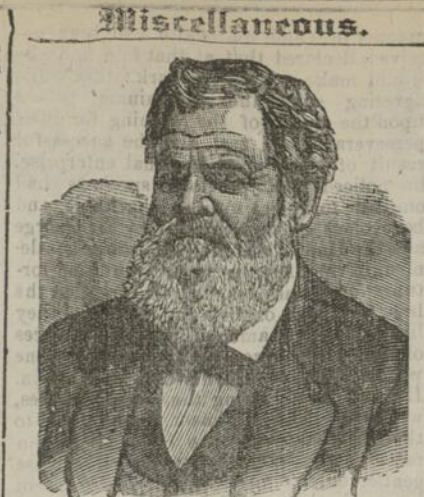
"I thank I."

"From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters."

"Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system began to work as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am now only as sound as a sovereign, and weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.



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His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value to Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and respecting their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swatting three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will "nearly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, and should use this preparation. The truth is, the medicine I profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the very of hundreds of intelligent and year-reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. W. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy days covers which occasionally bring help of a curing humanity."

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