

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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NOTICE

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

The Montreal Herald.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 8.

DRAGGING THE LILLIES.

L'Etendard of Monday publishes a column and a half of L'Etendardisms on the subject of those "unspeakable" people, the English, and their "hostility," "insolence," "arrogance," "tyranny," and so forth and so on ad nauseam. It would be waste of time to follow it through its wilderness of nonsense about the English, the Irish, THE HERALD and other things, even if it were possible for anyone other than a sympathetic lunatic to understand the ravings of the article. In the lucid intervals of the diatribe we are told amongst other things that THE HERALD writers are ignorant of L'Etendard's language and are not capable of understanding ten lines written in good French. We must admit that ten lines of L'Etendard is rather a powerful dose for any self-respecting person, but we learn for the first time that it is "good French."

It struck us as showing the necessity of improving the law for the suppression of indecent literature. But the illusion in the editor's mind that we think it may be as well to dispel the belief that he is entitled to credit for his very tardy junction with the forces of those who are fighting the smallpox in this city. He points to the thanks of the Health Committee that were tendered him, and he condemns himself by so doing. He was silent when his paper might have done some service, and spoke only when continued silence was little short of murder and when the indignation of the civilized world was thundering in his ears. The date of the Health Committee's thanks fixes the period of his previous guilt. L'Etendard says that in addition to vaccination there are fifty other preservatives against smallpox. It is a pity they have not been made known and their employment urged by this antiquated journal; even the remedies of the Dark Ages, which are probably more to its taste than anything Science has discovered, might be preferable to total indifference. With the inconsistency of its kind, however, L'Etendard says that for more than forty years vaccination has been universally admitted by the French-Canadians of Quebec to be an excellent, and the most efficacious, preventive against smallpox. What is to be said of a journal that in the reports of the New York World's correspondent and other eyewitnesses before it has the effrontery to make such a statement? Nothing! Save that it is L'Etendard, a journal that unites in its columns the bigotry of Torquemada, the malice of a Borgias and the veracity of Ananias. The editor tells us that he was vaccinated more than forty years ago—pray Heaven the same virus was used on no one else!—and the coincidence of dates suggests the possibility of his considering himself "The French of Lower Canada."

He is not; he is only the Editor of L'Etendard, from which it appears his vaccination was powerless to save him. As such he finds the work of abusing the English more congenial than endeavoring to save the lives of his compatriots. What are the lives of the poorer French to him? Nothing! Let the hated English rescue them. Let the scourge sweep the children of the French-Canadians by wagon loads to the cemetery! The English boast their freedom of speech,—let them speak out and fight the plague. As for the L'Etendard, its reverie is of other times and places. Is there any explanation of that journal's existence? We know of none unless it be an instrument of infidels charged to assume the garb of religion, the better by its burlesque of that sacred cause to aid its enemies. Its editor is a Senator. Heaven help the Senate; can anyone wonder at the movement to reform it? He heads his paper with the lilies of France,—were they ever so profaned,—and fills it with the garbage of the streets. This is not the time for such display. Let L'Etendard abandon its mistaken path, and by contrition and amendment seek re-admission to the respectful consideration of civilized men.

It is too bad that the Mayor finds difficulty in getting magistrates to act officially in connection with the military. The law requires that before the soldiers can fire on a mob a magistrate must read the Riot Act. Consequently the presence of a magistrate on the scene is imperative. There are hundreds of gentlemen bearing the Commission of the Peace in our city, and there ought not to be any serious difficulty in securing the services of one or two of them to accompany the Mayor when the necessity requires them. We believe we have only to suggest the importance of the subject to bring home to magistrates their duty in the premises.

ST. ROCH'S HOSPITAL.

The change in the name of this institution does not appear to have led to much improvement in its condition. It is very nearly, if not altogether, as vile as ever. The story which we publish to-day, taken from the lips of a young woman, a recently discharged patient from this hospital, and for whose truthfulness a leading citizen of Montreal freely vouches, reveals a condition of things which should make the nerves of our citizens quiver with indignation. The statement is clear, circumstantial and, we believe, entirely accurate. It agrees in essential points with information received through other channels. It brings us the very latest advice, as the young woman only left the institution on Wednesday of this week. We need not summarize the details in this article. We simply say that the state of things here described has existed for some time. It exists to-day. The question is, shall it be permitted to exist twenty-four hours longer? This is for the citizens to decide. With their cheeks burning with shame because such things are done in their name, will they hold up their hands for them to continue? Will they say that the authorities—who act for them—are doing their duty by the stricken and helpless inmates? Will they even pretend for a moment that the shocking picture of neglect and suffering which has been drawn represents the humanity of our city? Will they say that this is what the world has a right to expect of a great city like Montreal, crowded with churches and educational institutions and noble charities and all the other evidences of an advanced civilization?

Will not our large-brained citizens, our men and women of sympathetic hearts, even the young who can appreciate suffering and distress, say that the cases of the afflicted in St. Roch's Hospital call for immediate attention and immediate change? Will they not, with one mind and voice, demand that this terrible disgrace be instantly removed and that the heathenism of the hospital be made to give way to decent, civilized, humane treatment?

A BILIOUS ALDERMAN. Alderman Grenier is reported in the Witness as having distinguished himself yesterday at the meeting of the Civic Board of Health:—

As soon as the meeting opened Alderman Grenier entered, and drew attention to a paragraph in THE HERALD, which described him as parsimonious. This he was not, and every member present, he believed, would bear him out in his assertion. He had expressed an opinion that \$50 per month would be sufficient to pay the doctors engaged by the Board; true; but whatever money was, or had been wanted for judicious expenditure in stamping out the smallpox he had freely voted as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Had the article appeared in a respectable paper he would write an answer, but this he did not consider THE HERALD to be, and if a revolution occurred in this city under the present troubles that paper would be the cause of it.

All this because THE HERALD suggested that Alderman Grenier, who wished to limit the pay of vaccinators to twenty-five cents for each case, (involving two visits) should be more liberal! We believe we also urged in this connection that three or four times the present number of vaccinators should be employed, and this we know to be the desire of the citizens as well. For saying such things, for venturing to criticize Alderman Grenier,—who, by the way, is pretty freely criticized by those who are active workers in health matters—THE HERALD is tabooed as not "respectable," and we are assured in the most incendiary language that THE HERALD is bringing a revolution on this city! The Alderman, no doubt, fancied this remark was eminently logical and had a bearing on his subject, and that he had said something to raise himself in public estimation! But we would suggest to him, when he can control his tongue, to carry his advice to those with whom he has influence. Let him address L'Etendard, which threatens revolution, or "Cyprus" of La Patrie, or any of those wild spirits who have been advocating the "boycotting" of the English. Mr. Grenier's assurance in directing his warning to THE HERALD, when he is personally acquainted with those who are really threatening revolution, is an amazing example of aldermanic impertinence which will not bear repetition without losing its freshness and audacity.

Having pointed the warning finger at THE HERALD, Alderman Grenier proceeded to whittle down the demonstration against the Exhibition buildings on Tuesday night. He said, according to the Witness:—

He had definite information from a highly respected citizen to the effect that the whole trouble had been caused by some of those attending the meeting trying to pass in front of the sentries.

