The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL LXXVII.—12. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885. PRICE, ONE CENT

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Having received a complete assortment of

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INVITE INSPECTION.

Sept 26 232

Henry Chapman & Co.

MONTREAL.

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N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade.
March 19 68

DOW'S BREWERY.

CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:
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ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,

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Have always on hand the various kinds of

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IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Families regularly supplied.

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Mr. Wm. Watson, 78 Fortification Lane, bottles our Ales and Porter, and is authorized to use our labels.
May 2 124

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.
EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.

(In Wood and Bottle.)

Families supplied.

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MONTREAL.

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May 2 170

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&c., &c.

N. B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

VILLA LOTS FOR SALE!

I am instructed by the owners of

THE "ESDAILE PROPERTY,"

(Situated at the head of University Street,)
To offer it for sale

IN LOTS!

A plan has been prepared and can be seen at my office. The situation is

UNSURPASSED

A private Avenue will be opened from University Street, and the Lots are just a nice size. Full particulars by applying to me.

R. K. THOMAS,
Real Estate Agent,
131 St. James Street.
February 29 52

HERRINGS, Cape Breton, No. 1 Large.
COD FISH, Dry.
Ditto Green.
LOBSTERS, Haddow's Brand.
SEAL OIL, Steam Refined.
Ditto Straw and Brown.
MOLASSES, Barbadoes.

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PORT STREET.

September 30 1235

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"GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD,"

In 5 lb. Boxes,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MOUNT ROYAL

MILLING AND MANUFACTURING CO'Y,

FOR SALE BY

ROSS, HALL & CO.,

65 St. Peter Street.

May 15 117

HENRY PRINCE

MUSIC PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER

SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS in endless variety.

VIOLIN, GUITAR & BANJO STRINGS of best Italian and Russian manufacture.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

and everything in the musical line.

☞ Teachers and Schools liberally dealt with.

WAREROOMS: 228 St. James St.
August 14 195

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Engineer and Machinist,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hoists, Hoisting Machinery, Dies and Presses. Paper and Straw Board Machinery a specialty.

25 BLEURY STREET.

April 18 64

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BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,

Office and Stone Yard,

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Agent for the MIDDLESEX QUARRY CO.'S BROWN STONE. For sample, see the Standard Life Assurance Company's new building, St. James street.
April18

R. THOMSON & SON,

Blacksmiths & Engineers,

18 St. Constant Street, Montreal.

(Facing Drill Shed.)

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

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BITUMINOUS COALS,

(Large or Small)
Delivered by Carload on Line of the

Intercolonial & Grand Trunk Railways

THE INTERCOLONIAL

COAL MINING COMPANY,

199 Commissioners Street,

MONTREAL.

December 19 w 302

SAFES!

The advertiser has had TWENTY-TWO YEARS practical experience in the trade, and is in a position to furnish the best styles of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with all the most modern improvements.

He has, within the last few months, manufactured Safes, Vault Doors, &c., for

The Canadian Pacific Railway,
H. R. Ives & Co.,
R. J. Latimer,
Kerr Bros, Farran's Point,
and others,

to whom he can make reference. Safes repaired and removed, hoisted and lowered. Second-hand Safes of different makers for sale cheap.

A. AHERN,
577 Craig Street.
April 26 101

TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

OTTAWA.

Civic Retrenchment Report—The Scott Act—Burglaries Committed—Lumbermen Complaining — Supreme Court Notes.

OTTAWA, Ont., January, 13.—Three petty burglaries were committed in Ottawa last night. The police appear to be impotent to stop the scourge.

The Scott Act petition for Wentworth County was filed here by Fee, a well-known Scott Act campaign organizer a few days ago, and those for Middlesex County as well as Lincoln will be received in a few days and immediately deposited.

The want of snow is causing anxiety amongst the lumbermen, jobbers especially, they are beginning to feel the effects and several are in a dilemma. In several of the back limits there is a difficulty in getting provisions to the shanties and is causing a considerable outlay. On the Madawaska and Petawawa the woods are as cleared of snow as in the month of July. Some of the lumbermen sprinkle the shanty roads so that the frost may form an ice-bed to draw logs on. Above Pembroke it is reported that two feet of snow exists and lumbermen having limits in the upper regions are beginning to transfer their forces from the lower districts. Should the present weather continue there will be a general collapse in the lumber trade, and the mills will not have a supply of logs to do half of the work next summer. Some of the jobbers are already dismissing their help and curtailing operations.

Several teams arrived in this city from the woods yesterday.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Ritchie stated that he had asked the counsel in the case of the Halifax street railway vs. Queen to be present as he desired to mention that the president of the railway, Mr. O'Brien, had been guilty of a very grave offence in as much as he had sent to the court a very improperly appointed document in reference to this matter while it was standing for judgment. He consider it an attempt to interfere with the proper administration of justice. If such a thing was done in the future the party concerned would be subject to a severe punishment at the hands of court. The document was endorsed with the very extraordinary sentence "That it was sent in the interests of justice." He did not suppose that the counsel engaged in the case had any thing to do with it, and the reason why he mentioned in the presence of the counsel was that the litigants might be more cautious hereafter.

Justice Strong intimated in the Supreme Court yesterday that unless a shorthand writer and secretary was in future provided, he would not prepare written judgments. The Chief Justice said that the business of the Court must stop if this was not done, as such a reporter was provided in the Appellate Courts.

A largely attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Rifle Association was held last evening. The annual report was adopted and directed to be issued to the members in the course of the week. It shows that the affairs of the association are in a very satisfactory condition. The date of the annual general business meeting, as fixed by the constitution, will be held on 18th February.

The Supreme Court of Canada, in the appeal of Stevens vs. Fisk, yesterday gave a decision which recognized the validity in Canada of American divorces.

The Civic Retrenchment Committee has prepared its report. It is to the effect that the report as at present drafted advises the Council to dispense with the services of the Assistant Deputy Chief of the Fire Brigade, in the City Engineer's office, Market Inspector and Market Constable. Several changes are contemplated in regard to the City Hall employes besides those mentioned. A reduction is contemplated in the Treasurer's office, and it will also be advised that the employment of extra hands in the City Hall should be abolished.

The Scott Act agitation is being carried on in Carleton County. Mr. Thee is doing the work of organization for the temperance people.

QUEBEC.

Opening of the Anglican Diocesan Synod—News and Notes.

QUEBEC, January 13.—A number of seals have been making their appearance in the river opposite the city almost daily.

The Anglican Diocesan Synod met this morning, and after communion at the Cathedral proceeded to the National School Hall, where Bishop Williams formally opened the session with an address.

Two Men Drowned.

BUCKINGHAM, January 13.—Last night John Bush, a son of James Bush, a farmer residing about seven miles from here, drove into a glade about a mile above the village and was drowned. Another young man named Morris Cox, who was with him, was also drowned. An elderly man named McGuire, who was also in the wagon, managed to scramble out, but his efforts to save his companions were fruitless.

TORONTO.

A Pastor Resigns—A Pair of Penitents A Swindling Clergyman—A Knotty Problem.

TORONTO, January 13.—The question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister occupied the attention of the Toronto Presbytery this afternoon till 3.30 o'clock, when it had been announced a vote would be taken. The opponents of the proposed change in this discipline held the floor till that time, when the question had again to be left over till the next meeting.

At a meeting of the Toronto Presbytery this morning, Rev. John Kirkpatrick, pastor of Cooke's Church, as a means of ending the troubles in that church, tendered his resignation.

Tommy Kitts, known as the "Crying" Thief, got four years in the penitentiary this afternoon, and Robert Berrigan, his companion, got three and a half years for larceny. Kitts and Berrigan are not yet twenty years old. Each has served four years in the reformatory and numerous short terms in gaol for petty larcenies.

Jonathan Madell, builder, and Mrs. Martin, eloped last fall and a few weeks afterwards returned, expressing their penitence. They were forgiven. The pair, however, have again eloped and are supposed to be in Florida.

Charles R. Bache, Treasurer of Jarvis Street Baptist Church Sunday-school, is deficient $400 in his accounts, which is said to have been used in his grocery business. Bache's father will make the deficit good.

Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, addressed the members of the Young Men's Liberal Club to-night in Shaftesbury Hall. The hall was packed. It was expected he would say something on the question of independence, but he did not touch upon it. He advocated, amongst other things, an Elective Senate, the power to make our own treaties and the power to alter our constitution without reference to the Imperial Parliament. He vigorously attacked the protective policy of the present Government and its results, charging that it had been a failure, and that it discriminated in favor of rich as against the poor. He said it had taken away from the banks and the general business of the country a large amount of capital, which had led, in a great measure, to the present shrinkage.

During his speech he was enthusiastically applauded.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, Attorney General of Ontario, also briefly addressed the meeting.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

A Precious Pair.

HAMILTON, January 13. — Jerry McCarthy and Dave Johnston were today committed for trial for a series of larcenies. Some boys they had roped in turned Queen's evidence.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., January 13.—The man who escaped from Bailiff English at Cobourg was named Adams, not Martin.

Mr. Robert Sills one of the oldest settlers of the township of Thurow died yesterday, aged 82 years.

Owing to the lack of snow lumber men are discharging their men in the shanties.

LONDON, January 13.—Mr. E. Keene, of Montreal, has been in the city for the past few days endeavoring to secure some suitable location in the city upon which to erect a tannery on a somewhat extensive scale. Mr. Keene is an experienced leather manufacturer, having had the management of some of the finest tanneries at Quebec Province. Should he find a suitable locality here he will, no doubt, meet with his usual success in that line.

BOTHWELL, Ont., January 13.—The Bothwell Deep Oil Well, 1,496 feet deep, has got salt at 1,406 feet, ninety of pure salt and end not yet.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

A Serious Insurrection in Cambodia.

French Forces Captured.

Threatened Mutiny in India.

The Anti-Deists.

PARIS, Jan. 13—A sect called the Anti-Deists has been founded here for the purpose of suppressing the name of the Deity in all languages.

Sarah Wants a Divorce.

PARIS, Jan. 13—Sarah Bernhardt intends to apply for a divorce. She says she has received an offer of marriage from an Englishman under such circumstances so strange and romantic as to be almost incredible.

Another India Mutiny Predicted by Lord Lytton.

LONDON, Jan. 13—The *Post* has an article of nearly three columns, bearing the "ear marks" of Lord Lytton, under the heading, "Is another mutiny possible in India?"—which the *Post* answers affirmatively, saying it is ready to ripen whenever the Russians reach the frontier.

Police Inspectors Indignant.

PARIS, January 13.—The police inspectors have been refused permission to prosecute the proprietors of the Anarchist newspaper *Cri du Peuple*. There is much discontent among the inspectors. Over 50 have resigned.

Paying France in Her Own Coin.

VIENNA, January 13.—The Government will introduce bills into Parliament largely increasing the duties on French imports, in reprisal for the proposed increase of duties on corn and cattle.

The Corean Difficulty.

TIENTSIN, January 13.—The Corean difficulty has been settled.

Floods In Italy—The Raging Tiber.

ROME, January 13.—The city is threatened by floods. The Upper Tiber has risen forty feet, and vast tracts of country are inundated. The lower Tiber has overflowed its banks, and great damage has been done. The Government is taking energetic measures to avert disaster to Rome.

Financial Crisis.

BUENOS AYRES, January 13. — The Government is seeking to overcome the financial crisis by decreeing the forced currency. The panic is subsiding, although financial affairs are still in a critical condition.

Extradited for Murder.

LONDON, January 13.—The court today granted the extradition to America of Wm. Ranschker, second mate, and F. Kollpin, boatswain, of the American ship J. F. Chapman, on the charge of having killed seaman Jansen by cruel treatment during a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool.

Russia's Budget.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The Budget for 1885 gives a balance of the receipts and expenditures of 866,295,000 roubles. Fifty million roubles are devoted to the reduction of debt and twenty-seven millions to the building of railways and ports.

Official Denial By China.

BERLIN, January 13.—The Chinese legation denies that German officers are being enrolled for the Chinese army.

Congo Claims.

LONDON, January 13.—A Berlin despatch says the African International Association claims both banks of the Congo and also parts of the sea coast upon which the Portuguese have established a suzerainty. Serious complications are feared.

MORE STEAMERS FOR FRANCE.

To be Used in Transporting Troops.

PARIS, January 13.—It is asserted that Admiral Peyron has ordered the chartering of six more steamers to transport troops and war materials to China. Each vessel will cost the country $2,000 daily.

THE CAMBODIA REBELLION.

How it was Brought About—French Troops Sent to the Rescue.

SAIGON, January 13.—The insurrection in Cambodia has been brought about by a popular hostility to the new treaty proclaiming French protectorate. The leader, named Sivotha, with a band of Chinese pioneers attacked a French post at Lambor. The garrison, consisting of a small number of marines and a contingent of Annamite auxiliaries, offered a determined resistance. The commandants and several men were killed. Governor Thomson has gone from Saigon with troops to the rescue. It is feared the movement will spread to other parts of the kingdom. *Matin* publishes a despatch from Saigon declaring several French officers and many troops have been killed by rebels and several of the most important French posts have fallen into their hands.

SUFFERING REFUGEES.

Renewal of the Earthquakes In Spain.

MADRID, January 13.—Alhama was visited again yesterday, by a severe earthquake, just as King Alfonso was leaving the city. No damage was caused. The shock was felt as far as Algambo, where the people were panic-stricken.

At Nerja an encampment of refugees was burned yesterday, and the people exposed to a heavy snow storm.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

England to Assume the Responsibility of the Financial Problem.

British Protectorate to be Proclaimed.

Counter Proposals from the French.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

English Protectorate Over Egypt.

LONDON, January 13.—It is reported that the Cabinet, at its last meeting, decided that England should assume the whole responsibility of the Egyptian financial question and proclaim a protectorate. M. Ferry has abandoned all thought of holding a conference in Paris for the settlement of the Egyptian question, and seems prepared to make important concessions to England, so as to obtain a definite solution. The reason is that the French Government fully expects that General Wolseley will easily take Khartoum, and believes that such success will make international difficulties greater and England's pretensions more extravagant. Still another urgent reason is the fear that Mr. Gladstone may resign.

Nature of the French Proposals.

PARIS, January 13.—The *Temps* says the French counter proposals regarding Egypt are very conciliatory. France requires England to guarantee an Egyptian loan of £9,000,000 instead of £5,000,000, and thus to cover the whole of the expenditure. France insists upon the separations of the Daira Sauieh from the domains, and objects to the revenues from these sources being paid into the Bank of England. France rejects the British proposals for the payment of the interests on the existing debt, and suggests instead that a special tax be imposed on the coupons. The *Temps* believes an agreement will be affected on these proposals. The French proposals do not touch on the political side of the question.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

The Sherman-Davis Controversy

Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—A very interesting debate which has been marked by less personality and bitterness than yesterday's, occurred in the Senate, to-day on Hawley's motion for papers in connection with the Sherman-Davis controversy. Hawley's motion was finally carried by a vote of 52 to 10.

Edmund's introduced a bill into the Senate authorizing the President to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one person from among those who had been generals commanding armies of the United States, or generals-in-chief of said army. Edmunds asked that unanimous consent be given for the immediate consideration of the bill. It would authorize the President to appoint General Grant to the retired list. In its form it obviated the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter case. Cockrell asked that the bill should lie over till tomorrow.

Upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of Schuyler Colfax, ex-Speaker of the House and ex-Vice-President of the United States, the House representatives adjourned over a day as a tribute to his memory. Resolutions of condolence and regret were adopted.

ON THIRTY DAY'S TRIAL

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

Report of the New York Commissioners of Railways.

Many Reforms Suggested.

The Mormon Question.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 13,—The Mormons deny that they intend to found an empire in Mexico. The movement is a missionary one. They claim to be satisfied with Utah and will only leave it if forced to do so by lack of room to settle in the states and territories adjoining.

The Pope on the Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—A special from Rome says the Pope is preparing a special letter, in which he will congratulate Archbishop Gibbons, as well as all the bishops, on the recent assembly in the Plenary Council, upon the issue of their deliberations and upon the harmony and unity with which the conclusions of the council were reached. It is believed Mgr. Gibbons will be created a cardinal in May.

A Generous Offer.

NEW YORK, January 13.—P. T. Barnum has offered General Grant $100,000 if he will permit him to exhibit his trophies and relics to the public.

Rioting Strikers.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., January 13.—Seven hundred men who struck last night, and who are mostly Poles, to-day marched to Oliver's plow works in a body and compelled all the employes to stop work. A riot ensued and a number of shots exchanged. Several men were frightfully wounded. It is not known whether any were fatally injured. Business is suspended. The excitement is intense.

Will Retire Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Committee on military affairs to-day instructed Slocum to call up at the first opportunity the Senate bill providing for the retirement of Gen. Grant. Rosecrans will oppose it.

Railroad Commissioners Report for New York for the Last Year.

ALBANY, January 13.—The annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners says that the past financial year has been profitable to but few railroads, unprofitable to many and disastrous to some. The general commercial depression throughout the country has been severely felt by the lines of transportation. The conditions are existing to-day, although not yet so serious as are similar in many respects to those existing ten years ago. Overproduction of almost every staple of human consumption seems to have obtained throughout a civilized world to a greater or less extent and in no branch of business has this, together with excessive competition, been more severely felt than in transportation. For many years four trunk lines were sufficient to carry the surplus of crops from the west to the tide water. Now there are seven.

The difficulties of settling the fierce rivalries between the four were great, between seven they have proved thus far insurmountable. A war of rates has broken out, of which, at this writing, no one can see the outcome. It looks as if the struggle for existence had begun, of which the result will be the survival of the fittest, and the financial death of the others, with its attendant distress and loss of property. The commissioners say there is one lesson to be drawn from this. The condition of affairs is a lack of wisdom on the part of the State in permitting any thirteen men who can secure subscriptions of $10,000 per mile, with 10 per cent. thereof paid in, to build a road anywhere they see fit without an expression from the State of the public exigency of the same. When the State has undertaken control of the railroads by creation of supervisory boards and has determined to exact the highest standard of service at reasonable rates of freight and fare, it would certainly seem as if the corresponding obligation rested upon it to protect existing railroads from useless and disastrous competition by unnecessary ones. In spite of the commercial depression, excessive competition and unprofitable operations, report says a prodigious business has been done by the railroads during the year.

A Slick Scoundrel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The Union Insurance Co., of this city, at their annual meeting to-day reduced their capital to $200,000. This action is necessitated by losses through the fraudulent transactions of one of its agents, Lorenzo Dimick, of Crosby, and Dimick, of Buffalo, who has defrauded the company of upwards of $200,000. Dimick hearing of disasters to vessels on the lakes made entries of insurance in the company for large amounts, making the entry antedate the news of the disaster. It is believed a large percentage of the money paid on fraudulent policies will be recovered from Dimick.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SMITHFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 13—The boiler of a steam saw mill belonging to J. R. Williams exploded this morning, wrecking the building. John Evans, Hiram Evans and Wm. Armstrong were killed; F. G. Evans horribly burned, and Walter Morrison seriously hurt. There was too much mud in the boiler.

A Noted Man's Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 13—Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the union depot at Mankato, this afternoon.

How the Fire was Caused.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The coroners jury on the recent fire in the St. John's Home, Brooklyn, returned a verdict to-night that 25 victims came to their deaths by the accidental igniting of some towels in the drying room of the laundry and attributed the spread of the fire to insufficiency of apparatus.

The Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 13.—Information from the Hocking Valley to-night says striking miners at Shawnee have posted a notice requesting the men to enlist in companies of 300 to take part in a grand exhibition drill at New Straitsville. This move is interpreted by the operators to mean preparations for war.

A DISTILLING VESSEL EXPLODES,

Twelve Men Injured.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jan. 13.—At Solwgy's process soda ash works, three miles west of Syracuse, at four o'clock this morning a large distilling vessel, weighing four tons, exploded. It was blown 75 feet in the air and landed inside the building, carrying away the entire roof of the large main building and wrecked the machinery generally, doing damage to the amount of forty thousand dollars. Fifty men were at work, 12 of whom were considerably injured by scalding and flying missils. One was seriously hurt. The works did a large business. Several weeks will be necessary to repair the damage.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Arrival of the Engineering Party.

MANAGNA, Nicaragua, January 13.—The Nicaragua canal engineering party arrived on Saturday, and visited the president, who received them cordially. The commander of the United States steamer Lackawanna and six of her officers are of the party.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday's Meeting.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Sailors' Institute was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock in the office of Mr. David Morrice, 1875 Notre Dame street. Mr. Charles Alexander, Vice-President, was in the chair. Captain R. C. Adams, Mr. Morrice, and Mr. John Ritchie were present. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the annual report for 1884 was read. The rooms were open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day from May 2 to November 20, and were visited by 19,000 seamen and others. Of this large number 6,000 attended concerts, 4,000 games, 2,400 patronized the reading tables, 2,300 the writing tables, and 5,000 were at the religious services held, which included Bible, gospel and temperance meetings. A Scandinavian mission was in operation during the year, under the guidance of Mr. Olsen and Mrs. Jacob Jacobsen. Thanks were returned to the members of the Young Men's and Young Womens Christian Associations for their assistance. Help was given to several destitute seamen, who had become impoverished through evil influences, and were without means or friends in the city until cared for at the Institute. The branch mission at Hochelaga had not been as successful as was anticipated, but better results were looked for in future. Seventeen daily and fifteen weekly papers were on file in the rooms, besides magazines and other publications. Thanks were returned to THE HERALD and *Gazette* for copies of the paper during the summer.

Feeling allusion was made to the loss to the Institute through death of Captain Joseph E. Dutton, who had always been a staunch friend of the sailor.

The annual financial statement was not ready, but it will be presented at a concert to be held next Monday night in St. Paul's church by friends of the Institute, and to which all interested and subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

The following officers were elected:—
President—Andrew Allan.
First Vice-President—Charles Alexander.
Secretary—Philip S. Ross.
Manager—John Ritchie.
Committee—Messrs. T. J. Claxton, Andrew Robertson, R. C. Adams, William Angus, John Lewis, Henry Lyman, James Lord, Montague Allan, E. B. Greenshields, Robert McKay, George Stephen, Jonathan Hodgson, R. B. Angus, John Beattie, F. Caverhill, W. W. Ogilvie, T. B. Brown, Abner Kingman, R. E. Murray, Thomas White, W. H. Gault, James Crathern, David Morrice.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Saloon passenger list per U. S. and Royal Mail steamship Germanic from New York to Liverpool, January 10, 1885: Major Ancotts Mr. E T Coe, Miss Brown, Miss Bonnie Colby, Mr. Robert Bunsen, Mr. J John Drew, Captain Robert Bayley, Mr. H Fetherstonhough, Mr. A Brown, Mr. L H Friedlander, Mr. James T Burns, Mr. W Eliot Fette, Mrs. Fette and child, Mrs. D Burtis, Jr, Mr G B Bird, Mr E B Bruce, Mr. Maurice Guiterman, Mr. C F Brooker, Sir Arthur E Guest, Mr. A Bedford, Mr. W R Griffiths, Mrs. Bedford, Mr. E W Gneadinger, Mr. A J Bennet, Mr. Goudy, Mr. J P Cully, Mr. E Heneage, Captain C E Cook, Mr. John Harris, Mr. R J Cross, Mr. C W Hogan, Mrs. Hogan, Mr. W E Crampton, Mr. John Campbell Captain C Herbert, Mr Lemuel H Ingram, Mr W H James, Mr J Jacobs, Mr E E Kipling, Mr W Lethbridge Kingsford, Mr Gustave E Kissel, Mrs Kissel, Mr M Lowenstein, Mrs Lowenstein, Mr P Lamalice Mr Gerard B Murfey, Mr A Murray, Mr W Mitchell, Mr Chas McClean, Capt Mckeson, Mr Jos Mosbacher, Mr W K Mollison, Mr F M Mead, Mr Alex McLaren, Mr W R Marshall, Rev D C Monroe, Mr Oppenheimer, Miss Sophie Priestley, Miss Emily Priestley, Mr George Priddis, Mr D S Page, Mrs Page, Miss Alice Page, Master Carl Page, Master Frank Page, Miss Myra Page and maid, Mr A P Rolph, Mr Benj F Robinson, Mr F A Rodewald, Mr Danforth Roche, Mr A J Schlicht, Dr Slater, Mr Earl W Spencer, Mr A Stemmeler, Mr Eugene Seltz, Mr W H Stuart, Mr I Saunders, Mr C D Stuart, Mr Chas Tomes, Mrs Tomes Mr S Wertheim.

The royal mail steamship Sardinian arrived at Halifax at noon on Tuesday with the following cabin passengers on board:—Capt. Allington and man servant, Mrs. H Lane, Master C. Smith, Mrs. Knight, Master F. Knight, Mrs. P. W. Clark, Lieut C. Leigh Lye, C. H. Phillip, Miss M. A. Leavitt, Capt. Graham, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mr. F. Klingfield. With eight intermediate and 65 steerage passengers.

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" 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 a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great 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 Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists 25 cents a bottle.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

DIVIDENDS—SEMI-ANNUAL

		Payable	Books close.
St. Hyacinthe	3½ p. c.	2nd Feb.	
City & District Savings	4 p. c.	2nd Feb.	Jan. 2

MEETINGS.

Montreal Rolling Mills	(annual),	30th Jan.
Atlantic & N. W. R. R.	(do.),	4th Feb.
Ontario & Quebec R.R.	(do.),	3rd Feb.

FINANCIAL.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening,
Jan. 13, 1885.

The Montreal Stock Market.

The market for stocks to-day was steady, although the transactions were of a limited character. The sales of bank stock were in Montreal, People's, Molsons', Merchants', and Commerce. The prices at which Montreal sold were slightly lower than those realized yesterday, 77 shares changing hands at 188, this being ¼ lower than the sales on Monday. Molsons' was bought to-day at 110½ to 110¾, or ¼ below yesterday. Merchants' changed hands at 109¼. One hundred and fifty shares of Commerce were sold to-day at 118¼, or ¼ below the highest price realized yesterday afternoon. In the miscellaneous list the main business was in Montreal Gas 300 shares, changing hands at 182. City Passenger was sold at 119¼, 119½ and 120, 53 shares being bought at the latter price. Richelieu and Ontario was steady at 58½. The market closed steady.

The sales to-day were 326 shares bank stocks and 561 shares miscellaneous list, making in all 877 shares, as follows :—

MORNING BOARD.

