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STILL FIGHTING!

Middleton's Skirmish at Batoche's Said to be Still in Progress.

The Rebel Entrenchments Continuously Shelled From a Distance.

Middleton Cautiously Avoiding Anything that May Lead to Defeat.

Volunteer Losses, 2 Killed and 16 Wounded Up to Monday Morning.

Lord Melgund Returning to Ottawa to Secure Reinforcements.

Anxiety Felt as to the Fate of the Steamer Northcoast.

FROM OTTAWA.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, May 12, 2 a.m.—The Government have just received despatches from General Middleton speaking of being in possession of Batoche's church and the force of all right, with one man killed and six wounded, probably those originally mentioned.

Some anxiety is felt about the steamer Northcoast, which, it is feared, may have been captured. Amongst others, Hugh Macdonald, a son of the Premier, is said to be on board.

Rumors of Fenian assistance for Riel are reviving the thought that some men before reported by Mr. Norquay as having crossed the border on sleighs carrying alleged coffins, may have been attempting to join him.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The statement that Lord Melgund is returning for reinforcements is confirmed by Winnipeg despatches received to-day. The North-West situation is regarded as very serious.

Dumont and his forces at Batoche's have so securely entrenched themselves that it will require a large force to dislodge them, unless Gen. Middleton should decide to carry the place by sheer force, a movement which would be sure to entail heavy loss on our troops. Gen. Middleton feels that he is obliged to proceed with extreme caution, because anything like defeat at the present juncture would be the signal for an open rising of all the Indians and half-breeds throughout the North-West.

FROM WINNIPEG.

Very Latest.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12.—A despatch just received at the Brigade office here from General Middleton reports his having made his headquarters in a Catholic church at Batoche's.

It is now believed that the steamer "Northcoast" has proceeded to Prince Albert to leave the troops aboard of her there so as to leave free the Mounted Police under Colonel Irvine to co-operate with General Middleton on the west side of the Saskatchewan at Batoche's.

The troops which have arrived at Clarke's Crossing and those yet to arrive will also, it is said, co-operate with the troops now at the front by a forward movement on the west side of the river to Batoche's.

A despatch has just been received from Clarke's Crossing announcing that two couriers, who arrived at Batoche's from Prince Albert report the amputation of Captain Mason's leg on 7th May from wound received in Duck Lake fight. His condition is said to be precarious from the effects of the operation.

Prolonged fighting on the part of General Middleton is attributed to a desire on his part to exhaust the ammunition of the rebels and starve them in their entrenchments and pits, and at the same time save unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of the volunteers.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—Fighting was again resumed on Sunday morning at six and kept up with vigor all day. The steamer Northcoast is going down the stream on Saturday was first to reach the scene of battle and opened a sharp fight with the rebels. She was assailed from both banks with a heavy fire. Upwards of one hundred troops replied vigorously and it is believed with disastrous result to the rebels. She subsequently moved down the stream with her smokestack damaged and is believed to have gone to Prince Albert as there are no tidings of her here.

The steamer Minnow made the trip in ten days, being an extraordinary length of time from Swift Current. Barges which started yesterday with the Seventh Fusiliers expected to accomplish the journey in five days.

The fighting, which was resumed about 7 p.m. of the first day, has resulted so far in the following casualties:—

Killed—Gunner Phillips, "A" Battery; Private Moore, "C" company of Grenadiers. Wounded—Private Scovill, "C" company Grenadiers; Private Cantille, "C" company Grenadiers; Private Erickson, of 90th Battalion; Private Martin, "D" company Grenadiers; Private P. Kemp, "A" company 90th Battalion; Private Ralph Barron, "A" company 90th Battalion and Private Wheeler, of the Surveyors' corps.

The rebels made a half-hearted attack on the zareba last night. Six rebel deserters have given themselves up. The General says he intends to keep hammering away. The surveyors' corps arrived this afternoon. At the hour of writing, nine p.m., a few stray shots are coming into the square, which have been returned. The whole force are bivouacking in trenches.

The prisoners in the hands of Big Bear number about forty, and include Rev. Charles Quinney and wife, and Instructor Mann, wife and family.

An Indian's Gratitude.

Although the whites in this section pro-

cess a deadly hatred towards the Indians, one man at least claims that some of them possess gratitude. Before the Mounted Police evacuated Fort Pitt, Big Bear sent a letter to Sergeant Martin, a copy of which is as follows:—

Fort Pitt, April 14, 1885.
Sergeant Martin, N.W.M.P.:

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Since I have met you long ago we have always been good friends, and you have from time to time given me things. That is the reason why I want to speak kindly to you, so please try to get off from Fort Pitt as soon as you can, and tell your captain that I remember him well. For since the Canadian Government have had me to starve in this country, he sometimes gave me food. I do not forget the last time I visited Pitt, he gave me a good blanket; that is the reason that I want you all out without any bloodshed; we had a talk, I and my men before we left camp, and we thought the way we are doing now the best. That is to let you off, if you would go, and try and get away before the afternoon, as the young men are all wild and hard to keep in hand.

(Signed),
BIG BEAR.

P.S.—You asked me to keep the men in camp last night and I did so, so I want you to get off to-day.

BIG BEAR.

The document in question was written by a white prisoner at the dictation of the old Chief.

BIG BEAR'S PRISONERS.

The following is the list of the persons held prisoners by Big Bear near Fort Pitt:

Mr. McLean, Factor Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. McLean.

Miss Margaret McLean and Miss McLean.

Master Papoman McLean.

Master Willie McLean.

Master Angus McLean.

Master Duncan McLean.

Master J. Rose McLean and infant.

Mr. Stanley Simpson, Hudson's Bay clerk.

Mr. Hudson, H. B. cook.

Henry Dufresne, H. B. Co. servant.

Rabois Smith, H. B. servant, and family of six.

Mr. Mann, instructor, Ontario Lake, and family of five.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, Episcopal Missionary, Ontario Lake.

Na-co-tan and family, 3 friendly Indians.

Three Squaws, friendly.

Malcolm McDonald, H. B. C. servant.

Penderun and family of six.

Prisoners taken at Frog Lake:—

Mrs. John Delaney, Ottawa, instructor's wife.

Peter St. Luke, family of 5.

Mrs. Gowanlock.

H. B. James Simpson and family of 3.

Mr. Cameron, H. B. clerk.

Otto Dufresne, cook, Indian Department, originally from Montreal, 67 years in employ H. B. Co.

Pierre, a French-Canadian.

DOUBTFUL FATE.

Pritchard, native interpreter, Indian Department, and family.

Louis Gouley, half-breed.

Nolan, Manitoba half-breed.

Andrew Naud, Manitoba half-breed, Cold Lake.

—Halpin, H. B. agent, Long Lake.

J. Fitzpatrick, Indian agent.

John Pritchard, Jr., interpreter.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—Telegraphic communication with Batoche and Clarke's Crossing was restored to-day. There is great pressure on the wires from official and private messages, which have precedence over press despatches. Chief Factor Young, in charge of the Hudson's Bay post at Lac La Biche, arrived this morning and reports that all danger of the Indians of White Fish Lake and Lac La Biche joining Big Bear is past. Picca, chief of the White Fish Lake Indians, remained loyal and kept the Indians there quiet.

While at Sadie Lake, Young saw an Indian from Frog Lake, and learned some particulars of the affair there. The list of dead published previously is correct, with the exception of the death of Mrs. Gowanlock, who, with Mrs. Delaney is in the hands of the Indians. Mrs. Delaney has been battered several times, and it was thought she would soon die. She was ill-treated more than Mrs. Gowanlock, as Delaney was much disliked.

Another report says that John Pritchard had bought both women. If so they are all right, as Pritchard is a half-breed opposed to trouble, and has been a prisoner among the Indians. Four Indians are said to have left for Cold Lake to kill the priest there, but it is more than doubtful if the Chipewyans will allow such a thing.

The following are the names of some of the Indians engaged in the massacre at Frog Lake: Papomoh, Bhookwah, Shoyuwin, Ohpishuskoos, who shot three whites; Puskook, Kieryow, killed a priest; the younger son of Pushyagan, Kawyan, shot another priest. The other names cannot be learned just now.

Big Bear is reported as very much annoyed at the murders committed at Frog Lake. Twelve days ago Big Bear was camped on the east side of Frog Creek with forty tents, awaiting the return of his scouts, four of whom went to Whitefish Lake, six to Lac La Biche and fifteen southward. Unless he can largely increase his band he will probably join Poundmaker.

The attacks made upon the transport system by eastern paper are quite unwarranted. The service, as organized here by Mr. Sam Bedson, of the Manitoba penitentiary, is a most efficient one, all things considered. Mr. Bedson was ably seconded by his lieutenant, Mr. Secatan. The absence of these two officers with the General commanding, necessitated the selection of another to fill so important a place. Good luck threw the valuable services of Major Bell, of the Bell farm, at the disposal of the Government. That gentleman fell at once into the track as laid down, and with a few timely suggestions has made the transport service, especially from Qu'Appelle, a model of despatch and efficiency that might be taken as an example by the Imperial Quartermaster-General. Some complaint has been made in regard to the Salt Plains, but to every prairie traveller it is

well known that at the time the roads are breaking up in spring, and when the frost begins coming out of the ground, every road on the prairie is bad, more especially where alkali abounds, and when, as in the present case, the advance of General Middleton's column is cut up by a large train of artillery and wagons. The trail at present from here to the scene of operations is all that can be desired, and as facts speak louder than words, figures are given to prove the statements. The hospital express organized by Major Bell delivers at Clarke's Crossing 1,000 pounds per day in 39 hours from Qu'Appelle, a distance of 200 miles. The mail leaving here at 5 a.m. arrives at headquarters, a distance of 290 miles, in 48 hours. Each team on this route takes at least 2,500 lbs., and delivers at headquarters in seven days. These figures are taken from the official returns, and are indisputable.

The news from Batoche's is not reassuring. Dumont holds a strong position, and 1,500 men at least will be required to dispose of him. The real campaign, however, will be fought west and north of Batoche against the Indians. Ugly rumors are arising here concerning the Blackfeet and Bloods. It is quite evident that the campaign will not close this summer.

The 7th Fusiliers of London arrived at Saskatchewan Landing at noon on Sunday. The right wing of the battalion, comprising the first three companies with staff, also two companies of the Midland Battalion, will start for Clarke's Crossing on Monday morning. Lt.-Col. Deacon, of the Midland Battalion, will command the whole brigade. They number 270. The remaining two companies of the 7th Battalion will remain there under command of Major Smith until further orders. Two barges, loaded with provisions of all kinds, go with the troops. The river is falling.

Later news from Fort Saskatchewan, dated April 25th, was brought by one S. McGilvray in 12 hours from Victoria, and given him by Rev. Mr. McLaughlin. It reports four counts from Big Bear giving news of the capture of Fort Pitt. Two police were killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner. All the white settlers, including Chief Factor McLean and family, were prisoners, and the scouts report that the rebels have gone to Beaver Lake to raise Indians there and destroy the fort at Lac La Biche. They declare that Riel has 7,000 men, Americans and Fenians, from the south coming to their assistance. It is feared this news may excite the Indians above referred to.

A despatch from Birdie announces the reception of a telegram from Major Boulton asking for recruits to replace men lost and disabled in the recent fight with Gen. Middleton. These scouts have done gallant service both at Fish Creek and Batoche's. Volunteers were forthcoming in a few hours, and nine heavy young fellows left yesterday to join their command at the fort. The citizens of Birdie gave them a hearty send-off, and sent a box of supplies to their citizen soldiers at the front.

The following is a pen picture of the NOTORIOUS BIG BEAR.

He is a plain Cree, a native of the Carlton region, and is about sixty years of age. He is of short stature, thin and old looking. His appearance is anything but impressive. He speaks with a loud voice, but is short of breath, and is not an orator by any means. About 20 years ago he came from Carlton to Fort Pitt, and became the head man of a small band of his relatives who resided at Fort Pitt, numbering about 12 tents, on the whole about twenty men. He never was recognized as a chief until after treaty "Six" was made and he moved to Cypress Hills. At Fort Pitt he was frequently employed by the Hudson's Bay Company as a buffalo hunter, and had the reputation of being a good Indian. His band, however, were generally rascals, the greatest being his nephew, named Little Poplar. During a famine which occurred thirteen years ago, caused by the buffalo leaving for the south, and the Indians being unable to follow them, they began to kill the Hudson's Bay cattle, but were prevented from continuing the practice through the efforts of Big Bear. He and his band seldom engaged in war, but they were notorious for stealing horses from the Blackfeet. He was thought to be rather cowardly. On one occasion four Crees were attacked at Fort Pitt by a large band of Blackfeet, while Big Bear was in the fort with eight men. He refused to go to their assistance, though Mr. Sinclair offered him the use of the boat and the Hudson's Bay horses. The four Crees, however, succeeded in escaping. At the making of treaty "Six," in 1876, Big Bear refused to accept the terms offered and accepted by the rest. He wanted to see first how the promises made by the Government would be carried out. Pending a decision he removed to Cypress Hills, where he remained for six or seven years, gathering a large number of discontented spirits around him each year. Between frequent spats with the Blackfeet and incursions to the States his men became much more expert in the art of war, and he came to be looked upon as a big chief equal in importance to Pie-a-pot."

Mrs. Delaney, it is stated, is being handed about from one camp to another, and is not likely to recover from the treatment she is receiving.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CONTINGENT.

ST. JOHNS, May 12.—The news that four companies of the 62nd Battalion of Fusiliers had been called out for active duty produced a sensation this morning. The battalion is not up to its usual strength, but the full number will be obtained.