This is a nice apology for rowdyism! Hear what La Presse has to say on the subject:—

We have received this morning a letter concerning the Exhibition grounds incident from which we take the following extracts:—

"After the meeting was over (the early closing meeting) a certain man X, armed with a cane, ascended the platform and asked the crowd if it was of opinion that they should go in procession around the Exhibition grounds. This proposition was greeted with hurrahs and a certain number of the gathering started, singing on its way."

Then, if this is the way things happened, it was only a deplorable incident without much meaning. However, the Gazette says, this morning, that a crowd of about sixty, from St. Jean Baptiste, met a crowd of about three hundred at Wiseman's corner. Did this group really exist? And if it did exist, was it who sent this speaker, who drew after him the persons who attended the meeting?

This man whom we have called "X" is known to the Mayor, the police and to

us, and he would do well to keep quiet in future. He already took part in last week's riots, and he must not believe any longer that he will go unpunished even if he be protected by certain honorables who are the promoters of all this agitation.

So far La Presse. Now, its statements seem to be corroborated by a young French-Canadian who declares he was accidentally in the crowd and was carried along by them. He states that the man who ascended the platform and invited the crowd to follow him was well known, and that he directed all their movements. He (our informant) did not hear any threats of incendiarism, but heard the speaker and others say that they would make a demonstration to frighten the volunteers. He adds that information in regard to the number of volunteers was supplied to the crowd by a party who was working on the Exhibition grounds, and who stated to them that the volunteers were not numerous and that they must not stone his house, which is situated near the grounds.

Take these two statements together and we have the facts that the crowd was led by a man who was in the riot of last week; that the crowd followed him as their leader; that they were in large force, and that they set out deliberately to make mischief at the Exhibition buildings.

Now, all this is surely very unlike Alderman Grenier's explanation which he asks the citizens of Montreal to believe! When he next undertakes to apologize for a riotous demonstration he should be more careful about his facts.

WORK FOR THE REGULARS. Although the volunteers are doing good service in keeping the peace of the city it has been asked, is it fair to throw the whole burden of this necessary public duty on the shoulders of a comparatively few private citizens? Is it reasonable to ask men who have their business duties to perform to spend so much of their time and risk their situations for the public good? It may be truly said that the members of the force perform this duty gratuitously, for the trifle they get as pay for their military services is really nothing when what they lose is taken into consideration. There is not a member of the different corps that have been on duty since the lamentable disturbance took place on our streets who would not be greatly the gainer if he had to give the pay he receives as a volunteer to some one else to do the duty in his place. It is, we repeat, unfair to place the whole of this burden on the city volunteers, who have no greater interest than the rest of their fellow-citizens in protecting life and property in the city.

The time has come now when the Dominion Government should take cognizance of the state of things that exists in this city of Montreal. The Federal Government has a considerable force at its disposal supported by the taxes paid by the people. There is a Battery at Quebec and another at Kingston. There are infantry schools at St. John's, Quebec and other places. Why cannot some of the men in these places who make soldiering their business for the time being be sent to Montreal? They could attend to their duties as well here as where they are stationed, and it would require no more to support them in the one place than in the other. It is not for the Dominion Government to stand idly by while the lives and the property of the people of any part of this Dominion are in danger. We trust that the Minister of Militia will take the condition of Montreal into his most serious consideration and not permit the city and a few of its citizens to bear a burden and to perform a duty which should be borne and done by the general Government.

FROM ANTIGONISH. An opposition to the election of the Minister of Justice has been organized in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia. It is a rabid opposition, as far as it goes. It burns fiercely and reddens the political sky with the glow of its flame. The Liberals of the Dominion have denounced what they term "the sale" of the county by the late Liberal M.P., Mr. McIsaac, and the Liberals of the county feel constrained to protest against the arrangement. The Halifax Chronicle declares that Sir Charles Tupper was the means of inducing Judge Thompson to step down from the bench. It alleges that before Sir Charles came from England the judge had received Sir John's offer and had declined it, and that it required a personal visit from Sir Charles to the judge to bring His Honor to the point of acceptance. Be this as it may, the judge's election is contested. "The good old doctor," as he is described—Dr. Macintosh, to wit—has taken the field against the judge, and the fact that he is a Conservative too, leads the Liberals to hope that there is a good chance to defeat the judge. A correspondent of the Chronicle, residing in this constituency, is very pronounced on the necessity for "putting on record an emphatic protest against the dishonest, corrupt and high handed proceedings of the late few weeks... the open faced 'corruption and political atrocity.'" The writer, professing to be a Conservative, says "the Conservatives of Antigonish have not sought Mr. Thompson. We remember his past history—how he quietly deserted us after the defeat of the party in 1882. Nor is it forgotten that he was once offered a nomination for the Dominion Parliament when we were sorely in need of a candidate. He declined to run at that time; and now he thrusts himself upon us when we do not want him." He continues, saying that it is not proposed to accept any and dry arrangement of the political af-

airs of the county which certain "superior beings" chose to make, and he adds:—

"The powers that be" might learn a lesson from Quebec, where one wing of the party rebelled against a local leader and his colleagues. An attempt was made by the party leaders to read the disaffected element out of the party; but, instead of being read out, the "Castors," as they are called, overthrew two local premiers and their governments, and are to-day a most powerful element in Quebec politics. Let the Government beware lest in their dealings with Antigonish they sow the germs of like disaffection in Nova Scotia.

It is true, the Castors rose in rebellion in Quebec, and they have become an irritating faction in the Conservative party of this Province. L'Etendard is their principal organ, and it is the wickedest paper in Canada.

Despite the outcry against the bargain between Mr. McIsaac and the Conservative leaders, we incline to the opinion that the Judge will be elected. The Halifax Herald announced some time ago that the arrangement was consummated with the approval of the influential in the county, "lay and clerical,"—a very significant remark. Judge Thompson is a Roman Catholic; he was the only Roman Catholic Judge on the Supreme Court bench in Nova Scotia; and it is not likely he would surrender such a position without consulting the R. C. Bishop of Antigonish as to the propriety of the step and as to the chances of his old Antigonish constituency supporting him. We may be reasonably sure the judge will have influential backing. The fact of the county being represented by a Minister will have great weight; and the additional fact that the House has but two more sessions to run, and that even if an Opposition member were elected he could render them no practical service at present, will all tell in favor of the Judge. Despite, then, the protests, etc., the descent from the bench, and the very lively way in which the campaign is opening, at least, in the newspapers, we shall expect to see the Judge elected in Antigonish. This result may not afford much encouragement to those who protest against Sir John's methods of capturing Cabinet Ministers and especially against dragging our judges back into the mire of partyism, but it is practical politics and Sir John is a master of the game.

THE CENTRAL HEALTH BOARD. Commenting upon the probabilities of the Central Board of Health being without legal standing, the Gazette says:—

"If the authority for the constitution of the Board is not vested in the Quebec Government, it will rest with the Dominion authorities, and in such a contingency there could not be a shadow of a doubt that the Federal Government would at once appoint a Board composed of identically the same members, who would confirm and reinforce all the acts of their predecessors."