77 Montreal at....188
55 Peoples at.... 50
10 Molsons' at....110¾
2 " 110½
20 Merchants at....109¼
150 Commerce at....118¼
70 Mont. Tel. at....114
25 Richelieu & Ont at.... 58½
53 City Pass Ry Coy at....120
5 " " at....119½
25 " " at....119¼
300 Montreal Gas Co. at....182

AFTERNOON BOARD.

12 Commerce at....118¼
80 Richelieu & Ont at.... 58½
4 Montreal Cotton at.... 50

The following are the quotations of the stock market to-day as specially reported for THE HERALD by D. Lorn MacDougall, 11 Hospital street :—

STOCKS	Value Shares	Last Hf-yly Div'd	Sellers per c't	Buyers per c.t.
Bank of Montreal	$200	5 p.c.	188½	187¾
Ontario Bank	100	3 p.c.	108½	105½
Bank B. N. A.	£50	3 p.c.	......	......
Banque du Peuple	$ 50	......	55	50
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	111	110½
Bank of Toronto	100	4 p.c.	178½	177
Bank Jacques Cartier	25	3 p.c.	75	......
Merchant's Bank	100	3½p.c.	109¾	109
Bank d'Hochelaga	100	3 p.c.	......	......
Eastern Township B'k.	50	3½p.c.	......	......
Quebec Bank	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Banque Nationale	50	2 p.c.	......	......
Union Bank	100	2½p.c.	......	......
Can. B'k of Commerce	50	4 p.c.	118½	118
Dominion Bank	50	5 p.c.	......	......
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c.	......	......
Ville Marie	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Standard Bank	50	3½p.c.	......	......
Federal Bank	100	4 p.c.	48½	47½
Imperial Bank	100	4 p.c.	......	......
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	......	......	......
do bonds	......	......	......	......
Montreal Tel'gr'ph Co	40	4 p.c.	114½	114
Dominion Tel'gr'ph Co	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Rich & Ont Nav. Co.	100	3 p.c.	58¾	58½
City Passenger RR.	50	7 & [illegible]	120	119½
City Gas Co.	40	6 p.c.	182½	182
Cornwall Gas Co.	......	......	......	30
Canada Cotton Co.	100	......	......	30
Canada Paper Co.	100	5 p.c.	......	......
Canada Shipping Co.	100	2½p.c.	......	......
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	......	50	30
Graphic Printing Co.	100	......	......	......
do bonds	......	......	......	......
Mont. Loan&Mort'eCo	25	3 p.c.	......	......
Mont. Invest&Bldg. Co	50	......	......	......
Royal Can. Ins, Co.	100	3 p.c.	......	......
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	......	75	......
Hudon Cotton Co.	100	......	85	62½
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	......	......	......
Burland Lith. Co.	100	......	......	......
Bell Telephone Co.	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Guarantee Co of N.A.	50	3 p.c.	......	......
Accident Ins.C.of N.A	100	3 p.c.	......	......
Dominion Cattle Co.	100	10p.c.	......	......
L. Ch'n&St. Law J'n B	......	......	......	......
Canada Cent'l R'y Bus	......	......	......	......
St. Paul, M&M. R'y.	100	3½p.c.	......	......
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100	2½p.c.	......	......
Mont. 5 p.c. Stock	100	......	......	......
Canada N W. Land Co	£10sg	......	44s	42s 6d
Can. Pacific L.G.B.	......	......	......	......

• Ex-dividend.

Exchange.

The market continues quiet here and there is no special change to note in rates. New York funds were "par" to 1-16 premium between banks and ⅛ @ ½ over the counter. The rates for sterling were :—Sixties 8⅛@8¼ between banks, and 8⅜ @8½ over the counter, demand drafts, 9 @ 9 1-16 between banks and 9¼@9⅜ over the counter. Cables, over the counter were 9½. Documentary sixties were at @ 8 per cent premium.

In New York sterling was firm, the posted rates being 4.82 for sixty day bills and 4.76 for demand drafts. The rates for actual business were stronger. Sixties changed hands at 4.81 @ 4.81¼, demand drafts at 4.84¾ @ 485, and cables at 4.85½. Currency sold at ⅛ premium. Continental bills were very quiet, the closing rates being as follows :—

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London	4.81½	4.85½
Paris, francs	5.23⅛	5.20
Geneva	5.22½	5.19⅜
Berlin, reichsmarks	94⅜	95¼
Amsterdam, guilders	40	40½

The following foreign exchange quotations are reported specially for THE HERALD, by Mr. W. L. S. Jackson, broker, 57 St. Francois Xavier street :—

In New York Pstd	In New York Actual		In Montreal Bet. banks	In Montreal Counter
		N. Y. F'ds..	1 00@ 1-16	⅛@¼
4.82	4.81@¼	Stg. 60 d'ys.	8⅛@ ¼	8⅜@½
4.86	4.84¾@5	Do. dem...	9@9 1-16	9¼@⅜
....	4.85½	Do. cables	....	9½

The New York Stock Market.

The stock market opened this morning with a weaker tone, and the bulk of the list shows a decline from yesterday's closing. North-West pref., Oregon Trans., Ohio Central, Reading, Rock Island and Western Union were unchanged at yesterday's closing.

The following were the fluctuations to-day :—

Advanced—Canada Pac. ½, Lake Shore ⅛, N. Y. Central ¼, Northern Pac. ½, North-West. ⅜, Union Pac. ⅛.

Declined—Chicago, B. & Q. ⅜, Del., Lack & West ½, Del. & Hudson ⅜, Erie ⅛, Kansas & Texas ¼, Louisville & Nash. ⅜, Missouri Pac. ⅜, N. J. Central ¾, St. Paul ¼, do pref. 1¼, St. Paul & O. ⅜.

Unchanged—North-West. pref., Oregon Trans., Ohio Central, Reading, Rock Island, Western Union.

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

STOCKS.	Closing prev day	Open'g	1.20	Closing	Sales.
Chic., B. & Q.	119	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝	900
Canada South	....	....	....	....	600
Canada Pac.	44	44½	....	44½	......
Central Pac.	34	....	....	....	......
Ches. & Ohio	6½	....	....	....	......
C., C., C. & I.	....	....	....	....	......
Chic. & Alton	....	....	....	....	......
Del., Lack. & West	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	46200
Del. & Hudson	72⅝	72	72⅜	72⅜	2000
Denver & Rio G	8⅜	....	....	....	......
Erie	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	14¼	900
Erie pre	....	....	....	....	......
H. & Texas	....	....	....	....	......
Ill. Central	....	....	....	....	......
Kansas & Tex	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	......
Erie & Western	12½	....	....	....	......
Lake Shore	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61⅞	20000
Louisville & Nash	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25¼	300
Michigan Cent	....	....	....	....	......
Mobile & Ohio	....	....	....	....	......
Missouri Pac	93⅞	93½	93½	93¼	600
N. J. Central ex-div	38	38½	37½	37½	5000
N. Y. Central	88½	87⅞	88¼	88¾	13800
Northern Pac	....	....	....	....	......
Northern Pac. pref	40	40	40	40½	1800
North-West	90	90½	90⅞	90⅞	35600
North-West pref	125½	125½	125½	125½	200
N. Y., L. & West	....	....	....	....	......
Oregon Trans	14	14	....	14	100
Ontario & West	....	....	....	....	......
Ohio South	....	....	....	....	......
Ohio & Miss	....	....	....	....	......
Ohio Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	300
Pacific Mail	55½	....	....	....	......
Reading	17	16⅞	17	17	700
Rock Island	108	108	108	108	500
St. Paul	75⅞	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	52700
St. Paul pref	108	106½	....	106½	200
St. Paul, M.&M	....	85	....	85	100
St. Paul & Omaha	....	26½	26½	26½	100
St.Paul & Omaha pref	86½	85½	....	86	400
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	......
Texas Pacific	....	13½	13½	13½	1600
Union Pacific	49⅞	49⅞	50	50	24900
Wabash	5	....	....	....	......
Wabash pref	11	....	....	....	......
West Union	57⅝	57⅞	57½	57⅞	15100
Exchange	481½	482	482	482	......
Money	1½	1	2	1	......

CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CATTLEMEN.

A meeting of cattle exporters and dealers was held on Monday evening in the large hall of the Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles, for the purpose of forming themselves into an association. Amongst those present were N. Kennedy, Robert Bickerdike, W. W. Craig and T. F. Johns, of Montreal; F. Rodgers, Wm. Lunnis, J. Lunnis, W. J. McLelland, Toronto; M. Pope, Vermont; John Elliott, Kingston; M. McRoberts, Lucan: W. Cormack and George Paulin, Chesley, J. Gould, Oshawa; M. Paulin, Ailsa Craig, J. Rowland and R. Barber, Walkertown; E. Snell, Galt; H. M. Mix, John Coughlin, M. Green, W. Cameron, representing McDonald, Fraser & Co., Glasgow, and a number of others. Mr. Cormack being called to the chair stated a few of the objects that the meeting had in view. He said that the cattlemen were subject to and had to submit oftentimes to grievances that were very hurtful to the trade, and, after enumerating many of the difficulties they had to contend against, stated that the only way to have those grievances removed forever, was by united action, and that no doubt when this association was formed and in working order that every matter relating to the interests of the cattle trade would be ably and fully discussed and dealt with. Nearly all those present took part in the proceedings and were all of one mind in regard to forming an association, as it would be the means of doing good and furthering the interests of the cattle dealers and exporters.

It was agreed that Messrs. Robert Bickerdike and W. W. Craig be requested to issue a circular calling a convention of the live stock dealers in Canada to be held in the large hall of the Exchange Hotel, which the proprietor, Mr. Dunham, has kindly placed at the disposal of the committee, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, at 7 p.m., when a copy of the regular by-laws and regulations will be submitted, and a board of directors elected.

It is to be hoped that all the live stock dealers in the Dominion will respond to the invitation, as they will find this convention not the least of the many attractions offered in Montreal during Carnival week ; besides, it will be the one affecting their interests and demanding their presence.

GENERAL NOTES

The latest commercial news by telegraph will be found on our first page.

THE TIFFIN BRO.'S ESTATE—COMPROMISE PROPOSED, AND ACCEPTED.

A largely attended meeting of the creditors of the Tiffin Bro.'s estate was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Riddell and Stephenson, accountants for the trustees of the estate. All of the creditors were either present in person or by representatives. The firm then submitted an amended offer, which may be summarized as follows: The firm to pay in cash on or before February 1st the sum of 40 per cent. upon all out-standing liabilities, due or to become due, in full settlement of all claims held against the estate. This offer being satisfactory, was accepted by a unanimous vote of the creditors present, and the firm will continue the business as heretofore. Ten days was allowed the firm in which to obtain the signatures of all creditors of the estate, to an agreement binding them to discharge of the claim which each holds, upon the payment of the sum agreed upon with in the specified time. The meeting then adjourned.

TRADE SALE OF LEATHER.

An entirely new departure in the leather trade has been inaugurated here in the establishment of regular trade sales. Mr. Thomas J. Potter, auctioneer, held a large and successful sale at the warerooms and by order of Mr. J. H. Mooney, yesterday morning, which was very well attended. There was very brisk bidding on nearly every lot, resulting in the disposal of some 3,000 dozen skins, aggregating about $10,000 in value. These sales are held regularly in London, and in the chief American cities, and, judging by the result of yesterday morning's sale, they will become a permanent success in Montreal. The following is a list of the prices and qualities sold :—20 doz. white skivers, per dozen, at $4.25; 20 do. white sumac, per dozen, $3.50; 50 do., per dozen, $3.25; 15 doz. Bismarck skivers, per dozen, $6.50; 20 do. alum button fly, Canadia, per dozen, $3.75; 20 do., large, per dozen, $4.62½; 20 doz. Madras glazed Indias, per foot, 10c; 130 do., per foot, 10½c; 25 doz. Bombay do., per foot, 11¼c; 8 doz. Canadian cream sheep, per dozen, $5.25; 280 doz. rolled cochineal sheep, per dozen, $4.75; 280 do., per dozen, $4.75. 10 doz. Canadian bis brown, per dozen, $4.70; 20 doz. wine sheep, per dozen, $4.75; 100 do., per dozen, $4 80; 205 do., per dozen, $4.75; 20 doz. soft finish green sheep, per dozen, $4.50; 230 do., per dozen, $4.80; 20 doz. dark blue sheep, per dozen, $4.25; 430 do., per dozen, $4.00; 5 doz glazed calf, "seconds," per foot, 15c; 10 doz. do., per foot, 15c ; 5 doz. French waxed calf, per pound, 92½c ; 10 doz. do., per pound, 90c ; 50 doz. glazed goat, per foot, 15½c ; 10 doz. do., per foot, 15c ; 10 doz. do., per foot, 15c; 20 doz. soft finish blue sheep, per doz., $4.75 ; 100 doz. do., per doz., $4.75 ; 20 doz. rolled purple sheep, per doz., $4.50 ; 20 doz. glazed red sheep, "seconds," per doz., $2.75 ; 20 doz. do., "firsts," per doz., $4.50 ; 10 doz. black Canada kid, "seconds," per foot, 7c ; 25 doz. do., per foot, 6¾c ; 20 doz. do., "firsts," per foot, 9¼c ; 65 doz. do., 9¼c ; 20 doz. black glazed but'fly, per foot, 6c ; 80 doz. do., per foot, 6c ; 5 doz. glazed bark sheep, per foot, 7c ; 8 doz., white alum sheep, French, per doz., $6 ; 7 2-12 doz. alum, pink, per doz., $6 ; 10 doz. do., French, per doz., $6.75 ; 2 doz. glove calf, French, per doz., $15.50 ; 28 doz. white alum lamb, French, per doz., $3 ; 18 doz. corduvan vamps and galoshes, per doz., $2.75 ; 100 doz. Bismarck brown, per doz., $4; 100 doz. do., per doz., $3 87½.

C. MOELLER'S STEAMSHIP CIRCULAR.

LONDON. January, 1st, 1885.

Although the large number of steamers built during the previous 3 years was greatly in excess of the requirements yet no less than 557 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 603,000 tons have been added to the number last year. The result has been disastrous both to oweners and builders. The freights which were already low at the beginning of the year declined so rapidly that, when spring arrived, more than 100 steamers were laid up on the East Coast, and that number has been more than doubled since. Of those which remained employed, very few have left any profit, whereas many have shown a heavy loss, and it is feared that when the annual accounts are made up there willbe no dividends for the shareholders. The value of steamers has naturally suffered in proportion, and in several instances where sales were forced, extremely low prices had to be taken. This has caused several speculators to come forward, and a good deal of tonnage has changed hands; both new and good second-hand ships can still be placed, but only at much reduced prices, and as soon as freights improve, these ships are expected to make profits, whilst the others have to lay idle. The large building establishments, especially those on the East coast, offer a melancholy sight, and the large number of hands which for a succession of years have been busily employed and well paid, are now idle and in great distress. On the Clyde the state of things is not so bad, and most of the large firms have still work in hand which will keep them employed for some time. The losses have been very considerable during the year, and many of these resulted from collisions, which increase to an alarming extent.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, January 13, 1885.

Breadstuffs.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour to-day were 3,318 barrels. There was very little business, but general market was stronger. There were a few sales of middlings at about steady rates. Reported sales were 250 brls Patent Superior Extra at $4.25; 125 brls Extra at $4.00; 125 Extra at $4.00; 125 Spring Extra at $3.75; 250 Medium Bakers' at $4.00; 250 Ontario bags, medium, $2.00.

We quote :—

Superior Extra, per brl	$4 00	@	$4.10
Extra Superfine	3.85	@	3.95
Fancy	3.60	@	3.80
Spring Extra	3.65	@	3.75
Superfine	3 40	@	3.50
Strong Bakers' [Canadian]	3.70	@	3.80
Strong Bakers' [American]	4.25	@	4.50
Fine	3.10	@	3.25
Middlings	0.00	@	2.90
Pollards	2.65	@	2.75
Ontario bags [medium] b.i.	1.80	@	1.90
" " [spring extra]	1.70	@	1.80
" " [superfine]	1.55	@	1.65
City bags [delivered]	0.00	@	2.25

OATMEAL—The market is steady at unchanged quotations. We quote :—

Granulated, brls	$4 25	@	$4 50
Do. bags	$1 90	@	$2 00
Ordinary, brls	$4 00	@	$4 15
Do. bags	$1 80	@	$1 90

CORNMEAL—There is no change, quotations being :—Yellow, $3.25@$3.35 per barrel of 196 lbs. There is no white in the market.

WHEAT—The market was firm to-day. Values are unchanged. We quote :—Canada red winter No. 2, 89c; Canada white No. 2, 87c@89c; Canada spring No. 2, 87c@89c per bushel of 60 lbs.

CORN—Quotations are nominal at 53c @54c in bond, and 66c@67c, duty paid, per bushel of 56 lbs.

PEAS—Prices have undergone no hange. We quote 70c@72c per bushel of 66 lbs.

OATS—We quote 31c@32c per bushel of 32 lbs.

BARLEY—Quotations are unchanged. We quote Lower Canada 50c@60c per bushel of 48 lbs, and Ontario 55c @65c.

RYE—The market is very dull. Quotations are nominal at 58c@60c, in car lots, per bushel of 56 lbs.

MALT—Transactions are of a limited character. We quote 68c@75c [in bond] per bushel of36 lbs., and $1.04@$1.11 duty paid, according to quality.

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

DAILY RECEIPTS

	G.T.R.	C.P.R
Wheat, bush	800	3,850
Corn, bush	900	....
Oats, bush	850	....
Barley, bush	1500	....
Rye, bush	2,000	....
Flour, brls	2,350	968
Oatmeal, brls	....	500
Ashes, pots, brls	10	....
Butter, kegs	....	213
Lard, brls	50	....
Tallow, brls	....	60
Whiskey and h wines csks	60	....
Tobacco, pkgs	....	26

Liverpool Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The market was steady with a fair demand. The receipts for the past three days were 50,000 centals corn for the same time was 38,800 qrs. Weather cold and clear.

	Jan. 12, 6 p.m. s. d. s. d.	Jan. 13, 5 p.m. s. d. s. d.
Flour, per cwt	10 0 @ 11 6	10 0 @ 11 6
Spring wheat	7 4 — 7 6	7 4 — 7 6
Red Winter	7 3 — 7 9	7 3 — 7 9
No. 1 California	7 6 — 7 10	7 6 — 7 10
No. 2 California	7 4 — 7 6	7 4 — 7 6
Corn	5 0 — 0 0	4 11½ — 0 0
Barley	5 6 — 0 0	5 6 — 0 0
Oats	5 5 — 0 0	5 5 — 0 0
Peas	5 11 — 0 0	5 11 — 0 0
Pork	65 0 — 0 0	65 0 — 0 0
Lard	37 9 — 0 0	37 0 — 0 0
Bacon	34 3 — 35 0	34 3 — 35 0
Tallow	34 0 — 0 0	34 0 — 0 0
Cheese, new	64 0 — 0 0	64 0 — 0 0

Beerbohm's advice to-day— Cargoes off coast, wheat, quieter; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, buyers hold off; do. corn dull. No. 1 California wheat off coast, 36s 6d. Red winter wheat off coast, 35s 3d ; do. for shipment this and next month, 35s 3d. California wheat just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 37s 6d ; do. nearly due, 36s 6d. Liverpool wheat spot, firmly held ; do. corn, quiet but steady. Liverpool, 2.30 p.m.—Bacon, C.C., 36s 6d ; S.C., 34s ; prime western lard, 37s 3d.

Chicago Markets.

E. McLennan, 22 St. John street, (Western Chambers), reports the Chicago grain and provision markets as follows :

CHICAGO, January 13, 1885.

	Or'g	Hi'st	Lo'st	Closing.	S'me day last year.
	$	$	$	$	$
WHEAT—					
January	......	......	......	0 79½	......
February	0 80½	0 89⅛	0 79½	0 79¾	......
May	0 87	0 87	0 85½	0 86½	......
CORN—					
January	......	......	......	0 36⅜	......
February	0 38¾	0 36⅜	0 36½	0 36¾	......
May	0 40⅜	0 40½	0 40	0 40¼	......
OATS—					
January	......	......	......	0 26¼	......
February	0 26½	0 26½	0 26	0 26½	......
May	0 2[illegible]	0 30	0 29¾	0 30⅛	......
PORK—					
January	......	......	......	11 90	......
February	11 97½	11 97½	11 90	11 95	......
May	12 42½	12 42½	12 25	12 25	......
LARD—					
January	......	......	......	6 80	......
February	6 85	6 85	6 82½	6 85	......
May	7 12½	7 12½	7 07½	7 10	......
RIBS—					
January	5 85	......	......	5 97½	......
February	5 97½	......	......	6 00	......
May	6 25	......	......	6 25	......

The inspection of wheat to-day was as follows:—14 cars winter wheat, 241 cars spring wheat, 424 cars corn, 148 cars oats, 12 cars rye, 56 cars barley.

LIVE HOGS—The official receipts of live hogs yesterday were 41,832, shipments 3,621, and the estimated receipts to-day were 41,000. There were left over 20,000 head.

The market was firm. Light grades brought $4.15@$4.45 ; mixed packing, $4.20@$4.40, and heavy shipping, $4.45 @$4.70.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle to-day were 8,000. The market was quiet.

Grain Option Markets.

The following were the closing prices to-day in the New York, Milwaukee, Toledo and Detroit option markets :—

New York, closing—Wheat, 91½c January, 92½c bid February, 94c asked March, 95⅝c April, 97½c bid May, 97½c nominal June. Corn, 51⅞c bid January, 49½c February, 49⅝c asked March, 49½c asked April, 49⅝c nominal May. Oats, 35½c nominal January, 35½c bid February, 35½c nominal March, 36c bid May.

Milwaukee, closing—Wheat, 88c, hard 79, No 1 78c cash January, 78½c February, 79c March.

Toledo, closing—Wheat, 87c bid, soft-cash, Lake Shore, 78½c bid January, 79⅞c @79⅞c February, 81½c bid March, 84½c @84⅝c and 84½c May. Corn, 41⅝c asked cash, 41c, 40⅞c, 40⅝c@40⅞c January, 41⅞c May. Oats, nominal.

Detroit, closing—Wheat, 89½c cash January, 90c February, 91½c March, 93⅝c bid, 94c asked May. No. 2 red 88c asked cash, nominal January, 89c asked February, 93 bid, 94 asked May. No. 3 76c.

Hog Products.

Trading was in small jobbing lots and prices were unchanged. We quote :

Canada Extra S. C	16.00	@	16.25
Western Extra S. C. C.	16.00	@	16.50
Western S. C. C	15.50	@	15.75
Western Mess	15.00	@	15.25
Lard, Fairbanks', per lb.	00.10½	@	00.10½
Do. Canadian	00.09¾	@	00.10½
Hams, uncovered, per lb.	00.13	@	00.14½
Hams, canvassed, per lb.	00.00	@	00.15
Bacon, per lb	00.13	@	00.14
Shoulders, per lb	00.11	@	00.11
Tallow, per lb	00.07	@	00.07

Dressed Hogs.

The market is firm at unchanged prices owing to the small receipts. Good country road and colder weather would induce holders to slaughter when a lower range of prices would prevail. Choice Ontario hogs, averaging 220 lbs, are offered at $6.25@$6.30 per 100 lbs, which, with freight [30 cts] added, brings them to $6.55@$6.60 in this market.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

WESTERN POINTS.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
CHICAGO, January 13.		
Flour, brls	16,662	18,825
Wheat, bush	122,000	29,000
Corn, bush	211,000	173,000
Oats, bush	136,000	69,000
Rye, bush	3,000	1,000
Barley, bush	52,000	22,000
Pork, brls	480	2,862
Lard, lbs	669,300	1,042,236
Cutmeats, lbs	1,523,240	5,459,849
MILWAUKEE, January 13.		
Flour, brls	24,425	24,680
Wheat, bush	113,000	......
Corn, bush	3,000	......
Oats, bush	15,000	......
Rye, bush	......	1,000
Barley, bush	3,000	6,000
TOLEDO, January 13.		
Wheat, bush	4,000	7,000
Corn, bush	16,000	19,000

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Canadian.

TORONTO, January 13.

GRAIN—Wheat, Fall No. 1, $0 00 @$0 00; No. 2, $0 82@ $0 00; No. 3, 80c @ 00c ; Spring No. 1, $0 82@ $0 00 ; No. 2, 80c @ 00c. Barley No. 1, 72c @ 00c ; No. 2, 67c @ 00c; No. 3 extra, 60c @ 00c; No. 3, 56c @ 00c. Peas No. 1, 00c@00c ; No. 2, 58c@59c. Oats, No. 1, 31c@00c.

FLOUR—Superior, $3 60@$0 00 ; extra, $3 40@$0 00.

Market quiet but firm. Flour wanted at an advance, but none offered. Wheat quiet, and taken as before. Oats sells at 31c. Barley scarce and wanted at quotations. Peas firm and wanted. Hogs sold at $6.00 @ $6.25, the latter for choice.

European.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.

COTTON — Dull. Uplands, 5 15-16d ; Orleans, 6 1-16d.

BUTTER—United States finest, 117s. 6d.

United States

CHICAGO, January 13.

LOOSE MEATS—S C, $6 52; S R, $6 00 ; L C, $5 85 ; shoulders, $4 65 ; G Hams, $8 12½ ; boxed meats, S C, $6 50 ; S R, $6 25 ; L C, $6 10 ; shoulders, $4 90 ; S P hams, $8 75.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
RYE—Higher ; No. 2, 58½c@00c.
BARLEY—Easier ; No. 3, 53c@60c.
WHISKEY—Steady at $1.13.

NEW YORK, January 13.

COTTON—1.00 p m—Dull. Uplands, 11 1-16c. Futures steady ; January 10.98, February 11.12, March 11.06, April 11.19.

PETROLEUM—2 40 p m—Crude, in barrels, 6⅝c @ 7c; refined, 7⅝c; cases, 9c.

[MIDNIGHT REPORT.]

RYE FLOUR—Steady ; superfine, $3 25 @ $3 50.

CORNMEAL—Steady ; yellow western, $3 00@$3 25.

RYE—Firm ; Canada, 71c.

BARLEY—Nominal; two-rowed State, 61c@00c ; No. 1 Canada, 90c.

MALT—Nominal ; Canada, 90c@95c.

HAY—Weak ; shipping, 70c.

HOPS—Firm ; common to choice, 10c@ 16c.

COFFEE—Fair ; Rio dull at 9⅝c.