FROM CLARKE'S CROSSING.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., May 12.—The line has been down east of Humboldt since Sunday. The steamer Minnow arrived on Sunday night from Swift Current with supplies and mails for the troops. Two companies of the Midland Battalion, under command of Captains Bonnycastle and Winslow, left here this morning for the front, orders having arrived to that effect last night.

A courier from camp last night says that fighting has been going on since Saturday morning, and was commencing on the third day when he left at six on Monday morning. Up to that time two had been killed and sixteen wounded, besides Gunner Phillips, of "A" Battery, already mentioned. Private T. Moore, of No. 3 company, Grenadiers, Toronto, was killed on Sunday night. Nothing from the front to-day.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Trial of the London Dynamiters Continued at the Old Bailey.

The Independence of the Samoan Islands Assured to New Zealand.

Henry M. Stanley Appointed Governor of the Congo Country.

House of Commons.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated that the agreement reached by Earl Granville, Kimberley, Destal and Lessar, respecting the Afghan boundary, had been forwarded by Destal to St. Petersburg for approval. Destal and Lessar had not, Mr. Gladstone said, acted as Russian plenipotentiaries in the Conference which resulted in this agreement and Destal desired to have it stated that Earl Granville, Kimberley, Lessar and himself had agreed to draft an arrangement and that he had forwarded it to Russia, giving it his support.

The motion of Mr. Lopes (Liberal-Conservative) to insert a clause in the Registration Act charging the expenses of registry on the general treasury being called up, Mr. Gladstone strongly opposed it. The motion was rejected by 280 to 268, a loss of ten votes by the Government from last night's tally and of but two for the Opposition.

The Government's majority on Lopes's motion was obtained, it is thought, by the fact that they would resign if a defeat. A number of Liberals who desired to abstain from voting were compelled to vote by an appeal of the Liberal whips.

Mr. Gladstone announced his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the general election in November.

The Registration Bill was then read a third time.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

LONDON, May 12.—Earl Derby, replying to a strong request from the Government of New Zealand to the English Government to annex the Samoan Islands, said that the Premier of New Zealand had suggested a union with England, and that the German Government had given ample assurances that it would respect the independence of Samoa. If, therefore, New Zealand should unfortunately send a colonial secretary to Samoa, Germany would be justified in annexing the islands. The Premier of New Zealand suggested as an alternative a treaty between England, Germany and America to respect the neutrality of the islands.

SERIOUS CONSERVATIVE BLUNDERING.

LONDON, May 12.—After the adjournment of the House of Commons last night, the general feeling was that the Conservative leaders had again blundered by not withdrawing the motion after the Ministers had explained their policy in the London and Afghanistan, inasmuch as a non-explanation was the basis of the motion. The Ministerialists are jubilant. They say the victory will insure the return of the Government in the November elections, provided Russia keeps faith.

GOVERNOR OF THE CONGO.

VIENNA, May 12.—A Brussels despatch to the *Politische Correspondenz* says Mr. Henry M. Stanley has been appointed Governor of the Congo State. Herr Hilwalle, Consul at Bombay, will be made Minister of Commerce, and Herr Neuss Minister of Finance of that country.

DYNAMITERS AT THE BAR.

LONDON, May 12.—The trial of James B. Cunningham and Harry Burton on the charge of treason-felony, for alleged complicity in the dynamite outrages at Westminster Hall and the Tower of London, was continued this morning in the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey.

At half-past ten Sir Henry Hawkins, of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Judicature, entered, clad in his robes of office. He was followed by Sheriff Phillips, Aldermen Grey and Whitehead, and Under Sheriff Metcalfe, all in beautiful robes and with massive gold chains, cocked hats and swords. The prisoners were next escorted by the warden and placed in front of the dock in a standing position. Cunningham has a dark, sallow complexion and jet black hair combed carefully over his forehead. He has not a prepossessing expression, but was apparently much at his ease. Burton is taller. He has fair, sandy whiskers and moustache. He looks rather serious, nervous and grim.

Above a dozen witnesses were examined before lunch to establish the fact of the explosions, the finding and searching of portmanteaus at the stations, and to prove that the prisoners were in London at the time and the owners of the portmanteaus containing dynamite detonators.

The proceedings were very tame and uninteresting. Many of the spectators slept during the taking of the evidence. Most of the witnesses testified in a remarkably matter of fact way. Only one, Mr. Harrod, raised a laugh by declaring that he recognized Burton distinctly, because he extravagantly ordered a beef-steak for dinner at the Southampton Hotel.

Judge Hawkins granted permission to Messrs. Little and Richards to interview the prisoners, and they proceeded to Newgate Prison to do so. The Governor of the prison refused to allow the conference unless the warden were present during the interview. The counsel then protested against such a proceeding and requested to hold the interview under such restrictions, but the Governor still adhered to his determination. The counsel finding their protests were in vain retired, but will complain to the Court to-morrow of the Governor's action.

A JOLLY PRINCE.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Bismarck festival yesterday was a splendid success. The Chancellor was in the best of health and spirits, and was very active in serving guests drinking beer and chatting with all comers, including his political foes.

Setting Treaty Obligations at Defiance.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, May 12.—A demand has been made for the fourth time for the release from prison of Cowan Bokkien, a native of the United States, and formerly Consul for Hayti from New York. The unfortunate man has been confined for sixteen months in jail in defiance of treaty obligations. Minister

Langston's demand for his release was treated with the utmost disrespect. A full account of the affair has been sent to Secretary Bayard. Von Bokkien's health is in a precarious state, and if the imprisonment lasts much longer he may die. The natives, and even foreigners, openly jeer and taunt the United States Government with having a milk-and-water policy.

TURKISH WISDOM.

A Dignitary of the Porte Gives His Opinions on Central Asia.

VARNA, May 12.—It is not often one can get Turks to talk politics. They know not where their observations may be carried, and mindful of the proverb about silence being golden, nothing more than "I know not," or "Yes" or "No," can be got from them in answer to an inquiry about the prospects of war or an Anglo-Turkish alliance. Yesterday, however, your correspondent met a personal friend holding a high position in the service of the Sultan in a less taciturn mood than usual. He was anxious for news, which led to a long conversation. He observed:—

"Whatever others may think, England need not fear Russia if she turns her foreign policy in the right direction. England's ruler herself is powerful in Central Asia that not only Russia will never be able to advance in that direction, but she can be deprived of power to do much mischief elsewhere. In Afghanistan England has another Caucasus, which, worked properly, could never be occupied by a Russian army. If the Circassians of the Western Caucasus, with the little help we were able to afford, could keep Russia so long at bay, what may the Afghans not be able to do against the Muscovite invaders, with a wealthy government behind them like England?"

"One of the greatest factors in Central Asia politics is the unquenchable discontent of the Mussulman populations that Russia has subjugated, but let me tell you, not entirely subdued. England's Government should hasten to avail herself of this feeling. Let her send Mussulman emissaries to Khiva, Bokhara, Khorasand and to the Turcoman tribes who promise of help, and such a storm will be raised as will sweep away all vestiges of Muscovite power from those regions."

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

Bloody Encounter Between Negroes Playing Cards on a Flat-Car.

A New Religious Sect Object to their Leader's Domestic Ways.

Terrible Ravages of Fever in a Pennsylvania Village.

Mormon Cannon Says He is Conscious of Having Violated No Laws.

A Missing Heiress Seen For a Moment Then Mysteriously Disappears.

A Female Dick Turpin Leads an Officer a Long Chase.

Five Killed Over a Jack-Pot.

SAVANNAH, May 12.—Meagre details have been received here of the killing of five negroes in a gambling riot at Waldoville, about 40 miles from this city. Late yesterday afternoon eight or ten turpentine hands were playing cards on a flat-car, which had been side-tracked near the station. As usual with country negroes of this class, all were well supplied with razors and revolvers. Several were under the influence of liquor. An unusually large pot had wrought the gamblers to a high pitch of excitement, when one of them threw a fatal firebrand into their midst. The accused was drawing a knife from his pocket when he was shot in the forehead by the other players, scattering blood over the cards and stakes. Friends of the victim and the murderer took sides, and a fearful fight with knives and pistols ensued. Other negroes took part in the contest and four more lives were sacrificed, and five or six of the combatants received wounds of a very serious nature. The faction which precipitated the trouble eventually ran, the leaders making for the woods. A posse started in pursuit.

Making Appointments Public.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is now said that the administration has determined that hereafter no information of appointments made, shall be given to the public until the appointees have been notified of their appointment and shall have accepted office, filled their bonds, and qualified. The object of the administration in adopting such a plan is not given. Officials at the White House say that they have no knowledge that such a policy has been agreed on or contemplated.

Plague-Stricken Plymouth.

WILKESBARRE, May 12.—The first active measures to prevent, and, if possible, stop the ravages of the fever at Plymouth were inaugurated this morning. A large school house was formally opened as a hospital. It is fitted up with all the necessary conveniences, and in charge of a regular corps of physicians and nurses. A wagon load of medicine was forwarded from the Wilkesbarre hospital to Plymouth at five o'clock this morning. As soon as a patient is taken with disease he is conveyed to the hospital. It is hoped in this way to prevent the spread of the disease. It is a fact that out of every five who die from the disease three die from neglect. Two deaths occurred last night, and many new cases are reported.

Goes to the Bottom.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The British iron ship Earl Dalhousie, while being driven across the bay this afternoon was struck by a heavy squall and capsized in deep water. The vessel had no cargo and was carrying a crew of about sixty thousand dollars. The officers and crew were saved.

Their Human God Arrested.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A new religious sect on a small scale was unearthed here to-day. The founder is Arman Reiersen, who believes himself to be the second Christ. Last summer he succeeded in impressing three Scandinavian families with the same belief. The little colony has occupied a basement at No. 151 West Indiana street, and he ordered that the husbands and wives separate from their wives. The latter were located in small rooms at the rear of the basement, while the three women were installed in commodious rooms at the front, to which Reiersen had access, but the husbands were excluded from his sacred precincts. Recently he resolved that the husbands and wives should be reunited, but insisted that he must make the allotments, regardless of past relations. Karn Stanson, who had not objected to being separated from his wife under the decree of his new Saviour, refused to be joined to another. Reiersen thereupon threatened to kill him, and Stanson and his wife fled from the house of their human God, who is now in jail awaiting trial.

Cannot Chloroform Him in Court.

ERIE, Pa., May 12.—The second trial of Lawyer Rosenzweig's \$100,000 suit against the Lake Shore Railroad for personal damages sustained by being ejected from the New York express began to-day. The railroad company moved the Court for an order to chloroform the plaintiff, that experimental tests might be made on his alleged paralyzed limbs. Rosenzweig offered to submit, but the family physician swore he would not be responsible for his patient's life under anesthesia. Judge Galbraith overruled the motion, saying that after the plaintiff had submitted to electric and other tests for three hours by defendants' doctors, it was carrying the thing too far to ask that he be made insensible with defendant's drugs and risk his life. Col. Royce, the defendant's attorney, came from Chicago to try the case.

What Mormon Cannon Said.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 12.—When Angus Cannon, President of this State, was called upon for sentence on Saturday, he said he was conscious of having violated no law. His conscience was serene. He had obeyed the Edmunds law as understood, and that is what he had had intercourse with but one. He loved his children, and was gratified to hear the court say the law had made them equal heirs. He inferred from this that in case he died intestate his children would be equal heirs before the law, and he thought in view of this fact, it was unjust to hold a man criminal for eating with them and their mothers at table. His record was before the country and his heart and conscience were visible to God, who created him. The record of his life in contact with this people—(here he turned and waved his hand to the crowd)—bore him up to receive such sentence as the court should impose.

She Stole a Horse for Fun.

ERIE, Penn., May 12.—Miss Hattie Rogers, a dashing young woman, is in the county jail for horse stealing. Her capture was effected by Captain Blenner. The pursuit across fifty miles of country was highly exciting. Miss Rogers, who has figured in several escapades of this kind, is a splendid rider. Seeing a lively horse which she admired, she determined to possess it and have a dash across the country. Hiring it for an hour, she rode out of the city at a gentle trot, and when in the country put spurs to the steed and flew off at a breakneck speed. Her flight was telegraphed, and Blenner, mounted on a "goer," started in pursuit. Twenty-five miles from home he caught sight of her ascending a hill. The girl saw him and a long and stern chase followed. The casting of a shoe resulted in her capture. She expressed sorrow for giving up, but she was so much troubled, but said the excitement of such a glorious chase was worth five years in the penitentiary.

A Female Blackmailer Committed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Mrs. Carrie Bates, a petite brunette of thirty and a rather attractive woman, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of attempting to blackmail Harry Fiss, of No. 249 Madison street, against whom she recently brought an action claiming \$3,500 for alleged betrayal and breach of promise. She is known as an unscrupulous adventuress, and her suit was literally kicked out of court. She has been three times married. After the suit was dismissed she trumped up a charge of alleged assault against Fiss, and he was arraigned before Judge Finletter to-day. So quickly was the Judge convinced that she was a blackmailer and perjurer that Fiss was at once acquitted and a charge preferred against Mrs. Bates on which she was locked up. She pretended to be afflicted with deafness, but on her way to the station she held a whispered conversation with a friend whom she met on the street.

LESTER WALLACK'S SON.

His Romantic Marriage with a Heiress Worth a Quarter of a Million.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A story is published this afternoon which has a tinge of romance in it. At the Sturtevant House, with her mother, lived until a few days since the beautiful and accomplished young heiress, Miss Madge D. Fling. She has something in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars in her own name.

Harold Wallack, son of Lester Wallack, met this lady two years ago and fell in

Advertisement for R. J. Kimball & Co., Bankers and Brokers, established in 1865, located at 10 and 12 Broad Street, New York.

Advertisement for Professional Cards, listing various legal and professional services in Montreal.

Advertisement for Steamships, featuring the DONALDSON LINE with weekly Canadian service.