If an improvement in the personnel of the Board can be made it had better be done. It has been suggested to us that the Board's orders and recommendations are not treated with proper deference, because of the fact that it is composed entirely of medical men; that if the head of the Board were a Judge, known for his force of character as well as his knowledge of law, and if the membership of the Board included, also, a couple of eminent Queen's Counsel, our Police Magistrates, Recorder and other law officers would not be so frequently tempted to pick holes in its acts, and the districts and people immediately affected by the regulations would have a confidence in the legality of the latter which they do not enjoy at present. If there is to be a reappointment of the Board, it would be well to keep the suggestions here referred to in mind. It is important that the Board's hands should be strengthened, and not weakened, when dealing with those outside municipalities which will not adopt the necessary preventive measures of their own accord.

THE NUMBER of citizen representatives on the Health Committee is limited to five. There is evidently no room among these for medical representation of the dimensions which THE HERALD has referred to.—Star.

The Civic Health Committee consists of three wings: 1, the old committee proper; 2, the six members named by the citizens; 3, the six or seven members of the City Council who were added to counterbalance the citizens' nominees. Surely there ought out of a membership of twenty or more to be room enough for three or four medical gentlemen. The question is, why should they, as well as persons well informed on sanitary matters, be excluded? We do not suppose there is any motive for the exclusion; it is probably an oversight; but it is rather a serious oversight to exclude representative medical men and sanitary engineers from a board of health in a great crisis such as is now upon the city.

SPEAKING of the investigation into the condition of the Civic Health Board the Gazette remarks:—

It would have been better, on the whole, to have moved towards the laudable end sought by the Citizens' Committee through harmonious resolutions of the Board of Health than for members of the latter body to have caused a diversion of opinion and possibly ill-will among the members by the introduction of a resolution of a self-condemnatory character, and whose object could have been otherwise and better attained.

The trouble with the Board has been that improvements have not originated within the Board. Nearly every useful movement made by the Board has been the result of outside pressure. To leave the Board to itself with so many unpleasant stories flying would have been no kindness, but the reverse.

MONTREAL has sent smallpox east, west, north and south. Even North Sydney, Cape Breton, has experienced a touch of our hand:—

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Oct. 3.—The bark Scotia, of Bridgewater, from Montreal, bound to Buenos Ayres, has just arrived and gone to quarantine. One sailor is down with smallpox.

Is it surprising that many parts of Canada, while they have sympathy for our troubles, feel that the imbecility which permitted the disease to gain such headway when it might have been stamped out at its earlier stage, is not to be forgiven?

But such reflections should not be permitted to interfere between city aldermen and a champagne lunch.

THE LONDON "ECHO" of September 23 remarks:—"The Canadian Pacific Railway is now an accomplished fact. From one shore of the continent to the other the iron road stretches across interminable plains, over magnificent ruins, through savage passes, up mountain ranges that were unknown before the pioneers of the line made their memorable survey. From Winnipeg to Calgary the work was easy, but the line of the railway from Calgary to Kamloops must be regarded as one of the engineering triumphs of the world. For the first time in the history of man the passage of the Selkirk Range has been made as easy as that over Salisbury Plain. The benefits of this great undertaking to Canada will be incalculable. British Columbia has now been joined to the sister States. New Westminster is within a week of Ottawa. The great timber supply of Puget Sound, the Columbia fisheries, the Alaska seal industries, the agricultural produce of Vancouver's Island have now a new and speedy outlet to the devouring East. The population there now fear no longer, in the same degree, their want of coal defences. Within seven days, troops, and artillery, and ammunition may reach them from the military headquarters of the Dominion. Portions of Asia, too, may find this new space of civilization a shorter and cheaper route to European markets. The work is a great monument to human skill, courage and endurance. It is the greatest work yet accomplished by Canada, and we join hands with our brothers across the Atlantic in celebrating its completion."

SAYS The Toronto World:—"It is said that Sir John Macdonald has offered one of the vacant seats in the Senate to Mr. A. P. Cockburn, Referee M. P. for North Ontario. North Ontario is not a particularly safe constituency for either side but Mr. Cockburn is believed to be about the only man who can carry it in the Grit interests. This action of Sir John looks very generous on the outside. If Mr. Cockburn were to accept the offer he would be safely shelved in the Senate, where his vote and influence would be lost against the adverse majority, while there would be an excellent chance of putting in a Tory as his successor in the Commons. Sir John has a great head."

WE REPRODUCE to-day "An Inside View of the Principal Infected District," from the New York World, as the demand for yesterday's paper containing these facts could not be supplied.

New Advertisements.

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TO CANVASSERS. Wanted, active men of good address to solicit subscriptions to THE HERALD. Terms liberal, and good men can do well. Apply to HERALD Office, Sept. 29.

WANTED, FIFTY GOOD BOYS to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, A GOOD BOY for THE HERALD Mailing Department. Apply to the Mailing Clerk before 8 a.m. any day this week.

WANTED, FIVE MEDICAL MEN, to assist the Isolating Committee in their work during the existence of the epidemic. Apply to A. LEVEQUE, Esq., at the Committee Room, next the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Friday afternoon at Two o'clock.

WANTED, A First-Rate D. E. BOOKKEEPER, with the highest testimonials, English and Canadian, is disengaged; is a good and rapid penman, and an excellent correspondent, of temperate, active, and industrious habits. The advertiser, who is a man of both ability and experience, would accept a moderate salary for immediate employment of any kind. Address, Accountant, 135 George Street, Montreal, Oct. 3.

New Advertisements. FINE FURS. A Specialty! Lincrusta Walton! HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS IN CANADA FOR THE Lincrusta Walton Manufacturing Co. We are prepared to furnish the material to the trade as manufactured by them at their temporary factory. 25 College Street, Montreal. GEO. G. DeZOUQUE & SONS, 1735 Notre Dame Street.

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PRESERVED FRUITS. In Glass Pint and Quart Jars. Preserved Damsons, Preserved Crab Apples, Apple Jelly, Canadian Guava Pure Fruit Jelly, Canadian Guava Syrup. Fresh Goods Arriving by Every Steamer. Ex Allan Line S.S. Polynesian; Her Majesty's Albert Biscuits. Mackenzie & Mackenzie's. English Stilton Cheese, Cheddar Loaf Cheese, Queen's Arms Cheese.

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QUEEN'S HALL. Saturday Popular Concert Series. Every SATURDAY, at 2.30 p.m. The programmes, which include Vocal and Instrumental Selections from the great and popular composers, are changed each concert. The artists engaged are selected from the leading local, with occasional foreign, talent. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Tickets, etc., may be obtained at the Box Office, No. 211 St. James Street, and at all Music Stores. Further information can be obtained from Mr. J. O. McLean, Projector and Manager, Oct. 5.

New Advertisements. HENDERSON BROS. SAWMILLS: Montreal and Roxton Falls. LUMBER YARDS: William, McErd, St. Thomas and Ottawa Streets. BRANCH: 130 St. Constant St. Dealers and Manufacturers in every description of Lumber and Timber, Laths, Shingles, Clapboards, etc. Dimension Timber promptly sawn to order. Orders for every description of packing cases executed with despatch. Telephone number, 121.

FOR SALE, Choice Labrador Herring. NOW LANDING. Ex Schooner "JANE AINSLIE." 1,000 Barrels Choice No. 1 Labrador Herring. APPLY TO J. & R. McLEA, 8 COMMON STREET. Fresh Arrival. NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS. PRIME QUALITY. Several choice brands now landing. Also on hand for sale. Munn's S.E. Seal Oil, A. Nfld. Pure Cod Oil, Nfld. New Cod Liver Oil, Nfld. Salmon in Tins and Barrels, Nfld. Dry Table Codfish. STEWART, MUNN & CO. TELEPHONE NO. 1285. 22 St. John St. Oct. 6.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 199 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 241. Oct. 8.