SUGAR—Quiet ; standard "A," 5⅝c @5¾c ; cut, loaf and crushed, 6½c@00c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 40c @50c.

RICE—Firm ; Rangoon, 4⅝c.

TALLOW—Stronger at 6⅜c.

POTATOES—Steady at 26c@26½c.

EGGS—Firm ; State, 26c @ 27c ; Canadian, 22c@23c.

PORK—Firm ; mess, spot, $13 37½ @ $13.50.

BEEF—Quiet.

CUT MEATS—Firm ; pickled bellies, 6⅝c@00c; hams, 8¾c@9½c ; middles dull, long clear, 6¾c.

LARD—Firm at $7 15.

BUTTER—Firm ; State, 16c@29c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9c @ 13c.

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Canadian Pacific Railway

A W Ogilvie&co 3,850 bush wheat; J McLaughlin&co 250 brls flour; Spink Bros 125 do do; J B Renaud 504 do do; McLaughlin&M 89 do do; J & R Esdaile 500 bush oatmeal; Molsons Bank 163 pkgs butter; Bell, S&co 50 do do; Savage & Son 60 brls tallow; W C McDonald 26 hhds tobacco.

Grand Trunk West.

Ira Gould&Son 800 bush wheat; R T Routh 800 do corn; Order 850 do oats; J H R Molson 500 do barley; Ogilvie&co 1,000 do do; Order 2,000 do rye; Magor Bros 250 brls flour; P White 125 do do; J E Hunsicker 625 do do; Ogilvie&co 125 do do; J E Hunsicker 875 do do; Magor Bros 125 do do; T W Raphael 125 do do; Tees, W&co 3 brls ashes; H Dobell 5 do do; Order 2 do do; M Laing&Son 50 tcs lard; Hudon, H&co 60 brls highwines.

Grand Trunk East.

St Lawrence Sugar Refinery 460 mats sugar; J Baird 94 brls do; C N D Osgood 83 do do; J Brird&co 80 brls fish.

DRUNKENNESS, OR THE LIQUOR HABIT Can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they qui drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

W D 6m wfm 236

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

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

YOUNG MEN !—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

EPP'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 heavy doctor's 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." *Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, England."

Montreal Corn Exchange Association.

The Annual General Meeting of the corporation of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association will be held in the Corn Exchange, on

Wednesday, 14th January,

at 2.30 p.m., for the election of the Committee of Management, and other business.

By order, WM. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Office Corn Exchange Ass'n, Montreal, 7th January, 1885. m 11

ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General meeting of the Shareholders of the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company will be held at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of February next,

at the hour of Two o'clock, p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of general business.

H. W. NANTON, Sec'y-Treasurer.

9,15,22,29J 8

MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 409 St. Paul St.,

On Friday, 30th day of January, 1885,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.,

for the purpose of receiving from the Directors their report of the business of the past year, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

WM. McMASTER, Secretary.

January 6th, 1885. 7,14,21,28,29,30J 6

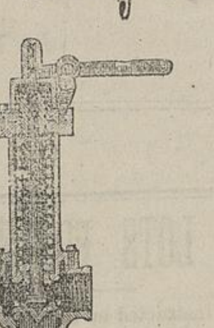
Miscellaneous

PORTEOUS' PATENT

LOCK-UP

"Pop" Safety Valve!

Patented



2nd April, 1884.

The attention of steam-users throughout Canada is called to our Porteous' Lock-up Pop Safety Valve, which against all-comers proved the most reliable at the Dominion Exhibition, held in Montreal September, 1884, after a severe test lasting two days. This valve is the cheapest and best in the market, and we invite all wanting such an article to call and see one in operation in our Works.

Robt. Mitchell & Co.

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

Corner St. Peter and Craig Streets.

Oct 242

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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 30 62

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ANTHONY FORCE,

IMPORTER OF

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

REPRESENTING IN CANADA :

Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited), Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng.
P. & W. MacLellan, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow.
George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow.
Manhattan Oil Company, New York.
James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlesbro', Swansea and Liverpool.
John Russell & Co. (Limited), Alma Tube Works, Walsall.

Office : 76 ST. PETER STREET.

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.

March 5

WARREN SCALES Received SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS!

AT DOMINION EXHIBITION 1884.

We are selling off our First Prize Scales at very low prices. Don't fail to call and see them at

763 Craig Street.

H. B. WARREN & CO.,

September 27 233

CLARET !

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co

BORDEAUX.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
Do. MARGAUX.
Do. LAFITE.

Imported direct and for sale by FREDERICK KINGSTON, 25 Hospital Street.

October 15 248

APPLES. APPLES. APPLES.

CHARLES DONALD & CO.,

79 QUEEN STREET, LONDON, E. C

Will be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view to Autumn and Spring business.

They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances.

July 31 9m 183

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Canada Board of Directors:

The Honorable HY. STARNES, Chairman
THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman
THEODORE HART, Esq.
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 LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes. FRED. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St

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 St.

☞ TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Apr.1 10 85

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&c. &c.

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as the information he will gain thereby will be invaluable to him, since he will be kept thoroughly acquainted with the fluctuations of the Markets and thus be enabled to take advantage of the best time to Buy as well as the best time to Sell.

The WEEKLY HERALD may fairly claim to be

THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

of newspaper literature turned out in Canada—quantity, quality, form and type being everything that can be desired in a high class weekly.

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MONTREA

Job Printing,

Book-Binding,

Etc. Etc.

AT LOWEST RATES.

A QUEER CITY IN THE AIR.

The Wonderful Pueblo of Ancient Acoma, in New Mexico.

Santa Fe Letter in Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

The pueblo of Acoma, situated 90 miles west of Albuquerque, is one of the most remarkable communities in New Mexico or the United States. To reach it, take the Atlantic and Pacific railroad to McCarthy's station, and then transfer to an Indian pony and ride 18 miles south by east. When near your journey's end you descend almost precipitably into the valley, 6 miles in width, in which stands a butte, and on the top of this is Acoma. Eight hundred people are living there, and they and their ancestors have gathered there the sum of their possessions for nearly three centuries. This butte is one of many that are the remnants of a mesa that has been worn away by the erosion of the ages and survives only in flat-topped mountains here and there. The valleys between are fertile, and untold generations of men have seen them covered with grain and flocks of sheep.

Some time in the seventeenth century the Laguno or valley Indians made war upon the Acomas for the possession of the country, and ihe latter, being the weaker, occupied this butte as a defensive position believed to be impregnable. Their judgment has been abundantly vindicated. It has proved a Gibralter of strength and safety. The comparison is not inappropriate, and in approaching it from the north I was struck with the resemblance to the pictures I have seen of that grim fortress that frowns over the strait to the Mediterranean. The height above the valley is nearly 400 feet, and the walls in several places nearly perpendicular. There are two means of ascent. one by a flight of steps cut into the face of the wall and rising at an angle of 45 degrees, and the other by a fissure in the rocks leading up into the heart of the mountain. Both ways have been trodden by human feet until the steps are hollowed out like shallow troughs Either one is exceedingly difficult, and neither is tolerably safe. We chose the one along the fissure. To give an idea of the laboriousness of the task, imagine a stairway rising to the top of the spire of the Methodist church, then continuing on an easier angle for 100 feet and then rising again by a steeper grade than ever to an elevation higher than the weather vane on the university, and this stairway a precarious footing along the sides of a gash in a rugged mountain, and you may know how we reached Acoma with all the danger and fatigue, it is a laughable sight to see a person—some other person—make the ascent. One has to stride over the fissure, one foot on the right hand side and the other on the left, and at the same time press the hands alternately against the rock for support. An Indian will throw a live sheep around his neck and go up quite rapidly without touching either hand to the rocks; but I am satisfied I could never do it.

They told us of a pathetic incident that occurred on the outer stairway several generations ago. Several men started up, each with a sheep on his back. When nearly to the top the sheep carried by the foremost man became restless, and the shepherd in trying to hold it fast lost his footing, and in falling swept his companions over the precipice, and they all fell on the rocks at the foot in a lifeless heap. The Indians have carved a representation of the accident on a rock near where it occurred, which scarcely serves to steady the nerves of those who go by that route.

The top of the elevation is level and contains an area of 60 or 70 acres. At one side stands the pueblo, a blunt pyramid of adobe and stone honeycombed with rooms, at the other the church and graveyard, and near the centre a pond of pure water 30 feet in depth and several rods in extent.

The priest was made acquainted with the object of our visit, and the ringing of the church bells brought the inhabitants of the village around us. When they understood that the title to their lands was in question, and we had come to take testimony, they showed great interest and discussed the various points involved with remarkabie intelligence, considering their limited opportunities for a knowledge of law. As nightfall came on, a number of the men who had been at work in the valley came up, bringing delicious peaches and grapes, which we were glad to accept in view of the meagre preparations for supper. We slept in the church, wrapped up in our Navajo blankets, and never felt more secure or happier in our lives. When the gray dawn peered through the little mica window panes it revealed great roof beams more than a foot in diametar and 30 or 40 feet long, and through the open tower a bell that was cast in 1710. How these immense timbers and this bell were brought up to the top of this cliff no one living knows. The Indians shake their heads and the priest shakes his, but no one ventures an opinion. The timbers are there, however, as witnesses, and morning and night, as the seasons come and go on and generations pass away, the bell speaks for itself in the silvery tones that pleased its founder in far off Spain when King George was on the throne. The adobes —or the earth of which they were made— were brought up from the valley also, for the top or the butte was a bald rock in the beginning. And the earth for the graves came the same way, requiring 40 years. the priest said, to complete the graveyard. It is the only complete graveyard I have ever seen. The old priest seemed very happy in the charge of his flock, and his flock seemed happy in the possession of him. When the time for our departure came there was handshaking and handshaking and a gracious blessing from the old man and a message to Father De Fouri, and we climbed down from the city in the air and rode back in silence to the railroad.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. 'Many persons hawe pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55 Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27 High street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines, and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop.—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

Jos. Balkwill, A. P. S., Kingsbridge.—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market street, Dalton-in Furness.—It is needless for me to say tha your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other t know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melkham.—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept. 23, 1882:

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a letter recommending Mother Siegel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Siegel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighborhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds tha Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service, you can publish it.

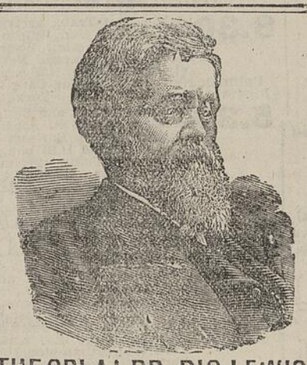
Yours, very truly,
(Signed) William S. Glass,
Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup, which he got from me, has saved his life.

Yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb, Chemist.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value to Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the rescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I 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 reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

BLANCARD'S
IODIDE OF IRON **PILLS,**

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities ot the world for Scrofula, (tumors, King's evil, etc.,) the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodical course. None genuine unless signed "Blanchard, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris."

E. Fougera & Co., New York, Agents fo the United States and Canada.

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HAND BILLS
Of Every Description,
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PRINTED AT THIS OEFICE
Ruling and Bookbinding
IN THE BEST STYLE
"HERALD"
PRINTING OFFICE,
Victoria Square

Railways.



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, &c.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1884, trains will leave Montreal as follows:—

8.00 A.M.—For Farnham, St. Cesaire, Bedford and local points.

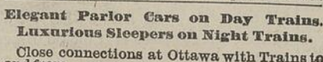
5.10 P.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England Points, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also for Newport, Waterloo, Bedford, St. Cesaire and intermediate points with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 3.30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Rosalie Junction, and arriving at Sorel at 5 p.m. Returning—Leave Sorel at 7 a.m., Arrive Montreal at 12.02 p.m

Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Depot.

For Tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James street, Windsor Hotel or Bonaventure Station.

T. A. MACKINNON
General Manager for the Trustees.
June 28 155



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
THE NEW LINE.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.
VIA OTTAWA.
WINTER TIME TABLE
—IN EFFECT—
Monday, November 24th, 1884.

TIME TABLE.	Morning Express.	Night Express.
Leave Montreal	8.40 a.m	7.30 p.m
Arrive Ottawa	12.03 p.m	11.00 p.m
Arrive Toronto	9.55 p.m	8.30 a.m
Leave Toronto	8.25 a.m	7.55 p m
Leave Ottawa	6.07 p.m	5.17 a.m
Arrive Montreal	9 42 p.m	8.50 a.m

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, ARNPRIOR,

and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

Connections at Toronto for all points West, South West and North West.

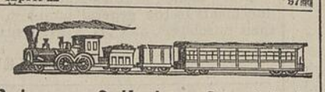
Only Line running direct into KINGSTON [via K & P Railway] avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfer.

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

266 ST. JAMES ST.,
(*Corner McGill Street.*)

Windsor Hotel Ticket Office and Quebec Gate Station.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst.-General Passenger Agent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. ARCHER BAKE, Gen. Supt.
April 22 978



Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
RAILROADS
SARATOGA LINE.
TO
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 5.45 a.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8.00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wagner Drawing-room Car attached for Saratoga Troy and Albany and New York, arriving at New York at 10.00 p.m.

5.45 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.30 next morning. This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.30 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. M. KENDRICK, General Pass'r. Agent, Albany, N.Y.
CHAS. C. McFALL, General Agent, Montreal.
January 28 42



Hansa Steamship Company.
THE SS. VORSETZEN
will leave HAMBURG about
25TH DECEMBER,
and ANTWERP about
1ST JANUARY.
—FOR—
HALIFAX AND BOSTON,
to be followed monthly by other steamers of the line.

Through Bills of Lading granted from HAMBURG and ANTWERP to all points West.

For Freight or other information, Apply to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Agents.
Novembe 20 279

CARPET FELT
Saves the Carpets, makes floor air-tight pleasant to walk on; free from moths. Delivered to any part of city, 5c per yd. BENNET & CO., 453 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
arch 1

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
December 5 292

Steamships.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEINMANN & LUDWIG
OWNERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
ANTWERP.
DIRECT AND REGULAR STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
CANADA AND ANTWERP,
Under Contract with Dominion Government,

Steamers are intended to be despatched during the Winter Months, if trade demands it,

Between Antwerp and Halifax, N.S., or St. John, N.B.

THE SS. HEIMDAL
will sail from
ANTWERP
ON 15th JANUARY NEXT,
Direct for HALIFAX.

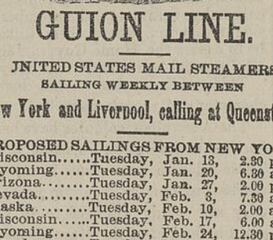
Other steamers to follow.

With opening of navigation of the St. Lawrence River regularly monthly communication between ANTWERP and MONTREAL and vice versa, will be contued.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Antwerp to all points West.

For Rates of Freight or Passage and other particulars, apply to

STEINMANN & LUDWIG,
Antwerp.
MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
December 5 292



GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN
New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.

Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Jan. 13, 2.30 p.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 6.30 a.m.
Arizona.....Tuesday, Jan. 27, 2.00 p.m.
Nevada.....Tuesday, Feb. 3, 7.30 a.m.
Alaska.....Tuesday, Feb. 10, 2.00 a.m.
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Feb. 17, 6.00 a.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Feb. 24, 12.30 p.m.
Nevada.....Tuesday, Mar. 10, Noon.
Alaska.....Tuesday, Mar. 17, 5.00 a.m.
Wisconsin.....Tuesday, Mar. 24, 11.00 a.m.
Wyoming.....Tuesday, Mar. 31, 5.30 a.m.
Arizona.....Tuesday, April 7, 10.00 a.m.

These steamers are built of Iron in watertight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, Smoking-room, Drawing-room, Piano and Library, also, experienced Surgeon, Stewardess and Caterer on each steamer. The State-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE.
$60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
INTERMEDIATE.
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling. Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Sterrage being provided. Passage, $35 single; $70 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates,

Apply to
GUION & CO.,
29 Broadway, New York.
J. Y. CILMOUR & CO.
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
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INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Richmond. Thursday, Oct. 30, 1.00 p.m.
City of Berlin....Saturday, Nov. 8, 9.00 a.m.
City of Montreal. Thursday, Nov. 13, 1.00 p.m.
City of Chicago...Saturday, Nov. 22, 7.30 a.m.
City of Chester...Thursday, Nov. 27 11.00 a.m.
From Pier 36, North River, New York.

Steerage at very low rates,

Intermediate passage, $35, Round Trip, $65.
RATES OF PASSAGE—$80, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets, at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and to Paris $15, and $20 addional, according to route selected.
Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.
These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.
For freight or passage apply to the Inman S. S. Coy. [Limited], No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. McFALL, 143 St. James Street, or to

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 10 165



BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing from Pier 47 North River, New York.

For BERMUDA, SS. ORINOCO, Jan. 22nd, 3 p.m.
For ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES and TRINIDAD—SS. MURIEL, January 28.
For freight, passage and insurance, apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.
LEVE & ALDEN,
138 St. James street, Montreal.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec
February 5 81

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Direct Line from Boston to Savannah,

Connecting at Savannah with all-rail lines to points in the South and Southwest, and with rail and steamer lines to all points in Florida.

Magnificent passenger accommodation New Steamers—Fastest time and lowest rates

The elegant new iron steamers of 2200 tons each, GATE CITY and CITY OF MACON, will sail regularly every Thursday from Boston and Savannah.

These steamers are considered the finest on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to
W. H. KING,
Nickerson's Wharf, Congress st., Boston.
Or A. DEW. SAMPSON,
201 Washington st., Boston
eod3m 211

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Lotus, and other perfumes. Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Limejuice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent, Coal Tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—An Heraldic Rose. 96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London.
February 16 s 41

Steamships.

BEAVER LINE.



THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK,
Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships:

Tons.		Tons.
Lake Superior....5200	Lake Winnipeg...3300	
Lake Huron.....4100	Lake Nepigon.....2300	
Lake Manitoba...3300	Lake Champlain..2300	

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The Steamers of the Line will sail from Liverpool for New York direct as follows:—

SS. Lake Nepigon.....Jan. 15th.
SS. Lake Winnipeg.....Jan. 22nd.
SS. Lake Huron.....Jan. 29th.
SS. Lake Champlain.....Feb. 5th.

Connecting at New York by direct rail for Points in Canada and the Western States, having the best facilities for the prompt delivery of goods on Through Bills of Lading.

Sailing from New York for Liverpool:—

SS. Lake Champlain.....Jan. 14th.
SS. Lake Manitoba.....Jan. 21st.
SS. Lake Nepigon.....Feb. 4th.
SS. Lake Winnipeg.....Feb. 11th.

On the Wednesday of each week and during the winter season.

These steamers are built in water-tight compartments and of special strength for the North Atlantic trade.

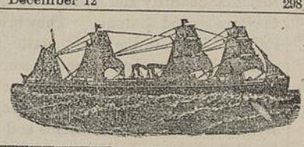
In the passenger departments the most perfect prevission has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the Cabin the Staterooms are large and airy. The Steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam.

An experienced Surgeon is carried by each steamer, also Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin—Montreal to Liverpool, $57.50; return tickets, $105. Steerage at lowest rates.
Above rates include rail fares to and from New York.
For Freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. Watt, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water St.; in New York to Arkell & Douglas, Kemble Buildings, or to

H. E. Murray,
General Manager.
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
December 12 298



WHITE STAR LINE
Calling at Cork Harbour, Ireland.
CARRYING BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAILS.
PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieutenant Maury's lane routes at all seasons of the year.

Sailing between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via Queenstown, are appointed to leave as follows:—

FROM NEW YORK.

Germanic.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 1.00 p.m.
*Adriatic.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 6.00 a.m.
Britannic.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 11.00 a.m.
Republic.....Saturday, Jan. 31, 6.00 a.m.
Celtic.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 11.30 a.m.
Germanic.....Saturday, Feb. 14, 3.00 p.m
Adriatic.....Saturday, Feb. 21, 9.30 a.m.
Britannic.....Saturday, Feb. 28, 3.00 p.m.

*This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of Intermediate passengers. Rate, $35.00.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, $60 $80 and $100.

Return Tickets, $110, $144 and $180.

Tickets to London, $7, and to Paris, $26, additional. Children between one and twelve years, half-price. Infants free.

These Steamers do not carry Cattle Sheep or Pigs.

STEERAGE RATES.

From Montreal to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belmullet, or Glasgow, including Railway Fare to New York, at lowest rates

Passengers booked, via Liverpool, to all parts of Europe at moderate rates.

For further information and passage apply R. J. Cottis, Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.

B. J. COGHLIN,
SOLE AGENT.
413 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
July 11 166



DOMINION LINE.
OF
STEAMSHIPS
Running in connection with the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Tons.		Tons.
Vancouver.....5,700	Brooklyn.....4,500	
Sarnia.....3,850	Oregon.....3,865	
Montreal.....3,284	Toronto.....3,224	
Ontario.....3,176	Dominion.....3,176	
Texas.....2,700	Quebec.....3,76	
Mississippi.....2,680		

DATES OF SAILINGS.
FROM PORTLAND.

TORONTO.....15th Jan.
DOMINION.....22nd Jan.
MONTREAL.....29th Jan.
OREGON.....5th Feb.
BROOKLYN.....12th Feb.

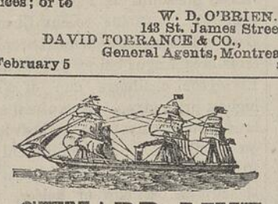
Rates of Passage from Montreal—Cabin $57.50 and $67.50. Return, $101.25, and $119.25. Steerage at very low rates. All outside rooms, and comfortably heated by steam.

Prepaid Intermediate and Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Gracie, Hunter, & CO 11 Leadenhall Street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

W. D. O'BRIEN.
143 St. James Street.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
February 5 81



CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.

The Cunard Steamship Company (Limited between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOUR,
FROM PIER 40 N. R. NEW YORK.

GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14
OREGON.....Wednesday, Jan. 21
PAVONIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
SERVIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 18
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
AURANIA.....Wednesday, Mch. 4

And every following Wednesday from New York.

Rates of Passage—$80, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

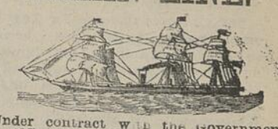
For Freight and Passage, at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or to THOS. WILSON,
17 St. Sacrament Street.

Steamers marked thus * will not carry steerage.
July 7 162

Steamships.

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1885.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6100	Building.
Parisian	5400	Capt. W. Richardson.
Sardinian	4650	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Polynesian	4100	Capt. R. Brown.
Sarmatian	3800	Capt. John Graham.
Circassian	4000	Capt. R. H. Hughes.
Peruvian	3400	Capt. Joseph Richards.
Nova Scotian	3300	Capt. Hugh Wylie
Caspian	3200	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R
Hanoverian	4000	Lt. E. Thomson, R.N.R
Carthaginian	4600	Capt. A. MacNicol.
Siberian	4600	Capt. R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3531	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian	3440	Capt. J. Barclay.
Austrian	2700	Capt. J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian	3000	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Scandinavian	3000	Capt. John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	3800	Capt. Jas. Scott.
Corean	4000	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3800	Capt. G. Le Gallais.
Manitoban	3150	Capt. R. Carruthers.
Canadian	2600	Capt. John Kerr.
Phoenician	2800	Capt. John Brown.
Waldensian	2800	Capt. W. Dalziell.
Lucerne	2200	Capt. W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1500	Capt. C. Myers.
Acadian	1350	Capt. F. McGrath.

The Steamers of the
Liverpool Mail Line
Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Circassian.....Saturday, Jan. 10
Caspian.....Saturday, Jan. 17
Sardinian.....Saturday, Jan. 24
Parisian.....Saturday, Jan. 31
Sarmatian.....Saturday, Feb. 7
Polynesian.....Saturday, Feb. 14
Circassian.....Saturday, Feb. 21
Caspian.....Saturday, Feb. 28
Sardinian.....Saturday, Mch. 7

At TWO o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX.

At ONE o'clock P.M.,

Sardinian.....Thursday, Jan. 22
Parisian.....Thursday, Jan. 29
Sarmatian.....Thursday, Feb. 5
Polynesian.....Thursday, Feb. 12
Circassian.....Thursday, Feb. 19
Caspian.....Thursday, Feb. 26
Sardinian.....Thursday, Mch. 5

or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Caspian.....Tuesday, Jan. 13

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin.....$62.65 $78 and $88
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$40.00
Steerage.....At lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland:

Cabin.....$57.50, $76.50 and $87.50
(According to accommodation.)
Intermediate.....$40.00
Steerage.....At lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.
The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. Johns N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Nova Scotian.....Monday, Jan. 12
Sardinian.....Monday, Jan. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS:

Cabin.....$20.00 | Intermediate.....$15.00
Steerage.....$6.00.

Glasgow Line.
During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:—

FROM BOSTON.

Siberian.....About Jan. 6
Scandinavian.....About Jan. 13
Carthaginian.....About Feb. 3

FROM PORTLAND.

Hanoverian.....About Jan. 17
Prussian.....About Jan. 27

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Manitoban.....About Jan. 2

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow,

Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.

For Freight, passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers' James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto: Leve & Alden, 267 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson 136½ St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. Allan,
1 India Street, Portland,
80 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street, Montreal
January 3, 1885. 283

LONDON SADDLERY EMPORIUM
KERSEY HORSE CLOTHING,
WOOLLEN STABLE BLANKETS,
JUTE & WOOL-LINED BLANKET
HARNESS.
BRASS-MOUNTED SETTS,
SILVER-MOUNTED
In Square, Round and Round-Looped Mountings.
LADIES' AND GENTS' RIDING SADDLES,
LONDON MADE,
HUNTING CROPS. CUTTING WHIPS
FOUR IN-HAND,
TANDEM AND SINGLE
DRIVING WHIPS.
Printed Lists on application.
JOHN C. McLAREN,
292 and 294 ST. JAMES ST., Wm
CUS t

The Montreal Herald

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14.

☞ All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, MR. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE MONTREAL HERALD; offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West Montreal.

NOTICE.

We have to announce to-day a change in the proprietorship of THE HERALD newspaper and THE HERALD printing establishment, THE MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY having disposed of its interest in the same to the HON. PETER MITCHELL.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the change of proprietors does not involve any deterioration in the character of the paper which, for so many years, has been a regular visitor in the best families and the leading business houses of Montreal and the other cities of the Dominion. Indeed, we speak the views of the proprietor when we intimate that the object of the new management will be to make THE HERALD more acceptable than ever to all who can appreciate a journal that is prepared to take an independent and fair view of all public concerns and public questions. The same tone of liberal opinion which has distinguished the HERALD'S utterances during its past, and the same independence of action which has marked its present proprietor's conduct in Parliament, will characterize its management. It will aim to promote all progressive measures and all practicable movements for the development of the Dominion, and especially measures and movements calculated to add to the commercial advancemen and prosperity and wealth of the city of Montreal. THE HERALD will seek to be just in all things, dealing fairly with statesmen of all sides in politics and fearlessly and justly criticising their public acts.