Advertisement for Steamships, featuring the WHITE CROSS LINE with regular service to Antwerp.

Advertisement for Steamships, featuring the BEAVER LINE with service to Montreal and Liverpool.

Advertisement for Steamships, featuring the ALLAN LINE with summer arrangements for 1885.

Advertisement for Merchants Bank of Canada, offering various banking services.

Advertisement for Bank of Montreal, detailing its capital and services.

Advertisement for Temperley Line, providing Canadian service with regular sailings.

Advertisement for Guion Line, offering United States mail steamers.

Advertisement for White Star Line, highlighting its modern ships and services.

Advertisement for Glasgow and Montreal Service, listing various shipping routes.

Advertisement for Ontario Bank, offering a dividend of 5% and various banking services.

Advertisement for Bank of Montreal, detailing its capital and services.

Advertisement for Great Western Steamship Company, providing service to Bristol.

Advertisement for Thomson Line, offering service to Montreal and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Advertisement for Inman Royal Mail Steamer, providing service to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Advertisement for Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and Boston Service, listing various shipping routes.

Advertisement for Anthony Force, a manufacturer of steel rails and bridges.

Advertisement for Bank of Montreal, detailing its capital and services.

Advertisement for Robt. Reford & Co., providing various services in Montreal.

Advertisement for Hansa Steamship Company, providing service to Hamburg and Antwerp.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Table with 2 columns: Subscription type and Price. Includes Montreal Daily Herald, Montreal Weekly Herald, and Special Rates for Clubs on application.

The Montreal Herald.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

NOTICE.

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

P. MITCHELL.

MONTREAL, April 13, 1885.

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

P. MITCHELL.

President "The Herald Company."

MONTREAL, April 13, 1885.

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

NOTICE.

Subscribers changing their residences or place of business, will please advise us so as to ensure proper delivery of the "Herald."

THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited).

Montreal, April 30th, 1885.

not the passage of the Franchise Bill, but whether or not the rights of the majority should be preserved. His remarks, temperate and well conceived as they were, must have carried conviction to every intelligent Liberal who heard him, and must have shown him how foolish and how inconsistent a part he and his friends had been acting. Although Sir John did not threaten, he gave the minority clearly to understand that they had gone far enough, and that if the policy of obstruction were continued means would be found to give effect to the will of the majority. He could not have done less than this, yet his language was so mild and the attitude he assumed so reasonable, that he could not have raised a feeling of antagonism in the breast of the fiercest of his opponents. We are not surprised to learn that the Premier's speech made a deep impression on the House.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

The statement of the business of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending 30th April, 1885, shows the profits for the year, after usual deductions, to have been \$1,393,116, to which is added balance of profit and loss account on 30th April, 1884, giving a total of \$1,699,569. Out of this the board have declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each, payable Dec. 1, 1884, and June 1, 1885, \$600,000 each—and a bonus of 1 per cent. payable 1st June, 1885, \$120,000, or a total of \$1,320,000, leaving \$379,569 to be carried to the next year's account. The following is the general statement of the bank's position on April 30, 1885:-

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid up, Reserves, Assets, and Liabilities.

The change in the bank's position within the year has been very slight. At the end of April, 1884, the total liabilities amounted to \$44,859,576, this year showing an increase of but \$429,000, the three important items of liability to the public comparing as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Compares 1884 and 1885 figures for Notes in circulation, Deposits not bearing interest, and Deposits bearing interest.

On the other side of the account the principal items compare as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Compares 1884 and 1885 figures for Gold and silver on hand, Government notes, and other banks in foreign countries.

THE CITY SAVING.

Yesterday the Chairman of the Board of Health reported to its members that the scavenging contractors had failed to carry out their contract with the city; that, in fact, they had violated every specification of the contract; that scarcely a lane in the city had been cleansed; that the work which was required to be done at night had not been done; that after the first three or four weeks the contractors did not pretend to carry out their agreement; that he had repeatedly overlooked their failure to do the work for which the city was paying them, and had given them chances, time and again, to carry out their contract, but without avail, and the city in consequence of the neglect, default and resistance of the contractors, was in a most disgraceful sanitary condition. It was shown that these men had no claim whatever to consideration. It has been established that they are jeopardizing the health of two hundred thousand people. But what did the Board do yesterday? In the face of such startling facts, and in the face of the chairman's protests, and despite the proved unfaithfulness of these contractors, they refused to pronounce the contract null, and gave these men until the first of June to continue to poison the inhabitants of this city! We commend to our readers the report of the Board's proceedings, in another column, and we ask the citizens of Montreal to say whether anything more disgraceful has ever been done in their name. Alderman Gray deserves credit for doing his duty faithfully and well, but it is becoming more evident every day that nothing short of an attendance of the citizens en masse at the deliberations of the Board of Health will bring the majority of its members to a realizing sense of their duty and responsibility

to the people. The community should rise as one man in protest against conduct which protects the pocket of favorites of members of the Board at the expense of the lives and well-being of robbed and poisoned citizens.

SHALL INDIANS BE EMPLOYED?

As regiment after regiment is being called out in the Eastern Provinces for service in the North-West, and it gradually dawns on the popular mind that the suppression of the half-breed and Indian insurrection is found to be a work of time, and the increasing uneasiness among hitherto peaceful Indians is noted, people are beginning to ask themselves why, up to this moment, not a single Indian has been employed in any capacity to aid the Government in maintaining or conquering peace in that country. This subject has been pretty freely discussed in the columns of THE HERALD, and we have pointed out ways in which the Blackfeet and Sioux might have been employed in the southern country and at a distance from the scene of the insurrection. As scouts they might have been useful in the north, or, as a patrolling force, equally useful in the south. At that time this was about as far as public opinion seemed to justify the employment of the Indian. But since the details of Indian treachery and massacre on the North Saskatchewan, and the horrors perpetrated on unoffending settlers by Indians who had no grievances whatever and no quarrel with the whites have been laid before the country, there has grown up a feeling in support of the policy of "fighting fire with fire." The excitement incident to insurrection has been breeding among the Indians who were peacefully inclined, and those persons who claim that the country would be justified in using Indians to suppress Indians tell us that if we do not employ these restless spirits we may lay out our accounts to fight them. They hold that to employ one tribe to fight another will prevent them from uniting against ourselves, and save a general uprising of the Indians of the entire North-West. They also urge that if lives must be lost in an Indian war, they had better be the lives of Indians than the lives of the brave young fellows who have gone up from Montreal and Kingston and Toronto and Quebec and a score of other places in Eastern Canada. Such views are, no doubt, being widely entertained and especially in those localities which have sent the flower of their youth to fight enemies who have proved themselves as barbarous and inhuman as their Indian ancestors in their most fiendish moments.

The experiment of enrolling Indians in the Government service and placing them under Canadian officers and strict military discipline will, in all probability, be tried. A limited number of them, so officered and controlled, and mounted on their hardy ponies, might form an important addition to this arm of the service, which is now exceedingly weak and inefficient.

IT MAY, PERHAPS, seem like offering opposition to what many may regard as a work of philanthropy to suggest that coffee houses sustained by the united means of a body of capitalists are scarcely a necessity in a city like Montreal. All are ready to admit that they play a useful purpose and are real additions to the cheap entertainment of a certain class of persons who have not homes of their own. But as a rule everybody has his own home or a boarding-house; there are cheap lunches and dinners to be had everywhere; and as a matter of fact, very many who avail themselves of these capitalist coffee houses do not belong to the class of persons for whom they were originally intended. If these coffee houses are works of benevolence or charity they fail to benefit in any large measure the persons for whom they were especially established, while if they are to be regarded as a means for the investment of capital, they have not proved successful to any great extent. We speak, of course, of what has transpired in Montreal and of the wants of Montreal in this connection; and having regard to the remarkably large number of restaurants, boarding-houses, hotels, etc., with which Montreal is blessed, such a place as the Hope Coffee House, while a good institution, does not seem to be a crying necessity. The practical way of looking at such an institution is as a competitor with other temperance restaurants for public patronage and as joint stock capital pitted against individual capital. The Hope or any other institution with considerable funds at its back can probably afford, for a time, to run a business at less than cost for the sake of philanthropy, but it cannot keep at it for ever; and the fact that the company who were backing the Hope were willing to sell out and take back their money, or what was left of it, would seem to indicate that they considered that the wants of the class of persons for whose comfort and improvement it was started could be adequately met by individual enterprise. This, we take it, is the public judgment too, and while there is no one in the community who would lift a finger in opposition to ladies and gentlemen uniting, if they wish to, their efforts and purses to support a cheap coffee house, it will still be the public's opinion that no such combination and influence are really needed in Montreal to provide cheap meals in respectable houses for all who need them and have the means of paying for them. To what extent this "philanthropic" movement has interfered with the legitimate business of the proprietors of restaurants, where good food is supplied at the lowest possible figures, where there are no temptations to drink or gamble, and where everything is con-

ducted in the most respectable manner, it is impossible to say.

THE BILL respecting the Bar of the Province of Quebec introduced in the Provincial Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Taillon, Attorney-General, having met with considerable opposition, we understand, withdrawn. The object of the measure was to change the date of the Bar examination from the second week in July to the last part of August, and to make the examination at that date the only one of the year, instead of, as now, holding examinations semi-annually, in January and July. The proposed change was not approved either by the McGill or Laval authorities, and was opposed by a large section of the Bar and by the students themselves. While there are many and serious objections to such a change, there seems to have been no good reason in support of the measure, and we are glad it has been allowed to drop.

While we would not wish to be understood as upholding the infallibility of present laws, we do protest against that incessant tinkering with its laws, that "last of legislation" in the minor and most useless and objectionable form, which is becoming characteristic of our Local Legislature.

IN THE COMMONS on Monday— "Mr. Trow asked—Has the Government received any official report from Col. Irvine or Major Crozier of the Duck Lake fight? If not, has the Government called for such report? If so, when and from whom? "Sir John Macdonald—A report has been received from Major Crozier. It is short and imperfect, and further particulars are demanded. These when they come will be brought down."

It would have been more satisfactory if the Premier had stated when this report was received and its contents. The Premier has said enough to show that the Government are dissatisfied with the report, and as the people of Canada are more deeply interested in the movements of the Mounted Police than even the Government can possibly be, it would have been quite proper to have laid the report, such as it is, before Parliament.

Sir John says nothing of any report from Colonel Irvine, the head of the Mounted Police, and his silence on this point must mean that the Government have not yet received any report from that officer on the subject of the Duck Lake fight, the opening tragedy of the campaign.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S TURN has come. D. A. G. Taylor has been called upon to prepare eight companies of New Brunswick volunteers for the field in the North-West, in all six hundred men. Four companies go from St. John, one from Woodstock, one from Fredericton, one from the Military School, and one from Newcastle, Miramichi. There is some good material for soldiers in that Province, and we do not doubt that the men who go forward will do their Province credit.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S MISSION.—Sir Leonard Tilley and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Courtney, passed through Montreal yesterday, en route for England. They will sail from New York to-morrow. It is hoped, no doubt, that the trip will improve Sir Leonard's health. The object of the mission is to float a large loan necessary for the redemption of a considerable proportion of the public debt coming due immediately, and for newly incurred liabilities of one kind and another.

New Advertisements.

CHEQUE LOST ON STANDARD BANK, Toronto, for \$37.00. Payment has been stopped. Please return to ALBERT MURRAY, "Herald" Office.

R. K. THOMAS, Real Estate & Investment Agent, HAS REMOVED TO WADDELL BUILDING, Corner Notre Dame and St. John Street, May 12, 1885.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL will be held in the Governor's Hall of the building, On TUESDAY, the 19th Inst., at 3 p. m. R. P. HOWARD, Secretary, 114

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. That fine block of land, the property of ALEXANDER HUSTIN, Esq., fronting on Sherbrooke St. Matthew and St. Luke streets, has been divided into desirable building lots, which are now offered for sale on easy terms. Plans and particulars at my office.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Nordheimer's Hall, 207 St. James Street, May 13

INTERNATIONAL COAL COY. (LIMITED). PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th Day of May, 1885, at ONE o'clock p. m., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Custom House Square, Montreal, for the purpose of considering and passing a resolution under the authority of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in its present session, to authorize the issue of bonds to the extent of \$250,000, secured upon the real estate of the Company, of which \$200,000.00 to be applied to pay the balance due the Company's vendors and \$50,000.00 to the general purposes of the Company, the whole upon such terms as to details as shall then be decided. THOMAS B. BROWN, Sec.-Treasurer, Montreal, 32th May, 1885, u 13 15M 114

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE. LADIES PLEASE NOTE. MESSRS. ROW & DIETERLE, 1791 Notre Dame St., Corner of St. Peter St. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with Miss Carr, who has just returned from New York, to carry on her business of MANTLE AND COSTUME MAKING, on their premises as above, where she will be happy to receive Ladies on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant. All favors entrusted to Messrs. R. & D. will be executed by Miss Carr, whose well known ability is a sufficient guarantee that every satisfaction will be given.

ROLLER SKATING.

GRAND OPENING OF THE Victoria Rink, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14TH.

NEW GROUND HARD-WOOD FLOOR! NEW SKATES OF THE LATEST AMERICAN MAKE! FULL BAND OF MUSIC EVERY EVENING! Capable Instructors and Managers of Ripe Experience.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING FROM 9.30 A. M. TO 12 M. " 2 P. M. TO 6 P. M. " 7.30 P. M. TO 10.30 P. M.

ADMISSION, - 10c. SKATING, - 15c. LADIES ADMITTED FREE TO DAY SESSIONS.

SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS AT REASONABLE RATES. F. M. TODD & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The Canadian Pacific STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West. The Magnificent Clyde-built Steamship ALGOMA will leave OWEN SOUND (on permitting), AT 4 P. M. ON THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, on arrival of the CANADIAN PACIFIC EAST Express Train from the East, and will run DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR, where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINNIPEG and all points in the CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Shortest Route. Lowest Rates. Quickest Time. Through Bills of Lading. No Customs Troubles. No Overcharges by this Line. The magnificent Steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest, and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canadian Pacific. See that tickets read "Great Western Sound." W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager, C.P.R., Montreal; HENRY BEATTY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic, G. F. Ry, Toronto.

S. CARSLY'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

White Shirts, best value in the trade, only 75c. White Shirts, special line and Reinforced, only \$1. White Shirts, 4 ply Linen Front and Cuffs, only \$1.25. White Shirts, in stock and to order, only \$1.50. White Shirts, same as sold elsewhere at \$2.25, only \$1.75. White Shirts, all full size and perfect fit. At S. CARSLY'S. Regatta Shirts, with 2 Collars, only 90c. Regatta Shirts, newest styles, only \$1.25. French Gambic Shirts, extra value, only \$1.50. The above three lines of Regatta Shirts have just been put to stock. They are associated in the latest patterns and colors and at lowest prices. At S. CARSLY'S. Men's full size and good heavy Cotton Night Shirts, only 65c. At S. CARSLY'S. Men's Cashmere Socks, Men's Merino Socks, Men's Lisle Thread Socks. A special line of Fancy Striped Cotton Socks, English make, put up in boxes of doz. pairs, only \$1.25 Box. At S. CARSLY'S. Men's Fancy Silk and Satin Ties. Men's Made-up Ties, in the latest styles. Men's Ties, in all colors, only 2c. At S. CARSLY'S.

INDUCEMENTS - IN - KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Read this special inducement. Ladies' Kid Gloves, worth \$1.11 for 88c pair. Ladies' Clasp Kid Gloves, worth \$1.25 for 75c pair. Ladies' 4-button length Mousquetaire, worth \$1.25 for 75c pair. Ladies' 4-button Josephine, worth \$1.75 for \$1.25 pair. Ladies' 2-button Josephine, worth \$1.25 for 80c pair. Ladies' 2-button Josephine, worth \$1.35 for \$1.15 pair. At S. CARSLY'S.

ALLAN LINE.

The undersigned steamers of the Mail Line are intended to be despatched from Quebec to Liverpool as follows:- SARMATIAN, 9 a. m., Saturday, 16th May, via Noville. POLYNESIAN, 9 a. m., Wednesday, 23rd May, to Liverpool direct. CIRCASSIAN, 9 a. m., Saturday, 23rd May, via Noville. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, May 13

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line SS. COLINA, Hattie master, from Glasgow, will be entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents, u 114

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Thomson Line SS. CARMONA, Halcrow master, from Newcastle, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents, u 114

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan R.M.S. CIRCASSIAN, Wm. Richardson commander, from Liverpool, and the SS. NESTORIAN, D. J. James commander, from Glasgow, are entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, Montreal, 12th May, 1885. u 114

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line SS. LAKE WINNIPEG, H. Campbell master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. CANADA SHIPPING CO., H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, u 114

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan R.M.S. POLYNESIAN, Joseph Ritchie commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents, Montreal, 11th May, 1885. u 113

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Beaver Line SS. LAKE NEPIGON, M. Trammis master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. CANADA SHIPPING CO., H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, u 113

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC! Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager, Wednesday evening, May 13th, 1885. GRAND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEER PATRIOTIC FUND! Under the Patronage of His Honor the Mayor, Col. Herwood, D.A.G., Col. Worsley, A.D.A.G., and the officers of the 5th and 6th Military Districts, by the Metropolitan Amateur Dramatic Club, Directed by Mr. NEIL WALKER. The performance will commence with the amusing French Comedy, INFANTEIRIE ET CAVALERIE! Concluding with the popular 3 Act Comedy, OURS! Between the acts Les Montagnards de Montreal will sing some of their popular choruses. Prices as usual. Box Office at Nordheimer's on Saturday, 9th inst.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!

Henry Thomas, Lessee and Manager, AID OF QUEEN'S HALL. FRIDAY and SATURDAY Evenings, May 15th and 16th, Matinee Saturday. THE McDOWELL COMEDY CO. The Laughable Three Act Comedy SNOWBALL; OR, AFTER THE OPERA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS: Felix Featherstone, Mr. E. A. McDowell, Uncle John Thornycroft, Mr. Joseph L. Mason, Henry Frendgerast, Mr. Percy Sage Saunders, Mr. Geo. Marshall, Mrs. Felix Featherstone, Miss Fanny Brewster, Ethel Granger, Miss Miss Alice Butler, Penelope. SYNOPSIS: ACT I.—The Snowball is started. ACT II.—The Snowball assumes gigantic proportions. ACT III.—The Snowball is melted. May 11

OPERA HOUSE.

BEAVER HALL HILL. Proprietor & Manager. W. H. LYTELL. A GRAND PRODUCTION Of the Majestic Dramatic Spectacle in 5 Acts and 10 Tableaux. MICHAEL STROGOFF The Great Battle Scene—The Illuminated Fete at Moscow—The Trilling Fire Scene—The Burning of Izkuts—The Tartar's Camp—The Burning of the Russian Marches—Rich and Characteristic Costumes—Mounted Cavalry—Drum Corps and Elfers, and a world of novelties. 2—GRAND BALLETS—3 A LARGE & POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST Of Ladies and Gentlemen of recognized merit and reputation under the direction of W. H. LYTELL.

COMFORTS FOR THE BOYS.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT! NORDHEIMER'S HALL, TUESDAY, May 19, 8 P. M., VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA, No. 5 Company, WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF The Sick and Wounded in the North-West. Reserved seats, 50c. General admission, 25c. May 13. u 114

GRAND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE MECHANICS' HALL, Commencing Monday, May 11th, and continuing during the week and Saturday Matinee. COMMANDER CHEYNE! The celebrated Arctic Navigator, who has been employed by the Government of Ontario to deliver his celebrated Lectures before the various Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario, will exhibit his Wonderful Views:- 3. WEDNESDAY, May 13th—The Ocean and its Wonders. 60 Views. 4. THURSDAY, May 14th—Egypt and the Lido War. 65 Views. 5. FRIDAY, May 15th—Travels in Canada, England, and the Continent and Cloodland. 150 Views. 6. SATURDAY Afternoon, May 16th—Scotland and Scottish Scenery. 60 Views. 7. SATURDAY Evening, May 16th—Astronomy, Moving Diagrams of Solar Systems, etc. 50 Views. The Views are the finest ever exhibited in this country, and the Lectures of the highest interest. Admission 25 cents. Schools and children 15 cents. Doors open at 7.30, entertainment to commence at 8. Tickets at Prince's and at the door. May 3 13M 110

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

Gallery of Paintings & Sculpture PHILLIPS SQUARE. Open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. ADMISSION: Members and their Families Free. Non-members, 25 Cents. u 111

New Advertisements.

COAL FOR SALE!

The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY are prepared to receive orders for their fresh mined "DRUMMOND" Coal, now arriving ex steamer. OFFICE—199 COMMERCE ST. May 13 u 114

CASTOR OIL (Registered)

A delightfully retreating preparation for the hair, which can be used daily. Keeps the scalp cool, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair, dressing for the hair, and is sold by HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 148 St. Lawrence Main Street. u 114

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Progress of Business—Amendments and Divisions on the Franchise—Canadian Representation in England—The Indian Cause Misconstrued—Sir George Cartier's Memory Recalled—Col. Irvine Suppresses Information.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] OTTAWA, May 12.

THE FRANCHISE BILL. The House, in accordance with notice given yesterday by the Premier, met at 1.30 o'clock, when the Franchise debate was resumed by Mr. Fairbanks, who continued his speech of last night.

He was followed by Mr. Plow, of Prince Edward County, for over three hours. He is being followed by Mr. Giguant from the Province of Quebec. Mr. Giguant was one of the two French-Canadian supporters of the Government who voted against the measure. Nothing of any special note has occurred since I wrote yesterday. The speakers, one after another, continue to travel over the same ground, and are still supposed to be discussing the first paragraph of the third section of the bill, and there seems to be no end to the interminable speeches which are mainly repetitions of each other. I anticipate a continuation of a like sameness during the rest of today's sitting.

Of course while this debate goes on all other business is at a standstill, and when it will end and they can get to work no one can tell. While I am writing, Mr. McIntyre, of Prince Edward Island, has taken the floor. He has declared in favor of manhood suffrage, the suffrage that the Island present, and for many years past has enjoyed, and the interference with which the Island people would look upon with great jealousy. He claimed that the bill disfranchises school teachers, laborers, clerks in stores, persons having trades, but few of whom could qualify.

NORTH-WEST MATTERS. There is but little general news here; nothing new from the North-West or the proceedings of Gen. Middleton there, but it is announced that the members of the expedition and that eight New Brunswick companies are notified to hold themselves in readiness to be called out for service.

Col. Oswald's battalion passed through here and left for the North-West. Large numbers of the citizens assembled at the station to meet them, and it was generally agreed that it would be difficult to assemble together a better or more soldierly set of men.

A DIVISION. The division upon Mr. Macdonald's of Prince Edward Island's amendment, that that Island be excepted, was taken and lost by a vote of 51 to 22. Mr. Cartier is now moving a similar motion to exempt the Province of Quebec, by which he hopes to catch a considerable vote from the French Blues. I hear that the members of the Opposition, both from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as reported, will make similar motions as this.

SIR LEONARD'S DEPARTURE. Sir Leonard Tilley left for England last evening. Various surmises for his sudden departure are stated. His health would be a quite sufficient reason, as he has been very ill and incapacitated for business, so much so that he has been unable to appear in Parliament for many days past.

As his Deputy, Mr. Courtenay, is also going to England, and as it is known that they will shortly have to place a considerable loan upon the market, it is generally stated here that that duty is one of the chief objects of Sir Leonard's mission. It is also stated that Mr. Courtenay is to reside permanently in England, and to be attached to Sir Charles Tupper's department there, as it is proposed that hereafter, as our financial arrangements have assumed such extensive proportions, that it is desirable to have the arrangements supervised in their financial aspects by our London representatives. It is possible that by this arrangement the idea may be to minimize the amount of commissions to our financial London agents.

It is also stated here that Mr. Toller, Sir Leonard's brother-in-law, is to succeed Mr. Courtenay as Deputy of the Department.

THE EVERLASTING DEBATE. While I write, Mr. Paterson, of Brant, has taken the floor, and had not proceeded far with his argument when he was called to order by the Chair, and they are now discussing the question of order, and thus more delay is caused.

The Chairman has at last awakened to the fact that it is necessary to confine speakers to the subject before the Chair, and it is to be hoped that he will confine gentlemen as strictly as may be with due consideration to the particular subject before the Chair.

MISCONCEPTIONS. As evidence of the very imperfect understanding that even members of Parliament have of the Indian clause of the Franchise Bill the speech of Mr. Dawson, M.P. for Algoma, may be cited. Not to follow it through its details but merely to select one instance of Mr. Dawson's misconception, I may mention his instancing the Legislature of Manitoba, which he says is, or was, largely composed of Indians. As a matter of fact there is not, nor was there, an Indian in the Manitoba Legislature. The Indians of Manitoba are, with very few exceptions, wards of the Government and do not vote, and although the Franchise Bill as it stands would give them votes without enfranchising them, that is without emancipating them from Government control, Sir John has told the House that he would abandon this provision of the measure so far as it affects Manitoba and some other Provinces. In other Provinces it is proposed to muster them on voting parades whenever their services are required to swell the Government forces. But the point of these few remarks is intended to suggest that if a member of Parliament like Mr. Dawson, who has been intimately acquainted with Indians, becomes bewildered in trying to understand the bill (for Sir John had to contradict him) how general is the probability of its being understood by the general public. This remark is supported by observing that even newspaper editors are not only ignorant of the matter, and believe that only those Indians are to become voters who are enfranchised.

MEMORIAL. Mr. G. W. Wicksteed has published a small "In Memoriam" pamphlet of Sir George Cartier which contains a few extracts from articles already published concerning that eminent statesman, and some remarks to recall to memory the name and life of one who will always be remembered as a gallant Frenchman, a loyal Englishman and a patriotic Canadian.

INFORMATION SUPPRESSED. In a letter dated April 23, at Prince Albert, a correspondent of the Globe says: "Though couriers have been sent out every few days to Humboldt by Colonel Irvine, they were not allowed to carry letters or telegrams to the public."

Then it appears that Col. Irvine has been sending messages since the middle of April yet the House of Commons has all along been told that the Government had not received any report from Col. Irvine, and on Sir John being asked yesterday, he replied that the information received was imperfect and that more details had been asked for. But why not tell what has been reported?

The Government have rejected the amendment to exclude Prince Edward Island from the operation of the Franchise Bill, and also rejected Mr. Casgrain's amendment to exclude Quebec. The debate then began on Mr. Weldon's amendment to exclude New Brunswick, which is still going on.

MR. BOURINOT'S ARTICLE ON CANADA AND ITS DEVELOPMENTS.

A Review by Our Ottawa Correspondent.