PAISLEY & ROSS, Tailors, For those who wish to dress well. Our Fall Importations of New Goods are ready for inspection. Work done on the premises. 206 St. James St. Oct. 7.

WM. T. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, 237 St. James Street, Room No. 12. 1m 240. Oct. 3.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Saturday Specials Between Montreal and Ste. Therese. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, these trains will be discontinued. By order. W. C. VAN HORNE, D. McNICOLL, Gen'l. Pass. Agents. Oct. 6.

INSIDE THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Experiences Related by Discharged Patients.

Shocking Neglect and Uncleanliness.

Are the Authorities to Blame?

Hearing that Miss Flora Campbell, who had been a patient in the smallpox hospital, had something to say about the way in which that hospital is managed and was willing to say it, a representative of THE HERALD waited upon her at the residence of Dr. Armstrong, Notre Dame street.

"I went to the hospital a little more than two weeks ago. I had been ill some five days previously. My case was a very light one. I was taken to the hospital between ten and eleven o'clock at night. I saw no one when I got there except men. There were no nurses about. The doctor showed me my bed. I saw that it had been occupied by some one before and the sheets had not been changed. There were eight beds in the ward. Some of the poor creatures that were in them had the disease very bad indeed, and the smell in the room was dreadful. I went to bed and no one came near me till the morning.

At breakfast time one of the nuns stood in the corridor, at the door, and gave out the breakfast for the patients. Those of the patients who were well enough took the food to those who were too ill to get up. There was no one else to wait on them. A little girl brought me some tea and some bread and butter. She carried the bread in her bare hands on which the marks of the smallpox were still fresh. The child asked to be excused, but I would not let the bread out of her hand. The patients changed their own clothes as long as they were able, and when they were not those patients who could go about did it for them. While I was there this was done principally by two little French girls, one twelve and the other fourteen years old. These children were getting well and were very useful indeed. The oldest of them, who was called Alberta, was nearly all the time attending on those who were too sick to help themselves. The nurses did not stay with the patients all night. Those that were very ill often suffered very much for want of attendance during the night. There was one room in which there were five patients who had the black pox in a room by themselves. They were visited by the little girl Alberta in the morning. She took in their breakfast, and then the door was closed and not opened till dinner time.

If any of them wanted anything very bad and came to the door for it, the other patients would run away from them. They all seemed very much afraid of them. Any one of them that ventured into the passage was sent back to bed again by some of the attendants. During the night some of these patients would keep knocking against the wall or the floor, but no one went to see what was wanted. Two of the five died while I was in the hospital. I was two days in the room to which I was first taken. It was hard to remain in that room. The sight of the sick patients, and some of them were very bad, was enough to make one sick. The smell that came from them, too, was horrible, and the noise made worse by their bad arrangements. The commode that was used by eight persons was emptied only twice a day and sometimes its contents would run over the floor.

"Was there no deodorizer or disinfectant used?" "No; I never saw anything of the kind used. And there was no assistance given to those who were too ill to get up. A girl died on her way to the chair, and another girl named Lizzie lay in her bed in a dreadful state—her fifth day." "Did not the nurses perform necessary offices for the patients?" "I never saw them do anything of the kind. The patients who were well enough to get about did anything for those that were very ill that was done. They took their food to them, gave them drink, and changed their clothes when they were changed. Patients might wait for hours for a drink. Water was scarce and there were not always persons at hand to attend to their wants. I have heard those whose eyes were closed with the disease beg for the lotion that was used to wash them for a long time before they got it."

"Were the rooms warm?" "They were very cold, and the glass was out of the windows, and the rain came through the building. I have often heard patients complain of the cold." "How did you fare in the convalescent ward?" "I did very well there. The doctor found out that the rest of the patients who remained in the office all day attending to it. In carrying messages to the different wards I had a chance to see the whole of the hospital."

"Were the other wards in a better condition than the women's ward?" "I should say that the men's wards were worse. They are in a filthy state, and the men are all the time complaining." "What did you suffer from most while in the hospital?" "The dirt and filth and the vile smells. Patients that are not very ill suffer from little besides these, for they can look after themselves, but the bad cases must suffer dreadfully for want of proper attendance. The poor little girl Alberta, who has left the hospital, was worth all the nurses put together."

Miss Campbell having in her narrative mentioned the name of another patient, Miss Bush, who had left the hospital about the same time that she did, the HERALD representative paid a visit. Miss Bush corroborated all that Miss Campbell said about the condition of the hospital and the treatment received by the patients who are confined to bed. She said that she was no such thing as nursing in the hospital, no system. The attendants had to stand all night, and the nurse promised to bring her some bed clothes, but she did not return. There was a boy very ill near her. He came out of bed during the night, but no one came to look after him. She herself

made a good deal of noise, for she got very much frightened, but no one came to see what she wanted. She put the poor lad back into the bed again. She never saw any one bring the child anything, but death put an end to his sufferings. Miss Bush was particularly shocked at the rough treatment which the dead received. As soon as the breath was out of a patient's body men came and sewed it to the stretcher let it fall on the floor with a thud that startled every one in the ward. The scene that followed one poor woman being treated in this way was sickening. Miss Bush, like Miss Campbell, had but a light attack of the disease, and was not only able to take care of herself but after a day or two was able and from what the writer gathered from her statement) willing to help the others.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.
The Session of 1885-6 Opened With a Brilliant Lecture.
There was a large gathering of the students and friends of the Presbyterian College last night, upon the occasion of the inaugural lecture of the session of 1885-6, which was delivered in the David Morrison Hall. The lecturer was Rev. W. T. Herridge, of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, his subject "Culture and Christianity," and his treatment of it profound yet brilliant and interesting. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D. D., and among those present were Sir William Dawson, Rev. W. J. Day, Dean of the University, Professor Cousinart, Professor Campbell, Professor Springer, Revs. L. H. Jordan, A. B. MacKay, Lee, W. R. Cruickshank and A. B. Cruchet.

The Chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer, Mr. Herridge began by defining Culture, "the highest form of modern civilization." Sometimes, he said, it is intended to indicate nothing more than the thin veneer of refinement which lies in acquaintance with the forms of good society," and in the possession of a few choice phrases, and even common-vernacular trifles, a graceful bearing and a fashionable dress. Sometimes it means a passion for the aesthetic elements of life—a knowledge of beauty and of art, and a desire for their enjoyment as a goal of human worship. And sometimes it is used synonymously with the love of letters, the knowledge of "the best that has been said and thought in the world,"—reading, but reading with a purpose to guide it, and with system. As a great German theologian has said: "Culture is nothing more than reversion to the Divine Image." To educate one part of the nature at the expense of others is clearly imperfect training. Men cannot be treated in this sectional way without serious and perhaps fatal injury. He is to be regarded as an organic whole, each part of which should act according to its nature in perfect harmony with all the others. The ideal man, like the ideal city that came down from God out of heaven, is a complete development in all respects, in the keen vision of his mental eye, in the broad expanse of his domain, in the lofty aspirations that shine like stars above him—the length and the breadth and the height are equal.