THE HERALD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, we may inform our friends, is fully equipped for the rapid despatch of every description of printing. It is in a position to print anything from a handbill to a first-class book. With good workmen, good material and strict attention to business, we anticipate for this as for every other department of THE HERALD enterprise a prosperous future. This much we may say as a reminder to our *clientelle* of our ability and willingness to receive and execute their orders in good style and promptly.

NOT DEARNESS, BUT CHEAPNESS, IS THE TROUBLE.

It is a good thing to find workingmen—and we are all workingmen—assembling to state their grievances, if they have any, and to appeal in a proper manner to public opinion and the government and parliament of their country for a remedy for those grievances. The men who assembled in McMahon Hall last night and despatched their deputation to the Windsor Hotel to place their resolutions in Sir John Macdonald's hands were quite within their right in this proceeding, and we have no doubt the Premier would receive them courteously and make a reply to their resolutions, although he may not have withdrawn from the table of his entertainers to do so.

We notice that the workingmen seem to think that they are out of employment in consequence of something that has happened in Canada, as if the depression in the labor market of Canada was not affected by the condition of things in other countries. They should know, however, that their condition is not worse than the state of things in labor circles in many parts of England under free trade and many parts of the United States under protection. Nor is their condition aggravated by abnormally high prices of the necessaries of life. Cottons, woollens, clothing of all kinds are lower than they have been for years past. Sugar is cheaper than ever; teas are cheaper—they are duty free. Meats of all kinds are cheaper than they were. Flour is so low that the mills in many places have ceased grinding, and many years have passed since it was so cheap in Montreal. In fact, the cost of the necessaries, take them all round, is altogether in favor of the working classes. This is not due to anything the Government has done or left undone, or to anything that politicians of any stripe have accomplished or failed to accomplish. It is the result of a combination of circumstances operating all over the world and cannot possibly be credited to the policy or want of policy of any one country. The remarkable cheapness (not the dearness of which the workingmen's resolutions speak) of everything which tradesmen and merchants have to offer, is the great fact of which business men now complain.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU appeared last night to regard absolute fealty to the chief as the supreme test of loyalty to the party and the country, laying great emphasis on this absolute fealty. This is a subject worth discussing, and we may deal with Mr. Chapleau's theory at an early date.

FASHION IN HIGH BRED CATTLE.

It may be interesting to those engaged in the breeding of live stock to note the changes that are taking place at the present time in the way of high bred cattle. Less than a decade ago the agricultural world, both on this continent and in England, completely lost its head on the subject of Shorthorns. In many instances individual animals of some favorite strain would change hands at figures that would purchase a hundred or more similar animals as the market stands to-day. The well known saying "that every dog has his day," is painfully applicable to this breed of cattle. They have been and still are buoyed up by large and wealthy owners, but it is the exception to hear of any representative of the breed being sold at a price largely in advance of what might be considered fair beef price. Ayrshires, too, shared, to a lesser degree, in the cattle boom, but their career in that direction was a decidedly short lived one. Holders of this breed prophesy a reaction, and vain efforts have been made to elevate these favorite Scotch milkers from the bottom rung in the price list. The Jersey boom has been an unqualified success, and had it not been for its having received a check from the pleuro-pneumonia scare the past season, there is no saying where the price of Jersey cattle would have stopped. Circumstances will, in all probability, materially interfere with Jersey inflation for some time to come. Guernseys have rejoiced in a fair share of attention from American live stock specialists, and it is quite probable they will be allotted their proper place in the list of dairy booms. On this continent Guernsey cattle are but little known, and their numbers, comparatively speaking, are small, but it is a recognized fact that for quantity and quality of milk they are second to none. They are the rightful heirs to the next cattle boom among the dairy breeds, and those wearing the golden crown at the moment must not be surprised should they be obliged to surrender. Holsteins and other breeds have struggled for supremacy, but have been obliged to be content with third or fourth position. In beef breeds many and important changes have taken place in the past few years. As already stated, Shorthorns have experienced many ups and downs, and although a perfect drug in the market for some two years, have recently been visited by a slight improvement. Towards the close of the past season one or two sales were held in the west, at which satisfactory prices were realized. The collapse of the Shorthorn reign received material assistance from the introduction and importation of Herefords and Polled Angus or Aberdeens into this country. While the Shorthorn market was on the wane not a few of their strongest supporters began to unload Shorthorn stock and quietly replaced them by importations from Herefordshire and Aberdeen. The Polled Angus first, and then the Herefords went rapidly into favor, and as suddenly did the Shorthorns do the reverse. In 1883 the Angus outsold all other beef breeds, and in 1884 the honor was about equally divided between them and the whitefaces. Those who know best predict a large advance in blacks for the coming season. Looking at their recent achievements at Kansas City, Chicago, Birmingham and Smithfield, the four greatest cattle centres in England and America, this statement bears every appearance of being not far from correct. At Kansas City a few months since in the dressed meat class the grand sweepstakes was gained by Mr. G. W. Henry's polled heifer. The class was a large one, and contained a number of Shorthorns, Herefords and their crosses. Mr. Henry's black was the only representative of the breed exhibited. At Chicago in November last the Angus and their crosses carried off a number of premiums. In the dressed meat class, out of four animals sired by an Aberdeen Angus, two of them were awarded first prizes, the Hon. M. H. Cochrane winning the sweepstakes with his handsome Angus grade steer "Quality." In the class for two years and under three, the grade Angus steer "Abernethy," bred at the Guelph Agricultural College, and exhibited by Messrs. Geary Bros., London, Ont., stood first. At the same show Messrs. Geary Bros.' imported Angus steer "Black Prince" made the highest average on record of dressed meat per hundred of live weight —71 per cent. Senator Cochrane also won with "Netherwood Jock" the sweepstakes premium as best polled Angus exhibited. At the recent Birmingham show in England Mr. Clement Stephenson's cross-bred Angus heifer was awarded the Elkington challenge cup of £100, the highest prize given. An animal similarly bred won the first prize for heaviest beast on exhibition. At Smithfield Mr. J. Strachan, of Banff, Scotland, carried off the cup for best cow or heifer, with an Aberdeen-Angus. For the past five years the polled Aberdeen or Angus cattle have been rapidly coming to the front, until the present time, when they occupy the premier position among the beef breeds. This, in a measure, has been the natural outcome resulting from the large demand that has been created since 1880, not only through the breeder of high-bred stock, but also from the discovery of the many special excellencies that appear to make them highly desirable for the purposes required by those engaged in raising cattle in large numbers on the vast plains of the west.

THE DINNER TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD last night appears to have been highly successful. The Premier was surrounded by over five hundred of his foremost supporters, nearly every province of the Dominion being represented, although Montreal supplied the great majority of them. The dinner itself was as good as the Windsor could provide,—which is saying a great deal—the Junior-Conservative Club proving themselves excellent entertainers. The Premier showed good form and made a racy and vigorous speech, going out of his way somewhat, considering the occasion, to pummel Sir Richard Cartwright. He was very pronounced on the question of Independence and laid down the law in much the same style as in Toronto. We have not time or space to comment on Sir John's remarks this morning. The speaking, as a whole, was above the average of after-dinner efforts. We need only add that everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present, that the enthusiasm was unbounded, and that the guest of the evening appeared to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" as keenly as the youngest and jolliest Junior-Conservative present.

THE AUSTRALIAN QUESTION.—Yesterday's cable advices brought the following among other items of news :—

LONDON, Jan. 13—The agitation in the Australian colonies over the annexation of New Guinea by Germany continues. The colonies now propose that they be allowed to federate and be represented by colonial agents-general, resident in London. The proposition has evidently made a serious impression upon the Government. The Marquis of Lorne in a letter published to-day, does not advocate extreme measures, but strongly urges the creation of a system under which colonial boards shall be selected by representative colonial governments, the members to reside in London, where their duties shall be to advise the Home Government upon all Imperial questions that may arise.

This telegram has a good deal of the character of "piper's news."

The Australian colonies have been discussing a federation for some time past. These colonies have had agents-general resident in London for some years. The only *new* thing referred to in the telegram is the fact of the Marquis of Lorne having communicated to the press what we take to be *his* scheme for providing a stepping stone in the direction of Imperial Federation. The Marquis appears to think the interests of the colonies will be best served by an arrangement providing for what looks like a double government for the Colonies, one government having its head-quarters in the colonial capital, the other resident and reigning in London. We imagine a lover of power, such as the strong-handed Premier who was banquetted in Montreal last night, consenting to such an arrangement! With a half dozen cables spanning the Atlantic ocean, one high commissioner to receive the instructions of the Canadian Government on any matter of Imperial and Canadian concern, is as good as a whole board of them.

THE cutting and slashing of rates, distinguishing the rivalry between the trunk railway lines to the west, must be very interesting to the shareholders and investors in those lines. The Chicago *Timee* remarks :

RATES REDUCED AGAIN.

The trunk line passenger situation has experienced another lively shaking up by a general reduction of east-bound rates from Chicago. The Michigan Central has made the following rates, to meet alleged cuts by the Grand Trunk :—

	First class.	Second class.
Chicago, via Montreal, to—		
Boston	$13	$9 40
Concord	13	8 85
White River Junction	13	8 35
		First class.
Chicago, via N. Y. Central, to—		
Worcester		$15
Springfield		14
Albany		14
Philadelphia		14
Providence		16
Boston		16

This is certainly cheap travel, and we presume the multitude are not displeased; but what will they say in England when they learn the result of the wild competition that is going on between the Grand Trunk and the rival lines?

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—There is talk, by cable, of England and France getting nearer to each other on the Egyptian question. French proposals are described as "conciliatory;" at least they are so described by an influential Parisian journal; and among the reasons assigned for this conciliatory spirit by the compiler of telegrams for American consumption is "the fear that Mr. Gladstone may resign." It would not be surprising to learn that such an apprehension really exists in Paris or to know that the French government would rather negotiate with a Gladstone than with a Chamberlain or a Salisbury. The suggestion, however, is not complimentary to Mr. Gladstone, looked at from an English point of view.

THERE IS NOT MUCH encouragement for the Scott Act coming from the Western States. Those who think the adoption of the Act by a county or a city a sufficient reason for other cities and counties adopting it, will be instructed by what has occurred in Iowa. A telegram yesterday from Davenport, Iowa, says :—"Reports "have been received from the Mayors of "18 of the principal cities of Iowa as to "the working of the prohibitory law. "Fifteen pronounce it a failure, and "three regard it as doubtful. Drunken-"ness has greatly increased." There is something more than merely voting for them needed to ensure the success of such measures. They must be enforced. In nine cases out of ten they are not enforced, and cannot be enforced even with the aid of a standing army. They are contrary to the principles of liberty, and can not be expected to prevail.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM NEW YORK on our eighth page.

DEATHS.

CRATHERN — At No. 699 Sherbrooke street, on Saturday evening, 10 h January, 1885, after a prolonged illness, Annie, the beloved wife of James Crathern, merchant.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 699 Sherbrooke street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 2.30 o'clock, to Christ Church Cathedral, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept of this intimation. m

New Advertisements.

Canvasser Wanted.

An active man to canvass for Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE MONTREAL HERALD. Apply, by letter, to HERALD Office. 12

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an Act to amend the Charter of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Company, and obtain an extension thereof.

JNO. P. NOYES, Sec.-Treas.
Waterloo, 15th November, 1884. 1m 12

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

SILKS Now is the right time to buy
SILKS SILK AND SATIN
SILKS —AT—
SILKS GREAT REDUCTIONS,
SILKS And the proper place in the city
SILKS to get them is at
SILKS S. CARSLEY'S.
SILKS Every piece of Silk and Satin
SILKS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Navy Blue Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Bordeaux Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Olive Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED
SILKS Every piece of Plum Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of New Grey Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Garnet Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Black Gros Grain
SILKS Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Rich Black Gros
SILKS Grain Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Colored Brocaded
SILKS Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Bl'k Brocaded Silk
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Silk, Evening Shade
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Colored Satin
SILKS IS REDUCED.
SILKS Every piece of Black Satin
SILKS IS REDUCED.

S. CARSLEY,
MONTREAL.

S. CARSLEY'S,
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

The assortment and prices of goods in every branch of this department are securing for it such an amount of patronage as to place the records of its returns far in advance of preceding years.

Every section is now offering special inducements to the general public to make their purchases, and place their orders

AT S. CARSLEY'S.

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

Merchants, Bankers and Manufacturers
SHOULD READ
BRADSTREET'S
A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF TRADE, FINANCE, AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Sixteen Pages every Saturday.
Oftentimes twenty pages. Sometimes twenty-four pages
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The foremost purpose of BRADSTREET'S is to be of practical service to business men. Its special trade and industrial reports; its weekly epitome of bankruptcies throughout the United States and Canada, and the summaries of assets and liabilities, are alone worth the subscription price; its synopsis of recent legal decisions are exceedingly valuable. As commercial transactions, in the wider sense, are coming to be more and more conducted on a statistical basis, the information contained in BRADSTREET'S is of the first importance both to producers and middlemen.

THE TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH TO BRADSTREET'S UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

THE BRADSTREET COMPANY,
279, 281, 283 BROADWAY,
b 10 NEW YORK CITY.

ESTATE
Late Robert McCready.

All the Stock, Machinery, &c., as per Inventory just completed, will be sold on reasonable terms to any party wishing to buy the same. Inventory can be seen and full particulars given at the

OFFICE OF THE ESTATE,
r 11 21 and 23 St. Peter Street.

GRIP'S
Tribute to Canada's Great Premier

Full Length Illuminated Portrait of
Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.,
IN ROBES AND INSIGNIA.

Special Banquet Edition, with Portrait, only 15c each. To be had of all Newsdealers, or post-paid on receipt of price from

Grip Printing & Publishing Co.,
TORONTO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

CASTOR FLUID (Registered)

A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for the family. 25c per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.
April 1 y

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

LARDINE!!
What is it, Something New? Not at all, Only the
MOST EXTENSIVELY USED MACHINE OIL
in the Dominion, and manufactured SOLELY by
McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO.
December 10 wfm 296

BANKRUPT SALE!
—OF—
WALTHAM WATCH CO.'S
CELEBRATED
LEVER WATCHES!

Purchased for CASH at Enormous Discounts through the Financial Troubles in New York, &c.

TEN PER CENT. BELOW THE MANUFACTURERS' COST
—AND—
FULLY 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR SELLING RATES.

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

Every Watch Guaranteed a Genuine Waltham Watch Co. Make

Also a few lines of Jewellery purchased on the same advantageous discounts.

R. W. Stoddart & Co.,
41 and 41½ BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.

English Watches direct from Factory, 13 Red Lion Street, London, Eng.

NICKEL LEVER CLOCKS, $1.50.

NICKEL LEVER CLOCKS, Alarm, $1.90.

AGENTS FOR THE FLYING $4.50 PENDULUM.
November 23

H. R. IVES & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Hardware, Iron Bedsteads (Assorted Patterns) Iron Railings, Crestings, etc.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA OF



SHOWING A FULL SET OF IRONS.
Mrs. Potts' Double Pointed and Polishing Cold Handle Smoothing Irons.

Office No. 117 Queen street Montreal Works: King, Queen, Prince and Ottawa Streets; Hardware and Stove Works: Longueuil, opposite Montreal.
January 3 3

THE
ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all FORFEITED SHARES in the Capital Stock of the said Company, (being 2841 shares of the reduced capital of $100 each,) will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Salesrooms of W. E. SHAW, Auctioneer, No. 235 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on the SIXTEENTH day of JANUARY next, 1885, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

Particulars will be given at the time of sale, and may be obtained in the meantime, by application to the undersigned, at the office of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR GAGNON,
Sec'y-Treasurer.
W. E. SHAW.
Auctioneer.
Montreal, 11th Dec., 1884.

MONTREAL
CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

for the half year ending on the 31st December last, upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

MONDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd January to 2nd February, inclusively.

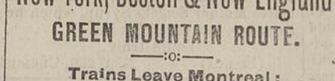
By order of the Board,
HY. BARBEAU,
Manager.
Montreal, 2nd January, 1885.
2,6,12,19,24,31J 2

TO LET.

Very eligible offices to rent in the "WADDELL BUILDING," corner of St. John and Notre Dame streets. Each suite of rooms has a fire proof vault; will be heated by hot water, have every convenience, and be in communication with "Otis" rapid running elevator.

Heating and assessment included in the rental (but not water tax). Plans can be seen and further particulars obtained on application to S. WADDELL & CO., 27 St. John Street.

Or to J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS, Architects, 145 St. James Street. 1m 305



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD
—:o:—
New York, Boston & New England
GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
—:o:—
Trains Leave Montreal :

8.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 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 New Buffet Parlor Cars run on this train to Boston and New York.

5.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., [Supper], Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 2.05 a.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m. Boston 7.40 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 3.15 a.m., Manchester 6.25 a.m., Nashua 7.00 a.m., Boston via Lowell 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 10.40 a.m., New York, via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.57 a.m.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchenden for Worcester; Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

—:o:—
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. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART, Gen'l. Manager.
S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Montreal, December 14th, 1884, 4

Atlantic & North-West Railway
COMPANY.
—:o:—
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 107 St. James street, Montreal,

On Wednesday, the Fourth day of February, 1885,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, transacting the business of the Company, whether general or special, and electing Directors for the ensuing year.

HARRY CUTT,
Secretary.
Montreal, 31st December, 1884. 1m 4

ART CLASSES!
—:o:—
The Art Association of Montreal

Announce the opening of the Second Term of their Art Classes on the 9th JANUARY, 1885, under the direction of

MR. ROBERT HARRIS, R.C.A.

Term :—Four months, closing 30th April. As a limited number can only be accommodated, intending pupils should send in their names early.

For further information apply to
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 26th, 1884. 310

H. M. PERRAULT,
ARCHITECT AND LAND SURVEYOR,
99 St. Francois Xavier St.
12m

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas..... .....Lessee and Manager
Also of QUEEN'S HALL.
One Week commencing Monday, January 12, Matinee Saturday,
MR. EDWIN THORNE,
And a carefully selected Dramatic Company, in
THE BLACK FLAG
Plan now open. 11

The Band of the Victoria Rifles will play at the Rink on—
Jan. 14th, Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
do 17th, Saturday, 4 do to 6.30 do
do 24th, do 4 do to 6.30 do
Carnival week see Official Programme.
W. ALEX. CALDWELL,
Sec.-Treas.
No change in price of tickets, rates same as last year.
OFFICE: 96 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET.
December 29 312

DANCING.
Prof. Durkee's Classes as follows:
MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
TUESDAY AND " AFTERNOONS
Parties can commence at any time. Special attention paid to beginners. Strictly private lessons given at reasonable rates.
3m 313 118 MANSFIELD STREET.

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS
Classes Monday and Friday, 7.45 p.m. Beginners Tuesday and Thursday, 3. Juvenile Classes Monday and Thursday, 4.30. Having arranged for another hall in addition to the above, to give Private Lessons in, persons wishing to take lessons can without interruption.
A. R. MACDONALD & SONS,
6m 295 Residence No. 31 Victoria

ORCHESTRA—Prof. Senor T. Dominquez offers his first-class Orchestra for balls, soirees, clubs, bazaars, etc. The orchestra comprises four instruments: Violin, flute, cornet and piano. New music from Boston. No person is authorized to make engagements but M. DOMINQUEZ, 23 and 25 Louis Hypolite street, corner of St. Christophe Street, Montreal. 1m 303

New Advertisements
TO LET,
That beautiful house known as Thornbury, lately occupied by Adam Darling, Esq., situated at Outremont; five minutes walk from the Toll gate, with Stables, Coach House, Outbuildings, Lawn, Garden and Orchard, containing 27 acres of land and in capital order; has the prettiest view on the Island of Montreal; to be let for a term of years.
Apply to S. H. & J. MOSS,
1m 5 5 and 7 Recollet St.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Lachine will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to consolidate and amend the Charter of the said Town, and to obtain further powers in conformity with the Act 40 Vict., Cap. XXIX, entitled: Town Corporations' General Clauses Act.
H. ROBERT,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Lachine, 5th January, 1885. ddd 5

FOR SALE.
Fish and Oils.

HERRINGS:—
Labrador, Cape Breton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne Herring in Kegs, Malcolm Brand
SALMON:—
Tierces and Barrels Prime Nfld.
CODFISH:—
Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No. 2 and Large.
SEAL OILS:—
Steam Refined, Ordinary Pale Seal and Straw.
COD OIL:—
Gaspe and Newfoundland, Genuine Cod.
JOHN BAIRD & CO.
191 Commissioners Street.
November 4 265

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

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

FINE OLD WHISKIES

Bottled in accordance with these regulations, and each bottle bearing Excise Officer's certificate as to age of contents. This gives the consumer a perfect and indisputable guarantee as to age which cannot be obtained in any other way. We are now bottling our Celebrated

1880 Rye, 1879 Rye and 1879 Club,

WHICH CAN BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.
See that every bottle has our name on capsule and cork and has Excise Certificate over capsule.
HIRAM WALKER & SONS,
Distillers,
WALKERVILLE, Ont.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,
MONTREAL.
November 21 3m mwf 280

SIR JOHN'S SECOND DAY.

Reception at the Windsor.

Large Number of Addresses Presented.

The Banquet Last Night—A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering.

Sir John A. Macdonald was kept busy all yesterday morning receiving political and other callers. The vestibule of the Windsor presented a busy sight, porters running hither and tither, carrying cards to the Premier and ministers, while knots of politicians stood about, discussing the demonstration of the previous night.

THE RECEPTION AND ADDRESSES.

The reception held by Sir John and Lady Macdonald in the afternoon was largely attended, a constant throng of visitors passing before the distinguished statesman for upwards of two hours. Sir John and Lady Macdonald took up their stand in one of the parlors, and the guests as they entered were received by Mr. G. A. Drummond, and afterwards confided to the care of Messrs D. A. Macmaster, M.P., J. S. Hall, Jr., and R. D. McGibbon, the latter announcing the presentees. Sir John was dressed in morning attire, and wore upon his breast the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. Lady Macdonald was dressed in ruby silk and held in her hand an elegant boquet of flowers. Previous to and during the reception a number of addresses were presented, all of a congratulatory nature, felicitating the Premier on the attainment of his 70th birthday and thanking him for direct services. The Quebec deputation was the most important and was comprised of the following gentlemen:—Thos. McGreevy, M.P., H. M. Price, J. J. Foote, Quebec *Chronicle*, Robt. McGreevy, F. X. Cimon, G. J. Charlton, Hon. A. P. Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, A. L. Light, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, Hon. John Hearn, E. N. Chinic, J. G. Bosse, M.P., P. Valiere, J. A. Charlebois, A. Charlebois, T. Chapais, J. Hamel, B. Venet, C. McGreevey, R. H. McGreevey, C. W. Carrier, Levis, James Adams, Ph. O'Regan, D. J. Power, J. R. Clancy, T. Chase Casgrain and F. E. Roy, M.P. Ex-Governor Robitaille stepped forward and read in French the address, which was exquisitely illuminated and encased in a beautiful blue plush tube. It was as follows:—

To the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, P. C., G. C. B., Premier of Canada:—

Forty years have passed since you first entered political life, and during that time you have never ceased to devote your labors and your talents to the welfare of our country. In the period between 1844 and 1884 events have occurred, fraught with vast importance to Canada. The union witnessed the dawn of an era of progress for our provinces. Whilst the most delicate questions, such as those of the Clergy Reserves and the Seigniorial Tenure were solved in a manner at once equitable and popular, an energetic policy in connection with our railways and canals gave a vigorous impulse to national prosperity. You were the principal originator and the most strenuous promoter of all those great measures, aided by that faithful companion-in-arms and distinguished statesman, Sir George Etienne Cartier, whose name is revered and whose memory is cherished by Lower Canada as a glorious heritage. Afterwards, in 1867 you again united your efforts to his in order to lay the foundation of this ever increasing Dominion, and to frame that federal constitution in which the various provinces find, at once, a guarantee of their autonomy and that principle of union which constitutes their strength. During this latter part of your career the people of Canada continue to recognize in you a statesman of broad views, of wise forethought and of vast conceptions. The grand achievements accomplished by you, with the assistance of the able and distinguished men whose co-operation you have always secured, the rapid construction of our transcontinental railway and the transformation of the North-West, the impetus given to our national industries, the marvellous progress and development of the Canadian Confederation, all bear eloquent tribute to the honor of your administration and conduct of public affairs. After forty years of public life, the people of Canada hail you to-day as a prudent, skilful and successful pilot. They rejoice with you in the honors with Our Gracious Sovereign has been pleased to confer upon you, and the splendor of which reflects upon the whole nation. In the midst of the congratulations which greet you from all quarters of the Dominion, allow your friends of the cify and district of Quebec to express their admiration and devotion. They sincerely trust that you may long remain at their head, at the head of the Conservative party of the country, in whose history your career will be considered as one of the most brilliant pages. Please convey to Lady Macdonald, your faithful companion in your struggles and in your triumphs, the expression of our profound respect and sincere congratulations.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE,
Chairman.

Sir John made a suitable reply alluding to the pleasant memories that clustered around the ancient capital and speaking in the highest terms of the late Sir George E. Cartier. Addresses were also presented from Halifax, by Mr. Thos. White, M. P.; Pictou, N. S., by D. MacMaster, M. P.; Richelieu County, by L. H. Massue, M. P.; Riviere du Loup, by S. Grandbois, M. P.; Cumberland County, N. S., by R. J. Leckie; Pontiac, by Mr. Bryson, M. P.; Huntingdon, by C. P. Davidson; also addresses from Queen's County Liberal Conservative Association, Fraserville, Lunenburg, N. S., and St. Johns, P. Q.

