

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Montréal, half-year, 50c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Merchants, do. 30c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Ottawa, do. 30c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Villie Marie, do. 30c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Toronto, do. 40c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Hamilton, do. 30c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.
Jacques C., do. 30c. 1st Dec. Nov. 17.

FEDERAL MEETINGS.
Federal Bank (Toronto), 20 Nov at 12 m.

THE FINANCIAL OFFICE,
Monday Evening,
November 10.

The Montreal Stock Market.

The market opened steady. The transactions of the day were of a limited character. In bank stocks Montreal was unchanged, selling again to-day at 189½. Merchants also changed hands at the same price as on Saturday, and also at 117½. Commerce sold at a decline of ¼, bringing 116½, and Molsons sold at 107. A sale of 23 shares of Union at 67 was made at the afternoon board. In the miscellaneous list the transactions were in Montreal Telegraph, Richelieu and Gas, Telegraph selling at 110½, Richelieu at 56½ and 57, and Gas at 174½. From this it is apparent that Richelieu has not declined from the highest price it realized on Saturday, while Gas was only ½ lower than the highest price and ½ than the lowest selling price on that day.

To-day's transactions consisted of sales of 340 shares of bank stocks and 372 of miscellaneous making in all 712 shares, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

25 Montreal at.....	189½
23 Union at.....	189½
20 Gas at.....	174½
25 Montreal at.....	189½
23 Union at.....	189½
20 Gas at.....	174½

The following are the quotations of the stock market to-day as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn Macdonald:—

AFTERNOON BOARD.

25 Montreal at.....	189½
23 Union at.....	189½
20 Gas at.....	174½

The following are the quotations of the stock market to-day as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn Macdonald:—

STOCKS.

Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

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Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

Bank of Montreal..... 189½

Bank of Commerce..... 189½

sharp contest between Bulls and Bears. The prominent stocks of the day were St. Paul, North West, West Union and Union Pacific. St. Paul opened at 73½ and in 20 minutes declined ¼. It then rallied to 73½, but at 11.20 it had declined to 73½. At 12.20 it had regained the loss of ¼ and at 1.30 it had advanced to 73½, being at 2.40 74½, which position it retained up to the close, when 38,600 shares changed hands. North West opened at 83½ and during the first 20 minutes declined ¼, but at 11 o'clock it rallied up to 84, but in the course of the next 20 minutes the Bears had succeeded in beating it back to 83½. At 12 o'clock it stood at 83½, but 20 minutes later saw it down at 83½. After fractional fluctuations it closed at 83½, or ¼ below the opening price, with sales of 38,600 shares. Western Union fluctuated from 57½, its opening price, to 57½ at the close, when 35,400 shares changed hands. Union Pacific opened at 47½, and underwent a series of fluctuations in concert with the others, closing, however, at an advance of one point. The transactions in this stock were 35,400. New York Central and Lake Shore fought a good fight, and at the close each had scored an advance from the opening, that of Lake Shore being 1½, and that of New York Central 1½. The sales of Lake Shore were only 2,100, and those of New York Central 13,700. The market closed about equally divided, as appears from the following result of a comparison between the closing prices of yesterday and to-day:—

Advanced—Chic. B. & Q., Del. Lack. & West, Erie, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, New Jersey Central, New York Central, N. & W., North Pacific pref., Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific.

Declined—Central Pacific, Denver & R.G. & E. Erie pref., Illinois Central, Kansas & Texas, Louisville & Nashville, North West, Ohio & Miss., Rock Island, St. Paul, M. & M., St. Paul & Omaha, West Union.

Unchanged—Oregon Trans.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York to-day, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdonald Bros. stock brokers, St. Francis Xavier street:—

STOCKS.

Chic. B. & Q. 117½

Del. Lack. & West 117½

Erie 117½

Lake Shore 117½

Missouri Pacific 117½

New Jersey Central 117½

New York Central 117½

N. & W. 117½

North Pacific pref. 117½

Pacific Mail 117½

St. Paul 117½

Texas Pacific 117½

Union Pacific 117½

Central Pacific 117½

Denver & R.G. & E. 117½

Illinois Central 117½

Kansas & Texas 117½

Louisville & Nashville 117½

North West 117½

Ohio & Miss. 117½

Rock Island 117½

St. Paul, M. & M. 117½

St. Paul & Omaha 117½

West Union 117½

Oregon Trans. 117½

Chic. B. & Q. 117½

Del. Lack. & West 117½

Erie 117½

Lake Shore 117½

Missouri Pacific 117½

New Jersey Central 117½

New York Central 117½

N. & W. 117½

North Pacific pref. 117½

Pacific Mail 117½

St. Paul 117½

Texas Pacific 117½

Union Pacific 117½

Central Pacific 117½

Denver & R.G. & E. 117½

Illinois Central 117½

Kansas & Texas 117½

Louisville & Nashville 117½

North West 117½

Ohio & Miss. 117½

Rock Island 117½

St. Paul, M. & M. 117½

St. Paul & Omaha 117½

West Union 117½

Oregon Trans. 117½

Chic. B. & Q. 117½

Del. Lack. & West 117½

Erie 117½

Lake Shore 117½

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, November 10.

Flour.—The market remains dull with values favoring buyers. Quotations are left unaltered, but outside figures could not be realized except for choice lots. The only sales were for 125 bbls spring extra at \$3.75; 100 bbls superfine at \$3.50; 100 bbls medium bakers at \$4.00, and 120 bbls do. at \$4.01½. We quote:—

Superior Extra, per bbl. \$3.90 @ \$4.00
Extra Superfine..... 3.80 @ 3.85
Fancy..... 3.75 @ 3.80
Spring Extra..... 3.75 @ 3.80
Superfine..... 3.70 @ 3.75
Strong Bakers (Canadian)..... 4.50 @ 4.55
Strong Bakers (American)..... 5.00 @ 5.05
Fine..... 3.20 @ 3.25
Middlings..... 2.85 @ 2.90
Pollards..... 2.50 @ 2.55
Ontario bags (medium)..... 1.95 @ 2.00
" [spring extra]..... 1.85 @ 1.90
" [superfine]..... 1.50 @ 1.60
City bags [delivered]..... 0.00 @ 2.40

OATMEAL.—The market is inactive and prices are unchanged. We quote:—
Granulated, bbls..... \$4.50 @ \$4.75
Do. bags..... \$2.10 @ \$2.13
Ordinary, bbls..... \$4.25 @ \$4.50
Do. bags..... \$1.90 @ \$2.00

CORNMEAL.—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Yellow, \$2.25 @ \$2.50. No white offering.

WHEAT.—Is inactive and dull. We quote: Red winter, No. 2, 83c @ 85c; white winter, No. 2, 83c @ 85c; Spring No. 2, 84c @ 86c per bush of 60 lbs.

CORN.—Quiet at unchanged values. We quote 70c @ 72c per bush of 56 lbs.

PEAS.—Are dull at 72c @ 74c per bush of 60 lbs.

ATS.—Are in demand and firm at 31c @ 32c per bush of 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: 55c @ 56c, according to quality, for fine, and 50c @ 55c for feeding, per bush of 48 lbs.

RYE.—Nominal at 60c @ 62c per bush of 56 lbs.

MAIZE.—Is unchanged at 70c @ 80c (in bond), according to quality, per bush of 30 lbs.

The following were posted on 'Change to-day:—

DAILY REMITTANCE.

Wheat, bush..... 23.574

Peas, bush..... 3.000

Flour, bbls..... 1.182

Ashes, pots..... 10

Butter, kegs..... 404

Cheese, bxs..... 2,368

Pork, bbls..... 90

Beef, bbls..... 35

Lard, rollers..... 100

Whiskey & high wines, casks..... 80

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Advices from Liverpool to the Associated Press report breadstuffs quiet and steady. Peas are quoted 1½ lower at 51s.

In the provision market bacon was quoted lower at L.C. 50s, and S.C. 51s. The remaining quotations were unchanged.

Nov. 5, 5 p.m. Nov. 10, 5 p.m.

Flour, per cwt..... 6.0

Spring wheat..... 6.0

Red winter..... 6.0

No. 1 California..... 6.0

No. 2 California..... 6.0

Mobile & Ohio..... 6.0

Oats..... 5.0

Barley..... 5.0

Peas..... 5.0

Maize..... 5.0

Wheat..... 5.0

Peas..... 5.0

Maize..... 5.0

Wheat..... 5.0

Peas..... 5.0

Maize..... 5.0

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Wheat..... 5.0

Peas..... 5.0

Maize..... 5.0

Wheat..... 5.0

HOG PRODUCTS.