It is inadequate, however, of the meaning of Culture, the lecturer said, that we have one of the causes of the breach which seems to exist between Culture and Christianity. If Culture has to do only with certain parts of human nature, it is quite possible to conceive that it may be a mission to carry out its matchless teaching. It is greater than the Church, whose duty it is, none the less, to reflect in the midst of the world's darkness the rays of the light from heaven. It is greater than any system or formula that has, however well articulated in its several parts or complete in its theological survey.

One other cause of the breach which exists between Culture and Christianity is the natural alienation of the human heart from the highest forms of truth. The ethical reason, though a most powerful one, oftentimes fails to be duly considered. It is manifestly unphilosophical to ignore the fact that sin has entered into the world, involving the will of man in moral catastrophe. When the nature of man is thoroughly rational, through a most powerful one, oftentimes fails to be duly considered. It is manifestly unphilosophical to ignore the fact that sin has entered into the world, involving the will of man in moral catastrophe. When the nature of man is thoroughly rational, through a most powerful one, oftentimes fails to be duly considered. It is manifestly unphilosophical to ignore the fact that sin has entered into the world, involving the will of man in moral catastrophe.

We have but to examine the highest forms of culture in the ancient world, to continue the lecturer, to understand what its issue will be when undirected by Divine wisdom. It essays to develop the faculties of men and fulfil their real duty. If any paganism might have been thought likely to survive the changes of centuries and retain immortal vigor, it was the splendid paganism of Athens, in the days of her highest glory. "It was at Athens," says Farrar in his "St. Paul," "that the human form, sedulously trained, attained its most exquisite and winning beauty; there that human freedom put forth its most splendid power; there that human intellect displayed its utmost subtlety and grace; there that art reached to its consummate perfection; there that poetry uttered alike its sweetest and its strongest strains; there that philosophy attained to the most perfect music of human expression its loftiest and deepest thoughts. Had it been possible for the world, by its own wisdom, to know God, had it been in the power of man to turn into bread the stones of the wilderness, had permanent happiness lain within the grasp of the senses, or been among the rewards of culture; had it been granted to man's unaided power to win salvation by the gifts and qualities of his own nature,

and to make for himself a new paradise in lieu of the lost Eden, before whose gate still waves the fiery sword of the Cherubim—then such ends would have been achieved by Athens in the days of her glory!" But the effort was a futile one. Vainly did the aesthetic Greeks seek to identify the beautiful with the good; vainly did they strive to teach that the supreme duty of man is to live conformably to nature as a citizen of this world; vainly did they erect in every temple and along every highway the shrines of such innumerable divinities that in Athens it was easier to find a god than a man. The Parthenon has fallen; the Church abides. Art is not, and never can be, religion. It is mere sentimentalism to sigh over the downfall of the ancient world. What was best in it remains immortal: "All that is beautiful shall live, All that is base shall die."

Have we any reason to hope that modern Culture, apart from Christianity, will be any better able than the Culture of earlier days to survive the time, and afford a satisfactory answer to the great questions of the human soul? If Athens failed, it is likely that any one will succeed? In spite of Schiller's optimism, we hear him as has been well said by Martensen "like a pilgrim, a wanderer upon earth, complain that he set out into life with a quiet hope and an obscure word of faith, but the longer and further he had wandered, the more had he experienced that Heaven and earth will unite that as often as he approached the goal it drew further away from him into the distance." The end of it all is—simple resignation to the inevitable. Man can be blessed only through miraculous power: "From what is unworthy the will that is earnest can keep itself free from the gods." "All that is highest comes freely down from the gods."

At the conclusion of his able lecture, Mr. Herridge was loudly cheered and heartily thanked. The assembly dispersed about 9:45.

THE MONTREAL CHURCH CONGRESS NOT TO BE HELD.

At a meeting of the city clergy and lay representatives held yesterday, the Dean of Montreal presiding in the absence of the Bishop, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Proposed by Canon Mill, seconded by Canon Anderson, That, inasmuch as the Secretary has promised speakers and readers, declining to attend the Congress, based on the estimate they have formed of the present unhealthy state of the city, and that other promised speakers and readers, whilst willing to carry out arrangements long since made, doubt the expediency of holding the Congress on the date appointed, and also as individual members of the Committee have received many private letters urging its postponement, on the plea that the attendance under the present circumstances would be but small,—Be it hereby resolved: That solely and alone on account of the opinions so expressed, and in deference to the feelings and wishes of those at a distance (and not from any fear of contagion), as arrangements had from the first been made to hold the Congress in the western portion of the city, which has but few cases of smallpox within its bounds, the Congress be not held. Under these circumstances the Committee regret deeply that the time and work of more than six months, spent in faithful preparation, should yield no harvest, but the course has become necessary on account of anxieties from without, rather than fears from within.

Carried unanimously. That the earnest thanks of the Committee are given to those who had kindly consented to take part in the Congress. Moved by L. H. Davidson, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. G. Norton, Esq., That this Committee desires to express its most sincere thanks to its secretary, Rev. R. Lindsay, Rural Dean, for the time, attention and labor devoted by him for months past to the duties connected with the proposed Congress, and to express its regrets that so much labor should, through circumstances over which they have no control, prove unavailing.

Moved by F. Wolfertan Thomas, Esq., seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Evans and carried: That the thanks of this Committee are due and are hereby tendered to those gentlemen who so generously became responsible for the expenses of the Congress, and none the less because, through the present circumstances of the city, it is deemed advisable not to hold it as proposed.

NEW GOODS! New Goods!
NEW FALL JACKETS!
New Fall Plain Jersey Jackets.
New Fall Branded Jersey Jackets.
New Fall Trimmed Jersey Jackets.
New Fall Plain Ottoman Jackets.
New Fall Branded Ottoman Jackets.
New Fall Plain Nap Jackets.
New Fall Branded Nap Jackets.
New Fall Feather-Trimmed Jackets.
New Fall Fur-Trimmed Jackets.
New Fall Jackets, in great variety,
At S. CARSLY'S.

NEW FALL MANTLES!
New Fall Ottoman Cloth Mantles.
New Fall Tulle Cloth Mantles.
New Fall Broche Cloth Mantles.
New Fall Plain Cloth Mantles.
New Fall Silk Ottoman Mantles.
New Fall Silk Broche Mantles.
New Fall Plain Mantles.
New Fall Fur-Trimmed Mantles.
New Fall Mantles, in great variety,
At S. CARSLY'S.