Among those who were presented to Sir John and Lady Macdonald were the members of the Cabinet, who afterwards remained in the room, Colonel Dyde, Dr. P. Fortin, M.P., Hon. T. Robitaille, J. H. Harding, St. John, N. B.; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Hon. E. J. Flynn, P. G. Corriveau, Quebec; Lt-Col. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, Mr. Faucher de Saint Maurice, Quebec; Hon. John Hamilton, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Andrew Allan, Mr. D. Woodworth, M. P., the Premier of Quebec; Mr. D. Girouard, M.P., Hon. L. O. Taillon, Madame Langevin, Mme. L. S. Oliver, Mr. G. B. Baker, M. P., Mr. E. Guilbault, M.P., Mrs. George Stephen, Rev. J. G. Norton, Mr. Justice Cross, Mr. A. Ouimet, Q. C., M.P., Mr. H. N. Paint, M.P. Hon. Peter Mitchell, Sir William Dawson, Lady Dawson, Dr. Sutherland, Winnipeg; Hon. J. Norquay, Winnipeg; Mr. S. P. Stearns, U. S. Consul-General; Hon. Senator Trudel, Mr. Chas. Drinkwater, Mr. J. Picard, M.P.P., Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin, Mr. Joseph Scott, Nevada, Mr. E. U. Piche, Q.C., Mr. Thos. White, M.P., Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. Justice Mathieu, Ald. Mount, Ald. Tansey, Mayor Beaudry, Mr. C. F. Smithers, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, England, and several hundred of other leading citizens and gentlemen from a distance.

During the reception Patton's Orchestra played a fine selection of music in the corridor.

THE BANQUET.

The crowning glory of the political festival was, as might have been expected, the grand banquet given in the Windsor last evening, when nearly 600 gentlemen of the Conservative party rallied around the festive board to do honor to their Chief. The grand corridor was a scene of animated confusion during the *mauvais quart d'heure* before the feast was served. Here might have been seen all degrees of Conservative politicians, from the great leaders of the party down to the humble rank and file. All felt good, talked big and wore countenances wreathed in smiles.

The grand entry into the magnificent *salle a manger* was a sight to behold. The assemblage surged in as if they intended to over-ride the tables completely, but being received by a cohort of waiters, were marshalled to their respective places in good order.

The splendid dining room, unequalled on this continent, was decorated in a manner that reflected the highest credit on the artistic taste of the hotel management. A dais had been laid along the north end of the room and on this was the table for the invited guests. Running at right angles were twelve other tables, all beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, the display of glassware being quite dazzling.

Over the Chairman's seat was a large photograph of the Premier, surmounted by the legend "1844, Pater Patria, 1884," with his coat of arms above. A white banner bore the following sentiments in blue letters:—On the left: "Non sui, sed patriæ. Thy honor, thy renown shall be everlasting. The Union must be preserved. Power is strengthed by union. The noblest motive is the public good. Reciprocity or Retaliation. By the party, with the party, for the country." On the right: "Fortiter, Fideliter, Feliciter. Canada for the Canadians. With unblemished honor. 'A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die.' Ever ready for the public good. He adds new lustre to the glory of his ancestors. Defence, not Defiance." Over the windows were groups of banners with the heads of moose, deer, bears and other Canadian animals.

The chandeliers were hung with smilax and beautiful banners with such inscriptions as "Bienvenue," "Welcome," and "Hail to the Chief," depended from each. The gallery was filled with ladies who watched the animated scene below with much interest. Hardy's band played a fine selection of music during the dinner. Seats were laid for 547 persons and fully that number sat down. The assemblage was a representative one and included all the prominent citizens of that shade of politics as well as large numbers of members of parliament and others, from a distance.

When the Premier entered, followed by the ministers and the invited guests, the enthusiasm knew no bounds, the entire company rising to their feet, cheering and waving their dinner napkins. The delight of the assemblage was so apparent that the veteran Premier must have felt deeply gratified.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. S. Hall, Jr., president of the Junior Conservative Club. On his right was seated the guest of the evening, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., and Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. A. P. Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Hon. Mr. Carling, Hon. Mr. Norquay, Hon. T. H. Robitaille, Hon. J. Hamilton, Mr. G. A. Drummond, Hon. S. C. Wurtele, etc. On the left of the chairman were seated His Worship the Mayor, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir David Macpherson, Hon. Mr. McLellan, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. Dr. Ross, Hon. Thomas Ryan, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, &c., &c.

The vice chairs were occupied by Messrs. R. D. McGibbon, C. J. Doherty, D. Henderson, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., W. Wilson, J. P. Withers, B. Tansey, J. Guest, J. L. L. Archambault, P. J. Coyle, Duncan A. Bowie and H. Starnes, jr.

The *menu* card was a most elaborate affair, bearing on the back a remarkably faithful likeness of Sir John, on the front the monogram of the club, etc., and giving a list of the officers, etc. The list of delicacies and substantials provided for the occasion was fully up to the standard of that usually supplied by the Windsor, being well cooked and above all, well served. After the viands had been fully discussed the more serious business was taken up.

The first toast was, of course, that of The Queen, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Letters and telegrams of regret were announced as having been received from Hon. Mr. Miller, Hon. W. R. Meredith, Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Mr Bowell, Mr. C. J. Coursel, M.P., Mr. G. Amyot, M.P., Mr. A. Lariviere and others.

An address from the ladies who presented the banners was then handed in, but no formal reply was made by the Premier.

The toast of the Governor-General was next given and duly honored.

Mr. Maillet then sang "O Canada, mon pays, mes amours."

Mr. R. D. McGibbon then proposed the toast of the Army, Navy and Volunteers. He said:—

Whether Canadians may be said to be a military people or not, whether we are fond of the pomp and circumstance of war or prefer the tranquil mind to the plumed troop, and care little for those titles and insignia which render a military establishment so dear to the Republic to the south of us, may possibly be moot questions. It is certain, however, that Canadians always joyously avail themselves of opportunities which carnival occasions, like the present, afford of evincing our glory in the traditions of British arms and of manifesting our loyal sympathy with the valiant soldiers and sailors who uphold and defend the honor and prestige of the mighty Empire to which we belong.

Sir, so frequently has the voice of eloquence extolled the great deeds of the British army and navy, so often have their chivalry and heroism been enshrined in verse and song and story, that to refer to their past is to tell an oft-told tale.

The proprieties of this banquet forbid me to attempt the task of recalling to your minds the achievements of British warfare on sea and land, which have made it synonymous with everything that is brightest and noblest in the annals of valor and bravery.

Let me say, however, that no matter what our views may be as to the future of our country—whether we hope and expect to see the connection with the Mother Land maintained unbroken, or whether the political horoscope seems to reveal to us a severance, more or less complete, of those ties which now bind us to Great Britain, so long as we remain subjects of the Crown, so long, at least, must the fortunes of the army and navy be watched with loyal and affectionate interest by all true Canadians.

And at this time, how much deeper and tenderer must that interest be when we recall the fact—as we must to-night—that in the expeditionary force which—followed by the prayers of an empire, and aided, no doubt, by the gratuitous criticisms of the American newspapers—is making its perilous attempt to relieve and save the weird and mysterious hero whose grand defence of his isolated Egyptian stronghold challenges the wonder and admiration of the world,—there are to be found assisting the troops of Old England the hardy voyageurs of our own land, under command of officers of the Canadian militia.

Time brings about many strange things, and it certainly is worthy of remark that among the saviours of the gallant Gordon, in the land of the Pharoahs, and the Ptolemies, and the 'Glorious Sorceress of the Nile,' will be numbered the descendants of the brave Frenchmen against whom, but a century ago, Gordon's own grandfather fought victorious on the Plains of Abraham. That from the Far-Western shores of our Canadian lakes and rivers, our sturdy boatmen should be summoned to annihilate, by their skill, the impediments on that stream upon which, for aught we know, the lawgiver, Moses, was cradled among the bullrushes, and to overcome obstacles which have baffled the natives of a prehistoric land, is indeed something of which we may be proud.

Sir, thanks to the energy and exertions of the honorable gentleman who is to reply to this toast, I am deprived of a topic which for years has been a cherished theme with those who have spoken to this toast in this city. The honorable gentleman may have, like every other public man, divers sins to answer for, but postprandial military orators certainly owe him a grudge for his obliteration of their time-honored and venerable grievance —our unroofed drill shed, and for his restoration of that beautiful ruin which yielded us so copiously materials for speeches and riots.

I believe, sir, I can pay the militia of Canada no higher compliment than to select, as specimens of the force, the admirable regiments which will shortly drill beneath the roof under which the Conservative forces were gathered last evening—regiments whose military ardor and patriotism have never diminished under adverse circumstances, and who merit the best of all praise—that they have always been ready and able for any duty they have been called on to perform. But whilst our active militia deserve our enthusiastic encouragement it is comforting to reflect that we have inexhaustible reserves and that our venerable chieftain has recently avowed his willingness—and who dare doubt his ability?—again to carry a musket should occasion require. What enemy could stand if Sir John carried the musket as effectively as he carries the elections?

And now, sir, I must close. Those at which I have the honor to propose will be loyally acclaimed by you and eloquently responded to by the honorable Minister who so ably presides over our War Department.

In conclusion, permit me to express the conviction that, as the glory and renown of the Army and Navy of Britain have been won and maintained by the common and united valor and heroism of Irishmen and Englishmen and Scotchmen, not seldom in friendly alliance with the courage and chivalry of France, so the militia force of Canada, combining as it does the potent elements of all four nationalities—united in perpetual alliance—will, should its services ever be required, rival and outshine the famous traditions of our sires. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Army, Navy and Militia. [Great applause.]

Hon. Mr. Caron,

in replying to the toast, said that he had always found that the toast found favor in the eyes of those present, and that the army, navy and volunteers were really dear to the people. Alluding to the remarks made by the proposer about the glorious traditions of the English army being cherished by their descendants in Canada, he declared that the same feelings were in the hearts of the French Canadians, when remembering the great battles fought by their ancestors. He then alluded to certain Canadian heroes—Dollard and others—and mentioned the battle of Chateauguay as among the traditions of the Canadian militia. The latter, he said, were always ready when wanted, and were capable of great deeds. He then went on to speak of the Conservative party as a great army under an able General, always ready to fight for their policy.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, spoke in eloquent terms of Sir John Macdonald's great public services, and of the share that Sir George E. Cartier had in bringing about all the changes which Sir John, since his entrance into political life, had been instrumental in effecting.

The Premier's Speech.

When Sir John Macdonald rose to reply he was greeted with thunders of applause. Cheer after cheer was given, and it was some time before he could even attempt to speak. When at last the cheering subsided Sir John said that he could not hope to convey to the magnificent assemblage he saw before him his deep sense of the honor that had been done him or the feelings of exquisite and complete happiness that he felt at that moment. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the warm appreciation with which the honest exertions, the well meant service, were greeted both at that momont and yesterday. For him to be the recipient of such a great demonstration sunk deeply into his heart. No place, he said, could be more appropriate for such a recognition of his public services than Montreal. He was seventy years old on the 11th of the present month, but he began his political life in Montreal. It was in this city that he first entered the service of his country and here he had made his first political speech. It was, therefore, but natural that he should be gratified with the magnificent demonstration he had met with in the city of his political birth from men of all races, all creeds and all parties, for he believed that even his political opponents were pleased to see honors paid to a man who had served his country in the way that he considered best, faithfully, and for so many years. (Applause). To few men was it vouchsafed to meet with such a return. He had received honors not only from the people who trusted him but from his sovereign whom he served. With her own hands she had thrown this emblem (pointing to the order which he wore) over his shoulder; with her own hand she had decorated him with this star. He felt that the majority of the people of Canada participated in these honors, which were conferred on him as their representative. He was not going to affect the modest and pretend that he was altogether unworthy of the distinction with which he had been honored. To do so would be to impugn the judgment of the people of Canada who had chosen him to aid in directing their public affairs. He was bound to yield his own opinion of his insufficiency to the opinion of the majority of his countrymen. He had intended to show those who heard him that the honor was not altogether undeserved. He had made up his mind to act the part of an Indian warrior who, when his battles were over, showed himself to his people and counted the scalps he had won, but the chairman had saved him that trouble. He had, however, nearly run his course. He felt that when he had reached the years of three score and ten the time had nearly come for him to make way for younger and stronger men. (Cries of No! No!) He intended, however, to stay a while longer. However desirous he was of rest he must yield to the wishes of his party. But he wondered how they could be so unchristian as to treat the Grits and the Rouges so ill as to wish him to continue in office! He was thankful that he lived yet, thanks to a kind Providence and the care of a good wife. (Loud and continued cheering.) He felt as Shakespeare described a "lusty winter," "frosty but kindly."

It would, he said, be out of place in him then to go over all the events of his political career. He had done that at a magnificent meeting that had been lately held in Toronto, where four thousand representative men had met to congratulate him on the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into public life. The public of Montreal was a reading public, and some who hear him no doubt read the Toronto *Globe*. That paper bore unwilling testimony to the part he had taken in public affairs, and the progress of Canada during the last forty years. Great changes had taken place in the country since he entered public life. Canada had grown from a number of scattered provinces, without cohesion and jealous of each other, into a united and prosperous country. Races which were then living in antagonism were now living together in peace and concord. He had witnessed slaughter in the streets of Montreal, men killing and attempting to kill one another. There was in effect civil war in the city; but what is seen here to-day? The happy state in which men of all races live together in Canada now, was in a great measure brought about by the joint action and hearty co-operation of men like George E. Cartier with men like himself (Sir John Macdonald.) [Cheers.] Their object, and the object of the good men and true who worked with them was to make the people of Canada united, happy and contented. This was what they struggled for, and this was what after much obstruction and many impediments they succeeded in achieving. But while they were engaged in this work they were reproached and slandered. He (Sir John) was in Ontario denounced as a traitor to his race and his religion, and Sir G. E. Cartier received the same treatment in his province. He was reproached with being more English than French and of being the slave of the Orangemen. But they both and those who supported them, notwithstanding the storm of obloquy which they had to encounter, steadily pursued the course they had entered upon. They rose superior to the mushroom popularity that is gained by pandering to men's passions and prejudices. They knew that they were right and they were content to be misunderstood and reviled for the time, knowing well that the time was not far distant when the great and grand object for which they were working would be attained and its worth recognized; and what had now come to pass? They saw to-night a Scotchman and a Protestant greeted in the Catholic Province of Quebec as no Canadian public man had ever been greeted before, and in a few days he (Sir John) would have the melancholy pleasure of unveiling the statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier in the Province of Ontario, and that with the cordial approbation of a large majority, if not the whole, of its inhabitants. (Cheering.) This consummation should be an encouragement to men who feel that they are working for the right to endure obloquy and misrepresentation.

He had intended to allude to the sneers of the Opposition press with respect to the honor that had been recently conferred upon him by his sovereign. He had been represented as begging for favors, as running after honors, but he could say and prove that every distinction he had received had been conferred upon him without any request from him and without even his knowledge. When he was made K. C. B. he received no intimation whatever from the Government of their intention, and he was consequently a knight for some time and did not know it. He was made a Privy Councillor without any signification from the Imperial authorities. He received that distinction in common with Sir Stafford Northcote and the other commissioners who negotiated the Washington treaty. The first intimation he received of his having the honor of the Grand Cross conferred upon him was in a note from Mr. Gladstone, who stated that he was authorized by Her Majesty to inform him (Sir John) that for long and distinguished services she intended to confer on him the honor of the Grand Cross of the Bath. This was done by Mr. Gladstone, who is a Liberal and a Free Trader, and who knew that he was a Conservative and a Protectionist. Mr. Gladstone, too, was aware of all that had been said against him in Canada, but his action showed that he paid little attention to the calumnies. But those men who accused him of seeking honors were not above begging for them themselves. When the Fishery Commission that was appointed under the provisions of the treaty which had been so much abused had completed its labors, the men who now contemn knighthood requested that that honor should be conferred on Mr. Albert Smith, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries; and so Sir Albert Smith was knighted for what Peter Mitchell did. But the crowning honor was conferred upon Sir Richard Cartwright, who was made a knight because he sold his party! A knight is one supposed to be chivalrous. His first duty is to fight, and if needs be to die, for his sovereign, but Sir Richard Cartwright, save the mark! is in favor of Independence. Mr. Blake does not know which course to take, whether Independence or Imperial Federation or annexation, but he has allowed this mercenary who has received the acolade at the hands of his sovereign to try it. If he fail it can do him, Mr. Blake, or his party no harm. He could fancy Sir Richard's being addressed in the following terms:—

"Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward!
Thou little valiant, great in villany,
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side.
Thou Fortune's champion, that dost never fight!
Thou wear a lion's hide! Doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

He (Sir John) wondered if Sir Richard Cartwright ever thought that if the Dominion became a republic he would have to drop his title? He would then be Sir Richard no longer. But Canadians do not want independence. Who wants to be more independent than Canada is now? Canadians have perfect self-government. They may misgovern themselves if it pleases them to do so. They have no national burdens to bear, and yet in case of need they can be defended by the mighty power of Great Britain. It was said that there was no fear of war, but Hobbes, an English philosopher, had said that war is the natural state of men. In Europe to-day every nation is armed. If Canada were independent she would be obliged to support an army, a navy and a diplomatic corps. Its people could never be sure but that the people of the United States, in a fit of ambition, would pounce upon them and swallow them up. If England were to go to war, which she does not want to do without a good cause, Canada could defend its shores, and its young men would vie with one another in rushing to the defence of the motherland. Nations are growing larger in those days. Even Great Britain is beginning to feel circumscribed and must send her surplus population to other lands. Her public men have at length found that colonies are of some use, that they are not sources of worry and vexation. England will continue to send her people to Australia and to Canada, and from them in return will receive strength enough to match and overmatch any nation of the world. (Cheers.) But Canada has enemies at home. Canadians have maligned Canada and have attempted to divert the stream of emigration from their country. He had outlived calumny but he would say to those who traduce their native land what the old American lady said to those who fired at the flag of her country: "Shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare our country's flag." Since 1867, with the exception of an interval of five years, Conservatives have governed Canada. Those five years were years of disaster and hopelessness to the country.

Before the Conservatives were defeated they had undertaken to accomplish two great objects—the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the establishment of the National Policy. [Cheers]. They were pledged to these undertakings and have they not fulfilled their pledges? The National Policy was not a new policy. It had been the policy of the party years before, when Sir Alexander Galt, who was prevented by indisposition from being present, was Finance Minister. His was a policy to people the country independent of the foreigner. He might be asked why he did not introduce it in 1865. The reason was that Canada was in no danger then. The Americans bought everything from us and sold us little. But an era of prosperity came to the United States through the operation of their policy of protection and our young men, the bone and sinew of the country, flocked to that country. Then the national policy was established. It is said that it has not succeeded, and its enemies point, with fiendish glee, to every commercial disaster and to every failure that takes place in the Dominion. But the depression of which Canadians complain exists everywhere. And what is it after all? The country is suffering from too much of plenty—too much breadstuffs,—too much cotton—too much woolens! This is a happy kind of misery. There is no fear of the people starving when there is too much food in the country, and no danger of their suffering from the cold as long as there is plenty of cotton and woolen cloth in their warehouses. The other part of the policy of of the Conservative party was the construction of a great trans-continental railway. He fell while advocating this great work. When he came back to power he was in this matter like the Bourbons—he had learned nothing and had forgotten nothing —and he proceeded at once to carry out that policy. Its success had been signal. There was nothing like it in the annals of railway construction. The road was to be completed in ten years, but six years have hardly gone by and it is nearly finished. (Here a map of the Canadian Pacific was displayed, showing in different colors how much of it is graded, on how much the track is laid, and how much remains to be completed.) (Applause.) The men who had done this great work were Canadians; the greater number of them were Montrealers. (Applause.) These men had more money than they knew what to do with,—men who could spend their days at ease in any country of the world they might choose to live in. These men undertook to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad. They were successful, and they were successful because they were Canadians to the core. [Applause.] By some faculty of mind-reading he had placed his hand on the very men in Canada who could carry on the work to a successful issue and he had not been mistaken. The names of these men will be recorded in Canadian history as true patriots. Their energy, their enterprise and their courage have given them a claim to the gratitude of their countrymen. (Great applause.) The road is now so nearly finished that everyone present, if he did not attend too many banquets and if he heeded the advice given him by his wife, could before many months pass ride over the line from end to end. Canadians had no Pisgah view of this great railway. It was theirs now, their present possession. The time was near when the people will bless the "syndicate," they had heard of the syndicate that had built thousands of miles of railroad in six short years.

He again thanked his entertainers for the crowning honor of his life. He hoped that his hearers would remember that he loved his country with a passionate love, and that his countrymen will forgive him much, for that, like a sinner of old, he loved much.

Sir John Macdonald resumed his seat amid thunders of applause.

The Cabinet of the Dominion was next toasted by Mr. C. J. Doherty.

Sir Hector Langevin

replied in the French language. He thanked them for the grand demonstration and spoke at some lenght of the services of Sir John, instancing the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, the construction of the Victoria Bridge and the part Sir George Cartier took in those works also the building of the Intercolonial the result of which was the uniting of the maritime with the older provinces and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which resulted in the acquisition of a vast territory. Before Confederation, he said, there had always been a conflict between Upper and Lower Canada, but to-day thir religion was guaranteed and the two races lived peaceably together.

Sir Leonard Tilley also replied, his remarks being chiefly confined to a refutation of certain statements made by Sir Richard Cartwright. He declared that the statements made by Sir Richard in his speech in Montreal were not warranted by truth or facts and were most damaging to the credit and character of the country. These had been sent broadcast over the United States and Europe and had served as texts to many editors who sought to discredit Canada and injure her best interests. Among the many fallacious statements made by Sir Richard he would take but two which he would show to be totally devoid of foundation. First, that in Canada taxation had doubled that of the United States, and secondly that Canada was fast becoming the most heavily taxed country in the world. The fact was that one-third of the taxation in Canada went to support the Provincial Legislatures while in the United States the Federal Government gave States nothing, they having to support themselves. The speaker then gave statistics to prove the falseness of the second statement and then asked what penalty should a man pay who would thus deliberately attempt to damage the country. The reply was that when he wanted to come into power they should say to him—not on any such platform as that,—you may have talent but we cannot have one who would damage Canada and defame her reputation. In conclusion he thanked them for the support shown to their leader and declared that if Sir John had never had any other reward for his forty years of labor, the demonstration at Toronto and Montreal would be ample compensation for all he had done and suffered for, and in the interests of his country. Such demonstrations helped and strenghtened the party. There was no reason for Sir John to change his policy, and if the ship went down his officers would go down with him. He asked them to support the pluck which such a policy showed. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed what they were, especially when that policy was sustained by the country to day. (Applause)

Mr. C. P. Davidson then proposed The Parliament of Canada.

Sir David Macpherson

replied briefly, referring in terms of the highest praise to the demonstration, declaring that should the Premier have time to visit all the capitals of the Dominion he would receive a similar reception. On behalf of the Senate he would say one thing, and that was—in regard to the guardianship entrusted to the Senate of the rights of the Provinces—to see that the larger Provinces do not encroach on the rights of the smaller ones. Quebec had 65 members in the Commons while Ontario had 92, but in the Senate each had 24. The same thing happened in regard to the Maritime Provinces; any inequality in the representations in the Commons was balanced by the representation in the Senate. He thought the Provinces would be slow to change the policy of the Senate. Their opponents wished to alter that policy but had nothing to offer as a substitute; therefore he believed that the country would be slow to make any change.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau

on rising received a perfect oration. He said that whenever he arose on occasions like those he was always at a loss whether to speak in French or English. If he were called at the present moment it was as a French representative, but he could not forget that he was the guest of an English speaking club, and he was sure his French friends would pardon him if he used the English language. It was perhaps a tenerity to do so, but he wanted to show that it was not in vain that Anglo-Saxons taught their language to the descendants of William the Conqueror. He thanked the the club for the magnificent demonstration they had organized. In 1874, when they had been forced to yield the reins of power, the young men had come to the front and had since then done well. Since the Junior Conservative Club had been organized they had come out victorious in four campaigns. Even in the perilous Letellier reign they had come out victorious in this province. He could not claim to to belong to them himself now, as he was no longer a young man, having just those number of years their chief had covered in his glorious political career. However, he was still one of them in feeling, and when he fell, either hit in the breast by a bullet or stabbed in the back by some secret enemy, it would be under the banner of their present leader. It had been said that young men commenced life as Liberals and afterwards became Conservatives when they grew wiser. He was glad to see that such was not the case as regarded the chairman, and also that most of them there had started as Conservatives. In this country they had the most popular government in the world, more so than in the United States or England. There was more freedom in Canada than in any other country under the sun. The reason of this was because the people placed implicit confidence in a prime minister. The king reigned, but did not govern; he who really did govern was the prime minister. It was by possessing a prime minister who was a friend to the people, in whom they could confide, that the most perfect form of government was realized. The first sitting of the first parliament ever held in this country was on the 17th November, 1792, and he hoped that one of his dearest wishes, namely, that their leader would live long enough to celebrate the centenary of the first parliament of Canada would be realized. The speaker then spoke of Bedard and Vallieres and their political services and then proceeded to give his idea of a proper system of Government. He declared that it was necessary that a leader should possess sufficient magnetism to draw his followers to him. It was the same as the world; if there was no magnetism, the globe would not be retained in its place. The same in governments—no magnetism, no government. The speaker then alluded to the difficulties of governing in Canada, the different races, creeds and interests that had to be assimilated, and asked what place would history give the man, who, for 30 years, had joined these conflicting elements and ruled the destinies of the country. It would count him as one of the most perfect statesmen that ever lived. The qualities of a statesman must be great. He must bear to be accused wrongfully, of being charged with selling his country, and, after all, like their chief be called upon to forgive and forget. The speaker then spoke of Sir George Cartier, his many services and how ungratefully the people of Montreal had requited them. Then referring to Sir John he said that the eulogies pronounced upon him were felt in the heart of every true citizen, and that his reputation would last long after he was gone. In 1873 the London *Times* had said in a sneering article upon Canada that Sir John was more than a colonial mind. Yes, he was, and when they saw the progress made by this country, how it was advancing faster than the machinery could furnish the work, they saw the truth of that assertion. Lord Lisgar had said, on his arrival in the country, that England would throw no obstacle in the way of Canada's achieving her independence. No statesman would dare to say that now. England had since learned to appreciate Canada as a colony and her policy towards all her other colonies had also been changed. To-day they saw France, Germany and England all pursuing the same policy of colonization and he believed it was their guest who had shaped the policies of these countries. Sir John had built the Grand Trunk Railway, had achieved the confederation of the Provinces, had constructed the Canadian Pacific road and put upon these great works the stamp of genius which will last forever. [Applause.] Who but he can solve all the new questions which may arise? In whose better hands could they put their destinies than in his who had made the country what it is? [Applause.]