The market was steady to-day and a fair jobbing business was done. Values are unchanged. We quote:—

Western Extra S.C.C. 20.00 @ 20.50
Western Mess..... 18.00 @ 18.50
Canadian Mess..... 00.00 @ 00.10
Do. Paikians, per lb..... 00.10 @ 00.11
Do. Canadian..... 00.00 @ 00.10
Hams, uncovered, per lb..... 00.14 @ 00.14
Hams, canvassed, per lb..... 00.00 @ 00.15
Bacon, per lb..... 00.13 @ 00.14
Shoulders, per lb..... 00.11 @ 00.11
Tailow, per lb..... 00.07 @ 00.08

Dressed Hogs.

Owing to a large supply of live hogs being now offered for sale in the market, dressed hogs were dull and weak. We quote:—\$3.75 @ \$3.50.

Daily Products.

BUTTER.—The market does not show any improvement and stocks are accumulating. The supply of fancy grades, however, is not large and for these the market is pretty firm. We quote:—

Creamery, full makes, 22c @ 23c; summer do., 20c @ 22c; Eastern Townships dairy, full makes, 20c @ 22c; summer do., 18c @ 20c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c @ 20c; western, 15c @ 18c in straight lots, and 17c @ 18c for selected.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged prices. A sale of the Thistle brand, amounting to about 6,000 boxes, on private terms, said to be 1½c, was made at the end of last week, but the price was not offered for sale in the market of giving it any publicity. The public cable reports the Liverpool market unchanged at 56s 6d. We quote the market here 11c @ 11½c for fancy full makes, and 5c @ 6c, according to quality and condition, for summer makes.

EGGS.—The market is quiet, the demand small, and the offerings moderate. We quote 19c @ 21c.

Under the influence of advices that the English market is quiet, there was scarcely any business done in this market to-day. There is quite a falling off in the receipts, and the offerings of good fresh eggs are small. We quote first pots \$4.00 @ \$4.15, seconds (nominal) \$3.60 @ \$3.75, and pearls (nominal) \$5.00.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WESTERN POINTS.

CHICAGO, November 10.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour, bush..... 11,568

Wheat, bush..... 147,000

Corn, bush..... 76,000

 Oats, bush..... 64,000 |

Rye, bush..... 6,000 |

Barley, bush..... 49,000 |

Pork, bbls..... 85 |

Beef, bbls..... 79,000 |

Lard, lbs..... 410,070 |

Flax seed, bush..... 1,830,740 |

Flour, bush..... 11,568 |

Wheat, bush..... 147,000 |

Corn, bush..... 76,000 |

Oats, bush..... 64,000 |

Rye, bush..... 6,000 |

Barley, bush..... 49,000 |

Pork, bbls..... 85 |

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Lard, lbs..... 410,070 |

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Wheat, bush..... 147,000 |

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SOME NORTH-WEST NOTES.

Concerning Stock, Money, and Grain.

On Saturday week the stock was broken on the Galt Mine Road.

About eighty men are now engaged at the Saskatchewan mine at Medicine Hat, and are turning out from 125 to 150 tons per day. It is expected when the cold weather comes this force will have to be doubled, as the Winnipeg market alone will absorb about 200 tons per day.

The following are the prices paid for wheat at Ogle's elevator at Moonbeam, and the grade is as furnished by Mr. Pearson, and the buyer: No. 1 hard, 48 cents; No. 2 hard, 44 cents; No. 1 regular, 44 cents; No. 2 regular, 40 cents; No. 3, 37 cents. No quotations for oats or barley. About the week after next the elevator will be running full blast. Eggs, 35 cents; butter, 25 cents.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, Presbyterian minister at Calgary has tendered his resignation, and although it has not yet been accepted, he will leave for Medicine Hat on Saturday, where he will remain for about a month previous to going east. No one in the town knew of Mr. Robertson's resignation till it was announced in the pulpit at the close of the sermon on Sunday evening of last week.

Mr. Craig, of the Oxy ranch, arrived in Medicine Hat on Thursday, 23rd, with a band of 35 beef steers, which he sold to Mr. Penrose, a Winnipeg butcher, at long prices. It is said that the picture of a rancher, drove in 35 beef cattle and disposed of them to Mr. Fin, a local butcher. It is expected that a large trade will be worked up between our western stockmen and the Winnipeg butchers.

An additional discovery has been reported from the Selkirk. A returned prospector has shown a picture of a mine, he says, is one of a number he has obtained from a recent find. Gold can be distinctly traced in it by the naked eye. As far as a novice can tell, the find must be very valuable, and the lead we are informed, can be traced to a distance. The claim has been registered with the British Columbia Commissioner.

The Messrs. McRae, of Sheep Creek, have returned from the mountains, and report that they discovered a rich placer deposit in the Selkirk range, not more than six miles from where the track will lead to the amount of \$200 from the claim in three weeks. We have seen specimens, which are of the coarse flake kind. Messrs. McRae believe they would have taken out a good deal more if it had not been for the unprecedently high water. They have left a comrade in the spirit with the aid of additional appliances. The claims were registered at Golden City.

TREES IN CITIES.

Says a London Journal:—The planting of Gray's-in-road will be no small part of the improvement of a district of London that will be a great attraction, and if the Holborn Board of Works be stimulated to carry on the work it is only to be hoped that other bodies will follow the good example. Any one who has looked down on London from a great height—say from St. Paul or Queen Anne Mansions—will have been surprised with the greenness. Little oases of verdure are freely spread about through the great wilderness of brick and stone, and the impression of a city where tree life is valued or cultivated. One great essayist of the past generation, who busied himself much with the charms and attractions of the great city, used to boast that in the busiest part of the capital a Londoner need still never lose sight of a tree, and he used to mention, with pride and special example near Ironmonger lane which saved Cheapside from being an exception to his rule. But the truth is that London grass and London trees are hidden away from the ordinary pedestrian. They are to be met with in the parks and squares and in a few little neglected churchyards and themselves almost buried in the surrounding bricks and mortar. In fact, tree life for London is passing through a period of transition. Our ancestors planted elms and oaks apparently without much sympathy or appreciation of their value. London grew up, London atmosphere developed a new constituent and the smoke and soot of a busy and dirty city killed many a sturdy tree that may almost be called a discovery. The singular fitness of the plantain, shedding annually its year's growth of bark and the crop of soot that had settled upon it, was demonstrated just when it was needed. There is no reason why the great London arteries might not show something of the greenness of the Thames Embankment. Portland-place might be such a boulevard as Paris would be proud of. On the Zail at Frankfurt they have freely planted trees that leave a Londoner without his favorite excuse of the climate and the smoke—London Daily News, October.

WORDS OF WARNING AND COMFORT.

"If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

If you are a minister, and have exhausted your strength with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are constipated, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a

—resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How" inquired the first lady.

By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and brightens health. It did it for me as you observe."

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing property of these medicines render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the only safe one. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering from anyone afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

"VEGETABLE COMPOUND"

IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all of these Painful Complaints.

Weakness so common to our best.

Female Population.

It will cure the worst form of Female Complaints.

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Steamships.

Canadian Pacific Steamships.

Montreal to Winnipeg and Return, \$50.

FARMERS' EXCURSIONS!

Tickets Good to Step at Any Point West of Winnipeg.

Montreal and west to Regina and return, \$50.

Good for 14 days.

Montreal and west to Calgary and return, \$50.

Good for 21 days.

Montreal and west to end of track and return, \$50.

Good for 28 days.

Leaving Owen Sound, 4 p.m., as follows:—

ST. ALBANS, — Every TUESDAY

SS. ALBERTA, — Every THURSDAY

SS. ALBERTA, — Every SATURDAY

Through Solid Trains for WINNIPEG and

the WEST LEAVE PORT ARTHUR on arrival

of the train.

Shortest Route.

Lowest Rates.

Quickest Time.

Through Bills of Lading.

No Unnecessary Troubles.

No Overcharges by this Line.

These magnificent Steamships were

built expressly for this route, and are

the staunchest, fastest and best equipped

and turnished on the lakes, and are

Lighted by Electricity.

Tickets, rates, and all information can

be obtained from any agent of the Canadian Pacific

or from the General Manager, C. P. R., Montreal.

W. L. HOBBS, General Manager.

Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic.

C. P. R., Montreal.

June 7.

Steamboats.

LAPRAIRIE NAVIGATION CO.

1884.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 3rd, and until

for notice, the steamer "Laprairie" will

leave at the following hours, or as near

as possible:

From LAPRAIRIE—7:00 a.m., and 10:00 a.m.

For Time Tables, Season, Monthly and Trip

Tickets, apply at the City Office, 234 and 236

Corner McGill and St. James Sts., or on board

Steamer Laprairie.

Montreal, May 16th, 1884.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1884.

The Steamers of this Company between

MONTREAL and QUEBEC,

will commence running regularly on

1st May, 1884.

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. R. NELSON,

on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

and the Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. L. H. ROY,

on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at

6 o'clock p.m., from Montreal, and at 6 o'clock

a.m., for Montreal, on the above days.

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. JOHN RANKIN,

will leave for Cornwall and intermediate

ports every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock

a.m., commencing Tuesday, 6th May.

Steamer THREE RIVERS, Capt. COLLETT,

leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and

Friday at 1 p.m.

Steamer CHAMBERLAIN, Capt. G. NELSON,

leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday

at 1 p.m.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. LAPOINTE,

leaves for Terrebonne every Tuesday and

Friday, calling at Berthier and

Varennes, and for Trois Rivières on Mon-

days, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for

Contrecoeur on Mondays, Wednesdays

and Saturdays.

TRIP TICKETS OFFICERS:—R. A. Dickson,

139 St. James Street, Opposite St. Lawrence

Hotel, Royal, Montreal, and at the

Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier,

corner of Jacques Cartier Square.

ALEX. MILLOU, General Manager.

General Office, 23 St. Paul Street, 100

Montreal, Sept. 1884.

Railways.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA LINE.

To

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston,

New York, Philadelphia,

and ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train

between Montreal and New York—leaving

Montreal at 5:45 a.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8:00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wm. D. Roy

ing-room Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and

Albany and New York, arriving in New York

at 10:00 p.m.

5:45 p.m.—Night Express—Wm. D. Roy

ing-room Car attached, through New York

without change, arriving in New York at

7:30 next morning. This Train makes

close connection at New York with

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JANUARY 28.

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VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

The Montreal Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11.

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

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

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performances at 2 p.m., and 8 p.m.

Prof. A. R. MacDonald's assembly at Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.
Dancing—Professor Durkee, 118 Mansfield Street.

DR. HOWARD AND THE ROSELYN CASE.

A morning paper of yesterday contains a letter from Dr. Henry Howard on the now celebrated Lynnam case. In the second sentence the doctor very innocently lets the Montreal public know that the nurse takes a great interest in Mrs. Lynnam's case—that they are, to use his own words, "very much concerned whether Mrs. Lynnam be or be not discharged." He also states that "four of them, as well as Drs. Ross, Cammeron and myself, swore she was insane." Dr. Howard may not intend it, but his writing in this strain is certainly calculated to prejudice all those who regard the nurse with reverence against the unfortunate woman whom he has been instrumental in keeping in the Longue Pointe lunatic asylum for the last two years.

He, too, mistakes the fact; the four nuns did not swear that the woman was insane, but that in their opinion she was insane. How far they were aided in coming to that decision by Dr. Howard himself, the highest medical authority in the asylum, Dr. Howard does not say. It is not likely that the ladies would presume to differ in a matter of that kind from a gentleman who had the reputation of being well skilled in the treatment of the insane. Their patient was insubordinate and troublesome, and it is not at all unnatural that they, relying upon the confidently expressed opinion of their medical superintendent that the woman was insane, would be led to construe any expression of indignation at the cruel treatment she was receiving and any outburst of disappointment and ill temper, into evidence of insanity. In the face of the resident physician's testimony that he, from almost the beginning of her imprisonment, believed her to be sane the nuns will, we think, hardly thank Doctor Howard for publicly saying that they swore she was insane. What the ladies said on the subject of Mrs. Lynnam's insanity must, we submit, be taken in a very great measure as the expression of their chief medical adviser, Dr. Howard's opinion on the same subject. There may be a difference of opinion as to what weight is to be attached to Dr. Howard's decision on the condition and treatment of insane persons even in cases where his *amoris proprio* is not concerned. The revelations of that acknowledged expert in matters relating to the insane, Dr. Tuke, regarding the treatment received by the patients, or rather inmates of the Longue Pointe Asylum, may cause thinking and humane persons to doubt Dr. Henry Howard's infallibility as an authority on diseases of the mind and their treatment. The medical man who would consent to occupy the highest position in an insane hospital in every way so far behind the humane and scientific requirements of the age, as Dr. Tuke has shown the Longue Pointe Asylum to be—and Dr. Howard has admitted that Dr. Tuke's report was essentially correct—cannot expect to be regarded with reverential awe by those who believe that the unfortunate insane should be treated with every possible kindness and consideration and always with a view to their possible recovery. There may be two opinions even as to the value of the oath of such an expert, when he swears positively that a person whom other medical men decide to be in her right mind is insane.

Dr. Howard complains that the combined attack has been made upon him, but he surely ought to know that he is the proper person to attack. He as the medical superintendent of the Longue Pointe hospital for the insane, is responsible for all its arrangements and for the treatment that the lunatics receive within its walls. His authority should be supreme and his word law in the institution. Not only is he responsible for keeping Mrs. Lynnam in the asylum, but he is also responsible for the arrangements which Dr. Tuke denounced in such scathing terms, and for the treatment of the patients which he condemned as improper. The ladies in charge of the asylum are supposed to act under advice, and they are responsible only in so far as they do or do not carry out the instructions of their superintendent; but it is Dr. Howard and no one else who is to be held accountable for the manner in which the insane at Longue Pointe Asylum are treated, and for the condition of those whom he allows to remain imprisoned there.

"A WORK WILL TURN."

The Skye Crofters are at last in open resistance to the law. They have for many years endured hardship and oppression with exemplary patience. They seemed to think that it was their duty to submit to all that their landlords required of them. They and their fellow-crofters on the mainland allowed themselves to be driven off the land in order that it might be occupied by sheep and deer, with a subservience and resignation that were most pathetic. They found

themselves reduced from comparative comfort to grinding poverty, and they seemed to regard the caprice of the landlords who evicted them as the will of Heaven. The landlords' policy of depopulating scattered families over the whole face of the broad earth never to be reunited, but those who remained in the land thus made desolate suffered in silence and continued unresisting and law-abiding. But new ideas found their way in time to the Highlands and the crofters came to ask themselves and one another if, indeed, it was the will of Heaven that they should be driven off the land to make room for the beasts that perish? Were the landlord and his factor the representatives of Providence? Had they no rights to the land that their fathers had tilled and lived upon for centuries? Did everything—their and their children among the rest—belong to the lords of the soil? Thoughts aroused by such questions as these have been working in the minds of the patient and long-suffering Highlanders for many years, and to-day we hear of some of the results they are producing. They are determined to assert their rights as cultivators of the soil, but they are doing so in a characteristic manner. They commit no agrarian crimes. The landlord and his agents are safe among them. They are, however, offering a quaker-like resistance to the officers of the law who have been sent to enforce the claims of the landlords. The police are to be asked by an overwhelming crowd of stalwart and determined men why they come among them, and if they are not satisfied with the answer they get they will tell them that they are not wanted in that neighborhood, and will be escorted to the spot where they landed. It is not likely that any deeds of violence will be committed. The Sheriff's officers will see the utter futility of attempting to do their unpleasant duty, and will, no doubt, take the advice that will be tendered them, and depart peacefully. It is indeed a pity to see a loyal people who have shed their blood like water in the defence of the Empire goaded into rebellion by a landlord system which is both unpatriotic and in the worst sense improvident.

It is to be hoped that some compromise will be made, and that these hitherto loyal, law-abiding Skye men and their fellow-countrymen of the same class in other parts of the Highlands may not be misery and oppression be transformed into systematic law-breakers waiting only for a favorable opportunity to break out into open rebellion.

THE CHINIQUEY DISTURBANCES.

The *Gazette* was much bolder in its denunciation of the attacks on Mr. Chiniquy when these occurred in Quebec a few weeks ago than it is at present when they are being followed up in Montreal and when organized attempts are being made to suppress free speech within a few yards of its own office. Yesterday, referring to the contemptible conduct of the police—the officials, we believe, being more to blame than the force—it said:—
The fact in connection with these disturbances which all will view with satisfaction is that the city police, composed largely of Roman Catholics, and under the guidance of a Roman Catholic chief, have fairly done their duty in suppressing the disturbance and in protecting the preacher. It is true that something more than one prisoner might, one would imagine, have been taken. The one that was taken received prompt punishment and a lecture from the recorder, which was eminently to the point. The remarks of his honor embodied the only principle upon which peace and order in a mixed community can be ensured, the principle of mutual toleration and forbearance. So, too, the general condemnation of the conduct of the disturbers by our French-Canadian press is in the highest degree satisfactory.

We naturally turned to the news columns of the *Gazette* to ascertain if its favorable views of the police force were based upon the accounts of the riots furnished by its reporters, but could find nothing there to justify such conclusions. On the contrary, the *Gazette's* reporters adhered to the recognized facts. In its report of the disturbances at the French Methodist church on Craig street, it said:—
The mob then formed in procession on the Champ de Mars and marched backwards and forwards, singing and shouting at the pitch of their voices, while the police stood by apparently helpless. The sergeant finally withdrew his men, and the mob were left in undisputed possession of the ground. They continued their little amusement for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and finished up by serenading each other in the carriage. The police were again drawn up, and were about to be marched off when the rowdies in rear began yelling and hissing. The chief faced his men about and marched them back about fifty yards, while behind them the people were stoning the church. The men were then ordered to retire, and in doing so were stoned by the mob, several of the men being hit.

These extracts are sufficient to show the faint-heartedness of the police's proceedings. They are altogether in keeping with Chief Paradis' statement that Mr. Chiniquy was trying to play the martyr; with Deputy-Chief Nagle's statement that Mr. Chiniquy would be

protected only on certain conditions; and with the announcement which the police officials authorized to be published to the effect that Mr. Chiniquy would not have protection for his Saturday night meetings unless the Mayor himself ordered it—an announcement which was of the nature of an intimation to the rowdy element that they might be perfectly safe in any riotous proceedings in which they might indulge on that night. With such sentiments and utterances proceeding from the police headquarters it is easy to understand why the men of the force are attacked when they really attempt to do their duty and why so little has been done in bringing to justice the hundreds of persons whom the police with their own eyes have seen engaged in the disgraceful work of disturbing Protestant worship, interrupting temperance meetings, smashing church windows and stoning and chasing Messrs. Chiniquy and Beaudry. We have, we believe, in the scandalous inefficiency of the police officials or in their sympathy with rioters the cause of the continuance of these assaults on free speech and personal liberty which are disgracing Montreal and which can not fail to evoke the strongest expressions of condemnation of police management throughout the Dominion.

ARE THEY "SENT TO RULE OUR FATES?"

At a public dinner given by ministerial supporters to Hon. Messrs. Bowell, Caron and Costigan in Fredericton, annexation, independence and the British connection were freely discussed. Among the sentiments uttered the following is credited by the newspapers to Hon. Mr. Caron:—

"The silken thread which bound us to the mother country would well afford to allow to remain unbroken, so long as men like Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne were sent to guide our fates."

There are two points here calling for comment:—

1. The reference to "the silken thread" seems inadequate to the subject. If Canada were not bound to the Empire by something stronger than "a silken thread," the connection would not last long. We are bound, first, by the bonds of sentiment, which constitute the strongest ties that exist, stronger even than self-interest or material advantages. We have also material interests at stake, our present connexion keeping us free from certain cares, responsibilities and expenditures which we would have to assume were we independent. The great drawback of the present state of things is found in our inability to negotiate commercial treaties for ourselves. This right must yet be conceded. We shall remain within the Empire and we shall negotiate our own commercial treaties, too, and in terms which have regard to our own interests exclusively. It is said there is no precedent for such liberty of action being granted to a colony. Well, it is time there was a precedent, and Canada will give the precedent.

2. Mr. Caron speaks of Lords Dufferin, Lorne and Lansdowne being "sent to guide our fates." We were not aware that they were sent for any such purpose. We had supposed that our "fates" were in our own hands, and that the public men, the press and the people of Canada were themselves exclusively "guiding" the country. Mr. Caron has dropped in to language which is not becoming in a representative Canadian. We have heard altogether too much about this sort of governor-general "ruling" in Canada and of the wonderful advantages Canada has secured through the "rule" of this, that or the other Lordship. It is time all such trashy talk was laid aside. The people of Canada are not "ruled" by anybody or by any influence except their own sweet will. They are fully capable of managing their own affairs, from the lowest to the highest, without assistance from any imperial officers. They choose a Parliament and the Parliament chooses a Government who, if there is any "ruling" done, are really the "rulers"—that is to say, if the people's servants can ever be called the people's "rulers." Governors-General have done something for Canada by their voice and pen in a public way, and for this the people of Canada are duly thankful. There has for many years back been a perfect understanding between Canadians and the impartial and honorable gentlemen whom the Imperial Government has selected to represent them in Canada, and the fact is to the credit of all concerned. But in the sense of "ruling," or of interfering in the political affairs of Canada, or of dictating or "guiding" public policy our governors-general have, fortunately, done absolutely nothing for the past twenty years—a condition of things eminently satisfactory and likely to continue. We must protest, then, against Mr. Caron's statement that governors-general are sent to guide our fates, and we shall expect in future in ministerial utterances a somewhat more stalwart tone in regard to Canadian self-government and a clearer appreciation of the duties and position of the Governor-General.

MR. SCHREIBER'S REPORT.—In another column will be found a copy of an official report by Mr. C. Schreiber, Chief Engineer of the Dominion Government railways, on the condition of the work on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The report is addressed to the High Commissioner in London and has been published in England. It is entirely in harmony with the report made by Mr. Van Horne to his company in October and the independent report of Mr. Reid, the able U.S. engineer who went over the line at the same time. Mr. Schreiber found that extraordinary progress had been made in

the work of construction at all points, and he predicts that the road will be open from Montreal to Port Moody within the next twelve months. He believes the resources at the disposal of the company ample for the completion of the great undertaking, and he gives excellent reasons for anticipating a large traffic from the start and a rapid development from year to year. Mr. Schreiber is a proverbially cautious man, and his statements should be read in the light of this fact, and when so read it will be seen that they are full of promise for the future of the enterprise.

DEATHS.

KING.—On the 8th inst., at 75 City Councilors street, Thomas Davies King, formerly of Bristol, Eng., in the 66th year of his age.

FUNERAL will take place from his late residence to Christ Church Cathedral on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Friends will please accept this notice.

GRAHAM.—In this city November 10th, Eva J., daughter of R. Graham.

FUNERAL will take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, 257 Dorchester street. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

VAN HORNE.—Sunday morning, November 8th, Mrs. Mary M. Van Horne, aged 75 years.

The remains were taken to Joliet, Illinois, her former home, for interment.

New Advertisements.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY
—OF THE—
TEMPLE EMANUEL,
will open their ANNUAL BAZAAR at their Rooms, 1350 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
On Monday, 17th inst.
November 11 e 271

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

NOTICE
—OF THE—
The last steamer for the season for Quebec, will leave Montreal on THURSDAY, 13th November, and return from Quebec on FRIDAY, the 14th.

J. B. LABELLE, ALEX. MILLOY,
General Manager, Traffic Manager.
November 11 m 271

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans R. M. S. CIRCASSIAN, Wm. Richardson commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.
November 11 m 271

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line S.S. LAKE WINNIPEG, Thomas Jackson master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.
H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager.
November 10 m 270

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

THE MAGOG TEXTILE AND PRINT COMPANY will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an Act authorizing the Company to issue Bonds for a total amount not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, payable at such times and bearing such rate of interest as may be determined upon, and as security for the same to hypothecate their immovable property, machinery, plant and water privileges, and to issue the balance of their stock, or any part thereof, as preference stock and other purposes.

10th November, 1884. 1m 271

NOTICE.

A special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the MAGOG TEXTILE AND PRINT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 22 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, THE 22ND NOVEMBER inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of authorizing the Board of Directors to effect the issue of One Hundred Thousand Dollars on the security of the property belonging to the Company at Magog, and also to obtain authority from the Legislature for the issue of Debentures for a sum not exceeding Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be secured on the property of the Company, and for the issue of Preference Stock.

By order of the Board.
G. R. GRANT,
Sec'y-Treas.

Office of the
Magog Textile & Print Co.,
22 St. Helen Street,
Montreal, Nov. 10th, 1884. u 271

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23 Front St. West, 37 to 41 St. Jean Baptiste St., TORONTO. MONTREAL.

Depot for the Manufacture of Specialties:
73 Commerce Street, Boston, U.S.A. r 269
November 8

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas.....Lessee and Manager
Also of QUEEN'S HALL.
Every Night this Week except Saturday.
Sadness Saturday at 2.
THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE
—WILL PRESENT—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
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THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
The uproariously funny farce comedy now in its seventh month at the Globe Theatre, London, and its second month at the Madison Square Theatre, N.Y.
Seats at Noyheim's.
November 11 271

ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM,
SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers
Week commencing Monday, Nov. 10th.

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece

MONTE - CHRISTO!
This famous drama will be represented by a strong New York Dramatic Company. Scenery specially painted for the occasion. Costumes, &c.
Two performances daily. The Afternoon at 2.30 and Evening at 8. Price of Admission 10 and 20 cts.
November 8 269

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
(of New York), at Nordheimer's Hall.
FRIDAY, Nov. 7—Love and Marriage. Admission, 25 cts. MONDAY, Nov. 10—Manhood Analyzed and Restored. To males only, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 14—Reproduction. To males only, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 14, 2.30 p.m.—Female Health and Bloom Analyzed and Restored. To ladies only, 25c. MONDAY, Nov. 17—Success and Failure in Life. Admission, 25c. FRIDAY, Nov. 21—Intellect. Admission, 25c.

Consultation as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, health, etc., daily, at the St. Lawrence Hall, from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., Nov. 5th to 27th.
November 5 266

QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
PROF. McDONALD'S ACADEMY—
Owing to the Hall being engaged for Monday, the class will meet on the coming week on Tuesday and Friday, when all the pupils are expected to be present. Now our evening class is numbering 75 we will open another class for beginners in a week. Children's Classes Tuesdays and Fridays at 4.40 p.m. 6m 270

TO FORMER PUPILS
PROF. DUKKEE
will be pleased to see you at his new rooms 118 MANSFIELD STREET, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, for the enjoyment of a few hours dancing. No charge.

CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS—Monday and Friday Evening, Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Please call, or send for circular. Respectfully, PROF. DUKKEE. 3m 267

New Advertisements.

S. CARSLY'S
WATERPROOF MANTLES AND CIRCULARS.

Best English Rubber Circulars
Best English Rubber Mantles
Best Canadian Rubber Circulars
Best Canadian Rubber Mantles
Best American Rubber Circulars
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Best Rubber Cloaks for Ladies
Best Rubber Cloaks for Misses
AT S. CARSLY'S.

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UNDERSKIRT DEPARTMENT.
Quilted Farmer's Satin Skirts
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Knitted Wool Underskirts
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AT S. CARSLY'S.

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New Mantles, Paretots and Costumes.
New Mantles in Great Variety
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New Paretots in Great Variety
New Paretots in Great Variety
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AT S. CARSLY'S.

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS & TWEEDS.
New Mantle Cloakings
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AT S. CARSLY'S.

New Ulster Tweeds
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FRASER & READY,
COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER MERCHANTS
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TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
October 9 3m 243

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

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OUR NEW PASSAGE STOVE,
THE CARNIVAL!
Is the Best Heater Yet Made.
CLENDINNENG'S LEADER!
No Cook Stove equals OUR Leader
for economy and efficiency.
Please note when you buy a
CLENDINNENG STOVE
you not only get the best, but you can
always get PIECES FOR REPAIRS
without sending out of the city for them.
For Sale at Warehouses:
215 and 218 St. James Street,
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And Corner of Haymarket Square.
WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.
November 5 266

THE
George Bishop Engraving & Printing Co'y
[LIMITED.]
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OFFICE: 169 ST. JAMES STREET.
WORKS: 140 FORTIFICATION LANE.

We beg to inform the public that in addition to the General Engraving, Lithographing and Printing Business heretofore carried on by the well-known Firm of Geo. Bishop & Co., is the intention of the new Company to make a
SPECIALTY OF HIGH CLASS STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, VIZ:

Railway and Municipal Bonds, Certificates of Stock Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bank Notes, Postage and Law Stamps, Vignettes, Portraits and other Artistic Designs. Also,
ILLUSTRATED BOOK WORK BY PHOTO LITHOGRAPHY.

RAILWAY MAPS, PLANS, SURVEYS and DIAGRAMS produced by the new Wax Relief Process.
ZINC LITHO AND RELIEF PICTORIAL WORK, by a new method not hitherto known in this country.

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

GEORGE BISHOP,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
November 3 264

BANKRUPT SALE!
—OF—
WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S
CELEBRATED
LEVER WATCHES!
Purchased for CASH at Enormous Discounts through the
Financial Troubles in New York, &c.
TEN PER CENT. BELOW THE MANUFACTURER'S COST
—AND—
FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING RATES.

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

Every Watch Guaranteed a Genuine Waltham Watch Co. Make
Also a few lines of Jewellery purchased on the same advantageous discount.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.,
41 and 41 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.
English Watches direct from Factory, 13 Red Lion Street London, Eng.
October 27

RUSSIA'S GREAT FAIR.

A Most Picturesque Scene at the Gathering of Nations in Nijni-Novgorod.

How the Fair Was Opened and Carried On—An Immense Amount of Business Done.

Nijni-Novgorod, Sept. 6.—(New York Sun.)—Today the flags of blue and white, and red have been taken down here, and Russia's greatest fair is officially at an end, though the trade that results from it will continue for a week or ten days more. The fair this year was the most successful of all that have been held in this beautiful city. The total value of the goods brought here reached the enormous sum of 400,000,000 rubles, which was a record for the largest fair in the world. The Makary Fair, as it is called after its patron, St. Makary of Yellow Waters, is the greatest factor in the trade and industry not only of Russia, but also of Persia, Turkistan, Bukhara, Khiva, and Siberia, and is of much importance to China and some countries of Western Europe.

The fair is held on a projecting point of land formed by the Volga and the Oka, and it makes a town by itself which, though existing only during three months in the year, far surpasses Nijni-Novgorod in commercial operations and in the number of its inhabitants. The regular population of Nijni-Novgorod is 6,000 while the fair is visited by 1,000,000 people.

HISTORY OF THE FAIR.

The Volga, the greatest river of Europe, has its annual fair as long ago as the fourteenth century, long before the river was in Russian hands. First it was held in Bulgaria, then the Tartars transferred it to Kazan, where on one occasion all the Russian merchants were massacred and their goods and money seized. Then different points on the Volga were tried, without success, until the monks of St. Makary's Convent harbored the fair in the shade of their sacred pine-tree. For nearly two centuries the monks reaped the harvest of the great fair, collecting duty on goods for their own benefit, till nature and Peter the Great revolted against the non-monkish business of the fair. The Emperor gave the market in the charge of civil officers, and the duties went into the Treasury. As the Volga had begun to wash away the site of the fair, it was decided to transfer it to a better locality. In 1816 the present place at the junction of the Oka and the Volga was chosen. The fair buildings consist of sixty rows of huge brick structures erected on a square of 350 acres, which on three sides is surrounded by a canal of horseshoe shape. There are 2,520 spacious shops, two cathedrals, St. Makary's and St. Alexander Nevsky's, an Armenian church, a Mohammedan mosque, a Governor's house, a branch of the State Bank, a counting house, a post office, an exchange, a theatre, and an aqueduct. The original buildings alone cost about \$10,000,000. In the center of the fair spread beyond the canal, occupying the banks of both the Volga and the Oka, and reaching the depot of Moscow & Nijni-Novgorod Railway. Beyond the canal there are over 5,000 shops of brick and wood, permanent and temporary.

VISITORS AND GOODS.

The fair is officially opened Aug. 6, St. Makary Day, for a month before the market place is in full excitement. One train after another brings in hundreds of people of all ages, and 600 steamers on the Volga are taxed to their utmost capacity in carrying passengers of all nations and towing an endless stream of loaded barges. Europeans, Persians, Russians, Armenians, Bukharans, Khivans, and Kirghizes swarm there, forming a most picturesque crowd. Thousands of long-shoes unload the goods and distribute them among the shops, depots, warehouses, and uncovered platforms. Everybody is busy and excited. Thus a large army is busy on the eve of a great battle. No songs and no laughter is heard, and the occasional jokes remain unheard.

The Makary Fair is of great national importance for Russia. It is here that the standing of every tradesman is carefully balanced and recorded; it is here that the price of everything bought and sold in Russia is determined for a year. Russians say the fair is "a barometer of the economic status of the country," "a safety valve of industry," "the lightning-rod of eternal trade," and "the principal commercial spring of Russia." Indeed, Russian statesmen, political economists, merchants, and men of intelligence in general at this fair may lay their hand right on the national pulse. If crops are good or bad, if money is scarce or plenty, if industry and trade improve or otherwise, if Russian competition gains or falls, if official measures are beneficial or harmful—all these and other questions are settled at this wonderful fair. Many prophesied that the fair would lose its prestige with the growth of railway and steamship transportation. But it proved just the contrary. With steamers and railroads at its command the fair gained in its control over the production and distribution of goods in the country.

OPENING OF THE FAIR.

At the opening of the fair this year Bishop Makary, followed by many clergymen clad in gorgeous vestments, marched in procession around the fair grounds, sprinkling with holy water the shops, the goods, and the people. General Baranoff, the civil and military authorities, merchants, and the people at large devoutly followed the clergy. Then after a solemn deum, the ceremony of raising the flags occurred. The largest flag was raised on the flagstaff of St. Makary's Chapel, whereupon the bells tolled, cannon boomed, steamers whistled, bands played, and the people shouted and threw their caps in the air. The flags of all nations floated over the mart. Old Russian merchants anxiously looked up as the great flag dashed up. They hold it as a true omen that if at the first moment the flag flutters briskly trade will be lively, but if it hangs down quietly trade will be dull. This time, however, the omen did not prove good; and there was no particular fluttering of the flag, and yet trade was unusually brisk.

For a few days after the opening there was no actual dealing. The wholesale and retail merchants and the public were only feeling each other. Prices were not yet settled, and purchasers did not pick up goods. Then a feverish excitement seized upon the market, and continued unabated for a whole month. From the break of dawn hundreds of thousands of people filled all the passages and shops of the fair. Trucks, buggies, and carriages blocked up the streets and the bridge connecting the market-grounds with the city proper. All were in a hurry, and the most sluggish Russian could not be sold by his partner from the liveliest of Frenchmen. Even the torpid Asiatics dashed here and there as if running for their lives. The market looked like a vast human ant hill, where men had met in order to divide the goods of the whole world. On the boulevards, in the centre of the fair, the turmoil reached its highest pitch. The continuous roaring of wheels, the shouts of peddlers, the calls of clerks who dragged the purchaser by main force, the rattling

of talk in all languages, made a very Babel. Even in the old and dark cathedral one could not find peace. There many a teum was performed, it being the custom of Russian merchants to pray before and after large operations. Here hundreds of huge lamps burned brightly, lit by the millionaires.

AT NIGHT. About 9 o'clock at night the fair calmed down, the lights were turned off, and the heavy fog from the Volga and the Oka spread over the fair grounds. All was quiet, only the rattle of the night watchmen breaking their silence. Here and there detectives moved noiselessly about, and the sound of mounted Cossacks could hardly be discerned in the darkness.

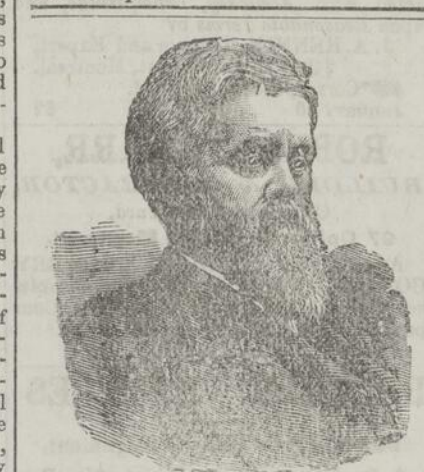
But when the fair was over for the day numerous hotels, restaurants, taverns, saloons, and museums swarmed with people. Music, songs, laughter, and dancing went on to the small hours. Occasionally the wildest orgies occurred, with the smashing of windows, mirrors, dishes, furniture, and sometimes of human jaws. Pickpockets, gamblers, thieves, clowns, tricksters, dancers, Egyptians, and all sorts of merry-makers, including bear wrestlers, acrobats, and sorcerers, set their nets and reaped the golden crop.

At this time it is impossible to get the exact figures of

THE GOODS SOLD AND UNSOLD. I can only enumerate the principal goods brought and their prices. Of cotton there were brought from Persia, Kniva, Bukhara, Turkistan about 30,000 bales, sold at from 72 rubles to 8 rubles 2 copeck. A ruble is worth about 65 cents. Dressed lambkins (Astrakhan) were in greater demand than the Siberian furs, such as seals, squirrels, and foxes. Of tea there were brought 50,000 boxes of 100 pounds each, sold at from 140 to 155 rubles per box. Of brick tea there were 52,000 boxes, at 50 rubles per box. There was an attempt to make a corner on tea, but the Tartar merchants could not be imposed upon, and so the corner proved a failure. Patrons jumped up from 1 ruble to 1 4-10 rubles. Noel & Co. got orders for 22,000,000 pounds of oil. Cotton goods were very low. Siberian merchants bought 2,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This year money was abundant and cheap, and the house insuring bills of exchange had a poor business. The retail dealers promptly paid their bills, so that the total amount of bills protested was only half a million rubles, against 3,000,000 last year. In 1816 the present place at the junction of the Oka and the Volga was chosen. The fair buildings consist of sixty rows of huge brick structures erected on a square of 350 acres, which on three sides is surrounded by a canal of horseshoe shape. There are 2,520 spacious shops, two cathedrals, St. Makary's and St. Alexander Nevsky's, an Armenian church, a Mohammedan mosque, a Governor's house, a branch of the State Bank, a counting house, a post office, an exchange, a theatre, and an aqueduct. The original buildings alone cost about \$10,000,000. In the center of the fair spread beyond the canal, occupying the banks of both the Volga and the Oka, and reaching the depot of Moscow & Nijni-Novgorod Railway. Beyond the canal there are over 5,000 shops of brick and wood, permanent and temporary.

Dr. S. B. Brittan says: "As a rule physicians do not by their professional methods build up the female constitution and they seldom cure the diseases to which it is always liable in our variable climate and under our imperfect civilization. Special remedies are often required to restore organic harmony and to strengthen the enfeebled powers of womanhood, and for most of these we are indebted to persons outside of the medical profession. Among the very best of these remedies I assign a prominent place to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

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

Dr. Lewis

MONTREAL CAB TARIFF.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed 20 minutes. When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, extra rates to be charged. From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied does not exceed 30 minutes.

BY THE HOUR. One hour. 1 or 2 0.75 1. Every subsequent hour 1 or 2 1.00 1.50. Remarks—For each box or trunk carried in any vehicle, 10 cents. Fractions of hours to be charged at hour rates; not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.

Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city. Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff after midnight to four a.m.

Hotels.

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 ingenuity 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 26 153

GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET. First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths. The Montreal Herald is on file a night.

July 31 WD 181

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 be no confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests.

JAMES A. GOVIN, Proprietor.

February 5 31

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, ONT. This old-established and favorite establishment is again

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A-1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveler happy and contented. Rates most moderate and accommodations to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms.

ARCH. McFARLANE, Proprietor.

October 6 239

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

REVERE HOUSE

Mrs. McNEIL, Proprietress. First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboats.

October 6 239

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Rhine-Rhine, Jockey Club, Lotus, and other perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Limejuice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent, Coal Tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadent for the Teeth, Aromatic Opener, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose, 95 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London.

February 16 841

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1875.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dalhousie Square Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From Leave For

8:25 a.m. Toronto..... 8:45 a.m.

10:15 p.m. Toronto..... 9:30 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Ottawa..... 8:45 a.m.

1:15 p.m. Ottawa..... 8:00 p.m.

1:45 p.m. Ottawa..... 8:00 p.m.

1:45 p.m. Brockville..... 8:45 a.m.

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THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY

MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, &c., &c., &c.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAPER OF ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT.

Samples and Prices sent on demand.

STANDLY PENTLAND, Agent.