NEW COSTUMES!
New Fall Costumes.
New Fall Costumes.
New Fall Costumes.
NEW CLOAKINGS!
New Fall Cloakings.
New Fall Cloakings.
NEW SHAWLS!
New Fall Shawls and Wraps.
New Fall Shawls and Wraps.
New Fall Shawls and Wraps.
At S. CARSLY'S.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET
MONTREAL.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "MAIL BAGS," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of two hundred thousand of the bodies of persons dead of smallpox to the cemeteries; that permits for the use of the same be granted on application to the Medical Health Officer; that undertakers on obtaining permits must agree to notify the said officer prior to every interment and bind themselves to obey the orders of the Board of Health, with regard to all smallpox funerals, which must be, in every case, strictly private; that every hearse used for the aforesaid purpose must have a number legibly painted on it, corresponding to the number of the permit, and when not in use, such hearse must be kept locked up in a suitable place; and that every such hearse must be disinfected before leaving the cemeteries each time it is used.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FREE VACCINATION
LIST OF VACCINATION STATIONS.
Dr. Reed, 1 Phillips Square.
Dr. Daze, 189 St. Catharines street.
Dr. Hutchison, 515 Wellington street.
Dr. Roy, 367 Notre Dame street (Hochelaga).
Dr. Laporte, 1180 Ontario street.
Dr. Casgrain, 122 St. Denis street.
Dr. Aitich, 231 St. Denis street.
Dr. Bonchard, 57 Richmond street.
Dr. Demers, 2195 Notre Dame street.
Dr. Leblanc, 131 Centre street.
The above offices are open daily from 8 to 6:30 p. m., and from 9 to 12 o'clock, p. m., at the Health Office, City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
FOREIGN HONORS.
THE
Williams Manufacturing Co.,
have just received from Sir Charles Tupper, Commissioner for Canada, official notice that they have been awarded a
BRONZE MEDAL
For their exhibit of
SEWING MACHINES,
—AT THE—
Great International Exhibition held this year at
ANTWERP IN BELGIUM.
The new Williams Machines are rapidly coming into favor abroad as well as in the home market, and this well-deserved honor recently conferred upon them at Antwerp will doubtless do much to direct attention to their merits, and to spread their reputation still more thoroughly throughout the civilized world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
ECLIPSE INKSTAND,
WITH REVOLVING COVER.
Contains Black, Red and Copying Ink, One Ink only is exposed at a time. It cannot be upset.
Price, 75 cents each.
Send for Circular.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.
1755 Notre Dame St.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
HEATING DWELLINGS AND STORES.
Latest Improvements,
THE DUPLEX FURNACE
PRESENTS ESPECIAL MERIT,
—AS—
HEALTHFUL, CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL.
—AND—
Inexpensive Furnace.
Has two fires in one case. One for mild weather, or using the two in extreme cold. New Fall Saving coal and avoiding unnecessary wear by forcing combustion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
GEORGE R. PROWSE,
222 ST. JAMES STREET.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
COAL FOR SALE!
The Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.
Are prepared to receive orders for their fresh mined
"Drummond" Coal.
NOW ARRIVING EX STEAMER.
Telephone No. 1206.
199 COMMISSIONERS STREET,
June 17. 5m wlm 144

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
James Thomson,
"THE CABINET MAKER,"
House Furnishing and General Decoration,
227 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
Gibbon & McLennan,
BARFISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c.
Standard Building, 157 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
R. D. MCGIBBON | FRANCIS MCLENNAN,
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
THE CANADA COTTON COMPANY
Cornwall, Ont.
Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c.
Offices in Montreal:
Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets, City and District.
Oct. 2. MONTREAL. ly 238

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
THE RECTORY SCHOOL,
FRELINGSBURGH, QUE.
Opens with enlarged building and facilities on September 8th, 1885. Recognizing the union of Religion and Learning as the unalterable foundation of Christian manhood, the simultaneous development of the intellectual, moral and spiritual powers will here be diligently sought after and sedulously guarded. The discipline of the school will be parental; the associations home-like; the instructions suited to particular capacities. Preparation for College or Business life. Extensive ground and buildings, and a spacious assembly hall, and a large and comfortable dormitory. Boys admitted up to the age of 15.
REV. CANON DAVIDSON, M. A., Rector.
Sept. 15. MONTREAL. ly 232

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Beaver Line SS. LAKE NEPIGON, M. L. Trammor, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager.
Oct. 6. MONTREAL. ly 239

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Dominion Line SS. TEXAS, Captain Cross, from Bristol, is entered at Customs. Consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.
G. TORRANCE & CO., Agents.
Oct. 6. MONTREAL. ly 239

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
CHLOROXYNE.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne.
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he retracted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 13, 1884.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne—The Right Hon. EARL RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chloroxyne—See Lancet, December 31, 1884.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.—Medical Times, January 12, 1884.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(By order.)
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, 8th October, 1885. b 240

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
WAREHOUSES TO LET.
TWO FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES, all conveniences, Front Street, near Yonge.
Apply
FRED. J. STEWART,
TORONTO.
Oct. 2. MONTREAL. ly 236

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
THE RECTORY SCHOOL,
FRELINGSBURGH, QUE.
Opens with enlarged building and facilities on September 8th, 1885. Recognizing the union of Religion and Learning as the unalterable foundation of Christian manhood, the simultaneous development of the intellectual, moral and spiritual powers will here be diligently sought after and sedulously guarded. The discipline of the school will be parental; the associations home-like; the instructions suited to particular capacities. Preparation for College or Business life. Extensive ground and buildings, and a spacious assembly hall, and a large and comfortable dormitory. Boys admitted up to the age of 15.
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G. TORRANCE & CO., Agents.
Oct. 6. MONTREAL. ly 239

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
135 TO 139
St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN,
Proprietor.
The Best Known Hotel in the Dominion.
July 25. mws 177

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Fifth Avenue, New York.
This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom and is now re-opened under management of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians.
MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE,
Proprietors.
Oct. 2. MONTREAL. ly 236

Murray Hill Hotel,
NEW YORK.
The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot.
(AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.)
600 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise. No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot.
HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.
June 15. MONTREAL. ly 242

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
BOSTON.
The Brunswick is the finest hotel structure in New England. Fireproof; modern in all its appointments; elegantly furnished; kept on the American plan. Locally unsurpassed; near Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity, New Old South, and convenient to other churches and Public Garden. Beacon-street cars pass the hotel.
BARNES & DUNKLEE,
Proprietors.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

Albemarle Hotel,
MADISON SQUARE,
NEW YORK.
Most charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St., facing Madison Square.
Conducted on the European Plan
JANVRIN & WALTER,
Proprietors.
June 20. MONTREAL. ly 237

Miscellaneous.
GRAND CENTRAL
Auction and Real Estate Rooms,
241 AND 243 ST. JAMES STREET.
Goods Entrance.....Fortification Lane
WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.
Every Friday.....2 o'clock.
Goods sent for. Prompt returns.
Valuations Made for Estates and Insurance Co's.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.
Sept. 18. MONTREAL. ly 224

James Thomson,
"THE CABINET MAKER,"
House Furnishing and General Decoration,
227 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

Gibbon & McLennan,
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Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

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Manufacturers of Cottons, Ducks, Canton Flannels, Dyed Linings, Cotton Blankets, &c.
Offices in Montreal:
Corner St. John and Notre Dame streets, City and District.
Oct. 2. MONTREAL. ly 238

Auction Sales.