The Hon. John Costigan

followed and said that were he to consult his own feelings in responding to the toast he would not say anything at all but leave the eloquent remarks of the Hon. the Secretary of State to answer that purpose, for he was sure that after such an eloquent speech his feeble remarks would not have much effect on those present. He was glad, however, to be called upon to reply the toast of the Parliament of Canada. He wes one of the first who took their seats in that Parliament, and since that time he had had no experience of any side of politics but the Conservative side. There was no one who felt the great demonstration to their noble chief more than he did. When Sir John, who represented the interests of the old countrymen, and Sir George Cartier who represented the interests of the French-Canadians, were together, there was no better combination to look after the interests of the country. He was sure that in representing the Irish race of Canada, he might say that the arrangement was not complete at that time until it had taken in his countrymen. There was a man at that time who could have been taken in had circumstances permitted it. He alluded to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. [Applause.] He referred to that man who had fallen by the hands of a misguided assassin. He was sure that that act had deprived the Irish race of a man who would have been an ornament to his countrymen. He wished to tender his sincere thanks to the Conservatives of Montreal for the grand demonstration and banquet which they had tendered to his Chief, Sir John Macdonald, and he did so most heartily. Before closing, however, he would bespeak their patience while he referred to a personal question. In several newspapers there had been statements published, saying that there was a difference between him and the member for Montreal Centre, Mr. Curran. In answer to those reports he was sure that Irishmen would believe him when he denied them most emphatically. While congratulating them on having such an able man to represent them, he could say that no differences existed between Mr. Curran and himself.

In answer to repeated calls of "Curran," Mr. Curran made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that in the Hon. Mr. Costigan the Irishmen of Canada had a worthy representative, who, he hoped, would long fill the position which he now held. [Applause.]

Mr. J. D. Archambault then proposed the toast of the Provincial Legislatures in French, which was responded to by the Hon. J. J. Ross, Premier of the Province of Quebec.

Hon Mr. Lynch

followed and said that in this grand banquet and demonstration the public might see a recognition of the great qualities and benefits which Sir John had rendered to the Dominion. He was the moving spirit in the formation of the great confederacy of provinces, and during his forty years of public life he had always labored for the best interests of the country regardless of party. Let them look at what the country was forty years ago and contrast it with what it is to-day and they would see the fruits of Sir John's labors. He was the moving spirit in this progress and Canada was to-day one of the most favored of nations. Peace and tranquility pervades the entire country, with a quiet and prosperous people accustomed to responsible government who were contented with their country, and he was sure the Conservative party, under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald, would labor in the future as they had in the past towards maintaining this state of thing. In this Province of Quebec two different nationalities were living in harmony together, and while they had men like Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau at the helm, they would be certain to do so in the future.

a man at the head of affairs who would always put the interests of the great North-West forward. They might look on the North-West to-day as a vast heritage which had to be developed, for in the future of the North-West Canada must derive great benefits. The Chieftain had recognized the value of this great country and it might be said that his anticipations would not be disapointed.

"AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES"

was proposed by Mr. D. Macmaster, M. P., and responded to by the Hon. Louis Beaubien, M. P., and Mr. Hugh McLennan, who complimented Sir John on what he had done for the country, and said that the extension of the commerce and manufactures of the country was in a great measure due to his policy.

The toasts of the press and the ladies followed, and the gathering broke up with "God Save the Queen" and three cheers for the chairman.

The Hon. Mr. Norquay

followed, and said that as the hour was late he would shorten his remarks as much as possible. He would say a few words about the province which he had the honor of representing, for it was there that their Chieftain had shown proofs that his policy was a sensible one. Manitoba was the first native province of Canada and was the door of the great North-West, which was such a great factor in the future of the Dominion. In the demonstration that night they had a recognition of the fact that they had

Notes.

The handsome bouquet which Sir John received on Monday evening before leaving the car at Bonaventure station was presented by Mrs Pollock, 227 Laval Avenue, an intimate friend of the Premier for many years. The receipt of the bouquet gave Sir John great pleasure.

There was quite a pleasing incident at the reception yesterday. Among those presented were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dobbin, the latter being the talented editor and manager of *Gossip*. After they had passed through, Lady Macdonald left Sir John's side and entered into an animated conversation with Mrs. Dobbin, and, no doubt, the subject of discussion was the success of Mrs. Dobbin's literary venture and the able manner in which it has struck out for the veteran Premier and Conservative principles. One of *Gossip's* articles on Sir John was re-published by many Conservative journals.

The Council of the Board of Trade will meet in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel this morning at 10.45, to wait upon the Premier, to represent to him the necessity that exists for the enactment of a law to provide for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent estates.

AN EXPLANATION.

In connection with the alleged swindling of Mr. H. Beauty by the Baron De-Verez, an account of which appeared in the Quebec despatches to the Montreal Press of January 12, Mr. Beauty has prepared the following letter for publication:—

"Quebec, 12th January, 1885.

"To the Baron Ouffroy de Verez.

"The journal *La Presse*, of Montreal, on Saturday, 10th January, published, concering my commercial relations with you, accusations tending to compromise your good word and honor.

"I owe to my conscience to render homage to truth, and therefore declare that the accusations are absolutely without foundation, and contrary to the truth.

I will add, furthermore, that there never has been any trouble between us; that I had the advantage of supplying you with goods to a certain amount for the last fifteen months, since you have been in this country; that we have always been on good terms together, and that now your account with me is completely settled.

Permit me to express my regrets for this incident, and to assure you that I am completely ignorant of the accusations brought against you.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed),

H. BEAUTY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

The Black Flag drew a fair sized audience last night to witness the excellent acting of the members of the company.

Montreal Theatre Museum.

Patience drew two large houses yesterday. The singing of Miss St. Quinten in the role of the heroine and of Miss Marcellus, as Lady Jane, were fully up to any of their previous efforts to please.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Snowshoeing.

Last night twenty-six members of the Holly Snowshoe Club tramped over the Mountain and had a social time at Braeside, where a very pleasant social hour was spent in song and other amusements.

THE YANKEES OF RUSSIA.

Petroleum Kings, Corner Makers, and Rich Merchants Among the Czar's Subjects.

St. Petersburg Letter: It is a current notion that the Russians are naturally slow, inactive, and unenterprising. Nothing can be more erroneous. The Russians are the Yankees of the Old World. Take for instance the brothers Nobel, the petroleum king of Russia. Some twelve years ago everybody in the City of Baku was boring for petroleum and amassing money. Yet kerosene was too dear for common use, and a great majority of the houses in Russia were lighted, as in ancient times, by fir splints. Only well-to do families could afford kerosene. Then Louis Nobel appeared on the scene. He invested a large capital in the industry, and introduced machinery which had never been seen in Russia. Small petroleum producers laughed at him and called him crazy. However, in a few years the whole industry was changed, and Nobel attained results which no Russian had dared to dream. Fir splints fast disappeared from Russia, and the poorest peasants began to use kerosene. Soon the Russian kerosene drove the American product from the country, and even began to compete with it in the markets of Western Europe. Baku was transformed into an oil city, and the firm of the Nobels now produces half the whole amount of kerosene distilled in that town. Petroleum tanks, barges, and railroad cars were made, the Trans-Caucasian Railroad was built, and now a petroleum pipe from Baku to Batum is in process of construction. All these things are due to the energy and enterprise of the Nobels.

On the Volga, near the City of Czaritzin there is a place called Nobeltown, where the principal distillery of the firm is situated. Only five years ago the place was a wilderness seamed with deap ravines, and now it is one of the most driving towns in Russia. It looks like a little American city. It has sixteen immense cisterns with a capacity of from 2,700,000 to 3,150,000 pounds of kerosene each. Petroleum is carried there fr mBaku in iron schooners, each of which contains twelve iron tanks. The Nobels have twenty such schooners running in the Caspian Sea and up the Volga. Last year the Nobels sent to their distillery 216,000,000 pounds of petroleum.

Not far from Czartizin there is another Russian Yankee, Mr. Lianozoff. Within thirty-six miles of the Volga lies the salt lake of Baskuntchak, where the Russians get their salt. The lake covers about fifty square miles, and yields 300,000,000 pounds of salt per annum. Everybody is free to break salt and carry it away and sell it. The Government premium for the right of engaging in the salt industry amounts to only a cent per hundred pounds. In order to reduce the transportations expenses the Government has built a railroad from the lake to the Volga. But many Russians engaged in the salt industry do not use the railway and continue to employ ox teams, for the reason that the railway has not as many terminal branches as there are saltworks. Now, Mr. Lianozoff, being by nature a Yankee, invested 100,000 rubles all at once in the business, and squeezed his numerous competitors in a corner. He connected his salt works with the railway by two bridges, over which runs a horse railroad. He fills his cars with salt, which, by a simple device, is transferred automatically to the railroad cars. At the Volga terminus Mr. Lianozoff has large salt-depots and a salt-mill, from which salt is transferred to barges. In a few years he controlled fully half of the salt yield of the lake.

Theodore Blinoff or Nijni-Novgorod was the son of a poor moujik. He began his career as a laborer in a flour-mill. In the course of years he attained the position of foreman. Then he was made a partner in the mill. Starting for himself in the grain trade, he amassed a large fortune. He has built an aqueduct at a cost of 1000,000 rubles and presented it to his native city on condition that its residents shall never be taxed for the use of water. He has also built a number of free hotels for laborers.

Mr. Gubonin of this city was formerly a serf. On being liberated he tried his luck in different trades, and success followed him everywhere. At last he started a cotton-mill, and made millions. He was appointed the trustee of the Cathedral of SS. Paul and Peter, where rest the ashes of the Czars from Peter the Great down to the Czar-Liberator. Mr. Gubonin has restored and beautified the cathedral at a cost of half a million dollarr. Counts, Generals, Bishops, and other dignitaries take it for a special honor to be invited to the house of the former serf, Gubonin.

Mr. Youshkoff of Kazan, starting in business with a capital consisting only of strong muscles and sound brains, made many millions rubles. Now he is living in a luxurious palace surrounded by hanging gardens.

I might find good types of the Russian Yankee in every branch of industry and trade. Among the Russian tea merchants, sugar manufacturers, tobacco growers, cattle dealers, fur hunters, silversmiths, and men in other avenues of life, there can be found many who could stand comparison with the most enterprising Yankees. Inventive genius is an indispensable trait of the Yankee, and Russians of all classes and stations of life dedicate a good deal of their time to invention. If you should examine the Russian patent-office you would be astonished at the great number and diversity of Russian inventions. Not only engineers and mechanics, but civil officers, merchants, priests, and even illiterate moujiks succeed in contriving new devices and new machines. I am told that many Russian peasants pass their long winter nights in musing on the problems of perpetual motion and the navigation of the air.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlargiug? Is there costiveness? Is there a vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatuence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky prespiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is ind gestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same comeplaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
[Signed] R. Turner.

15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a sever form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,
[Signed] N. Webb,
Mr. White. Chemist, Calne.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleans the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough.
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

Hensingham, Whitehaven,
October 16th, 1882

Mr. A. J White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain, yours respectfully,
[Signed] John H. Lightfoot.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
[Signed] W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinial virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
[Signed] Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist,
To Mr. A.J. White. Merthyr Tydvil

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT — Diseases of Women—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed in such cases; and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

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

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Is the one black spot that clouds the sunshine of existence, especially about the age of 20—many in consequence are bowed down by feebleness and depression, the result of indiscretion and the infringement of nature's laws, and the
Middle Aged suffer from Diseases and Infirmities of the generative and sexual systems, which if neglected entail serious results.

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Treating on Marriage, Unfertile and Unhappy Unions, Weakness, Functional Derangements and other ailments peculiar to the sex, with remarks on the latest special remedies and appliances for the relief and removal thereof.

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IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

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IT IS THE PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

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Every attention paid to guests.
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CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtdly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13,1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—*See Lancet*, December 31, 1864,

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Collics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

November 4 6m s 265

LAW COURT TERMS.
Courts of Justice.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

The Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, holds annually, at the city of Ottawa, three sessions commencing,

3rd Tuesday in February.
1st Tuesday in May.
4th Tuesday in October.

The Exchequer Court sits every Monday at noon, exepting during vacation.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—APPEAL SIDE.

Montreal.—From the 15th to the 27th days of January, March, May, September and November, these days inclusive.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—CRIMINAL SIDE.

Montreal.—Held quarterly, commencing 1st March, 1st June, 1st September and 2nd November.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal—Held from 16th January to 20th April, 1st May to 30th June, and 1st September to 20th December.

Honey & Gendron,
Joint Prothonotaries.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Montreal.—Held at Montreal every month, with the exception of the months of July and August.

John T. Honey, and Pierre T. Gendron Clerks—E. Bonacina, Deputy Clerk.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Montreal—Held daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted—B. A. T. DeMontigny, Recorder.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

M. C. Desnoyers and C. Aime Dug s.
High Constable—A. Bissonette

MONTREAL CAB TARIFF.

DISTANCE.	No. of persons.	1 horse vehicle.	2 horse vehicle.
From any place to any others, provided the time occupied does not exceed 20 mins.	1 or 2	$0.25	$0.50
	3 or 4	0.50	0.65
When time exceeds above mentioned for distance, hour rates to be charged.			
From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied do not exceed 30 minutes	1 or 2	0.40	0.65
" " "	3 or 4	0.60	0.75
BY THE HOUR.			
One hour	1 or 2	0.75	1.
"	3 or 4	1.00	1.
Every subsequent hour	1 or 2	0.60	1.
" "	3 or 4	0.75	1.

Remarks—For each box or trunk carried in any vehicle, 10 cents.

Fractions of hours to be charged at hour rates; not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.

Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff after midnight to four a.m.

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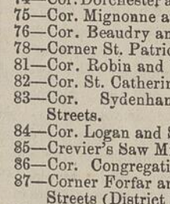
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Box No.	LOCALITY.
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3	Jacques Cartier Square, (Cor. St. Paul.)
4	St. Gabriel Street, (Fire Station.)
5	Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier.
6	Cor. St. Sacrament and St. Peter.
7	Cor. St. Paul and McGill Streets.
8	Cor. Youville and Common streets.
9	Cor. Notre Dame and McGill streets.
12	Central Fire Station, Craig street.
13	Cor. Craig and St. Lambert Hill.
14	Cor. Vitre and Sanguinet streets.
15	Cor. St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere streets.
16	Cor. Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets.
17	Cor. Bleury and Dorchester Streets.
18	Beaver Hall Hill.
19	St. Antoine Street, (Opp. Genevieve Street.)
21	Cor. Brunswick and Dorchester Streets.
23	St. Catherine Street, (Fire Station.)
24	Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.
25	German, near Dorchester street.
26	Cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets.
27	Cor. German and Ontario Streets, (Fire Station).
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29	Cor. St. George and Sherbrooke Streets.
31	Corner University and Sherbrooke street.
32	Cor. McGill College Avenue and St. Catherine.
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35	Cor. Prince Arthur and Shuter Streets.
36	Cor. King and Common Streets.
37	Cor. Duke and Ottawa Streets.
38	Cor. Dupre Lane and St. Maurice Street.
39	Cor. St. Antoine and Cemetery Streets.
41	Chaboillez Square (Fire Station).
42	Wellington Street (Fire Station).
43	Mill Street.
45	Cor. Wellington and McCord Streets.
46	Cor. Colborne and Ottawa Streets.
47	Cor. St. Joseph and Mountain Streets.
48	Cor. St. Antoine and Mountain Streets.
49	Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.
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52	Cor. St. Antoine and Guy Streets.
53	Cor. St. Martin and St. Bonaventure Streets.
54	Cor. St. Joseph and Canning Streets.
56	Cor. Fulford and Coursol Streets.
57	Cor. William and Seigneur Streets.
58	Cor. St. Matthew and St. Catherine Streets.
59	Grey Nunnery, Guy Street.
61	Redpath's Sugar Refinery
62	St. Gabriel Market (Fire Station).
63	Grand Trunk Works (Point St. Charles).
64	Cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets.
65	Dalhousie Square (Fire Station).
67	Cor. Wolfe and St. Mary Streets.
68	Cor. Drolet and Roy Streets.
69	Corner Sherbrooke and St. Denis.
71	St. George's School-house, Stanley Street (District No. 2).
72	Cor. Craig and Visitation Streets.
73	Cor. Cadieux and Courville Streets, (District No. 1).
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75	Cor. Mignonne and St. Andre Streets.
76	Cor. Beaudry and Ontario Streets.
78	Corner St. Patrick and Seigneurs.
81	Cor. Robin and Visitation Streets.
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87	Corner Forfar and Menai. Streets (District No. 2).
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92	Cor. St Mary and Dufresne Streets.
93	Cor. Ontario and Fullum Streets.
94	Cor. Berri and Dubord Streets.
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96	Rolling Mills, St. Joseph Street.
97	Shedden's Stables, William Street.
112	Corner Notre Dame and Roland's Block.
113	Opposite 60 German street.
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS
They invigorate and restore to health Debiliated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON,
are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.
April 12 W

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—

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

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART,
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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,

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July

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade took place yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. J. Kerry in the chair. The members present were :—

Wm. Angus, R. Archer, F. R. Battersbury, E. W. Beuthner, J. P. Cleghorn, Thos. Cramp, A. Deschamps, John Fairbairn, J. Y. Gilmour, R. D. Haig, Alex Hamilton, H. Hamilton, H. R. Ives, J. H. Joseph, John Kerry, J. M. Kirk, A. Lamarche, Owen McGarvey, F. B. McNamee, L. E. Morin, Andrew Robertson, Alex. Robertson, J. D. Rolland, James Slesser, Thos. Trimble, J. H. Winn, W. R. Wonham.

The president announced that the report of the council was before the meeting, and moved that it be read and adopted, seconded by Mr. J. H. Winn.

MR. THOMAS CRAMP

said that the report was too important a document to be passed over in silence. The first paragraph spoke of the importance of such a body as the Board of Trade. The importance of the body could not be questioned, but it was a discredit to the community that it was so badly housed. The importance of having a proper place in which merchants could meet to interchange opinions could hardly be overrated. He hoped that the Board of Trade would take the matter in hand and give some support to the erection of a suitable Exchange building. Mr. Cramp asked if anything had been done with respect to expending the $500 voted by the City Council for the survey of the river opposite to Montreal. Had a commencement of the work been made? As the winter was the proper time to do it in no time should be lost in going on with it. He was glad to see that the Council had interested itself with the important matter of tides and currents of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The only charts of the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf were from the survey made by Captain Bayfield fifty years ago. It was well known that changes take place in both tides and currents in long periods of time and he instanced the change at the London Docks of a foot in the height of the tide. Owing to ignorance of the set and force of the currents of the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf great losses to shipping had of late years been sustained, amounting to over a million of dollars. The attention of the British Association had been directed to this matter and it had appointed a committee to make enquiries with regard to it. A committee of the Board of Trade had been appointed to co-operate with that of the British Association, and he hoped that the proper steps would be taken to provide the information required. What was required was a new hydrographical survey of the river and Gulf. The time had arrived when some real progress should be made in that important work. There was no time to lose. Such a survey would be a proper adjunct to a system of light-houses and telegraphs second, he thought, to none in the world. The matter of towage was taken up in the report, and complaints had been made that excessive rates had been charged, but he feared that this was a matter beyond the control of the Board of Trade. The pilotage of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, was another matter that had been very properly treated by the Council in their report. The complaints were that the rates were too high, and that they were increasing. The Quebec system, made this increase necessary. The earnings of the pilots were put into a common fund and divided at the end of the season. If the sum gave less than $600 to each pilot the corporation were empowered to increase the rate of pilotage. Owing to the falling off of the lumber trade the number of vessels had diminished but the number of pilots instead of being proportionally diminished had increased. The diminished sum divided among the increased number of pilots gave less than the required $600 to each, and so it was considered necessary to increase the rates of pilotage. It was evident that the number of pilots should be decreased but there was no inclination to do this; so far from it, the tendency was to increase them. This fact should be known so that proper measures could be taken to keep the pilotage at a moderate rate. Mr. Cramp congratulated the President on the fact that the Council had taken up so many subjects and dealt with them so fully.

THE PRESIDENT

said that with respect to the tides and currents of the St. Lawrence, the committee had opened correspondence with persons in Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown, so that immediate action could be taken on the matter.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

was laid on the table as follows :—

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Treasurer in Account with the Montreal Board of Trade.

Dec. 31, 1883.		
To balance, cash in hand		$ 68 11
1884.		
To members' subscriptions :—		
269 at $6.00	$1,614 00	
Arrears	84 00	
		1,698 00
To port warden office, for secretarial expenses		1,000 00
To interest on bank deposit		9 99
		$2,776 10
By printing and advertising expenses		$ 150 39
By special expenses		277 20
By general expenses		122 97
By executory expenses		1,828 00
By rent		200 00
Dec. 31.		
By balance, cash in bank		197 54
		$2,776 10

ROBERT ARCHER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
J. FAIRBAIRN,
R. D. HAIG,
Auditors.

Montreal, 7th Jan. 1885.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE.

Statement of Cash Account for year ending 31st December, 1884.

1884.	
To Amount of Revenue derived from the following sources:—	
3,491,977 bushels wheat	
1,475,124 " pease	
2,074,277 " corn	
220,668 " oats	
159,106 " barley	
446,480 barrels flour and meal	$336 41
5,360 " ashes	107 40
87,043 " apples	217 99
64,895 tons unenumerated articles	3,893 70
43 tons hops	87
1,378 " dead meat	27 56
1,241 " oil cake	37 23
246 " minerals	4 92
20,746 " phosphates	207 47
547 " sundries	26 58
56,664 oxen and horses	850 70
63,143 sheep and hogs	157 91
23,368 St. Petg. std. deals	467 24
22,987,265 feet sawn lumber	157 33
Damaged cargo certificates	348 50
Special surveys	220 00
Port Warden's fees—"Inwards"	277 50
" " " "Outwards"	1,647 50
Total during 1884	$8,986 81
Fees outstanding 1883	11 34
	$8,998 15
Less fees now outstanding	85 16
	$8,912 99
Interest on bank account	44 05
	$8,957 04
1884.	
By paid Dd. Ross Kerr, Port Warden, 12 months' salary	$2,000 00
" J. G. Shaw, Dy. Port Warden, 12 months' salary	1,500 00
" G. W. Morrison, Dy. Port Warden, 12 months' salary	1,300 00
" W. J. Anderson, book-keeper, 12 months' salary	1,000 00
" R. M. Shaw, temporary bookkeeper	162 50
" M. M. Baird, clerk, 8 months' salary	207 00
" Secretarial expenses ...	1,000 00
" Superannuation Fund ..	200 00
" Rent of office	450 00
" Fuel and light	98 33
" Books, printing and stationery	131 04
" Cab hire	64 30
" Sundries	114 29
" Alf. W. Hadrill, Auditor	40 00
Balance cash surplus accrued during 1884	689 58
	$8,957 04

E. & O. E.
D. ROSS KERR,
Port Warden.

Audited and found correct.
ALF. W. HADRILL,
Auditor.

Montreal, 5th January, 1885.

The Board then proceeded to elect six members of the Council in place of those who retired.

MR. J. H. JOSEPH

suggested that the members be elected for ten years. He objected to the system that had so long prevailed of electing the same men to the Council year after year. The effect of it was to make the Council unpopular. It was not a compliment to the new members who had been elected to the Board within the last three or four years that not one of them was considered fit to be appointed to office. On the Board of Arbitrators there were members who were not even members of the Board of Trade.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Alfred Henry Mason, of the firm Evans, Sons & Mason and Mr. R. M Esdale were, on motion of the President, elected members of the Board of Trade. While the election of members of the Council was proceeding,

MR. A. ROBERTSON,

in reply to a question previously asked by Mr. Cramp, said that nothing had been done this winter with regard to the survey of the river for which the $500 had been granted by the City Council.

Mr. Robertson asked if anything had been done with regard to the procuring the enactment of

AN INSOLVENCY LAW.

The President said that the Council were to have an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald on the subject to-morrow. The bill to be recommended was the same bill as was laid before the House last year—Mr. Curran's bill.

The scrutineers having finished their work the President announced that the following gentlemen had been elected

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

Messrs. J. N. Kirk, Thomas White, A. Shorey, G. Boivin, R. P. McLea and F. W. Henshaw.

The following gentleman were elected

A BOARD OF ARBITRATORS :

T. Cramp, A. Robertson, H. Lyman, H. McLennan, A. Allan, W. Darling, J. Hodgson, E. K. Greene, J. M. Young, H. Bulmer, P. Galarneau, J. Stirling.

The meeting had broken up before the announcement of the names of the arbitrators was announced.

WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND RELIEF.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to keep on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irratable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness of the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, "done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters; they also cured my wife of "fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleep-"lessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N.Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

Miss S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N.Y.

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

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion by its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimulation, and by its powerfully alterative tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for **Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion**, and be sure you get it.

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E. B. BUSTEED, B.A., B.C.L.
W. J. WHITE, B.A., B.C.L.
December 7 292

GRAHAM, TUPPER & BORDEN,
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Hesslein's Building, HALIFAX.
WALLACE GRAHAM, Q.C.
CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., M.P.
ROBERT L. BORDEN.
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LEITCH & PRINGLE,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
CORNWALL. ONT.
JAS. LEITCH. | R. W. PRINGLE
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WELDON, McLEAN & DEVLIN,
Barristers and Attorneys,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
CHAS. W. WELDON, Q.C., M.P.,
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal.
HUGH H. MCLEAN. | JAMES DEVLIN.
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MACLENNAN & LIDDELL,
(*Late Maclennan & Macdonald.*)
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
CORNWALL, Ont.
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July 2 156

JOHN FAIR,
ACCOUNTANT.
Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Ontario.
115 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
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W. McLEA WALBANK, B.A.S., P.L.S.,
214 St. James Street
Civil, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer, Architect, Valuer, Land Surveyor, &c.
Special attention given to Water Supply and Drainage of Towns and Villages.
Correspondence Solicited. 144

CLEMENT J. ALLOWAY,
Veterinary Surgeon,
Licentiate of Montreal Veterinary College,
77 Burnside Place, Cor. Metcalfe.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 4 p.m.
Telephone connection.
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JOSEPH F. KENNA,
Architect,
CHESTERFIELD CHAMBERS
18 ALEXIS STREET, Montreal.
March 1 63

J. RIELLE,
Land Surveyor,
146 ST. JAMES STREET

FRASER & READY,
COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.
OFFICE AND YARD:
154 ST. CONSTANT ST., MONTREAL.
TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.
October 9 3m 243

Professional Cards.

GEO. W. HAMILTON,
No. 7 St. Sacrament St.
STOCK BROKER,
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Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold
March 28

MACIVER & BARCLAY,
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Canadian and New York Stocks and Grain and Provisions in Chicago bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Agents in :—
New York: BALDWIN & WEEKS,
Chicago: MCCORMICK, ADAMS & Co.
March 18 3m 67

JOHN G. GRANT,
Stock Broker.
(Member Montreal Stock Exchange.)
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July 12 165

STUART & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS
13 HOSPITAL STREET.
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January 17 15

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Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents,
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ROBT. DUNN.
November 24

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

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

P. LAMOTHE & SON,
Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents.
Office : 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.
February 27 50

H. JOSEPH & CO.,
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December 24 306

J. & R. ESDAILE,
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March 4 55

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April 4 82

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December 29 31

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Office Hamilton Chambers,
17 ST. JOHN ST
(P. O. Box 1
October 27 257

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

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March 1 65

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FROGS, Crossings, and Switches
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And Steel Wire Rope
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TRACKLAYERS' TOOLS, &c., &c.
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16 ST. JOHN STREET,
Merchants and Contractors in Railway Equipment and Engineering Supplies.
December 11 298

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

NOTICE is hereby given that THE CANADA CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION [Limited] will apply at the next session of Parliament for an amending Act to regulate the issue of Preference Stock and the payment of dividends thereon, and for other purposes.

Montreal, 26th December, 1884. 6w 12

Post Office Time Table.

MONTREAL, January 1, 1884.

Delivery A.M.	Delivery P.M.	Mails.	Closing A.M.	Closing P.M.
		Ontario & West. Prov's.		
8-8.30	......	(A) Ontario, Manitoba, N. W. Provinces, B. C., and the Western American States	7 30	7 15
......		(A) Toronto and west of Toronto (Supplementary)	......	......
......		Ottawa River Route up to Carillon	......	......
......	9 30	Canada Atlantic R.R. ..	7 45	......
......	9 30	Ottawa by C. A. R'y. ..	7 45	......
		Quebec & East. Prov's.		
......		Berthier, Sorel and Batiscan, per steamer	......	......
	5 00	Quebec, Berthier, Sorel Three Rivers and Line of N. S. R. R. Postal Car	....	1 50
8 00	......	(B) Quebec by G. T. Railway	......	8 00
8 00	......	(B) Eastern Townships Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviere du Loup R. R	......	8 00
......	12 45	(C) Can. Pac. Railway Main Line to Ottawa	6 00	......
9 30	10 30	Do. Ontario Section ..	7 40	6 30
9 15	......	Can. Pac. R. R. Berdeux St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches	......	4 45
9 15	......	Can. Pac. R.R. St. Jerome and St. Janvier	6 00	4 45
......		Laprairie by Steamer.	......	
9 15	......	Laprairie, Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Dundee, etc., by R'y.	......	2 40
8 00	12 45	St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Coatic'ke, &c.	6 00	230&8
9 15	......	Clarenceville, Noyon, G. Ligne, Stottsville Lacolle	......	5 00
8 00	......	Acton and Sorel R. R. (excep' Sorel)	......	8 00
9 15	9 15	Stanbridge, St. Aima'd Station, St. Johns ..	7 00	......
9 15	......	St. Johns, Vermont Junc. & Shefford R.R's.	......	4 30
......		Lacadie, St. Jacques, St. Athanese	......	4 30
10 00	......	South-Eastern Railway	......	4 15
8 00	......	(B) New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & P.E.I.	......	8 00
		Newfoundland forwarded daily on Halifax—Mails despatched from Halifax for Newfoundland on 12th and 26th January		8 00
		Local Mails.		
9 45	......	Valleyfield, Valois, Dorval, P'nte Claire & St. Anne	......	4 15
10 30	......	Caughn'ga & Chat'guay	6 00	......
9 45	......	Beauharnois, by Railway	7 30	2 40
10 30	......	Boucherville, Contrecœur, Sorel, Varennes and Vercheres ..	....	1 30
9 00	12 50	Cote St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Grace	9 00	12 45
8 15	2 15 / 6 15	Hochelaga	7 45	1 45 / 5 45
9 45	5 30	Lachine	6 00	2 00
8 15	6 30	Longueuil	6 00	1 30
10 00	......	Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles & Charlemagne	......	2 00
8 30	1 15-6	Point St. Charles	7 45	1150& 5 45
......	5 00	Sorel by R. R.	......	1 50
9 30	......	St. Lambert	......	2 30
9 15	12 30	St. Eustache	7 00	4 45
......	12 30	St. Laurent, St. Martin, &c.	7 00	......
10 15	5 30	Cote St. Paul (St. Henri de M.) & St. Cunegonde	6 00	2 00
10 00	......	Sault-au-Recollet, Bougie and Pont Viau ...	......	3 30
10 15	12 50	St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal	7 00	1230& 3 30
10 15	7 00	Mile-End, (and Coteau St. Louis, morning only)	7 00	3 30
......	2 15	Cotes Visitation and St. Michel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	......	1 45
		United States.		
8-9 15	......	New York City and State, and Southern States	7 00	5 00 & 7 00
8-9 15	......	Troy, Albany, Rouse's Point	......	5 00
8-9 15	......	Boston, Mass.	7 00	7 00
8-10 45	......	New England States, except Maine	......	4 30& 7 00
8 00	......	Portland and the New England States, except Boston	......	8 00
8-8 30	......	(A) Western and Pacific States	7 30	7 15

REGISTERED LETTER MAIL for the New England States—for Boston, New York and Southern States,—closed only at 4.00 p.m.

Great Britain, &c.

By Allan Line—1st, 8th, 15th 22nd, 29th at 7.00 p.m.

By Inman Line—2nd at 6.45 a.m., 7th at 4.30 p.m., 14th at 4.30 p.m., 21st at 6.45 a.m., 28th at 4.30 p.m.

By Guion Line—5th at 6.45 a.m., 26th at 4.30 p.m.

By Cunard Line—6th, 13th at 4.30 p.m., 20th at 6.45 a.m.

By White Star Line—9th at 4.30 p.m., 16th, at 6.45 a.m., 23rd at 4.30 p.m., 30th at 6.45 a.m.

By North German Lloyd Line—27th at 4.30 p.m.

(*a*) Postal car bags open till 8.15 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.

(*b*) Postal car bags open till 9.15 p.m.

(*c*) Postal car bags open till 6.25 a.m.

Mails leave New York for the following Countries as follows :

For Cuba and Porto Rico via Havana—1st, 10th, 24th.

For Venezuela and Curacoa—3rd, 14th, 29th.

For the Windward Islands—3rd, 7th, 10th, 28th.

For Cuba, for the West Indies, and the Bahama Islands via Havana—3rd, 31st.

For Porto Rico, direct—6th, 23rd.

For Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island—16th, 27th.

For Bermuda—8th, 22nd.

For Cuba and for Porto Rico, via Havana—8th, 10th, 24th, 29th.

For Jamaica, and for the U. S. of Col. except Asp. and Pan, 9th, 27th.

For Bahama Islands, and for Santiago, Cuba—14th, 29th.

For Cuba and for the West Indies via Havana—15th.

For Hayti—16th, 30th.

For Brazil, the West Indies via St. Thomas, and the Arg. Rep., Uraguay and Paraguay, via Brazil—17th.

For Cuba and Porto Rico and the Bahama Islands, via Havana—17th.

For the Central America and South Pacific ports, via Aspinwall—10th. 20th.

For Cuba and Mexico—22nd.

For Brazil, and for the Argentine Republic Uruguay and Paraguay, via Brazil—30th.

Mails leave San Francisco :

For Australia—17th January.

For China and Japan—10th and 22nd January.

For Sandwich Islands—2nd, 15th and 18th January.

Note.—To ensure connection, correspondence should be posted here eight days before the dates of sailing from San Francisco.

Street Letter Boxes

Are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.30, 5.15, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. On Sundays at 5.15 p.m., and on holidays, at 9.15 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. Hochelaga and Pointe St. Charles, at 11 a.m., 4.30 add 8 p.m. Sundays and Holidays, at 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Postage Rates—Letters.

Letters addressed from or to places in Canada and United States, 3 cents per ½ ounce.

City, or drop letters for city delivery, 1 cent per ½ ounce.

For Cote des Neiges, Cote St. Antoine, Cote St. Louis, Cote St. Paul, Hochelaga, Mile End, Notre Dame de Grace, Point St. Charles, St. Cunegonde (including Dorchester and Metcalfe Avenues), St. Gabriel de M., St. Henri (Tannery West), St. Jean Baptiste Village, St. Lambert and Longueuil, 1 cent per ½ oz.

The above rates must in every case be prepaid by postage stamp. When posted wholly unpaid they cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Insufficiently paid letters for Canada, on which the first half ounce rate of postage is fully prepaid, are forwarded charged with double the deficient postage.

Insufficiently paid letters for or from the United States, on which a single rate of postage or more has been paid, are charged with the deficient postage on delivery.

The prepaid postage on letters for the United Kingdom and Newfoundland is 5c per ½ oz. Wholly unpaid letters for or from the United Kingdom and the other Postal Union counties, (except the United States), are charged double postage on delivery, and insufficiently prepaid letters double the deficiency.

No letter, &c., can be forwarded registered to any destination unless both the postage and registration fee have been fully prepaid.

Post Cards.

Post Cards issued at one cent each cannot be transmitted to any place beyond Canada or the United States. Post Bands can be obtained at the rate of $1.25 per 100.

Post Cards for Correspondence between Canada and the Postal Union Countries, are sold at the Stamp Agencies at 2 cents each.

Re-Directed Letters.

To any place in Canada, the United States, and Postal Union Countries.

Re-directed Letters to places within the Dominion or U. S. will be forwarded without any additional charge if not taken from the office or if handed back at the moment of their delivery, but if taken from the office and subsequently re-posted they must be prepaid at least one rate in default of which they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

Letters *originating* in Canada re-directed to any of the Postal Union Countries will be forwarded, even if taken out of the Office and subsequently re-posted.

Matter which cannot be forwarded through the Post.

Any Explosive Substance, glass, liquids, or other matter likely to entail risk or injury to the ordinary contents of the mail, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Ottawa.

Spectacles and eye-glasses, if securely put in cases not likely to allow the contents to escape if broken in course of conveyance, may be sent by Post within the Dominion on prepayment of parcel post rates.

Letters containing Gold or Silver Money, Jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duties, cannot be forwarded by Post to any of the Postal Union Countries, except to the United States.

Registered Letters.

Letters intended to be Registered, when addressed to places in Canada or Newfoundland, must be prepaid by stamp, 2 cents each; to the United States 5 cents each, in addition to the postage rate.

All classes of matter may be registered to Postal Union Countries, and the sender may entitle himself to an acknowledgement of delivery from the party addressed by the payment of a fee of 5 cents in addition to the registration fee.

All letters for Registration should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the denomination of 2, 5, and 8 cents, which may be obtained at the usual places. They can only be used in payment of *Registration Fees*.

Newspapers and Periodicals

published regularly at intervals of not more than one calendar month, having a full title, the place, the date of publication, and the number of the issue printed at the top of the first page, posted by the publishers in the Post Office at the place where they are printed, and addressed to regular subscribers, or newsdealers resident in Newfoundland, the United States, or Canada, except at the place of publication, are transmitted free of postage.

Transient newspapers and periodicals addressed to places in Canada, Newfoundland and United States.

On all newspapers and periodicals other than those from the office of publication, including newspapers and periodicals published less frequently than once a month, the postage rate is one cent per 4 ounces, which must be prepaid by postage stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals weighing less than one oz. may be posted singly; if prepaid by postage stamp, one-half cent each.

Newspapers from offices of publications posted for city delivery are not delivered by letter carrier unless prepaid 1 cent each by stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United Kingdom, and re-posted by news agents to regular subscribers, are not liable to any additional postage.

Parcel Post.

Parcels closed at the end and sides, and not exceeding five lbs. in weight, may be posted at any post office in Canada for conveyance to any post office in the Dominion [with the exception noted below] at the following rates:—

Not exceeding 4 ounces 6 cents.
do 8 do 12 do.

For each additional 4 ounces, or fraction thereof, 6 cents.

The size of a parcel must not exceed two feet in length, or one foot in breadth or thickness. The postage must be prepaid by stamp, and the parcel should be marked "by Parcel Post." Parcels may be registered by affixing a 5 cent registration stamp thereto, in addition to the postage.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba, the route of transport being through the United States, which exceeds 2 lbs. 3 ozs. in weight. Parcels up to 5 lbs. may however be mailed for Winnipeg.

Miscellaneous Postal Matter.

Books and pamphlets, printed circulars, prices current, handbills, book and newspaper manuscript, printers' proofs, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, photographs, insurance policies, militia and school returns, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, for Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, may be posted, prepaid by stamp, at 1 ct. per 4 ozs., provided they be sent in covers open at the ends or sides, and so put up as to admit of the contents being, if necessary, easily withdrawn for examination; if enclosed with written communications, or in sealed envelopes notched at the end or side, letter rate of postage will be charged.

The following are excluded from the reduced rate: Legal documents, stamps or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of monetary value.

Packages of miscellaneous matter are limited in size to 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth, and to the weight of 4 lbs for Newfoundland and Canada, except for Manitoba, British Columbia and the New Western Provinces, for which the limit is 35 oz. However, packages of 4 lbs. may also be sent to Winnipeg. There is no provision for the transmission of seeds and bulbs between Canada and the United States by mail, except when sent as samples, the limit of weight for each packet is 8 oz. and the rate 10c.

The limit of weight for book packages addressed to the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, to Victoria, B.C., and places in Manitoba and the North-West along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is 5 lbs. and to other places in Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, 35 oz. Packets of miscellaneous or books cannot be registered unless prepaid at letter or parcel-post rate.

POST BANDS with an impressed 1 cent stamp for this purpose, may be obtained at any Stamp Agency, at the rate of four for 5 cents.

The term "printed circulars" is extended to include circulars produced by the electric pen or other mechanical process, easy of recognition by the officers of the Post Office; as well as when printed by the ordinary processes of printing type or lithography.

Useful Hints.

Register all valuable letters and use sealing wax for letters containing money.

Transmit money by Money Orders.

Make complaints and enquiries in writing.

Preserve and request Correspondents to preserve envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.

Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.

Business men should be careful to authorize but a limited number of persons to receive their letters, and only those in whom they have full confidence.

Please return promptly to the Postmaster or at the Enquiry Office, misdelivered letters or other mail matter.

Letter Carriers' Delivery.

Letters and papers should be addressed to street and number at which to be delivered.

Notice of change of residence should be promptly notified to the postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, they being acted upon only during that length of time.

There are five deliveries made daily in the central divisions of the city, at 8.00 and 10.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 2.00 and 3.30 p.m. Four daily deliveries in the other divisions, at 9.00 and noon, and 2.00 and 3.30 p.m.

Hochelaga and Point St. Charles—Two deliveries daily; 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Pattern and Sample Post.

CANADA.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding 24 ounces in weight, when posted in Canada for places within Canada must be prepaid by postage stamp at the rate of 1 cent per 4 ounces weight, and put up in such manner as to admit of inspection. Goods sent in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or articles sent by one private individual to another, not being actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible as such.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, and packages of seeds and bulbs posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamp, and must not exceed 8 ounces in weight.

Notice to Box Holders.

A box can only be rented to a Firm, a Company, or a single person. Each box will be labelled according to the designation named by the person to whom it is rented. When the title of a firm is changed, a change of box may have to be made to keep up the alphabetical arrangement, adopted for the correct distribution of correspondence.

A letter addressed differently from the way in which a box is labelled will not be put in the box, unless addressed to the care of the firm or owner whose name is on the label, or to the number of the box.

An order to have letters placed in a box belonging to another person than the holder of the box, cannot be recognized unless such letters are addressed to the box or its owner.

Letters for a private member of a firm should be addressed to the care of the firm or number of the box.

A letter addressed to a particular street will be taken out by the Letter Carrier and not delivered at the wicket, unless returned by Letter Carrier.

OFFICE HOURS—Open daily at 8 a. m. Wickets closed at 7 p m. Lobby open till midnight for the delivery of night mails to box-holders. On Sundays, open from 8 to 10 a. m. On the following holidays: New Year's, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, open at 8 a.m.; wickets closed at 10 a. m., and lobby at midnight. Money Order Office and Savings Bank—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays excepted): holidays, 9 to 10 a. m. Enquiry Office—Daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted). Receiving Houses—From 8 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. (closed on Sundays).

Money Order and Savings Bank.

In sending money by mail, it is always best to transmit by money order, if possible. If sent by letter it should always be registered. Money orders issued and paid from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.

On money orders drawn by any money order office in Canada on any other money order office in the Dominion is as follows :—

	Cts.
If not exceeding $4	2
Over $4 and not exceeding $10	5
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	10
Over $20 and not exceeding $40	20
Over $40 and not exceeding $60	30
Over $60 and not exceeding $80	40
Over $80 and not exceeding $100	50

No single money order, payable in the Dominion of Canada, can be issued for more than $100, but as many of $100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

Money orders for a sum not exceeding $50 each are issued by this office on the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States, France, Algeria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Denmark (including Iceland), Holland, Sweden Roumania, Barbados, Jamaica, W. I., the Australian Colonies, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand and Tasmania, and British India. The commission on orders payable in the above-mentioned countries is :—

10c. for a sum not exceeding	$10
20c. " " "	20
30c. " " "	30
40c. " " "	40
50c. " " "	50

Money sent to Austria-Hungary and Roumania by means of money orders, will be remitted through the intermediate agency of the Swiss Post Office, and will be subject to a reduction on payment at the rate of 25 centimes for each 25 francs, being commission due to the Swiss Administration. The abatement a single order will in no case be less than 50 centimes.

Money sent to Norway, Denmark, Holland and Sweden by means of money orders will be remitted through the intermediate agency of the German Post Office, and will be subject to the following deductions, being commission due to the German Administration :—Denmark, 5 pfennigs for every 20 marks or fraction thereof, the abatement on a single order not being less than 20 pfennigs. Norway, Holland and Sweden, 10 pfennigs for every 20 marks or fraction thereof, the abatement on a single order not being less than 20 pfennigs. (One dollar in Canadian money is equal to 4 marks and 16 pfennigs German money.)

Deposits from $1 upwards, on which 4 per cent interest is allowed, will be received. Information and pass books given on application.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Dalhousie Square Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive From		Leave For
8.50 a.m.	Toronto	8.40 a.m.
9.42 p.m.	Toronto	7.30 p.m.
8.50 a.m.	Ottawa	7.00 a.m.
12.30 p.m.	Ottawa	8.40 a.m.
8.49 p.m.	Ottawa	6.00 p.m.
9.42 p.m.	Ottawa	7.30 p.m.
8.49 p.m.	Pembroke	8.40 a.m.
8.50 a.m.	Smith's Falls	8.40 a.m.
9.42 p.m.	Smith's Falls	7.30 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	Brockville	....
8.35 a.m.	St. Jerome	5.30 p.m.
8.35 a.m.	St. Lin	5.30 p.m.
8.35 a.m.	St. Eustache	5.30 p.m.

NORTH SHORE.

6.30	4.05	Quebec	....	3.00 / 10.00
8.50	......	Joliette	......	5 15

Bonaventure Station.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

8.00	8.30	Chicago, Detroit and Toronto	9.00	9.00
......	6.35	Kingston, Brockville ..	......	1.30
9.10	......	Cornwall	......	5.00
7.50	......	Lachine	7.00	......
8.45	......		7.55	......
10.10	......		9.00	......
......	1.25		12.00	......
......	*2.55		......	*2.00
......	4.25		......	3.30
......	5.55		......	5.00
......	7.25		......	6.15
6.00	......	Portland, Halifax, St. John, Quebec	......	10.15
12.02	6.00	Island Pond	7 a.m	3.30
8.55	......	St. Hyacinthe	......	5.10
......	9.40	Quebec Mixed	7 a.m	......
......	......	Coaticooke Mixed	......	9.40
8.50	...	Hemmingford and Huntingdon	......	3.40
......	4.25	Do Mixed	5.20	......
9.15	......	St. Laurent	......	5.00

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

8.25	8.30 / 11.10	New York & Boston	8.30	8.30
11.10	......	New York via Rutland	......	5.30
10.25	......	Granby, Waterloo, & Magog	......	.30

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

9.15	......	Boston & local points.	......	......
......	7.35	Farnham, Bedford St. Cesaire & local points	......	......
......	......	Farnham, Bedford, St Cesaire & local points	8.00	......
......	......	Boston and New England points	......	5.10

For Sorel—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 3.30 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 at Montreal at 12.02 p m.

DELAWARE & HUDSON.

8.05	10.50	New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy & Rouses Point ..	8.00	5.45
......	2.15	Rouses Point, mixed ...	......	......

*Only Saturdays.

LOCAL NEWS.

SERGEANT NIQUETT and six men from No. Eight Station were on duty at the Salvation Army meeting last night.

INTERMENTS.—For the week ending January 10 there were 123 interments in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, thirty of which were from other places than Montreal.

ALFRED EDWARDS was picked up insensible on Craig street at nine o'clock yesterday morning and taken to the General Hospital. He was suffering from convulsions.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.—Ellen Bor, 29, a native of Ireland, died at the General Hospital at 10.45 last night. She was admitted January 8th, and had been a domestic at 60 Windsor street.

THE BRAVE WALDENSES.—The sufferings and triumphs of the *Waldenses* will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Massey's lecture this (Wednesday) evening in West End Hall, Chatham street. Seats all free.

JAMES M. WHINTON, who was hurt in the store of Rice, Miller & Co. about three weeks ago, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. Last Friday, in New York, his brother, William A. Whinton, died suddenly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from Mr. Geo. Nicholson a basket of beef, Mrs. R. Reid parcel of cast off clothing, and H. Lavoilette a donation of venison.

HYMAN'S celebrated cut plug tobacco recommends itself to every smoker who gives it a trial. It smokes cool and sweet to the last whiff, rendering expectoration unnecessary. It never bites the tongue, and leaves the mouth sweet and clean. Prepared and sold only by S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

SUBURBAN ELECTIONS.—Antoine Daignesult and James Maltinson have been elected councillors of St. Lambert by acclammation. Similar municipal honors have been accorded to Alfred Ward and H. J. Beemer at Verdun; J. Bourdon and A. Hebert at Laprairie.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—In Molson's Bank chambers, on Monday morning, the following gentlemen were elected directors for 1885: Messrs Richard Bolton, G. W. H. Simpson, H. W. Shepherd, I. J. Gibb, R. W. Shepherd. Mr. Simpson was afterwards elected President, Mr. H. W. Shepherd, Vice-President, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MONTEFIORES.—*On dit* that the old time favorites, the members of the Montefiore Club, under the leadership of their talented instructors, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Warner, are soon to appear before the public in a new piece, entitled Charms, to be produced by them for the first time in this city. From past experience, a rich treat may be looked forward to.

FIRE ON MOUNTAIN STREET.—Last night at 8:10, an alarm of fire was given from box 49 for a fire in the residence of Mr. Fox, Upper market street. The flames broke out between the flooring, and required a stream from Reels Five and Ten before they were extinguished. Mr. Fox was away at the time, only his family being in the house when the fire was noticed. The damage is extensive and only partly covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S RECORDER'S COURT.—Caroline Daigneault, 37, and Ann Fallis, 55, vagrants, were committed for three months each. Mary Madigan, 34, drunk and disorderly in the house of John Honey, upholsterer, of Devienne street. She broke some crockery and committed other acts which cost her a fine of $1.40 damages, which she paid. Annie Thompson, 35, drunk, $5 or oue month. Francis Langevin, 18, drunk on St. Constant street, $5 or thirty days. Robert McBride, a master carter, residing on St. Dominique street, was charged with loitering about the ladies' entrance to the Drill Hall on Monday evening. Mr. McBride was fined $5, which he paid. As will be seen in another item, he is prosecuting the officer who arrested him for assault.

LECTURE ON THE FISHERIES.—This evening, Hon. Joseph Doutre, Q.C., will lecture in *La Patrie* Hall; subject, "The Fisheries." Mr. Doutre played an important part in connexion with the transactions of the Fishery Award in Halifax, which resulted in Canada and Newfoundland obtaining a liberal indemnity for the use by United States citizens of Canadian fishing grounds. His lecture, therefore, can scarcely fail to be of very great public interest, especially at a time when the subject is being freely discussed in political circles and when a new crisis in fishery affairs seems imminent. It should be mentioned that the lecture course, of which Mr. Doutre's will form a part, is entirely free to all who choose to attend. It is a private enterprise of Mr. Beaugrand's, who supplies not only a free hall but free lecturers, thanks to the able gentlemen who have consented to mount the platform.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.—Robert Hunter, 33, highway robbery from Francis Gagne, was sent to Queen's Bench. Prisoner was arrested by Policeman Lavoie. Joseph David, plumber, Andre Laramee, tailor, Theodore Villaudire, Jean Baptiste Leduc, tobacconists, Arthur Lapiere, glassblower, Phillipe Fanereau, tanner, Alphonse Peltier, tobacconist, were arrested for shoplifting from Wilfred Ralfe and Edouard Dagenais, of St. Germain street. The prisoners ranged in age from 11 to 17 years. They were all discharged. Mr. Robert McBride, whose name figures in the Recorder's Court proceedings, has had warrants issued against Policemen Robert, Logan and Bloomfield for grievous assault. The deposition states that Logan kicked plaintiff twice, while Bloomfield treated him in a very rough manner. Mr. Auge has been retained by McBride. Peter Gauthier and Joseph Martin were sent to St. Vincent de Paul for three and two years respectively for larceny. Joseph Bourgault, larceny, sent to Queen's Bench. The following cases come up for hearing to-day at 2 p.m. Jacob Helwick and William Albert, receiving stolen property. Dennis Carroll, larceny; James Wright, perjury.

HERE AND THERE.

The fifth annual social of the Montreal Freethought Club will be held at 1310 St. Catharine street, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock.

Policemen Taylor and McCrae arrested a man on Murray street at 8 o'clock last night in a helpless state of drunkenness. When searched at No. Six Station a loaded revolver was found on his person. He was too stupid to give any name or place of residence.

Michael McInerney, of Conde street, broke a pane of glass in the door of Carson's saloon, corner McGill and Notre Dame streets at 7.30 last evening. The glass was valued at five dollars. After the damage McInerney ran off, pursued by Mr. Carson, and on St. James street the fugutive was captured by Sergeant Beauchemin and locked up in the Chaboillez square station.

——No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective remedy.

POLITICAL MEETING AT M'MAHON HALL.

Gathering of Workingmen Last Night—The Invited Speakers Do Not Turn Up.

For the past week, notices have been scattered about the city announcing a meeting of workingmen to be held at McMahon Hall, Denisle street, last night, when addresses would be delivered by local politicians on the leading events of the day, and especially those most affecting the laboring classes. The demonstration was organized by Arthur Sabourin, laborer, with the assistance of the following committee:—Charles Lucier, leather-cutter; V. Paradis, shoemaker; H. Foisy, printer; Napoleon Masse, laborer. At eight o'clock last night the hall was well filled with workingmen, probably four hundred in number, most of whom are out of employment.

The invited speakers comprised Messrs. Curran, Coursol, Gault, L. O. David, James McShane, J. K. Ward, Louis Fortin, Antoine Hamilton, T. H. Turton and W. A. Weir. Messrs. Ward and Turton and Hamilton were the only ones present.

On motion of Mr. James Knox, Mr. Jean B. Sicard took the chair. Mr. T. H. Turton (agent of the Toronto *Globe*) took the floor and read the first of a series of resolutions which had been prepared for presentation to the Dominion Premier. The resolutions protested against the tariff forcing workingmen as buyers of cheap goods to pay higher duties than the wealthier classes. They say the labor market, involving the distribution of thousands of operatives and their families, is a matter for the consideration of patriotic citizens; that the N.P. has not protected the interests of workingmen or secured them fair wages, but has proved disastrous to them and is only in the interests of capitalists; that Parliament does not legislate for the working people; that the duties on coal, flour, etc., are unwise. One resolution reads:—

Resolved, That the tariff duties on flour and wheat are most unwise, materially increasing the cost of living in Canada, and, at the present time, prevents us from enjoying to the same extent as the workingmen of Great Britain the benefit of the low prices resulting from the over-production of breadstuffs.

Mr. Turton said that, while he did not think the Dominion Government responsible for the existing state of affairs, they were aggravated and intensified by the existence of the National Policy. In Toronto hundreds of men were out of work and great destitution prevailed. The gentleman who is now present as a guest in Montreal had promised at the last election that there would be no increase in the taxation, but simply a redistribution of the tariff. But a greater lie had never been coined out of the dark place. (Mr. Tur on read a list of articles taxed in the parlor and kitchen of a laborer.) No thanks to the national policy, we have cheap sugar, owing mainly to a glut in the beet root article on the Continent. He said the question befooe us now is not one of Conservatism or Liberalism, but a question as to how we may live comfortably and enjoy life.

Mr. Antoine Hamilton spoke in French. He had always been partial to the working classes, and believed that the *Globe* and its principles were intended for the good of the masses.

Mr. J. D. McCarthy, a moulder, was in sympathy with the spirit of the resolutions. When thousands of men are out of work, it is time for the Dominion Government to look into the matter. All the capitalists are heavily protected and millions of dollars are being voted every session to aid monopolists, and all the money must come out of your pockets. The introduction of so much foreign labor into Canada was for the purpose of bringing down the price of labor and a fair day's work. Your labor should be protected, as it is the only thing you have to dispose of.

Mr. Arthur Sabourin spoke in French on the coal tax at some length, receiving many interruptions from parties in the body of the hall.

Messrs. Sabourin, Paradis and others of the committee then left for the Windsor, taking with them the resolutions.

Mr. Ward was on the platform, but did not speak. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the orators.

GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK.

The Latest Fashionable Ornament—Less for Charity This Year—The Latest Surprise in City Politics—Who is Herbert O. Thompson?—Ladies' Ambitions to be Actresses—The Vanderbilts—Sporting Notes, Etc., Etc.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1885.

In our rather dull social season the Charity Ball at the Metropolitan Opera House has proved to be the most brilliant event for many weeks. Passing in and out among the many couples on the floor, I noticed a rather useful and ornamental appendage flapping against the sides of some of our leading belles. This new article of fashion, which is much affected, consists of a sachet, or little flat pocket, of silk or satin, delicately hand-painted and faintly scented with mignonette, and fastened to the belt by a graceful loop of gold chain or ribbon. Into this pocket the ladies slip their dancing cards, with tiny pencils attached. One of these sachets, of dark ruby velvet, ornamented with a cluster of Jacqueinmot roses, looked remarkably well against a toilet of clove-grey satin.

I was reminded of the ball because I rode down in the elevated railroad this morning with Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, who was the chief manager of the affair and whose wife, one of the prettiest of our society women, led the opening march with Mr. Robert Minturn. Of course we fell to talking of the event, I congratulating him on its success.

"Yes," he replied, "it was a great success socially but not nearly so great a success financially as in past seasons." I expressed my surprise that there should have been any falling off in the receipts, as I had never seen the ball so crowded, and then, as the pecuniary results of the Charity Ball are always a matter of much speculation in society circles, asked him how great the falling off had been.

"We only took in about half as much as last season," he said. "There was such a crowd there because we sold many more admission tickets than usual. But in spite of that there was a falling off because we could sell only very few boxes." I asked him if he did not attribute that to the general financial depression, and he agreed with me that that was no doubt the cause, adding that he had never heard so many men talk poor as now.

Politicians of all creeds here, whether supporters of Cleveland, Blaine, St. John or Butler, are far more exercised over the political complexion of Rollin M. Squire, the successor of Hubert O. Thompson in the Department of Public Works, than over Cleveland's possible Cabinet appointments. Cleveland owes his nomination to Thompson, who, as leader of the County Democracy, held the majority of New York's delegates to the National Convention for the Governor and by the availability argument brought wavering delegations of other States into a line. That in the victory which followed he should be left by being deprived of his soft commissionship seems too curious to be altogether probable, and there is much wagging of tongues that out-going Mayor Edson, Thompson's bitter enemy, in appointing Squire was completely duped by the County Democracy leader. It is confidently asserted that the new commissioner is simply one of the old commissioner's dummies. I am told, in support of this, by one of our prominent politicians, that for several months before his appointment Squire fed free of expense out of the County Democracy crib at Ed. Stokes' Hoffman House Cafe.

As, through the unimportant part Thompson played behind the scenes or in the prompter's box in the late campaign, he has become prominent in national politics, let me give your readers some facts about him which are not generally known. The irony of fate is shown in the fact that John Kelly, the man whom Thompson crushed in the local election, first brought him into politics by having him appointed to a small clerkship. Before that Thompson was well-known in New York society. Instead at that time of being abnormally stout as now, he was slim and shapely, and a good dancer. When he went into politics his old friends said of him:—"He used to lead the Germans. Now he leads the Irish." It is amazing to watch him consume his mid-day meal. He eats enough for himself and the entire County Democracy. Look out for famine if he ever gets your way.

I met the other day an old college-mate of mine looking so prosperous that I told him he appeared to have struck oil somewhere. "Not oil," was his answer, "but I've struck fools." I expressed my opinion that it was quite as profitable to strike fools as to strike oil and asked him what class of fools he was prospering on. "I'm finding positions in theatrical companies for rich amateur actresses and actors, who think they are destined to shine as stars. There's money in this kind of brokerage, not only for me, but for the managers of second-class travelling companies also. A woman who wants to air her voice gestures and costumes on the stage comes to me. I charge her anywhere from $50 to $250, according to her appearance, to put her in communication with some manager. Then the manager charges her a good round sum every week for allowing her to appear. If I send him two or three such he can meet nearly all his running expenses with the money he receives from them and pay me a handsome commission besides."

I asked if these amateurs didn't grow tired of paying out their money after a while. "The men do," was the reply; "But the women stick for years—perhaps till their money is gone."

"What happens then?" I asked.

"Why, they find the manager's gone, too!"

I am told by a friend of William H. Vanderbilt, or "William H," as he is always called here for short, that the railroad king has his life insured for $400,000. I saw him driving his spanking team on the road to the track of the Gentlemen's Driving Association yesterday, and he looked the picture of health—as though he might have to pay premiums for many years to come. "William H." is not the only member of the Vanderbilt clan whose name is always abbreviated. People always speak of his sons as "William K," "Corneel" and "Young Fred," while the shortening process has already been applied to his Bostonian son-in-law, who, though rejoicing in the name of Hamilton McKay Twombley, is always called "Ham," for short.

Every sporting man in the country knows of Jimmy Roe, until late last season trainer for the stable of the famous Dwyer Brothers. Having had a falling-out with them because they insisted against his wishes in starting their great mare Miss Woodford in one of the Sheepshead Bay races, he resigned on the spot. He is now getting together a string of horses to run on his own account next season. During a recent visit to the winter quarters at Sheepshead I saw his recent purchases, and a likely string they are. He has bought the fast gray filly formerly owned by P. Lorillard and named by him Cricket, besides other good racers.

As I follow the turf pretty regularly during the summer I have lately, in some spare moments, interested myself in calculating the amounts won by some of the principal horse owners. Pierre Lorillard, thanks to his fast mares out of Mortimer, especially Wanda, who brought him in some $18,000 in one race, heads the list with the handsome sum of $84,000; the comes the "Lorillard of the West," E. Corrigan, with $71,765; next, the Dwyers, with $63,109; then George L. Lorillard with $47,135. From that point the long list dwindles gradually until it sinks to $25.

The season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House has been so successful that there is but little doubt of its continuation next season. Last year the losses on the Italian performances were enormous; this year there is a chance of expenses being covered, or at least, a great decrease in the deficit which the stockholders have to pay out of their own pockets.

GUSTAV KOBBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Rheumatism and Gout—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ungent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. This Ointment checks the loca mischief. The Pills restore the vita powers.

——No effort has ever been made to advertise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound outside our own America; yet frequent calls from other parts of the world show that good nows will spread. Packages of this medicine have even been sent from Lynn, Mass., to China.

RELIEF from Sick Headaches, Drowsiness Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Side, &c. guaranteed to those using Carter's ittle Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipates bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carters Little Liver Pills will do this every time One pill is a dose. Forty in a vial. Price 25 cents.

—From the excessively large quantity of liquors sold in Iowa "for medicinal and sacramental purposes" since the prohibitory law went into effect, an exchange concludes that the average Iowan is either very unhealthy or very religious.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Interesting Budget from the Gay Capital.

How Christmas is Kept in Berlin and Rome.

PARIS, January 2, 1885.

The dull gray of a sky that looks as though it had never known sunshine and were preparing to send us the equivalent of the two metres of snow already bestowed on other portions of the French soil, does not appear to have slackened the zeal with which the people of Paris have been preparing for the return of the period when *etrennes* constitute, for a fortnight, the ruling pre-occupation of those who give and those who receive the gifts which are supposed to "bring luck" to all parties.

As remarked in my last, there is this year no ruling Christmas novelty, constituting the distinguishing feature of the temptation so lavishly provided for getting money out of the pockets of those who possess any; but the prevalence of toys moved by steam or machinery merits a passing notice, as these little objects are often so ingenious, and always so neat and pretty, as to do honor alike to their inventors and their makers.

In the absene of a court to give the apex of conspicuousness to the general keeping of the season, the Paris press gives "full, true and particular accounts" of the celebration of the genial season in other capitals.

The German and Italian courts appear to keep the winter festivals more largely and genially than any others. At Berlin, the Imperial family keeps Christmas as a splendid private *fete*, before proceeding to the more general celebration of the same with official and diplomatic observance.

THE BLUE DINING HALL,

on the first floor of the Imperial Palace, is always arranged as "the Christmas room." Two long rows of tables are placed in this hall, and two smaller ones stand in the corners on either side of the pillared door leading to the ball-room. On these tables stand splendid fir trees, reaching nearly to the ceiling, and covered with innumerable white wax candles, placed in wire holders, but with no other decoration.

In the afternoon of the 24th, great packages are brought into this room, containing presents for the members of the family and household; and the old Emperor, with the aid of his Chamberlain, distributes them on the tables under the trees. He goes briskly from table to table; pinning bits of paper with the recipients' names written with his own hand, to each, placing them in the most favorable light, and as pleased as a boy with the pleasant task. The Empress, very delicate and kept alive by dint of care and devotion, sits smilingly in an arm chair, looking on with equal interest. When their Majesties have finished their preparations, they retire, and the presents intended for them are brought in and placed on the two unoccupied tables by the door, by their donors. At four o'clock the entire Imperial family, to the fourth generation, sit down to dinner in the great dining-room, which communicates, by folding doors, with the Blue ditto, containing the trees and the presents. The party includes not only the princes and princesses, of all ages, but also the members of the Imperial Household, the Chiefs of the Emperor's civil and military cabinets and a number of other principal officials. The Emperor is always gayest and most genial on these occasions, entering into the spirit of the festivity with all the enjoyment of a child. This year he celebrated his 88th Christmas; and opposite him sat his great-grandson, little Prince William, who ate his third Christmas dinner, and will probably, in the course of time, be the Fourth German Emperor.

The dinner over, the

GREAT DOORS ARE THROWN OPEN

at a sign from the Emperor, and the beautiful hall, with its twelve great fir-trees ablaze with the soft white light of the wax candles, constitutes a very splendid sight. The Emperor gives his arm to the Crown Princess, now a grandmother, the Empress takes the arm of the Crown Prince, the other guests couple as arranged, and the brilliant procession passes into the Blue Hall. There the two old Sovereigns personally lead the members of their households to the presents laid out for them; hundreds of useful or tasteful objects, statuary, paintings, jewellery, &c. The two tables for the Sovereigns remain covered with white draperies. In other rooms are collected for all the servants, who, down to the lowest stable boy, have each their presents.

The Imperial family and guests return at 9 o'clock to the dining room, where a plain supper is served, containing, according to old tradition, the following dishes:—Carp cooked in beer (a Polish dainty); and Mohnpielen, an East Prussian dish, composed of poppy-seed, white bread, almonds and raisins, stewed in milk.

After supper the party returns to "the Christmas Hall, where the second part of the celebration—the exchange of presents among the Imperial family—then comes off.

THE EMPEROR'S TABLE,

to the right, shows an inscription with each gift: "Papa, from Crown Princess Victoria," "Papa, from Fritz and Victoria," "Grandpapa, from Wilhelm and Augusta Victoria," and so on. The presents for the Empress are arranged in the same manner. Among the gifts never omitted are great Nuremberg ginger-cakes, of which the old Emperor is particularly fond. About half an hour later tea is handed round, and the party breaks up till the following year.

What a comment on the evil-working of the system of Arbitrary Government with its artificial "duties" imposed on the governed, is the fact that the Emperor William, notwithstanding his piety and his geniality, has sent a group of young soldiers, to solitary confinement in a fortress for seven years, for no other crime than that of having appealed to him personally against the indignity of being made to travel in a filthy cattle-truck on one of the Pomeranian railways!

AT THE ITALIAN COURT

the celebration of Christmas, in the way of presents, is equally liberal and even more splendid, as both King and Queen have artistic tastes and are naturally very generous and fond of giving. All the people of the Court and the personal friends of the two Sovereigns receive very beautiful, and often very costly gifts; while every one of the servants, from the highest to the lowest, receives a handsome and appropriate gift.

The mention of the beautiful jewels presented by their Italian majesties to the ladies of the court and the wives of Ministers Depretis and [ex] Minghetti, brings to mind the scandal attempted to be stirred up here a fortnight ago by the pretended discovery of spurious gems among the French crown jewels. The object in question is a neck pendant of pearls and stones forming a stomacher of great beauty. The truth of the matter is now ascertained to be that the Empress, wishing suddenly for this object to complete a very splendid toilette on a certain occasion, sent for a jeweller, and furnished him for the making of the ornament, according to a pattern accepted by her, with the following stones, all real, and forming part of the crown jewels, unset: 581 brilliants, 765 rose-diamonds, 35 emeralds, 27 rubies, 15 sapphires, 41 turquoises, 46 garnets, 38 amethysts, 29 jacinths, 2 chrysophases. To these the Empress added the following, all real stones, and her private property: 7 sapphires, 20 rubies, 20 jacinths, 20 garnets, 2 chrysophases, 765 rose diamonds, and as there were no pearls unset among the crown jewels and the Empress did not choose to wait while such pearls as were wanted could be found, she added 89 imitation pears, pearshaped, exquisite things, such as

THE GREAT PARIS PEARL-MAKERS

produce so marvellously and the piece of jewellery thus contrived was so beautiful that the Empress would not allow it to be touched, but left it just as it was, the gems being real and the pearls being false. These latter were paid 100 fr. taken from the Emperor's privy purse. Such a hue and cry has been raised on the subject, the Empress being charged with substituting false stones for the real ones belonging to the French Crown, that it has been thought necessary to vindicate the honor of the latter (as well as that of the Empress) by a regular examination of them. A committee of experts, and the ex-court jeweller, M. Germain Bapst, have ascertained that everything in the Crown jewels is real, with the exception of the eighty-nine pearls aforesaid; and it is also ascertained that these pearls were set in the piece when the latter was made, and that, consequently, there has been no substitution of false for true, as was so maliciously stated and propagated, with a view to pouring odium on the Empress. In curious contrast with this malignant calumny, are

THE ANECDOTES CONCERNING THE EX-EMPRESS

in "The story of my life," by the late eminent surgeon and lady-doctor, Marion Sims. Circumstances brought the great surgeon into somewhat intimate connection with the Empress, then at the height of her beauty and *prestige*. He tells of her kindness to the Emperor's cousin-in-law, the Duke of Hamilton, after his fall headforemost, of 20 feet, on the stairs of the Maison Doree, where he had been supping after leaving the opera. Dr. Sims "was delighted to see her efficiency as a nurse, to see her goodness and kindness and skill in her daily visits to the dying man and in giving directions for the comfort of the poor unconscious Duke." The Emperor sent for the Doctor to consult him about the Empress's health. "I found him waiting for me," says Dr. Sims, "and I sat and talked with him for half an hour about the political affairs of my country as well as about the Empress's health. He spoke of his mother and her sufferings and death in the tenderest and most affectionate manner, and showed himself most anxious about the health of the Empress. When he sent for me I expected to be somewhat embarrassed, but his manner was so gentle and kind that I quite forgot I was

TALKING WITH AN EMPEROR;

and it was only afterwards that I remembered I had not once said "Sire" in addressing him. He spoke English perfectly, but with a slight German accent. Dr. Sims remained a fortnight at the Palace of St. Cloud, seeing the Empress twice a day. He found her always kind and thoughtful about others. One afternoon all the Court were going off for a drive. The Empress, turning her head to the carriage in which he was seated, called to him, saying: "O, Doctor! We are going for a long drive, it will be evening before we get back. It may be cold then, though it is hot now; so you had better run upstairs and get your overcoat," which he did, and had reason to be glad he had done so, as they only got back at 9 o'clock, and the air had grown chilly. The Doctor asserts that she was positively idolized by all about her. The nurse who was with her when the Prince Imperial was born, was well known to me, and she assured me that although the Empress was ill and bedridden for several weeks after the birth of the child, she never heard her say a cross or impotent word. "I have sat by, for hours, when she and the Duchess of Hamilton have been talking together on every subject; politics, religion, philosophy, art, etc., and I have constantly been amazed at the width and profundity of her knowledge of men and of things." The childless widow of Napoleon III is believed to have attached herself affectionately to the sons of Prince Napoleon, while remaining friendly with their father.

A SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Hasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "*all gone*" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from failing. The bowels are costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White [Limited], 17 Farringdon road, London, E.C. The Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the syrup I found relief; and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.

CONSTIPATION is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills Price 25 cents.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, January 13, 1885.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street:—

8 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
9°	9°	9°
Max.	Min.	Mean.
10°	3°	6.5°

BY STANDARD BAROMETER.

8 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
30.42	30.50	30.54

Meteorological Office,
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14, 1 a. m.

The pressure is comparative low to the north of the lakes and over the middle Pacific states and very high elsewhere. The weather is generally fair and very cold throughout the country and especially in the North-West Territories, where the temperature remains a long way below zero.

Probabilities.

Lakes and St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh southwesterly to westerly winds; generally fair, very cold weather with a few light local falls of snow.

Gulf—Westerly to southwesterly winds; fair, very cold weather with light snow in some localities at night.

Maritime—Westerly winds; fair, cold weather.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, N.S., January 12.—The Allan royal mail steamship Sardinian arrived at 11 a.m. to-day.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Arrived, State of Nebraska from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 13.—Arrived, Rhein.

QUEENSTOWN, January 13.—Arrived, Alaska.

The Allan mail SS. Sardinian, from Liverpool, via Londonderry, the Allan mail SS. Hanoverian, from Liverpool, via St. John, Nfld., and the Allan SS. Acadian, from North Sydney, all arrived at Halifax at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, having been delayed outside the harbor by thick weather.

The Allan mail SS. Caspian sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool, via Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

Auction Sales.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

UNRESERVED SALE

OF SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

The subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, 14th January.

A special consignment of Dry Goods, amounting to upwards of $13,000, WITHOUT RESERVE,

Consisting of, in part, Dress Goods, Silks, Black and Colored Brocade Silk Velvets, Black and Colored Velveteens, Mantles, Fur Capes, Hosiery and Gloves, Knitted Goods, Assorted Silk Ribbons, Ladies' Kid Mitts and Doeskin Gloves, Fancy All-Wool Flannels, Table Linen and Napkins, Colored and White Tidies, Buttons, Cottons, Flowers, Feather, Hats, &c., &c., with a variety of other goods.

AND,

17 cases Fancy Dry Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, &c.

ALSO,

Cases Assorted A.W. Flannels
Cases Assorted Tweeds, suited to the Winter and Spring Trade
Bales Grey Cotton, Assorted
Cases Apron Checks, Assorted
do Ginghams, Assorted
do Assorted Fingering Yarns
do Assorted A. W. Shirts and Drawers

LIKEWISE

(To close a Bankrupt Stock.)

Overcoats, Suits, Tweeds, Dress and Regatta Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Shelf Hardware, Farm Implements, Counter Scales, Show Case and Fancy Goods.

AND

(Immediately after lunch)
10 Cases Toys and Fancy Goods.

The whole of the above in lots to sui purchasers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale at TEN o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
5 Auctioneers.

BY W. H. ARNTON.

SALE of DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE

On behalf of

THE EXCHANGE BANK,

IN LIQUIDATION.

The Five Stone Front Dwelling Houses, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 & 18 Lincoln Avenue,

between Guy and St. Matthew Sts.

All well rented to first class tenants. The houses will be sold separately or in block,

ALSO,

The Lot official number 952 St. Antoine Ward, being Nos. 419, 421 and 423 St. James street, corner of St. David Lane; a capital business site, with unusual advantages as to light; superficies about 3,500 feet. Liberal terms, or cash down, at the option of purchasers.

Sale on Thursday, the 22nd January,

at Eleven o'clock a.m., at my rooms, 212 ST. JAMES STREET.

WM. H. ARNTON,
13,15,17,20,22J 11 Auctioneer.

BY THOS. J. POTTER.

ST. FAMILLE STREET HOUSES.

The four remaining houses of the fine block, Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114,

Will be sold by positive instructions of the owner, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at my room, on

Wednesday Morning, January 14th,

At Eleven o'clock.

Only a small amount required down Capitalists seeking first-class investments and those wishing to buy a house for their own occupation, should examine these houses and attend the sale. They are only sold on account of the owner residing in Colorado.

THOMAS J. POTTER,
10 Auctioneer.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is printed and published in Victoria Block, opposite Victoria Square, by the HON. PETER MITCHELL, proprietor.

Auction Sales.

BY WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO.

Splendid Residence For Sale

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AT AUCTION.

We will offer for sale, without reserve,

On TUESDAY, 20th JANUARY,

the late residence of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.M.G., being No. 916 Sherbrooke Street, corner of Stanley Street.

This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary. It is doubtless one of the most perfect appointed houses in the city, the stables being especially fine.

TITLES PERFECT. TERMS EASY.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

WITHERS, MEWHORT & CO.,
10 Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE MINING LANDS AND MINERAL AND OTHER RIGHTS IN AND TO LANDS SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

There will be offered for sale at Public Auction,

On Saturday, 24th January, 1885,

At 2 o'clock P.M.,

by J. B. Tackaberry, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, 29 Sparks Street, Ottawa, (opposite the Russell House) the following valuable Mineral Lands and Mining and other rights, formerly the property of the Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, namely:—

1. The south half lot eighteen, twelfth range of the Township of Buckingham, in Ottawa County, in the Province of Quebec, containing one hundred acres more or less, together with the buildings and mining apparatus thereon erected and all apparatus thereunto belonging.

2. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to the north half of lot number seventeen of the ninth range of said Township of Buckingham, in said County of Ottawa, containing one hundred acres more or less.

3. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to the west half of lot number twenty-eight of the third range of the Township of Lochaber, in the said County of Ottawa, containing one hundred acres more or less.

4. The north half of lot number seventeen of the twelfth range of the Township of Buckingham, in the County of Ottawa, containing one hundred acres more or less.

5. The north half of lot number twenty-four of the fifth range of the Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing one hundred acres more or less.

6. The west half of lot number four of the seventh range of said Township of Buckingham, in said county, containing one hundred acres more or less.

7. Lot number twenty-two of the seventh range of said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

8. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to the north part of lot number twenty-eight of the fourth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in the said County, containing forty-four acres more or less.

9. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number twenty-five of the fourth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

10. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number twenty-seven of the fifth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

11. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to the south half of lot number twenty-seven of the seventh range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing one hundred acres more or less.

12. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number four of the ninth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said county, containing two hundred acres more or less.

13. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number five of the ninth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in the said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

14. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number three of the tenth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

15. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to lot number four of the tenth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing two hundred acres more or less.

16. All the mining rights and all other rights of whatever nature or kind of the said Buckingham Mining Company, Limited, of, in, or to the north half of lot number sixteen of the sixth range of the said Township of Buckingham, in said County, containing one hundred acres more or less.

TERMS CASH.

For futher particulars apply to
WALKER & McLEAN,
Vendor's Solicitors,
Ottawa.
Or to J. B. TACKABERRY,
312 Auctioneer.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Drain Pipes,	Portland Cement,
Chimney Tops,	Canada Cement,
Vent Linings,	Water Lime,
Flue Covers,	Whiting,
Fire Bricks,	Plaster of Paris,
Fire Clay,	Borax,
Roman Cement,	China Clay.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs

March 18 6