Office: 19 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

January 1

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS.

An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility.

See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists.

Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Finch Avenue, London, England.

May 10

Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, November 1, 1884.

DELIVERY. MAILS. CLOSING.

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

8:40..... Ontario & West. Prov's (A) Ontario, Manitoba, C., and the Western American States..... 7:30 6:30

8:40..... (B) Toronto and West of Toronto (Supply Ottawa, etc.)..... 9:30

8:40..... (C) Can. Pac. Railway (Main Line to Ottawa, etc.)..... 7:45

8:40..... (D) Can. Pac. Railway (Branches to St. John's, etc.)..... 7:45

8:40..... (E) Can. Pac. Railway (Branches to St. John's, etc.)..... 7:45

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(From the London Canadian Gazette, October 22.)

REPORT OF MR. COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Chief Engineer of the Dominion Government Railways, having just completed an inspection of the entire line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has addressed to the High Commissioner for Canada (late Minister of Railways and Canals) a letter upon this and other railway subjects. The shareholders will not doubt be much gratified to find that the statements recently made by Mr. Van Horne, vice-president of the company, as to the sufficiency of the money in the hands of the Government for the completion of the road, the certainty of its completion within the time stated by him, and the prospects for traffic when the through line is opened in the spring of 1886, are fully borne out by the independent testimony of the Government Engineer. We extract as follows:—

I have to-day returned from a tour of inspection of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur on Lake Superior and Port Moody on the Pacific coast, having earlier in the season made a trip over the works between Callander and Port Arthur.

With a view of covering the whole ground I shall deal with the entire line; and in order that you may more clearly follow my remarks, I will here give a table of distances from Montreal to Port Moody.

WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. As you are fully aware, the section of road from Montreal to Callander, 347 miles in length, was a completed when purchased a year or two ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is a well-built road, which has been in operation several years.

2. Between Callander and Port Arthur, a distance of 657 miles, occur about 100 miles of very heavy work, on which are five tunnels and a very large quantity of rock excavation. This work is just now being brought to a close, and the rest of the section is well covered with men (there being about 15,000 employed upon it), and the work is progressing very rapidly, the grading being nearly completed on about 450 miles, over which the track is laid for about 300 miles, and I don't anticipate any difficulty in having the track laid over the entire 657 miles by May or June next.

3. The line from Port Arthur to the Red River opposite Winnipeg, a distance of 428 miles, was, as you are aware, constructed by the Government, and having been transferred to the Company in May, 1883, since which date it has been in operation, although the works of construction are not quite completed.

4. From the Red River to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in the Kicking Horse Pass, a length of 962 miles, trains, as you are aware, are running.

5. Upon the section between the summit of the Rockies and the west crossing of the Columbia River, a distance of 138 miles, there are employed about 4,000 men, and the work is being prosecuted with great vigor; there are now about 38 miles of track laid, and before the season closes 40 miles of additional track will be laid, viz., to the crossing of the Beaver River. The grading will, it is believed, be complete this season for a further distance of about 30 miles, with the exception of some rock work and a tunnel in the Beaver Canon, which will be carried forward to completion during the winter; so that in early spring the track should reach a point some miles down the west slope of the Selkirk Range of Mountains.

From that point to the west crossing of the Columbia River, the line will be chopped out and cleared this season, and the tunnelling and rock work will be carried on during the winter, so as to leave little else than earth excavations and bridging to be done next summer. I think, therefore, that the track will, without doubt, be laid to the west crossing of the Columbia River by September, 1885.

The work is remarkably light for a mountain country, and is not of such a character as one would naturally be led to believe from the very name "Rocky" Mountains, the excavations being very largely composed of gravel. I should remark that near the summit of the Rockies, where work commenced last spring, was a large tunnel, and some heavy rock work, which, if entered upon, would have blocked the way for making early rail connection throughout that a substantial temporary line was built a distance of nine miles round the foot of the mountain, with a three-mile grade of 216 feet to the mile, quite a workable grade, and it is over this line that the materials, such as rails, ties, supplies, etc., are being carried forward. The estimated cost of the nine miles of permanent road is being retained by the Government.

6. From the west crossing of the Columbia River to Savona's Ferry, a distance of 150 miles, the most favorable location has been made, the work being very much lighter than I had previously counted upon. Oronodonk, who has taken a contract, as I understand, for this section is placing a large force of men upon it, and the work within the section will be chopped and cleared before spring; about fifty miles of the grading will be done this season, and the tunnels and rock cuttings will be worked at during the winter. The track, should, therefore, certainly be laid over this section by this time next year.

7. The section from Savona's Ferry to Port Moody, 213 miles in length, is being built by Messrs. Mills and Oronodonk for the Government. The grading and bridging on the entire length is practically complete, and the track is laid from the Black Canon to Port Moody, 186 miles, and the balance of the track will be laid in a few weeks. This section will certainly be trimmed up and completed ready for transfer to the Company by the 1st July next. The road-bed is well formed, the structures are substantial, and well put together; many of the larger bridges are strong iron structures resting on massive masonry. The rails are of steel, 56 and 60 lbs. to the yard, except over the mountains, where a 70 lb. steel rail is laid. The road is well sleepers, there being 2,600 sleepers to the mile, which makes a good solid bearing for the rails, and adds greatly to the safety of the road. The ballast used is of good quality.

In the foregoing remarks I have covered the entire line from Montreal to Port Moody, 2,896 miles, thinking this would be the more comprehensive. If the work

continues to be prosecuted with the same skill, energy and perseverance in the future as in the past (and I see no reason to doubt this being done, as the funds available from the Government loan and cash subsidy are certainly amply sufficient to finish the work) you will, I am satisfied, if you feel so disposed, be able to take the train at Montreal this time next year, and proceed direct by rail over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Port Moody, the terminus on the Pacific coast.

SCENERY.

The scenery throughout the Selkirk and the Rockies is grand. Mountain upon mountain and peak upon peak loom up in the distance in all their grandeur, many of them clad with snow and immense glaciers. It is a beautiful sight, and far surpasses the scenery upon the other transcontinental lines. If I mistake not, it will be a great treat for tourists and those who like mountain climbing.

TRAFFIC.

My impressions of the future of the road in regard to traffic are that a very considerable business will be had immediately upon the opening of the entire line, and that it will develop very rapidly from year to year. Its prospects in this respect appear to me to be much more encouraging than those upon the Northern Pacific. In the first place, there are no such timber lands on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, nor, indeed upon any of the transcontinental lines; neither are there such farming and grazing lands, either as regards extent or quality, as are to be found on the line of the Canadian Pacific. I am satisfied that a large traffic in furs, and salt fish from the Pacific coast will be had, and having now seen the immense and apparently inexhaustible forests of gigantic timber growing in the Eagle Pass and upon both slopes of the Selkirk—certainly ranging from six to ten feet in diameter; white pine, spruce, and Douglas fir from five to six feet in diameter; and hemlocks as much as five feet in diameter (the groves of these trees I am sure would do a lumberman's heart good to gaze upon)—I am convinced these forests will be a great source of traffic, as lumber and traffic will be required in large quantities by the settlers in the plains, where no timber is to be had.

When passing Logan Station, near the summit of the Rockies, I was informed that large and valuable seams of anthracite coal had been discovered immediately alongside of the railway. I was rather sceptical as to the truth of this, but it so happened that upon reaching Winnipeg I chanced to meet Dr. Selwyn, the Government Director of the Geological Survey, and I inquired of him. He stated that it was the case, that beds of valuable anthracite coal existed in the locality named. Such being the case, and fuel being much needed in the North-West, large traffic in coal may, I consider, be relied upon.

I do not hazard any conjecture as to what mineral developments may take place in the mountains, but there are strong indications that many of the precious metals will be found in quantities. The development of the lumber and timber trade, the coal business, and mineral resources, means the employment of a large number of men; hence, incidentally to these enterprises, a very considerable traffic in merchandise may be expected. The local traffic on the section north of Lake Superior will be chiefly in lumber, iron and copper ore; but all or some of these commodities, and exports of the North-West will pass over this section. When the field of traffic is carefully viewed, one cannot but feel encouraged to anticipate a great future for this road as a commercial enterprise. Prudent management is all that is required, and I believe Mr. Van Horne, the general manager, has a keen eye to business, and is the right man in the right place.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

My observations leads me to say that none of the other railways across the continent traverse a country abounding in such magnificent timber as the mountain section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Neither do they cross such fine pastureland as that between the mountains and Calgary, or such an extent of fertile land as that between Calgary and Winnipeg (I consider it wonderful that at this early stage in the settlement of the North-West there should be from six to seven million bushels of grain to export this year; the wheat is said to be of a very fine quality, selling at the present time freely at from 70 to 80 cents per bushel), or a section of the country where coal of such good quality as that I have referred to near Logan can be obtained. Neither, as I have before stated, does such grand mountain scenery exist upon any of these lines as upon the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In passing over the line, I had many opportunities of coming in contact with men of various nationalities, who came to this country within the last two years, and who are working upon the Canadian Pacific Railway with a view of accumulating a little cash to enable them to take up land in the North-West. Every man I spoke to without exception said he liked the country, and, strange as it may seem, said he would not return to live in his native land upon any consideration, and although they acknowledged that they found the winter cold, yet they expressed a preference for the winters here to those at home.

FARMING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

There has for some time been a good deal of grumbling in the North-West. Farmers, as you are aware, are proverbial for grumbling; nevertheless, I think you might go through the North-West at the present time, and, with the exception of those living in the districts which are not at present served by railways, find that every man is happy and contented, and who so express himself. This is saying a great deal; but so it is, I am happy to say.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. See advertisement.

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Miscellaneous.

SAMUEL MAY & CO.
Manufacturers of
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES



With May's Latest Improved Combination Cushions.
Also Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
All Materials Pertaining to the Business.

1610 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.
81 to 89 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.
50 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
July 31 183

E. THOMSON & SON,
Blacksmiths & Engineers.
18 St. Constant Street, Montreal.
(Facing Drill Shed.)

Forgings of all kinds made to order. Steam Engines and Shafting fitted up. Removal, erection and repairs of printing machinery a specialty. Manufacturers of Thomson's Celebrated Printers' Roller Composition. 6m 258

OATMEAL!
"GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD,"
In 5 lb. Boxes,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MOUNT ROYAL
MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COY.,
FOR SALE BY
ROSS, HALL & CO.,
65 St. Peter Street.
May 15 117

WARREN SCALES
Received
SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS!
September 27 233

HENRY PRINCE,
MUSIC PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER
SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS
in endless variety.
VIOLIN, GUITAR & BANJO STRINGS
of best Italian and Russian manufacture.
BAND INSTRUMENTS
and everything in the musical line.
Teachers and Schools liberally dealt with.
WAREHOUSES: 223 St. James St.
August 14 195

MONTREAL WALL PAPER FACTORY.
COLIN McARTHUR & CO.,
Wall Paper Manufacturers.
Awarded First Prize—Silver Medals,
DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1884.
AND—
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1884
Samples sent to the trade on application.
FACTORY—1 to 21 VOLTEURS STREET
MONTREAL.
October 21 6m 253

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
ANTHONY FORCE,
IMPORTER OF
Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Bells for Churches &c., Lubricating and other Oils.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
April 10 85

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE!
I am instructed by the owners of the "ESDALE PROPERTY," (Situated at the head of University Street.) To offer it for sale
IN LOTS!
A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is
UNPARALLELED
A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to
R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
181 St. James Street.
February 29 52

TO LET.
THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES,
Together or Separately.
STAINED FINISH
Hot Water Heating.
Also a large open flat above, suitable for Society Room. Apply on premises,
521 ST. JAMES STREET.
DAWES & CO.
Sept. 19 226

Just Received,
Per SS. "CIRCASSIAN,"
Another Shipment of the
GENUINE THOMSON PIPE!
ONLY TO BE HAD OF
A. ANSELL,
1841 ST. CATHERINE STREET
May 28 128

Miscellaneous.

CHLORODYNE.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1884.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See Lancet, December 31, 1884.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
November 4 6m 8 265

Miscellaneous.

Professional Cards.
PAGNUELO, TAILLON & LANCTOT,
Barristers and Solicitors,
No. 34 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
SIMON PAGNUELO, Q.C.
Hon. L. O. TAILLON, Q.C., Atty.-General.
HENRI LANCTOT, B.C.L.
February 21 46

WALKER & BOWIE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
Commissioners for all the Provinces.
American War and Pensions Claims Collected. Marriage Licenses issued.
59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET
D. E. BOWIE, B.C.L. | W. S. WALKER, B.C.L.
April 28 101

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN,
Barristers and Attorneys,
OFFICE,
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets
LONDON, ONT.
Geo. C. GIBBONS | Geo. McNAB.
January 3 P. MULKERN. 2

RICHARDS & CAMERON,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
No. 362 MAIN STREET,
(P.O. Box 1243.) WINNIPEG.
A. E. RICHARDS. | J. D. CAMERON.
January 28 24

ARTHUR H. PLIMSOLL,
Auditor and Accountant
HAMILTON CHAMBERS,
ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL
April 4 80

G. HERBERT LEE,
Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c., &c.
ST. JOHN, N.B.
(P.O. Box 264.)
Collections promptly made in all parts of Canada.
Montreal references given if required.
March 19 68

H. SANFELD MACDONALD,
(Late Maclellan & Macdonald),
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary, &c.
Solicitor for the Ontario Bank.
CORNWALL, Ont.
N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Collections throughout Ontario and Manitoba.
June 28 153

MCINTYRE & LEWIS,
Barristers and Solicitors,
PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL AGENTS:
Land Patents and Patents of Invention Procured.
Solicitors of the Bank of Montreal,
OTTAWA.
A. F. MCINTYRE. | J. TRAVERS LEWIS
October 17 276

BUSTEED & WHITE,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
FORESTRY CHAMBERS,
132 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
E. B. BUSTEED, B.A., B.C.L.
December 7 W. J. WHITE, B.A., B.C.L.
292

GRAHAM, TUPPER & BORDEN,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
Hesslein's Building, HALIFAX.
WALLACE GRAHAM, Q.C.
CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., M.P.
ROBERT L. BORDEN.
March 11 61

LEITCH & PRINGLE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
CORNWALL, ONT.
JAS. LEITCH. | E. W. PRINGLE
August 25 W 203

WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN,
Barristers and Attorneys,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P.,
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.
Hugh H. McLEAN. | JAMES DEVLIN.
March 14 6m 64

Professional Cards.
ALTON F. CLERK
STOCK BROKER.
(Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange)
95 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
April 4 82

GEO. W. HAMILTON,
No. 7 St. Sacramento St.
STOCK BROKER,
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold March 28

MAOIVER & BARCLAY,
Stock Brokers,
(Members Montreal Stock Exchange.)
120 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Agents in:
New York: BALDWIN & WEEKS,
Chicago: McCORMICK, ADAMS & CO.
March 18 6m 67

JOHN G. GRANT,
Stock Broker.
(Member Montreal Stock Exchange.)
Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for Cash or on margin. Office—15 Hospital Street, No. 2 India Chambers. P.O. Box 734.
July 12 165

STUART & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
13 HOSPITAL STREET.
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.
January 17 15

J. & R. ESDAILE,
Grain and Freight Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
Correspondents in Western Markets and New York.
March 4 55

MOFFAT & CALDWELL,
Bankers, Stock and Real Estate Brokers,
444 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Real estate bought and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Collections made. Correspondence invited.
Address: Drawer 1269, P.O., Winnipeg.
August 18 197

MACDOUGALL BROS.,
Stock Brokers,
69 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Buy and Sell all Securities quoted on New York Stock Exchange, through their Agents, Messrs. Prince & Whitley.
Terms—Ten per cent. margin on the purchase.
Commission for buying, 1 of one per cent., and same for selling.
December 29 815

ANDREW A. WILSON,
STOCK BROKER,
(Member of Montreal Stock Exchange.)
Stock bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Office: Hamilton Chambers,
17 ST. JOHN ST.
(P.O. Box 1867.)
October 27 266

DUNN & BENNIE,
Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents,
NOTRE DAME ST. EAST,
(Opposite Bank of Montreal),
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address Box 311, P.O., Winnipeg.
ROBT. DUNN,
November 24 128

JOHN FULTON,
Accountant and Auditor,
243 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
November 15 273

THOMAS DARLING,
Accountant and Auditor,
242 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
May 20 120

Professional Cards.
ALTON F. CLERK
STOCK BROKER.
(Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange)
95 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
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Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold March 28

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IN GREAT VARIETY
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