BY THOMAS J. POTTER.
LOWER LACHINE ROAD LOTS.
Near the New Canadian Pacific Railway Bridge and Depot, Fronting on the River, sale at my Rooms on
TUESDAY, 13th October.
Full particulars will be given later. The Gateway Extension to this point and the building of the New Bridge across the St. Lawrence, will create a large demand for houses.
THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
86 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.
Sept. 12. MONTREAL. ly 219

Miscellaneous.
ART CLASSES.
SESSION, 1885-1886.
THE ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL announces the opening of the Art Classes, on the 2nd October next, under the direction of
MR. B. HARRIS, R.C.A.
Term, seven months in two sessions. For terms and further information, apply to
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 13th September, 1885. ly 223

FOR SALE,
OXALIC ACID
—AND—
GREEN COPPERAS!
In casks and barrels, to arrive and on spot, at lowest prices, superior quality.
Apply to
R. N. C. CONNAN,
Cheslerfield Chambers,
St. Alexis street
ly 235

FINE OLD WHISKIES
The Inland Revenue Department having recently adopted regulations permitting distillers to bottle "in bond," under the supervision of an officer, the product of their own distilleries, we are now enabled to offer the public our
CLUB WHISKY
OF 1879
And our Old Rye Whisky of 1879, 1880, and 1884, which can be had of all dealers. See that every bottle has our name on cap and cork, and has Hiram Walker & Sons' Certificate over capsule.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS
DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Agents, Montreal.
April 18. MONTREAL. 6m str 99

Manuel Garcia Alonso
CIGARS!
Reina Victoria,
Reina Maria Victorias,
Deliciousas,
Princessas,
Rositas.
PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.
BRANCH: 1385 ST. CATHERINE STREET

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
—AND—
Manufacturers' Agents.
Bleached Shirtings,
Grey Sheetings, Tickings,
White, Grey & Colored Blankets,
Fine and Medium Tweeds,
Knitted Goods.
Plain and Fancy Flannel,
Low Tweeds, Stoffes, &c.,
WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED.
15 Victoria Square, MONTREAL.
12 Wellington Street E., TORONTO.
Oct. 3. MONTREAL. ly 237

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!
JOHNSTON'S FLUID CHICKEN.
Johnston's Desiccated Oysters.
All the above preparations are invaluable to invalids and a favorite luxury with convalescents.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
June 10. MONTREAL. ly 138

INSIDE OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTED DISTRICT.

Sights and Scenes as Described by a New York Correspondent.

(From the N. Y. World's Commissioner's Report on Smallpox in Montreal.)

The seat of the pestilence is in what is known as the East End. Montreal, like most other cities, has its core and its poorer section. The English-speaking population inhabit the western portion of the town, with the mountain for a background, while the French inhabitants almost exclusively reside in the immense district lying east of the big stone municipal palace on the Champs des Armes.

The worst seat of infection is bounded by Montcalm street on the west, St. Catharine street on the north, Champlain street on the east and Craig street on the south. Beauty, Visitation, Plessis, Migonnie and St. Ignace streets are long thoroughfares, flanked by houses mostly one story in height. The majority of the daily deaths occur on them and several of the short connecting alleys crossing the above mentioned streets at right angles team with the pestilence.

Between Visitation and Panet, is a hotbed of contagion, and yet, when the World's special correspondent inspected every one of the humble dwellings, on

did he see the warning placard "Picoté." Beginning with Montcalm street, the front of every house on either side was examined, and only one placard was discovered. On the way he met not a vestige of a sign could be detected, and yet on the same day there were not less than fifty cases prevailing.

On Visitation street there was one sign, on an alley leading from it there was another. On Plessis street there were two signs, on St. Ignace none, on Panet street two and on Champlain street and on streets leading there were four yellow and black warnings, and yet there had been upward of forty deaths on the above-named streets.

One of the first houses visited was a cottage near Panet street. Attention was directed to it by an assemblage of men and boys in front, who were watching the proceedings of an official placarder of the Board of Health, who was languidly posting a yellow notice near the front door.

After he had taken up his paste pot and started the woman of the house, a pleasant-faced, middle-aged person, was accosted and permission asked to see the new "case" within. A warning from several rough-looking fellows in the gathering on the sidewalk caused the woman to regard the writer with suspicious eyes.

Gathering from the exorable French patois of her masculine advisers, the fact was elucidated that the World's correspondent was mistaken for one of the citizens on Windsor Hotel Vigilance Committee on a recent tour. Dark faces began to nod, but the simple explanation, "Je suis American" at once cleared the clouds of threatened violence. A further explanation that the writer was the representative of a leading American newspaper caused the woman to open her door, and the people in front uttered emphatic "bons" and smiled in recognition of journalistic enterprise.

INSIDE AN INFECTED HOUSE. There was only one case of the disease—a girl ten, who was taken ill four days previous. The official placard arrived four days from the commencement of the disease; but, then, the case may not have been reported. The mother was strenuous in her denunciation of the Board of Health and the city authorities. She did not believe in vaccination. Her child would recover through her prayers and the French doctor in attendance, and she would get up from the disease "purified" and in better health than ever before. If it was the will of le bon Dieu that she died, her soul would be safe. Judging from the violence of the preliminary fever, the latter expression of opinion was the part of the mother in a fair way of being tested. A younger child was playing about the adjoining room, the connecting door being wide open. The window in the sick room was shut and the air was close and foul, but fresh air indoors is regarded by the average French Canadian with feelings of repugnance, and it is the general practice to shut out a free supply of ozone from the sick rooms.

laundress in the neighborhood of Champlain street. She was a very civil person when she became convinced that the World's correspondent was not a health officer come to take away her children. "Ah, yes, I have friends and relatives in the States, in Fall River. Fall River is the country (sic) of freedom. My two children are sick. One is getting well and the other will die, and the Virgin will take care of his soul."

DEATH IN TENEMENT HOUSES. The tenement consisted of three rooms—one a common living room, and the bedroom opened out of it. The first apartment was quite neat, notwithstanding the paraphernalia of a day's washing were strewn about. The odor of the place was perfectly nauseating. The moment the writer reached the entrance door of the house, after having passed through a group of children in the front area, there became apparent a peculiar, sickish, sweet smell which nauseates an unfamiliar stomach and which is so characteristic of the pestilence.

In the small bedroom opening from the living room, the beds were packed closely together. One of the beds was a double one, and the other two were children's size.

On the large bed was a little sufferer in the last stages of the disease. The entire face was a solid mass of pustulation, and the eyes were closed. The secondary fever was at its height, and the wretched object of humanity breathed short in gasping efforts in its profound delirium. The steady spitting had ceased, and if the delirium passed away in the course of the night the awakening consciousness would be but an indifference to all earthly surroundings. The child had but a few hours to live. From head to foot

was a mass of fetid corruption, and, oh! the death of the sick man, the child loaded the close air of the den. On one of the small beds was another child, convalescent but very weak from a severe attack. A child of four, the sister of the two sick children, was playing about the floor of the living-room. The sick man was from the signs of the disease, and an examination revealed the fact that both her arms were free from the marks of vaccination.

"Why in the name of all that is good don't you have the child vaccinated?" exclaimed the World's representative. "Ah non, non," said the mother, and she snatched up the little one in an involuntary fear that the objectionable virus of kine pox might be surreptitiously introduced into the child's system by the official placarder. Here was a fine state of affairs.

"Have the Board of Health been around?" "Yes; some one came and put up a notice." "Who pulled it down?" "Ah! je ne sais pas," replied the laundress, with a shrug of her broad shoulders. She probably tore down the placard with her own hands, and was too shrewd to admit as much.

"Do you know the child is dying?" "Ah, yes, but I have to do the washing for Mme. —'s lodgers." "You don't mean to say that you are washing the clothes of an outside family?" "Oui, oui, certainement!"