The April number of The Scottish Review contains an able article by Mr. Bourinot, the Clerk of the House of Commons, on "Canada: Its Political Development." Mr. Bourinot points out the indifference with which the colonies were for a long time regarded by English statesmen, who usually associated them with some grievance to be remedied. Eminent public men therefore, cared little about associating with them; governors of colonies regarded them as banishment, and knew that more *est* was to be obtained, as Lord Sydenham once said, by a good speech in the House of Commons or a pleasant breakfast at Greenwich than by several years' successful administration of the affairs of Canada. In 1852 so clever a man as Disraeli spoke of them as "millstones around our necks" and grumbled at the expenditure which he knew to be necessary, although it was difficult to explain its necessity to the British taxpayer. The change that a few years wrought was manifested by Lord Derby (a co-laborer of Disraeli's) when in March last he said:—"I do not believe that at this time or for twenty years past our millstones have looked upon the colonies as a burden to the Empire, or that it was desirable that any of them should secede." The great change that has taken place in the sentiments of English statesmen and in the position of Canada towards the mother country, Mr. Bourinot's article shows to have resulted from the establishment and growth of constitutional liberty. The new policy that Lord John Russell inaugurated in 1839, and which was continued by Earl Grey, consisted in the recognition of the fact that a large measure of self-government had reversed the policy which had characterized the administration of colonial affairs for more than half a century. From 1792 to 1840 Canada was governed from Downing street. During this time a form of legislature had been given, but the House having no control over the Governor or his Ministers was powerless. In 1839 Lord Durham pointed out the utility of uniting the two Canadas under one legislative authority, and it was not until 1840 that a large measure of self-government was granted to the colonies. The result of his representations was the act of 1840 "reuniting the two provinces of Canada, a measure well calculated to promote the material, political, and intellectual development of the two sections," and the outcome of the union was the concession of responsible government in its complete sense by the time Lord Elgin assumed the governorship. Before this constitution the disaffection of the English Liberals and the French Conservatives, and the outcome of the union was the concession of responsible government in its complete sense by the time Lord Elgin assumed the governorship. Before this constitution the disaffection of the English Liberals and the French Conservatives, and the outcome of the union was the concession of responsible government in its complete sense by the time Lord Elgin assumed the governorship.

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"ance for the delicacy of the sentiments of the Colonial Secretary and agreed as a compromise to the resubmission of the 'Dominion of Canada—a designation calling that old Dominion named by Raleigh in honor of the Virgin Queen.' The article then proceeds to explain the constitution and its working, with all the points which are, of course, more familiar than those for whose reading the magazine is published, and contrasts the turmoil of a Presidential election with the calm that surrounds our Viceroys' inaugurations, and the system of having Cabinet officers members of one of our Houses, and responsible to the people's representatives, with the system at Washington. In describing our Senate, Mr. Bourinot points out that there is no analogy between it and the Senate of the United States, which latter has a majority possessed in any degree by the Canadian Senate. The system of the United States works, he says, admirably, while the Canadian Senate, on the other hand, is simply the House of Lords, without the prestige that attaches to a body composed of hereditary legislators. If the Canadian Senate exercise their functions they are accused of interfering with the will of the people; if they do not they are told that they are useless." There is a smart though disguised piece of satire on what it was proposed the Senate would be in the statement that "the nomination of Senators by the Crown has certainly some advantages from a political point of view, since it enables a Ministry to hold its power for a long term of years to prevent any sudden change or inconvenience in the Senate by filling up vacancies so as to make it a mere re-echo of its own political views." Mr. Bourinot draws attention to the regard that is shown for English precedent in the formation of the House of Commons, and explains the constitutional functions of the provincial legislatures and provincial lieutenant-governors. He astonishes his readers rather by showing how extensive are our governing bodies. Canada has 211 members to represent five million people; the United States has 325 members to represent fifty millions. In the three maritime provinces there are three legislatures having an aggregate of 160 members, three executive councils, and three ministers in all to govern a population of less than one million; the State of New York has 160 members, with seven heads of departments, to govern five millions of people. Mr. Bourinot devotes several pages to the subject of the Federal and Provincial jurisdictions, points out that whereas in the States the individual State reserves the power not vested in the federal union, in Canada the Dominion holds the power and the States in the province, which was supposed at the time to be the better system. He explains very lucidly, too, the functions and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Downing street is not a successful engagement of some of the decisions it has already given and indicating the work it is doing in deciding the vexed questions that needs arise after a written constitution, and after completing his review of what has been done in bringing Canada to her present position, puts the pertinent inquiry, "What will be the outcome of this development? and suggests considerations for answering the question that to be of force must be read in full. It may be, at present, sufficient to say that Mr. Bourinot appears to be one of those who think the cause of 'Imperial Confederation' an impossibility and seems to regard as inevitable the time when a developed national feeling will quietly solve the question for itself, but he looks for such an alliance between Great Britain and the Dominion, and still holds the 'Imperial Confederation' an impossibility and seems to regard as inevitable the time when a developed national feeling will quietly solve the question for itself, but he looks for such an alliance between Great Britain and the Dominion, and still holds the 'Imperial Confederation' an impossibility and seems to regard as inevitable the time when a developed national feeling will quietly solve the question for itself, but he looks for such an alliance between Great Britain and the Dominion, and still holds the 'Imperial Confederation' an impossibility and seems to regard as inevitable the time when a developed national feeling 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CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Some suggestions for the Government.

It is an undoubted fact that we in Canada have the cheapest labor in Northern America, as well as one of the cheapest countries in which to live.

If it can be proved to the satisfaction of capitalists abroad that we have in Canada sources of industry which merely require the exercise of practical knowledge and the application of skill and capital to develop into profitable means of investment, both the knowledge and the capital will soon make their appearance.

That such untapped sources of industry do exist in numberless instances is too apparent to require proof.

One great need is the want of schools of technology, where young men can not only be taught the exercise of industrial arts, but be brought, as it were, face to face with the great discoverers of other countries by means of the industrial publications, which they would be required to read and study, and where they would be taught that economy which, by saving and utilizing products that were once rejected as useless, renders profitable an industry which, before such saving was effected, proved a source of loss to those engaged in it.

Other countries cannot know intuitively what Canada has to offer them. Our minerals, metals, woods, etc., and the accompanying advantages of cheap labor and easy transport, must be brought before them in such a manner as shall combine clearness with accuracy.

While speaking of our resources, we will consider our minerals and metals alone. Hereafter we may give some attention to our woods, especially to those which are adjacent to the sea, where, from their proximity to the ocean and the vicinity of labor, they can now or soon might be utilized.

In so far as our minerals or metals are concerned, it is true that there is a vast amount of information on this subject contained in the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, but it is spread over so vast an area and extends over so many different years that it is, so far as the dissemination of knowledge among the general mass of the people is concerned, of little value.

We would, therefore, suggest, as a means for the dissemination of a knowledge of our mineral resources, that some competent, practical person be employed to prepare a proper description of them, by condensation from the various reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, as well as from such other sources of information, personal or other, as may be deemed most advisable, and that only such minerals and metals as are known to exist in quantity shall be treated of, and this in language as free from technical terms as possible, the whole to comprise a pamphlet of moderate dimensions, which shall be circulated among the manufacturers of Great Britain, and copies addressed to all of the leading journals of the British Empire.

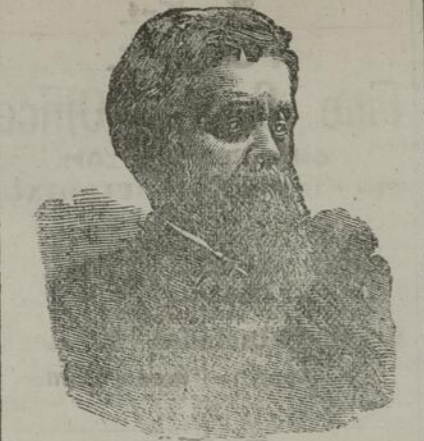
A great want has been felt for a long time as to the knowledge of the character of our coal and iron deposits. Where are our best iron ores? Where are our best coals to be had? These facts are determined by the analyses, tables of which should be given, the size of the bed or vein, as well as its position in regard to the cost of transport, should also be given, and all other requisite particulars. Then, again, there are our deposits of manganese, a mineral which is daily coming more and more into use. This is judged of by its analysis.

The field to be described is so large that we will go no further at present.

Such a descriptive publication of our resources should have been placed in the hands of the Dominion Commissioners for distribution at the exhibition at Antwerp. Of course, it is too late to do anything for the Antwerp exhibition now, but the Government will be neglecting the interests of the Dominion if they do not see to it that the preparation of a pamphlet of the character of which we speak, that should contain all the information available regarding our mineral and forest resources, written in a simple manner, and as free from technicalities as possible, one which shall address itself to the educated class of Great Britain, and serve as an accurate guide for them to a practical knowledge of the extent and value of our mineral and timber resources.

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

Miscellaneous.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Care, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

Many of these gentlemen I have known, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Care 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 it found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen hardly leaves very room for doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help and suffering humanity.

Dr. Dio Lewis

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

Stamp and Stone Extractor. More of these Machines in use and giving better satisfaction than any other.

For price, etc., address, S. S. KIMBALL, 577 Craig St., Montreal August

OATMEAL! "GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD," MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO'Y

FOR SALE BY ROSS, HALL & CO., 65 St. Peter Street. Ma 15 117

FOR SALE. Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne Herrings in Kegs, Malcolms Brand SALMON:—Tierces and Barrels Prime Mid.

CODFISH:—Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No. 2 and Large. SEAL OILS:—Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Sea and Straw. COD OIL:—Gaspe and Newfoundland, Genuine Cod.

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

Railways. Central Vermont Railroad. New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Intercolonial Railway. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 1st December, 1884 THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Levee, Trois Pistoles, Rimouski, Little Metis, Campbellton, Bathurst, Newcastle, Moncton, St. John, Halifax.

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and Grand Trunk Offices, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street. A. G. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent. J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager, Montreal, November 14th, 1884.

Railways.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY THE NEW LINE. MONTREAL AND TORONTO. VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE - IN EFFECT - Monday, November 24th, 1884.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Levee Montreal, Arrive Ottawa, Arrive Toronto, Leave Toronto, Arrive Montreal.

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Luxurious Sleepers on Night Trains. Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARRFRIOR, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, etc., apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

260 ST. JAMES ST. (Corner McGill Street). W. C. VAN HORNE, Asst.-General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, etc. On and after Monday, March 23rd, 1885, trains will leave Montreal as follows: 8:00 A.M.—For Farnham, Bedford and local points.

7:45 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also through connection for Springfield and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 8:30 p.m., arriving at Sorel at 11:30 p.m. St. Rosalie Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 8 p.m. Returning—Leave Sorel at 7 a.m. Arrive Montreal at 12 p.m.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 260 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel or De la Montagne Station.

D. A. MACKINNON, General Manager for the Trustees. March 23

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 at 8:00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Warner Draw Parlor Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and Albany and New York, arriving New York at 10:00 p.m.

5:45 p.m.—Night Express—Via the Elegant Sleeping Car runs through New York without change, arriving in New York at 7:30 next morning. Close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 8:30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line. Information given, and Tickets sold at all Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. A. MACKINNON, CHAS. C. MCFALL, General Pass' Agent, General Agent, Albany, N.Y., Montreal, January 23

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains Leave Montreal: 8:30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans 10:30 a.m., White River Junction 2:55 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7:10 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 11:25 p.m.

Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York. P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7:10 p.m., (Supper), Burlington 9:15 p.m., Rutland 11:20 p.m., Troy 2:05 a.m., Albany 2:25 a.m., New York 7:30 a.m. Boston 7:49 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.

Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston. Through Cars also for Waterloo and Magog on this train.

8:30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10:45 p.m., White River Junction 3:45 a.m., Manchester 6:25 a.m., Nashua 7:00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8:30 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11:57 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchendon for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

Miscellaneous.



WILL CURE Sick Headache

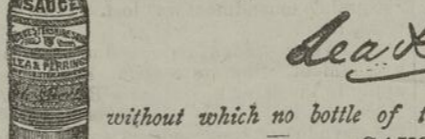
Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Only a sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—



without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL. April 19

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Dalhousie Square Station. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Leave For

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Includes Toronto, Ottawa, Pembroke, Smith's Falls, Brockville, St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache.

NORTH SHORE. 6:30 4:05 Quebec. 8:50 10:00 Joliette. 8:50 10:15

Bonaventure Station. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. 8:00 9:30 Chicago, Detroit and Toronto. 8:35 Kingston, Brockville, Cornwall. 7:50 9:00

10:15 1:25 Lachine. 12:30 2:55 Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec. 8:25 9:15 Island Pond. 8:25 9:15 St. Hyacinthe. 9:40 Quebec Mixed. 7 a.m. 10:15 11:30 Hemmingford and Huntingdon. 8:15 9:15 St. Laurent. 5:00

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY. 8:25 9:30 New York & Boston. 11:10 New York via Rutland. 11:10 12:30 Granby, Waterloo, Magog. 10:25

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY. 9:15 Boston & local points. 7:35 local points. 8:00 Farnham, Bedford & local points. 8:00 Boston and New England local points. 5:1

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 8:30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Rosalie Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 8 p.m. Returning—Leave Sorel at 7 a.m., Arrive Montreal at 12:02 p.m.

DELAWARE & HUDSON. 8:05 10:50 New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy & local points. 2:15 Houses Point, mixed. 8:00 5:45

*Only Saturdays. Excelsior Storage. Apply at ASHES INSPECTION OFFICE.

GIBB & CO. Having received a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS! BLANCARD'S

POOLE PATTERN SUIT, INVITE INSPECTION. March 14 63

PATENTS. Properly secured in CANADA, UNITED STATES, EUROPEAN and FOREIGN COUNTRIES with promptitude. TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS registered. AGREEMENTS and ASSIGNMENTS drawn.

All matters relating to PATENTS transacted with Accuracy, Promptitude, and upon Reasonable Terms by J. A. RENNIE, Solicitor and Expert, 242 St. James Street, Montreal. *Correspondence Invited. January 29 62

Miscellaneous.

THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Consists of the finest WHEAT, MEADOW and GRAZING lands in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lands at very low prices with easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, dairy produce, &c. Land can be purchased With or Without Cultivation Conditions.

At the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners.

When the sale is made subject to cultivation A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accreted interest, in payment for lands.

Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed.

By order of the Board, CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary, 4th & D'W 55

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable RY. STARNES, Chairman. THOS. CHAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq., EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq. Capital, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, \$900,000. Assets, \$32,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, Insured at reduced rates. G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion. Sub-Agents: CYRILLE LAUREN, FRED C. HENSHAW, 16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital Street.

Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital Street. Telephone Communication.

BLANCARD'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the world for Scrofula, Tumors, King's evil, &c. In the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorliness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodical course. None genuine unless signed "Blanchard, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris."

F. Fougere & Co., New York, Agents for the United States and Canada. 306 LYMAN, SONS & Co., Montreal.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease by its timely application. It cures the worst kind and long standing cases. Indeed, counteracted by false remedies, and when the patient is in the early stages of the disease, it is a valuable preservative on this disease to any sufferer. DROUGHERY & P. O. S. 100, N. 2nd St., New York.

Miscellaneous.



PARK AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK.

THIS ELEGANT HOUSE, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home. It is contiguous to the most fashionable thoroughfares, with means of quick conveyance to all the business centres; is within eight minutes' walk of the Grand Central Depot, from which trains depart for and arrive from all points, and within five minutes' walk of East and West side Elevated Railroads.

As a structure it is absolutely the only entirely fire-proof hotel building in the United States. Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter. Its Grand Parlor, Reception Rooms, Library, with its choice literature, Diving Rooms, and private apartments, with their connecting Bathing and Dressing rooms, ensure to its guests every comfort and luxury that can be desired.

All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while outside ones, in its upper floors, give extensive views of the East River, Long Island and the suburbs. Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure.

The sanitary condition of the house is very highly commended by the most eminent of the medical faculty. The entire house is elegantly furnished, and is perfect throughout in its appointments. The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention.

Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel. HENRY CLAIR, Lessee, February 23 51

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ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Its success and a boon for which Nations should feel grateful." See Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c. To be had of all Grocers, Green, and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) G. David & Co., 4, Faneuil Hall Avenue, London, England. May 10

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THE GRAND TRUNK SHAREHOLDERS IN CONGRESS.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 28, 1885.

As probably few, if any, of your readers have had the fortune, or I may rather say the misfortune, to attend a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Company in London, an account of that held yesterday may not be without interest.

The large room in the Cannon-street Hotel is the recognized gathering place for large companies. Handsome it is in its size, and handsome it may have been in its decorations, but even the brightness of a clear spring afternoon cannot make that room by daylight anything but gloomy and depressing. With an ingenuity worthy of high praise Sir Henry Tyler succeeded, about 18 months ago, in altering the hour of the Grand Trunk meeting from one to four o'clock. The immediate result has been that, instead of having the whole afternoon before him in which the Board might be badgered, he knows that by 5.30 his audience is getting impatient to catch their suburban trains and to get west in time for dinner, and that therefore if the chairman can consume about seventy or eighty minutes in wearisome details, puzzling figures and general claptrap, and can arrange for one or two hours to follow him, the patience of the audience will be by that time exhausted and then, amidst general shuffling and a stampede to the door, anything and everything can be carried that the Directors like to submit to the meeting. The device has certainly obtained that success which, viewed as a dodge, it merited.

But here we are at 4 p.m., on 27th April, in the Cannon-street Hotel. The room, as usual, is well filled, but not, on this occasion, very crowded. Directly the clock hand points to the hour, the impatience of the audience manifests itself in the usual way. And here let me say that I think the average Englishman shews to less advantage at a shareholders' meeting than under any other conditions. The worst peculiarities of the worst portion of the audience seem to gain a strange ascendancy over the whole gathering. Impatience, bad temper, silliness, willingness to be led by any claptrap egotist, an utter unwillingness to think, a startling inability to appreciate truth or to understand facts—this is my view of collective English shareholders, and I do not speak without much and doleful experience. But hush! A few minutes after the hour and the door opens in the centre of the walls, in front of which is a long green baize table, and, headed by the chairman, in files the somewhat long roll of Grand Trunk Directors and chief officials. The appearance over the central desk of Sir Henry Tyler's well-known features is the signal—not, as in prosperous days, of rapturous applause, but of a storm of hisses. It is some minutes before order is restored, and the President of the Grand Trunk begins his speech, which is delivered with much less nervousness than on the last occasion. In October the meeting had been preceded by a long and angry newspaper discussion and it was suspected that an opposition to the Board had been covertly organized—hence Sir Henry's evident nervousness. But now, altho' he has some awkward questions to fence with and some very thin ice to skate across, he felt that the opposition, tho' it might be noisy, would be practically harmless; and so it proved. And then we even get into figures and details, thro' which his audience does not pretend to follow him; nor is it intended that they should. Bad times, low rates, inordinate competition—these of course are the reasons for the small net returns of the past half year. We are told that Mr. Hickson has done to reduce expenses; we are assured that all the subsidiary lines, except one, have proved profitable to the parent Company, which, if it had been left to its own unaided resources, would have been in a sorry plight indeed. Branch lines, Sir Henry explained, were absolutely necessary as feeders to a main trunk line. But apparently these are trunk lines and trunk lines; for he immediately afterwards began to abuse the Canadian Pacific because that, being an ocean to ocean line, it had not confined itself strictly to those limits, but had actually dared to acquire subsidiary lines in Ontario! Then the vials of his wrath, mingled with a good deal of contempt, were poured out upon the Canadian Pacific; nor was the Dominion Government altogether spared. It is the old, old story, so often, often repeated—Government money being spent on ostentatious competition with the weak, long suffering Grand Trunk! There are many hundreds of Englishmen who now know the truth about the Ontario and Quebec, and that the Trunk people have no real grievance—very much the reverse—against the people or Government of Canada. They know that the Trunk, the most aggressive and pugacious line in the world, is now squealing because it feels itself the agonies which it has so often inflicted on others; that private capital has met and beaten an old established Government monopoly in Canada and now talks of injustice because that monopoly is not made perpetual. After denouncing the Canadian Pacific liberally for some minutes, Sir Henry proceeded to say that, after all, the harm done by the competition of the Ontario and Quebec had been very trifling—some £5,000 net. One cannot help wondering why, if the line was so impotent for so much wrath was wasted upon it. However, all will be well for the Grand Trunk, because the C. P. R. cannot possibly ever earn enough to pay its interest, and when it falls, as it is bound to do, into the hands of the Government, then the Grand Trunk would be glad to work the line at as little expense as possible! Soon after this gracious speech, and after giving a very lame account of the suppression of the Ontario line at the trifling sum of £63,000 has been set aside on renewal account, the chairman moved the adoption of the re-

port. But Sir Henry Tyler is not the sole representative of the Grand Trunk in London. It was said here some time ago that Mr. Hickson was the Canadian tail that wagged the London dog; but it must be a twin-tailed dog, because certainly Mr. Wm. Abbott does a good deal of the wagging here. It is generally understood that what Sir Henry Tyler hints at, his faithful headman amplifies and dilates upon; therefore, Sir Henry having given the cue, the Canadian Pacific and the Government, when Mr. Abbott rose we all knew what to expect, and we were not disappointed. But, first of all, Mr. Abbott had to face a fierce and long continued storm of hisses, for there are many people who have good reason to detest the author of the most misleading sheet of "Safe Investments"—long since discontinued, because it ruined its author and all concerned. No worse need be said of Mr. Abbott than that he is the incarnation of blatant egotism, and it is really astounding that the people should hiss him, but that they should not hiss down a man who has ruined thousands but yet has the effrontery to stand up and talk all about "I and myself." The burden of his strain was abuse of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific, and a boast of how much he—W. A.—had done to prevent further capital being invested in that colony. But one must not imply that too much importance must be attributed to the ravings of a disappointed and discredited broker, and one thing could not but be remarkable, the name of the Canadian Pacific Railway was much better received than it was 12 or 6 months ago in a Grand Trunk meeting, and the fierce invectives of the chairman and his grand ally fell excessively flat upon an unsympathetic audience. Another point to be remarked was this, that whenever in the wearisome discussion, kept up by stupid speakers, anyone did make a hit against the Grand Trunk management, it was warmly and generally applauded; from which I think it may be gathered that if a few incisive speakers were to organize an opposition and could really talk down Mr. Abbott and other claquers, out the board and Sir Henry would inevitably go.

The only other point that would be of interest to you was Mr. Grimeshaw's short appeal to the President that, on his approaching visit to Canada, he would make a point of coming to terms, of establishing a *modus vivendi*, with the Canadian Pacific. It is suggestive that, in Sir Henry's general summing up, he evaded this by saying that the policy of the Grand Trunk was, and always had been, one of peace! From the whole discussion, the following may be gathered as to Grand Trunk policy:—The Board, instructed by Mr. Hickson, believe that the Canadian Pacific Company will, as your boys say, "bust up"; that then the Government will have the line on their hands; that the Grand Trunk will be master of the situation—(Heaven help Canada!)—and can make their own terms with the embarrassed Executive, an essential part of which will, of course, be the surrender to them of the Ontario and Quebec, and a consequent release from the obligation of doubling their existing track between Toronto and Montreal.

The truth about the North Shore Railway and the Grand Trunk's absolute refusal to work with the C. P. R. only leaked out in London papers last week. No doubt we shall hear more on that subject, and possibly when the shareholders of the G. T. B. Company realize how deeply their interest will be affected by a persistence in the bellicose attitude and actions of their president and general manager, they may more than ever regret having so readily accepted the report and given their directors a new lease of power.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE QUEBEC VOLUNTEERS TO HIS MOTHER.

(Translated from L'Evenement.)

SWIFT CURRENT, 27th April, 1885.

MY DEAR MOTHER,—I received your last with immense pleasure. I see with happiness that you are a little reassured on our account, and I hope that the other mothers of Quebec will be the same. When you receive this we will be at Calgary. We left Winnipeg on Wednesday at four o'clock. It was very fine, that is to say when we were leaving. While we remained in camp it was beastly weather, raining in torrents; here we are having summer heat. We had few incidents during the journey, except at Moose Jaw, where we dined and saw some Indians. Powah! how ugly an Indian is! The squaws are painted red, their hair parted in the middle of their head and the separation dyed red also. They were enveloped in blankets by no means white—how different from the Hurons! I bought from an old Indian a ring and a tomahawk which I send you as trophies. The plain is beautiful, but it is "en-nayen" and monotonous, always the same thing. Here, at Swift Current, the view is splendid; the village comprises six or seven houses, all shops, a station and some fifteen cars. Above the village six or seven hats of Sioux Indians may be seen. Across the railway line, the plain is broken, and a magnificent view of the river, we discovered several Indian tombs, and saw there among others, the body of an old Indian painted red and green, armed and dressed as a chief. You people in the city can form no idea of distances here. Thus you may see a thing which seems close at hand; you walk, walk, and before reaching it you find that you have gone over two or three miles. We are manoeuvred to death, six hours a day, so that running here and there we average a dozen miles. Yesterday evening we sent out two pickets of soldiers to go the rounds and look out for spies. In this bright moonlight it was splendid, but fatiguing. We are camped under tents, but the weather is so fine that it is a pleasure. If you could not have an idea of them, their horses, without bridle or saddle, gallop and obey the pressure of the knee, and the Metis shoot without ever missing their mark. My health is excellent, as is that of all the others. Sunday, that is to say, yesterday, we had mass in the open air, but of our

soldiers took the sacrament. The "fall in" sounds. I will continue as soon as possible. Bon jour to all.

CALGARY, Thursday, 29th April.

Here we are in a place where I hope they are going to give us time to rest. There is, indeed, nothing so wearing as to be moved about thus from place to place. Yesterday General Laurier reviewed us and made us sweat like gentlemen. Then after the parade he made a little speech to us in French. He has the air of a brave man, but he has the rheumatism in one leg. We are now at Calgary. It is a very pretty place, larger than Swift Current, and is watered by the Saskatchewan (Bow River). You see in the far distance the Rocky Mountains. But let us return to the rebellion. The further you go the less Metis do you see. You know it was said that Calgary was in danger. There is here but one tribe of Blackfeet, and they are perfectly tranquil. Three of our companies leave to-morrow for Fort McLeod; they are the numbers 1, 2, and 8. Our chaplain, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Roy, are with them. We have heaps of tobacco. Tuckett & Co. have made a present to each volunteer of three sigs of "Myrtle Navy"; it smokes well. I hope to honor Quebec with my presence about the middle of May. It is my opinion that there will be no more rebellion, or if there be, it will be a small affair. Every one in the camp is well this morning. The battalion in a body dined at the hotel; the hotel-keeper said afterward that he would not give us another such meal under 75 cents a head. Everything costs very dear here. Those who leave for Fort McLeod have a bad chance—it seems that the climate is perfectly beautiful. It is just so with us. We have nothing to complain of. I repeat it to you again, I am serious in saying, we are very well here, in no danger and very glad that we came. Bon jour to all.

Ton Caporal, CHARLES DE GUISE.

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EPPE'S COCOA—GATEPEL AND COMPANY. A thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has produced our breakfast table 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 until strong 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 shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. GATEPEL AND COMPANY, Sole Importers, 110, Strand, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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With reference to the advertisement of the Hancock Inspirator Co., we DENY THEIR SOLE RIGHT to manufacture and sell the INSPIRATOR. The case is now before the courts, and it will very soon be decided who is in the right.

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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.

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JOHN FULTON, Accountant and Auditor. 242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. November 16. 273.

THOMAS DARLING, Accountant and Auditor. 242 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. May 20. 130.

P. LAMOTHE & SON, Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents. 6000 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL. February 27. 56.

J. & R. ESDAILE, Grain and Freight Broker. ESTABLISHED 1844. Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin. Correspondents in Western Markets and New York. March 4.

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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.

MACDOUGALL BROS., Stock Brokers. 59 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, 1/2 of one per cent., and same for selling. December 29. 91.

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 1) October 27. 287.

H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor. Address P. O. Box No. 1,866, September.

H. M. PERBAULT, ARCHITECT AND LAND SURVEYOR. No. 11 Place D'Armes Hill. 120.

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LA AFRICANA CIGARS in the following grades: Reina Victoria—extra finas, Alfredos, Boquetos, and Exquisitos, to be had only at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street, (City and District Savings Bank building), and 1,702 Notre Dame street.

OFFICERS who intend to be present at the military entertainment in the Academy of Music given by the Metropolitan Dramatic Club for the benefit of the patriotic fund are requested to appear in uniform.

A LARGE number of fine second-hand pianos and organs at special bargains. Apply to N. Y. Piano Co., 223 St. James street, agents for the celebrated N. Y. Weber, Decker & Son, Vose & Son, Hale & Co.

AT THE REQUEST of several parties, Commander Cheyne will exhibit his fine views of Scottish scenery at a matinee in the Mechanics' Hall, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon (to-day). Admission, 25c and 15c. Tickets at the door. The other lectures will go on each evening as advertised.

SMALL-POX—Two new cases of small-pox, one in Lagache street and the other in Gosford street in different parts of the city, have occurred. The patients were removed to the Civic Hospital. The case in Gosford street, arose from a young girl attending her mother, who succumbed to the disease last week.

THE CANADIAN CLUB of New York has been duly incorporated, and a meeting will be held at the Hotel Brunswick to-day, Wednesday, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of enrolling members, adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing officers. Mr. William A. Short is the secretary pro tem. We wish the club the fullest success.

"GARDNER'S NERVE" invaluable for sleeplessness, headache, delirium tremens and all nervous complaints arising from excess of any kind. In bottles, price 50c. Prepared only by J. Gardner, chemist, corner McGill and Notre Dame streets, Montreal.

THE WEARIES—The clearing of the wharves is being pursued with extraordinary rapidity, by the largest number of men ever employed at such work. The numerous ocean steamers now in the harbor have all the accommodation required for unloading or loading. In a few days there will be very little ice left, although some parties predicted it would be late June before it would entirely disappear. We shall see.

GOSSIP MISSION.—It will be remembered that a short time since a discussion took place in the local press about the finances of the Algoma Evangelical and Colportage Mission. Mr. George Buskin, the missionary of that district, handed in a report and statement of income which amounted to \$872.92, and expenditure \$1,074.15 from March 10th, 1894 to May 1895, leaving a balance of \$201.17 on the wrong side. The funds were raised in the various cities of Ontario and Quebec, Montreal contributing \$156.21.

WEDDING BELLS.—The marriage of Dr. Dupont to Miss Labelle, daughter of Capt. Labelle, General Superintendent of the Richelieu Navigation Company, was celebrated yesterday morning in St. James R. C. Church, Rev. Cure Rousselet officiating. A large number of invited guests and others were present. The happy couple left last night for Quebec, and will sail in the steamship Polynesian on Saturday for Europe. It is the intention of Dr. Dupont to reside in Paris for about two years.

HEAVY FAILURE IN LEATHER TRADE.—Mr. Achille Gagnon, an extensive leather manufacturer at Arthabask ville, in this Province, has suspended payment, his liabilities being \$116,000. His father, who was formerly considered wealthy, is also embarrassed through his son's failure, having endorsed to a large extent for the latter. No estimate can be arrived at as to the assets, as they are chiefly in a tannery and real estate that will be slow in realizing. The insolvent firm has been doing a large business here, but so far as could be learned no house in the trade can lose much. The paper of Mr. Gagnon has been selling here for some time at a discount, so that his embarrassment has not taken anyone by surprise.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—Rumors have been current for some time past that the Government contemplated the doubling of the duty on tobacco leaf, as it lately actually did on cigars. It being reported that some of the greatest manufacturers here had taken their whole stocks out of the Customs bonded warehouse and paid the duty, a representative of THE HERALD made enquiry in the proper quarters and found there was no ground whatever for the statement in question. The most extensive manufacturers ridiculed the assertions and said that they were not afraid of the Government taking any such course this season. A similar report was circulated a week ago to create a "boom" in favor of holders of tea, but the excitement only lasted one day.

SMITH'S SCHOOL.—During the closing hours of the Quebec Legislature Mr. McShane, as a correspondent of the Witness, asked the Attorney-General if the Government intended to come in any way to the assistance of Brother Arnold, of St. Ann's School, Montreal? He referred to the crowding of this useful school and to the fact that some three or four hundred more children might be receiving the benefit of education from it if there were only room for them, and made a strong appeal to the Government to do something in the matter. In reply Mr. Taillon admitted the truth and force of all that Mr. McShane had urged, adding that he was fully borne out by the report of the Royal Commissioners, but regretted that the state of the finances did not permit anything being done at present in the desired direction. And yet, during the very sitting that the Attorney-General made this poor mouth as regards the St. Ann's School, he actu-

ally proposed to largely increase the seasonal allowances of members and to take a number of other enormous sums for one purpose or another and one only less justifiable than the other from the crippled finances of the Province? He also proposed the nine-commissioners-commissioners' job, by which he proposed to pay these nine men \$20 a day each for doing less important work than was done by three persons, or for that matter by one person for the Dominion Statutes. There is no money in the Quebec Treasury for useful purposes, but when it comes to a palpable and gross job there is money galore.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Scavenging Contract. Every One of its Conditions Openly Violated.

The City in a Disgraceful Condition—Give the Contractors a Chance—Strong Protest Against this Action by the Chairman—The Vaccination Question.

The Health Commissioners held a sitting yesterday afternoon, Alderman Gray in the chair, and there were present Alderman Gray, Mooney, Mount, Roy, Beauvois and Tansey.

Alderman Tansey reported that he had seen to the repairing of the Wellington street bath, and said that the cost of the repairs would amount to \$55. It was resolved to make out a warrant for the amount.

The Chairman submitted the report of Mr. Radford on the claim of Mr. Bayard, formerly a corporation meat inspector, for some arrears of salary, showing that the balance due him was \$55. It was resolved to pay the amount.

The Chairman then brought up the matter OF VACCINATION and said that it had been stopped for the present, in accordance with the opinion expressed by a meeting of medical men held recently in the Health Office. This meeting, he explained, was called on account of a letter from Dr. Bourke published in L'Etendard saying that of the 21 children vaccinated in the St. Joseph Asylum, erysipelas had appeared after vaccination in almost every case. A committee had been named and had visited the institution in question and had examined the patients. They, however, found only 6 or 7 cases of erysipelas, although a great many of the vaccinations were found to be defective. A meeting of the medical men had afterwards been held at the rooms of the Medical-Chirurgical Society and they had come to the conclusion that it would be better to suspend vaccination for the present as a precautionary measure.

Alderman Gray also read a letter from Dr. Hington to the effect that, owing to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, which was conducive to erysipelas after vaccination, he took the liberty of suggesting to the Board the advisability of suspending vaccination for the present, or, at any rate, instructing the public vaccinators to vaccinate only thoroughly healthy children, and only a few in each building at a time. Alderman Gray also informed the Committee that the medical men were of the opinion that the idea of a vaccine stable was not feasible, as it would take the entire time of a thoroughly experienced man to constantly look after it. They were of the opinion that first-class vaccine matter could be procured in the United States, where there were special establishments in operation for the production of it. The establishment of Dr. Martin near Boston, was named as a thoroughly reliable one.

DR. BESSEY RESIGNS. The following resignation from Dr. Bessey was submitted:—

ALDERMAN GRAY, Chairman Board of Health. In view of the unpleasant circumstances which have arisen in connection with public vaccination, the consequent want of confidence which has given cause to annoy a portion of the community, and further more in consideration of the great responsibility and an amount of work entailed out of all proportion to the remuneration given, I feel it to be my duty to tender my resignation as public vaccinator and purveyor of vaccine matter.

With grateful acknowledgments for your many favors and the kind consideration of the board, I remain, W. E. BESSEY, M.D.

Dr. Mount was of the opinion that the public vaccinators had used vaccine matter which was too old, and said that in all his experience he had never seen such lymph used. He was against abandoning the idea of a vaccine stable, and said that he used the vaccine obtained from the heifer now there in three cases and each had been successful. He also thought that vaccination should not be suspended, as the Board would thereby lose all the present vaccine produced from the heifer, as by the time that vaccination was discontinued the vaccine matter would be useless, it being too old.

Alderman Beauvois thought that the opinion of the medical men should carry some weight, and moved that, for the present at least, vaccination should be stopped. This motion was carried, and it was also resolved to leave the matter of the vaccine stable an open question for a future meeting.

It was then resolved, on motion of Alderman Mount, that the resignation of Dr. Bessey be accepted, the Committee tendering him a vote of thanks for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties.

The Chairman then informed the Committee that Dr. Larocque, the Medical Health Officer, was seriously ill, and asked for authority to keep Dr. Bessey until he recovered. A resolution was passed to this effect.

The Chairman then laid the matter of THE SCAVENGING CONTRACT before the committee, and said that for all the scavenging that was done they might as well have no scavengers at all. The lanes were in a disgraceful condition, and complaints were pouring in upon him every day in reference to the way the present contractors performed their regular duties. He himself had investigated several of these complaints, in both the East and West Ends, and found them to be well grounded. The contractors, far from cleaning the lanes, did not even make their regular rounds in a complete manner. The contract was, in fact, virtually null and void. Mr. Dumaine, who, he was sure, was a well-meaning man, had asked permission to give up his part of the contract, and informed him that his partner, Mr. Larin, did not do his share of the work at all. He also mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Larin informing him that Mr. Dumaine was no longer a partner of his.

Messrs. Dumaine and Larin, who were in the outside room, were then called in and asked to give an explanation of the numerous complaints. They gave A MEMBER OF EXCUSES, the principal ones being that they could not get at the lanes on account of the snow. In regard to the removing of barrels, they said that as soon as they removed one another was put in its place by the residents. Mr. Larin said that the barrels were taken on the streets during the day. They then withdrew and the Sanitary Inspector was called upon to give his statement. He said that the city had never before been in such a condition as it is at present and corroborated Alderman Gray's statement in every particular. In regard to the scavenging, he said the scavengers were certainly not able to get into them in the early spring, but that this was not the case now. Alderman Grenier thought that the fact that they had had a very severe winter and the peculiar circumstances of this and the spring, such as the flood in Point St. Charles, etc., should be taken into consideration in dealing with the contractors. They had certainly during the earlier part of their contract performed their duty well as the Sanitary Inspector would testify. Mr. Larin said that this was the case for the first three or four weeks, but after that he could not say that the contract had been fulfilled according to regulations. Alderman Mount was of the opinion that they should be given ANOTHER CHANCE, for, as Alderman Grenier had said, there were peculiar circumstances to be taken into consideration. He then moved, seconded by Alderman Mount, that they be given until the 1st of June to put the city in a perfectly clean condition, and if this was not done at that time the contract to be annulled. The Chairman said that he had given them some chances time and again, and it was only because he knew that the contractors were personal friends of some members of the committee that he had not brought the matter up before. He did not see why they should be given another chance, and if they were allowed to continue the citizens would come down en masse and demand the resignation of the present Board of Health, for the condition of the city WAS SIMPLY DISGRACEFUL.

ALDERMAN MOUNT said that they should have another chance. The committee had before this given Mr. Mann, the former contractor, several chances. Alderman Gray said that this had nothing to do with the matter. The present contractors had been given several chances, and the question now was whether Messrs. Dumaine & Larin had fulfilled their contract according to its provisions or not.

Alderman Roy thought that Alderman Roy's motion should be passed; if they did not comply with its conditions the contract could be annulled. The Chairman wanted to know who were to be the judges as to whether they complied with the conditions and the contractors, for they had already heard the statements of both the Sanitary Inspector and himself that the contract was virtually null and void, and were going to give the contractors another chance?

Alderman Gray said that the present state of affairs was the natural result of the system of giving Corporation contracts to the lowest tenderer without being sure whether it would be fulfilled or not. He was in favor of giving the contractors a chance, but not so long a period as Alderman Roy had called for, and suggested one week instead.

Alderman Gray said that he would put the motion as he was in the hands of the committee, but hoped that the press would take note of his remarks in fairness to himself. The motion was then put and carried by the following division:—Yeas—Tansey, Mount, Roy, and Beauvois. Nays—Mooney.

THE QUESTION OF THE BY-LAW regarding the removal of house offal was the next business and it was resolved to make a report to Council on the matter, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES. Under Orders for the North-West. The men of the Prince of Wales Rifles mustered strong at their armory in the old City Hall yesterday at noon, in response to a sudden call by their commander, Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bond. The men were in uniform and looked exceedingly well. The colonel mounted a chair and calling the regiment to attention addressed them to the following effect:—He accounted for the short notice they had received by saying that it was after midnight when Lieut.-Colonel Worsley called upon him and authoritatively announced that the battalion had been called on to proceed to the North-West. They would now consider themselves under military regulations and would be paid from that day. The Colonel urged every man as his especial duty to give the names and proper addresses of all persons depending upon him for assistance to the sergeants, so that the list may be given to the committee of relief. The men went to the front and complete outfit and they would not be required to purchase anything. Some exceedingly sensible advice was given to the men about abstaining from drink, no matter what might be the temptation here, and they were exhorted to remain true to their duty and credit to the regiment, which had an unsullied record for 28 years, were at stake. He hoped also they would not do anything that would tarnish the good name of the city while on service. The eyes of every one here were upon all going to the front, and he hoped they would sustain the confidence placed in them by the citizens. In conclusion, the Colonel said the retired officers of the battalion were about to organize a veteran corps to look after the relatives of those who were left behind. The men were finally asked to return at 3 o'clock, which they did, and went through a medical inspection.

SKETCH OF THE REGIMENT. The organization of the regiment was commenced in 1855 by Mr. Theodore Lyman and Lieut.-Col. Fletcher. It was two or three years, however, before the battalion was completed. It subsequently took its title during the visit of the Prince of Wales here in 1860. In 1864 the regiment was sent to the frontier, and in the two following years it was under arms. In 1870 the men were stationed at St. Johns. It has also since done good service in quelling riots in Quebec and strikes on the Q., M., O. & A. Railway. There have been four commanders since the regiment was organized—Colonels Wiley, Bernard Devlin, who was an M.P. for the city, Hill and Bond, the latter holding the position since 1870. The staff officers at present are as follows:—Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bond, Major J. A. Adair, Edward T. P. Buller, Chaplain, Bishop of Montreal; Assistant, the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal; Surgeons, Drs. Roddick and Ross; Paymaster, Alex. Milroy; Quarter-

master, Johnston; Captains, D. Cincennes Turpin, Stewart, Campbell and C. D. Hanson; Lieutenants, A. J. Henshaw, F. Scott, W. Abbott, J. Paul, R. W. G. Bousfield, G. F. Cook, T. J. Tait and W. E. Bradshaw; Paymaster's Clerk Bruce.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Retired Members—A Relief Committee Formed. A preliminary meeting of the retired members of the Prince of Wales Rifles was held at the Sergeants' Mess Rooms, Ottawa buildings, last evening. Although the meeting was only called in the morning, there was a very large attendance, and a most enthusiastic meeting was the result. Among those present were Captain John Lowe, Alderman Hood, Major Stevenson, Major Mudge, Captains Sheppard, Watts, Armstrong, Hutchins, Lieut.-Ant. Claxton, Dr. McConnell, Sergeant Beckingham, and about seventy-five others. Major Stevenson was named as chairman and Major Mudge as secretary. It was resolved that an association be formed of the old members of the corps and the following gentlemen were appointed to act as a general committee:—Alderman Hood, Major Stevenson and Mudge, Captains Hutchins, Lowe, Armstrong, Sheppard, Lt. Claxton, Serg. Young, Capt. Watt, Serg. Hughes and Serg. Beckingham.

Major Mudge, Capt. Watt, Capt. Sheppard, Capt. Lowe, Dr. McConnell and Serg. Young were named as a sub-committee to obtain from the commanding officer a list in detail of the families of the men requiring aid, what wages they were earning and where employed, and make a report to the meeting of the general committee, to be held on Friday between 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

Ald. Hood and Major Stevenson were appointed as a sub-committee to advise with the Citizens' Committee. All old members of the regiment who have not already put down their names were requested to attend the meeting of the general committee on Friday.

Dr. McConnell has offered his services gratuitously to the families of members of the corps who are going to the front. A badge will be procured by the veteran corps to wear at the departure of the regiment on Friday.

A GOVERNMENT JOB Defeated by an Energetic Representative. On Saturday evening last, while the Quebec Assembly were waiting for the Governor to come down, and the doors were closed, a member of the Ros-Tailon administration moved for a commission to codify the laws of the province, the commission to be composed of nine members, six Conservatives and three Liberals. The pay was to be \$20 a day for each commissioner. When the motion was put several members cried "Carried, carried," the Attorney-General being among the number. Before the tumult had subsided Mr. McShane rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, the motion is not carried." He protested against such an important matter being carried through the House at the last moment.

He opposed the motion in a speech full of vigor although frequently interrupted. He said he would speak until the Lieut.-Governor came down to prorogue the House. He was told that both parties supported the motion. Mr. McShane replied that he cared not what party or leader favored the motion. The electors of Montreal had sent him to the House to be true to their interests, and he would not remain silent and betray them while the public money was being recklessly squandered. It was well known that all previous commissions to codify the laws had been frauds. The Province had been swindled by their out of large sums of money, of which Montreal city paid the largest share. "Just imagine," he said, "three county lawyers getting paid in advance \$5,000 for sitting on the Commission last summer during the recess, when not one of them could earn \$400 a year at his practice. The sum of \$6,300 was paid to the Commission, when any publisher or printing contractor would be glad to take the work for \$1,000. In this way the money of the Province was wasted." Mr. McShane's strong and earnest opposition to the motion had its effect, as it was immediately withdrawn. To the member for Montreal West is due the credit of having prevented another huge job being perpetrated, and he has consequently been instrumental in saving an enormous sum to the country.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY. Sixty-fourth Annual Meeting—Secretary's Report and Election of Officers. The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held last evening in the St. James Street Methodist Church, the President, the Hon. James Ferrier, in the chair.

After devotional services, conducted by the Rev. J. A. Newham, B.A., the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Cornish, read the annual report for 1894. The report comprised the transactions of fifteen months, as the financial year had been made to end on March 31st. The Montreal and Quebec Auxiliaries have jointly carried on the work of colportage Quebec, 9,277 families have been visited, 1,281 Bibles disposed of, at a cost of \$975.33. The receipts from the branches have been \$7,237. The receipts from the Bible House and Depository, \$3,069. There has been issued from the Bible House 9,594 Bibles, 6,860 Testaments, 4,966 Portions. The gratuitous distribution has amounted to 2,421 copies, of the value of \$519.63. Since the breaking out of the rebellion in the North-West it had been resolved to supply all Protestant soldiers called out for service with copies of the New Testament. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts, including the balance of the previous year, to have amounted to \$20,802, and the disbursements to \$16,539.17, leaving a balance in hand of \$4,263.06. As this balance, however, includes trust funds to be invested, the real balance for ordinary expenses is \$1,013.06. The remainder of the report dealt with the proceedings of the Parent Society.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cornish, seconded by the Rev. James Green, the report was adopted, and the following officers elected:— President.—The Hon. James Ferrier, Senator. Vice-Presidents:—Principal Sir Wm. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Wm. Lunn, Esq., The Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, The Rev. D. H. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, The Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., LL.D., The Rev. George Douglas, LL.D., Principal of the Wesleyan College, Montreal.

Treasurer:—Hugh McLennan, Esq. Secretaries:—The Rev. George Cornish, LL.D., Corresponding Secretary; Alexander Johnson, Esq., LL.D., Recording Secretary, and a large and influential committee. Sir William Dawson then delivered a very interesting address on "The Bible in the East," after which the proceedings were concluded by prayer.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Notice to Mariners. SIGNAL STATIONS. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established:—

Table with 3 columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, and Autograph. Includes South Shore of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Point St. Charles, etc.

PORT OF MONTREAL. ARRIVED—May 12. Schooner Maria, 89, Captain A. E. Jones, from Quebec, light, C. A. Boucher. Schooner Maria Delphine, 49, Captain A. Boudet, from Boucherville, light, C. A. Boucher.

Steamship Invermay, 952, Captain H. H. Long, from Pictou, May 8, coal, J. G. Sides. Steamship Nestorian, 1748, Captain D. J. James, from Glasgow, April 16, general, H. & A. Allan.

Vessels in Port. Steamships. Bonavista, 836, Kigman, Brown & Co. Brooklyn, 2781, D. Torrance & Co. For Liverpool. Comanche, 1616, R. Reford & Co. For Glasgow.

Invermay, 852, J. G. Sides. Lake Nepigon, 1430, H. E. Murray. Nestorian, 1748, H. & A. Allan. Pictou, 324, A. Boucher. Sarantian, 2169, H. & A. Allan. For Liverpool.

Schooners. C. Bernier, 116, C. A. Boucher. Hudson, 99, C. A. Boucher. Mary, Queen of the Seas, 108, C. A. Boucher. Mary, Star of the Sea, 69, C. A. Boucher. Pictou, 324, A. Boucher. Ripple, 77, C. A. Boucher.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED—May 12. Steamship Circassian, Richardson, Liverpool, Allan, Rae & Co., general. Steamship Lake Winnipeg, Campbell, Liverpool, H. H. Sewell, general. Steamship Polynesian, Ritchie, Liverpool, Allan, Rae & Co., general. Steamship Sarnia, Gibson, Liverpool, W. McPherson, general. Steamship Sarnia, Gibson, Liverpool, Newcastle, for Montreal.

Captain Gibson, of the Dominion Line steamship Sarnia, at this port this p.m., reports that he left Liverpool on April 23 and Belfast the following day with 318 passengers. Encountered a succession of strong westerly gales crossing, with high seas. Came up with a field of ice on May 1 in lat 49 30 long. 47 40. Stopped for clear weather. About 8 p.m. another steamship came up, and in reply to our night signal showed two green lights. Early the following morning heavy packed ice could be seen from the mast-head, stretching to the south and east. Steered north-west about 130 miles to clear it, and shaped for Cape Race. After steaming thirty miles, sighted heavy ice westward and north, and had again to steer north-east to get out, and stopped for that night in lat. 49 50 long. 50 45. The following day, finding ice tending to the north-west, steered south, keeping outside of the ice, and going at full speed. Both in and out of ice pack a number of very large bergs were visible. By 8 p.m. had returned to where the ice was first met, and came to for the night. Next morning steamed 50 miles to eastward to get round the ice, keeping south and south-west of it in lat. 49 50, long. 45 25, or along the edge of heavy field ice for 550 miles. Then shaped for Galveston Head, St. Pierre, for May 7th. Not getting any satisfaction by signals, lowered the boat and sent the chief officer on shore. Found they had no information, means having been discontinued two years, which is contrary to the printed report handed me prior to leaving Liverpool as issued by the Ottawa Marine Department last year. Then proceeded for Cape Ray, and reached there at 4 a.m. May 8th. The operator came off and told me the only clear passage was by Canso. I then proceeded for that route and passed through the gut on the 10th in company with the Allan steamship Polynesian. Passed 8 vessels between the fourth and fifth outside of the ice, also two larfs fast in the ice with sails stowed. On May 8th, off Bonaville, saw about 20 vessels evidently all bound up in the gulf. At the same time passed drift ice, some of it pretty heavy. Fine weather up the gulf. Saw no vessel in the gulf. Passed the steamship Miramichi bound down off Canso. Steamships Canso, Oxenholme and Ocean King will arrive during the night. The former proceeds right through to Montreal.

ARRIVED. LONDON, May 12.—Steamship Assyrian Monarch. Sailed. The Allan steamship Scandianavia sailed from Boston for Glasgow at 6.15 p.m. on Monday. The Allan steamship Carthaginia, from Glasgow, passed Cape Magdalen at 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The Allan steamship Siberian, from Glasgow, passed Cape Magdalen at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The Allan steamship Pruseian, from Glasgow for Philadelphia, passed the Capes of the Delaware at 10.50 a.m. on Tuesday.

THE GULF. May 12, 230 p.m. L'ISLET—Dull and cloudy; strong west wind. SS. Lake Winnipeg, inward at 6 a.m., and Polynesian at 3 a.m. Euxine Point—Cloudy; light west wind. SS. Sarnia inward at 2.30 a.m., and Canso at 3.30 a.m.; SS. Miramichi outward at 9.30 a.m. CAPE CHATEL—Dull; light west wind. SS. Oxenholme inward at 4.30 a.m., and Ocean King at 5 a.m. FINE POINT [3.30]—Clear and fine; light west wind. Steamship Siberian inward at 5.30 a.m., and Tiansia at 8 a.m. ANTIOTTI—Clear, fine and calm; heavy close-packed ice stationary at Health Point; no ice in sight at other stations. MEAT COVE, C.B., [5.30]—Clear and fine; variable winds; light open ice distant moving east. Same at Magdalen Islands. BIRD ROCK [4.30]—Clear and fine; light open ice everywhere, moving south.

BEST AND MOST COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING. BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PARACETAMOL has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Paracetamol" being acknowledged as the best Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Gramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT. When you visit or leave New York City via Grand Central Depot, save baggage Express and \$3 Change Fare, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite said Depot, 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to Depot. Families can stay for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Captain Campbell, of the Beaver Line steamship Lake Winnipeg, at this port at 11 a.m., reports that he left Liverpool April 30, at noon, had fresh to strong easterly winds and fine weather crossing Atlantic. May 7, at 8 a.m., met a field of ice with numerous icebergs, and at 9.30 a heavy field of ice; coasted to southward of the pack for four hours, and then entered it, working slowly through. May 8, at 4 a.m., cleared the pack ice and proceeded to full speed. May 9, at 11 a.m., met a field of ice with numerous icebergs, and at 1.30 p.m. passed through some heavy field ice between St. Paul's and Bird Rocks. He experienced strong winds and dense fogs coming up the St. Lawrence; saw three bars in the ice pack off the banks and one large steamship and three vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Captain Ritchie of the steamship Polynesian, at this port this morning, reports April 27th, lat. 53.18, long. 23.55, passed an Allan steamship; 30th, lat. 45.22 long. 39.85, bark Helga, April 4, off Cape Chate, Norwegian bark H. P. O. T., same day, steamship Carthaginia; 8th, off Canso, steamships Sarnia and Acanadian, all bound west.

Capt. Richardson, of the steamship Circassian, at this port this morning, reports that he met ice on the Banks on 7th, and went round for open water; had dense fog the two following days; on 10th encountered heavy field of ice at 8.30 a.m. and cleared it at 10.30 a.m. same day. A crew for the Swedish bark Saturnus, which wintered at Saguenay, arrived to-day. It now seems that the vessel will have to discharge part of her cargo and come up to Quebec. The bark Jupiter, which wintered in Russell's, came out of dock this morning and anchored in the stream. She will re-ship her cargo and proceed to sea. She will be the first outward ocean-going sailing ship to leave port this season.

The steamships Kehrwieder at noon, Carmona at 3.20 p.m., and Circassian at 5.30 p.m.; all proceeded to Montreal.

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