Is it any wonder that the epidemic is rapidly increasing in Montreal when such awful ignorance prevails? The World's correspondent examined the exterior of upward of 2,000 houses and the interior of (quite a number) on Beauty street, while there were no placards bearing the word "Picoté," there were numerous evidences of the presence of the disease. The outcry has been so great against the sick who are able to sit up showing themselves in the open window, that the nurse have in the course of the house to house visitations advised the people to close the front blinds, even if they would not allow the placards to remain.

THE MEANING OF CLOSED BLINDS. Nearly all the windows on Montcalm and Beauty streets were closed. As previously mentioned, when the identity of the writer was known there was no difficulty in getting all the facts about the location of cases. Stepping up to a window, the blinds of which were closed but with the lattices wide open, a woman with a sleeping child in her arms peered into the street, and while the face was a crop of fresh scars and the peculiar copper marks had not faded away into the permanent white pits which remain for life. On enquiry as to the presence of the disorder in the immediate vicinity, she pointed away the street enveloped in a fog of the child in her lap and disclosed the pustules with which the body was covered. The baby was not very sick and will probably recover. Playing on the floor was an older child, and the mother said she would move outside. None have been vaccinated, and the other children are awaiting their turn to have the picoté.

The writer had one unpleasant experience in a house near St. Ignace street. St. Ignace's name has been affixed to one of the vilest streets in Montreal. It is a veritable slum and the densities of the mean, filthy tenements fronting the abominable roadway, wide enough for only one carriage, are among the notorious "toughs" of the Canadian metropolis.

rapidly the epidemic is found to continue to spread. Close by the Fair Grounds, not over a quarter of a mile away, the present

best house of its room is located. And here it may be said that this foul den of misery and repulsive horror is placed between two driveways, one of which is a fashionable thoroughfare to the summit of Mount Royal. An old residence was leased, and three cheap wards of wood are now being erected close by the original stone building. There is a fence around the premises, which may contain an acre and a half of land, and growing apple trees, laden with fruit, are the only agreeable features of the sad locality. The grass and weeds overgrow the grounds. Heaps of barrels and piles of wash clothes are scattered about, and convalescent patients sit under the trees and exhibit their scorched faces to the passers by. The gate is wide open, and no guard stops the way to the curious intruder.

The World's correspondent drove in and stopped in front of the door. Several boys whose faces were free from pock-marks were skylarking with a boy marked with fresh pustules. A dead body was being transported from the building to the ramshackle shanty used as a dead-house. Piles of infected linen were dumped apparently from upper windows to the ground beneath. The building is capable of accommodating about thirty patients if the scientific rules for the construction of hospitals and making proper allowance for the requisite supply of fresh air are followed. But when the writer visited the awful den there were nearly one hundred and fifty cooped up in the dreadful place dedicated to St. Roch. A recital of the horrors witnessed in the wards would be too trying for the average reader, for no one could bear the noxious dreadfulness of the old Montreal pest-house. Immediately in the rear of St. Roch's grounds, not over 100 yards from the building itself, the drive to the mountain courses along on the side hill. Being higher than the grounds of the pest-house, the carriage-way permits of a bird's-eye view of the foul premises.

The writer saw many equipages with ladies and little children on the seat and several in livery on the box, drive slowly by within seventy-five feet of a half-dozen convalescents.

Miscellaneous. SPRING HILL COAL. Fresh mined arriving daily on Cars For Price, &c., Apply to CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY. J. R. COWANS, Secretary. CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS, 15 Alexis Street, April 15, 1911

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Miscellaneous.

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(From London Punch.)
LOOKING AHEAD!
A New Song to an Old Tune.
Of what is the Old Man thinking,
As he sits in his study chair...

CITY NEWS.

LA ISTIMAD CIGARS in all the different grades at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.
THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC sports of the University will take place on the 16th instant.
POLICE CHANGES.—Sergeant Desjardins has been removed from No. 11 station to No. 4 and Sergeant St. Pierre from No. 4 to No. 11.

Moot Court Committee, A. J. Brown, J. R. Murray, E. Bourgeois.
FREE FOR AN HOUR.—Two boys named Blanche and Froment, who were at work in the yard of the Reformatory yesterday afternoon about five o'clock managed to climb the fence and escape unnoticed.
BOARD OF NOTARIES.—The semi-annual session of the Provincial Board of Notaries was opened yesterday morning at the City Hall, Mr. M. E. Bernier, M.P., of St. Hyacinthe, presiding.

pany of New York, managed by John W. Molson, 101 St. Francois Xavier street.
The New Wing of the Civic Hospital Opened.
Twenty Patients Removed to it During the Night.
Fifty-one Deaths Reported for Tuesday.
Meeting of the Provincial and Local Boards and Citizens' Committee.

PERSONAL.
Mr. Jos. Doutré, Q.C., is reported as being still in a critical condition.
We notice that among the leading persons present at the recent presentation of an address to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin at the Catholic University, St. Stephen's Green, by the professors and students of the University, was Mr. Hugh Ryan, of Perth, Ont., at present on a visit to his native land.
Mr. Thomas Workman has returned to the city after a three months' tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

AMUSEMENTS.
Theatre Royal.
Another large house greeted the production of "A Celebrated Case" at the Theatre Royal last evening by the Bennett-Matlock combination.
Lytic's Opera House.
The winter season will be inaugurated at this house on Monday next, Oct. 12, by the production of Bartley Campbell's greatest play "The Galley Slave."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
WINDSOR HOTEL.
John Glas Sandeman, Glasgow, Scotland; Donald McLean, New Westminster; Mrs. Annie Chisholm, New Westminster; Mrs. and Miss Lou, Picton; G. R. Pugley, Toronto; J. E. White, Toronto; J. G. Ross, Quebec; Dr. Marsden, Quebec; Hon. J. G. Ross, Quebec; E. Lemieux, N. B.; G. G. DeLaney, Baltimore; J. G. DeLaney, Baltimore; W. Shantley, C. E., Toronto; J. F. Sharpe, London; E. W. White, Toronto; J. G. Ross, Philadelphia; J. Gouinlock, London; G. W. Purills, Boston; R. Adams, Ottawa; Donald McLean, Toronto; J. G. Ross, Toronto; St. Hyacinthe; W. M. Pharon and wife; Brome; Alexander Dixon, Toronto; John Gouinlock, Hawkesbury; Dr. A. Smith, Freilingsburg; Ashley Hibbard, Freilingsburg; S. W. Foster, Knowlton; W. R. Hibbard, Ottawa; Chas. S. Landon, the millinaire; Waterloo; C. D. Parmelee and wife, Toronto; Geo. M. Shaw, Arichat, C. B.; Miss Gray, Arichat, C. B.; W. B. Bostwick, Montreal; McMillan, Rigaud; A. Brunel, Jr., Ottawa; John Simpson, Montreal; E. G. Henderson, Toronto; L. A. Simpson, Ottawa; Owen Day, Simpson, St. Andrews; John R. Arnold, Ottawa; John A. McKay, Pembroke; W. Weir, New York; E. Davis, Brockville; John Young, Toronto; M. McQuig, Vankele Hill; F. Dale, Sherbrooke.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.
Lacrosse.
THE DRUIDS OF LAURENCE OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED BY THE MONTREAL CHAMPIONS.
BALTIMORE, October 7.—The Druid lacrosse team met with an overwhelming defeat to-day at the hands of the champion club from Montreal.
EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills.