

TRADE AND COMMERCE

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

THE HERALD OFFICE,
Thursday Evening, Oct. 15, 1885.
The Montreal Stock Market.

The Stock Market opened this morning very strong at yesterday's closing prices, but the business done in bank stocks was of small volume. City Passenger and Gas, among the miscellaneous stocks, were very active while Richelieu and Montreal Telegraph were moderately so. Prices were well sustained throughout the morning session, but in the afternoon prices fell off towards the close, the smoking operation introduced yesterday failing to affect its purpose and none of the bears being yet driven from their holes. The weak tendency this afternoon is attributed to the fact that more stocks are offering than were calculated upon, the high prices ruling having the effect of bringing stocks into the market and thereby preventing the formation of corners. The decline in prices realized at the close was 1 per cent. in Montreal Bank, 1 per cent. in Montreal Telegraph, 1 1/2 per cent. in City Passenger and 1 per cent. in Gas from the highest prices in the morning, and the market closed weak.

The transactions to-day consisted of \$1,500 of Canada cotton bonds and 3,073 shares of stocks, comprising 157 shares of bank stocks and 2,916 shares of miscellaneous, as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.	
39 Montreal at.....	204
1 Toronto at.....	190
80 Merchants at.....	116 1/2
1 do at.....	116
175 Mont. Tel. at.....	126 1/2
140 Richelieu at.....	59 1/2
3 do at.....	59 1/2
10 do at.....	114 1/2
122 City Pass. at.....	114 1/2
190 do at.....	115
695 do at.....	116
200 do at.....	116 1/2
100 do at.....	116 1/2
200 do at.....	116 1/2
400 Gas at.....	192
25 do at.....	192
19 Mont. L. & M. at.....	190 1/2
\$1,500 Can Cotton bonds at.....	100

AFTERNOON BOARD.	
25 Montreal at.....	203
10 do ex div at.....	193
1 Molsons at.....	120
17 City Pass. at.....	116
35 do at.....	116 1/2
25 do at.....	114 1/2
25 Mont. Tel. at.....	126 1/2
75 do at.....	126 1/2
50 do at.....	126
325 Gas at.....	189 1/2
125 do at.....	189 1/2
50 Dundas Cotton at.....	49 1/2

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

STOCKS.	Value	High	Low	Open	Close
Bank of Montreal.....	\$200	5 1/2	5 1/2	203	204
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2
Bank of N. A. & C.....	50	8 1/2	8 1/2	109	109 1/2

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The reaction which has been looked for for some days past set in to-day, and prices declined from 1/2 to 3/4, the latter in the case of Western Union, which opened at 73 1/2, and after an advance of 1/4, declined to 73 1/4, and then regained 1/4, closing at 73 1/2. Union Pacific opened at 52 1/2, the highest price of the day, and, after touching 50 1/2, advanced 1/4 and closed at 50 3/4. The Vanderbilts' Grangers coal stocks, with the exception of Reading and Trunk lines, were also lower, while Rock Island, C. B. and Quincy, Reading, Erie & Western and Pullman Car were strong, closing from 1/4 to 1 1/2 above yesterday's closing prices.

The market was active, the total volume of stocks changing hands, reaching 387,000 shares. The leading stocks in point of activity were Western Union, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Erie, Lackawanna, Union Pacific, Texas Pacific, New York Central and Oregon Trans., the total shares of these being 285,100 out of the total of 387,000 shares.

The sales of West Shore bonds were 1,300.

A comparison between to-day's closing prices and those of yesterday gives the following result:—

Advanced—Rock Island 1/4, C. B. & Quincy 1/4, Reading 1/4, Ohio Central 1/4, Erie & Western 1/4, Pullman Car 1/4.	
Declined—Western Union 1/2, Lake Shore 1/4, Pacific Mail 1/4, Erie 1/4, Erie seconds 1/4, North-West 1/4, St. Paul 1/4, do pref. 1/4, Michigan Central 1/4, New Jersey Central 1/4, New York Central 1/4, Del. Lack & West 1/4, Del. & Hudson 1/4.	

Union Pacific 1/4, Kansas & Texas 1/4, Canada Southern 1/4, St. Paul & Omaha 1/4, do pref. 1/4, Denver & Rio Grande 1/4, Northern Pacific preferred 1/4, Ontario & Western 1/4, Louisville & Nashville 1/4, C. C. & I. 1/4, Texas Pacific 1/4, Central Pacific 1/4, Missouri Pacific 1/4, Oregon Trans. 1/4, Can. Pac. 1/4.

Unchanged—Illinois Central, Wabash, Northern Pacific, Mobile & Ohio, St. Paul, M. & M.

The following were the fluctuations in prices and the sales made in New York Wednesday, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdonnell Brothers, stock brokers, St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.	Opening	High	Low	Closing
West Union.....	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Lake Shore.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
St. Paul.....	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Erie.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Erie 2nd.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ohio & Miss.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
North-West.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul pref.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. pref.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 2nd.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 3rd.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 4th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 5th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 6th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 7th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 8th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 9th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
St. Paul & O. 10th.....	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

Exchange.

There was little change in the market to-day. The rates to-day were as follows:—New York currency 1-16 to par between banks and 1/2 premium over the counter. Sterling, \$11-16/8 1/2 between banks and 8 1/2/8 over the counter for sixties; 9 1/2/8 over the counter for bank drafts; and 9 1/2/8 over the counter for cables. Documentary sixties were 8 1/2/8 7-16 and cable bills were 8 1/2/8.

In New York the posted rates were unchanged to-day at 4 1/4 for sixties and 4 1/4 for demand drafts. The rates for actual business were 4 1/4 for sixties and 4 1/4 for demand drafts, and 4 1/4 for cables.

The following foreign exchange quotations are reported specially for THE HERALD, by Messrs. Brails & Jackson, brokers, 57 St. Francois Xavier street:—

IN NEW YORK.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 16.
Field Actual, N. Y. to London.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Montreal.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Paris.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Rome.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Vienna.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Berlin.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Amsterdam.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Antwerp.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Bruges.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Cologne.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Frankfurt.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Hamburg.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to London.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Montreal.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Paris.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Rome.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Vienna.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Berlin.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Amsterdam.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Antwerp.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Bruges.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Cologne.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Frankfurt.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
Field Actual, N. Y. to Hamburg.....	114 1/2	114 1/2

Financial Notes.

Money on call on stock collaterals is 3 per cent., and discounts of approved commercial paper are 6 to 7 per cent.

Money on call on stocks at the New York Stock Exchange to-day was 2 1/4 and 2 per cent. closing at 2 per cent.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, made no change in the bank rate of discount, which remains at 2 per cent.

The open market rate for money in London was again unchanged at 1 per cent.

The London Stock Exchange closed to-day as follows:—

LONDON, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 100 1/4 for money and the account; U.S. 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, 115 1/2; Erie, 204; Canadian Pacific, 47 1/2; New York Central, 104 1/2, and 104 div.; Illinois Central, 138 1/2.	
LONDON, 4 p.m.—Consols, 100 3/8; Canadian Pacific, 47 1/2; Erie, 204.	

The transfer books of the Montreal Gas Company will re-open to-morrow, Friday morning.

Paris three per cent. rentes were again weak to-day, the following being the cable quotations:—12.30 p.m.—79 1/2; 2.30 p.m., 79 1/2; 4.30 p.m., 79 1/2.

At the New York Stock Exchange to-day Canadian Pacific was 46 1/2, with sales of 100 shares.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £5,000.

A cable from London says:—India Council bills were allowed yesterday at a decrease of 1-16 per rupee.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, October 10th, 1885:—

Cor. week 1884.	Cor. week 1885.
Passengers, Express and Freight.....	219,233
Freight and live stock.....	219,233
Total.....	438,466
Corresponding week of 1884.....	437,799
Decrease 1885.....	666

THE OIL MARKET.

To-day's quotations, furnished by the Doran & Wright Co., limited, give the following results in the New York market:—

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
102	103	101 1/2	102 1/2

ARRIVALS OF PRODUCE.

Lachine Canal, Oct. 15.

Per steamer F. B. Maxwell, from Carleton—52 bush cheese, D. A. MacPherson 117 do; P. G. Bissonnette 13 bush butter, D. Ogilvie 15 do sundries.

Per steamer Gattineau, from Grenville—2000 bush eggs, G. M. King 700 do.

Per steamer Wabash, from Ottawa—104 bush cheese, D. H. McPherson 256 do; Jos Ward 3 do eggs, A. Hardy 3 do; 112 bush peas 727 do oats, G. M. King 1000 do; Per barge Albert, from Brown's wharf—3000 bush peas 2000 do oats, O. O. O.

APPLE EXPORTS FOR SEASON 1885-86.

Shipments for Week Ending October 10th, 1885.

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Port.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	London.	Other Ports.
Montreal.	1,858	2,140	1,530	
New York.	16,700	6,381	1,120	
Boston.	3,338			
Week.	5,327	24,173	3,338	32,758
Previously.	8,774	41,436	1,700	40,431
Season.	8,701	68,482	1,519	69,482
Last Year.	13,040	85,739	61,044	

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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do do half year, - 3 00	
do do three months, 1 50	
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do do half year, - 50c.	
do do three months, 25c	

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NOTICE.

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

The Montreal Herald.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.

IS THIS A BRITISH PROVINCE?

If it is not, it is time it was. From the expressions that reach the public from time to time, many might be led to suppose that it was not. We hear so much about "treaty rights," about *La Belle France*, about the tri-color, about everything that seems to link the Province of Quebec with Old France, that it might almost be taken for granted that a large portion of the population had forgotten that there were British interests to be considered here. But if treaty rights have been respected, if they have been enjoyed to the full, it has been because Great Britain has kept her word to the very letter and because British colonists have seen the honor of their mother country maintained. If the inhabitants of Quebec enjoy political peace and material prosperity, these are largely due to the beneficent political institutions which have been granted by Great Britain. If no foreign State has dared to molest them, or has been worsted when it attempted invasion, our Mother Country, Great Britain, is mainly to be thanked for it. If we have good criminal laws in Quebec, if justice is fairly administered, if order, as a rule, has been well maintained throughout the province, the credit should go largely to that British influence and those British ideas which so many people have been industriously engaged in winking out of sight. It is just as well for all parties to keep these facts in mind and to remember that this is a British province and will remain a British province for some time to come. Even if Canada become independent British ideas will still prevail, and should we ever change the British flag for a purely Canadian flag, the change will not be likely to involve any revolution in the practical working of our political institutions. There is little prospect at present of early independence, and if the truth could be revealed we should probably find here in Quebec as many annexationists as independentists, although the number of either party is not very large. If one enquires why it is that many of the English talk favorably of annexation, it will be found that such persons have grown exceedingly restive under a domination which they regard as inimical to British interests, as too entirely devoted to French ideas, and as drawing the province away from those safe paths which should be followed if the country is not to become a foreign preserve. These persons say: "Rather than bear the yoke, we prefer to see the country annexed to the United States, as there will then be reasonable security that foreign ideas shall not prevail, but the State of Quebec will have to square her political policy with that of the others of the United States." These may be wrong ideas, but they are entertained by far too many amongst us and they are due to the reactionary influences to which we have alluded. It is not well that such ideas should spread. It is unfortunate that there should be any reasonable cause for their existence. All this can be cured by the majority acknowledging in the frankest and fullest manner that this is a British Province and squaring their acts in accordance with this simple proposition.

THE DEATH RATE.

Because Montreal is comparatively a small city its enormous death rate does not strike people generally to be, as it is, appalling. But if there was a proportionate number of deaths from the same cause in any of the great cities, say London, the world would stand aghast at the awful mortality. The deaths from smallpox in the city and suburbs were during the first 9 days of the present month 456. This is at the rate of 1,520 for a month of thirty days. The population of the city and surrounding villages is to-day say 180,000. Apply this death rate to London with its four millions of inhabitants and we have 33,777 deaths from smallpox alone in a single month, or over 400,000 deaths a year! Such a horrible mortality, such a dreadful waste of life from this disease, would appal not the people of Great Britain alone, but the inhabitants of the whole civilized world. And yet here in Montreal are asked to sing psalms to the authorities who have permitted so shocking a state of things to continue.

OUR SLEEPY HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

Our American neighbors are taking elaborate precautions to prevent the smallpox being carried in the railway trains into their country from any part of Canada. A quarantine of inspection has been established along the northern frontier of the United States. Trains are boarded by medical men, passengers are interrogated as to whether they have been vaccinated or not, certificates are demanded, and if the medical men are not satisfied with the evidence produced, the passengers are vaccinated there and then before they are allowed to proceed on their journey.

These precautions are all necessary and should convince those Canadians who make so light of smallpox that it is a disease to be dreaded and guarded against.

The members of the Montreal Board of Health, to whom the preservation of the public health in this city has been entrusted, have even yet this lesson to learn. Until very lately they had no adequate idea of the evils which the prevalence of that dreadful disease in the city would bring upon its inhabitants. They looked on with almost indifference while the disease was spreading. "They could not be fished," they said, "to take the precautions which our neighbors on the other side of the line and intelligent men everywhere consider absolutely necessary to prevent the smallpox doing injury to the community in which they live. The large-hearted Grenier would have stood aghast, even after the disease had made its appearance in the city, at the proposal to spend as much money as the American Government are now expending to keep it out of their country, and the large-minded Gray would have sneered at those who might advise him to employ a large staff of medical men and sanitary policemen to keep the disease out of sections of the city that did not appear to be even threatened with it. So between the penuriousness of Grenier and the narrow-mindedness of Gray the disease was allowed to make such progress as to cause Montreal to be the dread of every city and town in the Dominion and the United States.

Even after the ignorance, the apathy, the stinginess and the stupidity of the civil authorities had brought about this evil consummation, they took no pains to mitigate the evils of their mismanagement to such of the inhabitants of Montreal who had occasion to travel. In a commercial city like Montreal, smallpox or no smallpox, there are men who cannot stay at home. Their business imperatively requires them to visit place, in the different Provinces of the Dominion and in the United States. One would think that one of the first things that would occur to the Montreal Health authorities would be to establish a Bureau in which those who wished to leave the city could be examined as to their being vaccinated and free from contagion, and obtain the certificates necessary to satisfy the inspecting officers of the United States and the other Provinces. But no such thought ever seems to have entered their heads. There is no official in Montreal authorized by the Civil Government or the Health authorities to give the necessary certificates to travelers and they must depend upon doctors' certificates which can be questioned, or apply to a "stranger" from Ontario for certificates which the Health authorities of the States are instructed to receive. It is certainly a reproach to the Health Committee of Montreal that the only certificates which Dr. Austin, of the United States Hospital Service, has instructed his subordinates to recognize are those issued by Dr. Coventon, representing in Montreal the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

This is how our civic authorities look after the interests of the merchants, manufacturers and other business men of this city. Not only do they by their stupidity and carelessness do them an immense amount of injury by allowing the smallpox to spread to such a degree as to give their city the character of being a pest centre, all over the continent, but when they have done this irreparable mischief they neglect to take the proper measures to give a clean bill of health to those whose business or whose pleasure requires them to leave the city. It is by such neglect, we suppose, that the wisdom of retaining Alderman Gray at the head of the Board of Health is proved.

NOW, BOYCOTT THE "WITNESS."

In another column, on our third page, will be found an editorial from the *Witness* of Wednesday evening, which deals with the heaven-sent chairman of the civic health board, Alderman Gray. The *Witness* and THE HERALD seldom see eye to eye, but on this point there seems to be a remarkable agreement of opinion. The *Witness* says, in square set terms, that Alderman Gray, as chairman, is a failure. It points to the extraordinary spread of smallpox, under the management of the Board of Health, as a sufficient justification of much that has appeared in the form of newspaper criticism of the Board. The article contains in few words one of the strongest impeachments of the chairman and the Board that has appeared in the Montreal press. We are entirely confident of the correctness of our estimate of the chairman, and equally confident that within the next four weeks not a citizen of Montreal, outside of the City Council, will be found to differ from that estimate. The *Witness* calls upon the city authorities to suppress the smallpox instead of attempting to suppress newspapers, and the advice seems to voice the general sentiment. People are getting thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the city authorities who find time for everything except checking the ravages

of the disease. When people were dying like sheep the Mayor and Aldermen rushed off on a junketing trip to Toronto. When the Grand Trunk had a little "time" over their new Pullmans, they "were there," the death rate having increased enormously between times. When the new hospitals were nearly ready for occupation, instead of opening them at once and proceeding instantly to compulsory isolation, they must have a gala day and invite half the city to "inspect" the premises, and spend time in scratching each other's backs, thus delaying the opening and allowing the disease to gain headway. Such heartless proceedings as we have here indicated show the stuff of which our civic authorities are made. They might have been tolerated in a country village fifty years ago, but they are terribly out of place in a city whose death roll from smallpox numbers several hundreds weekly.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

When Mr. Hugh Fraser conceived the idea of bequeathing a portion of the fortune he had made in Montreal for the purpose of founding in the city a Literary Institute and Museum that should bear his name, he probably had little premonition of the difficulties that were awaiting the gentlemen to whom he entrusted the execution of his purpose. He died in 1870, and the informal opening of the Fraser Institute took place last night. The intervening years have been a time of litigation and delay that parallels the suit of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The Hon. Mr. Abbott, who last night, occupied the chair, and as one of the trustees of the bequest narrated the history of its troubles, battles and triumphs, had such a story to tell of legal proceedings that the wonder grew at their being any of the property left. It appears that Mr. Fraser left a portion of his property to certain relatives and the remainder in trust for the foundation of the institute. But the heirs being dissatisfied commenced proceedings to set aside the will and were beaten in the first court. They appealed and were successful, and on the trustees appealing to the Privy Council the validity of the will was established. But, with a pertinacity which in another cause would have deserved the encomiums of mankind, the representative of the heirs, metaphorically snapping his fingers at Courts and Privy Councils, returned to the attack through the medium of the Legislature. Defeated there he raised a new issue and tried the courts again. Vanquished in this direction he moved in another, going from court to Parliament, from Parliament to court, now urging one plea and now another, until every authority had decided against him and nothing remained but to succumb, and marvel at the unaccountable obstinacy of the trustees. But if he did not succeed in proving the testator mad, or the executors fraudulent, or the whole thing wrong, he very effectually hampered the operations of the trustees. When they attempted to realize on some of the property, intending purchasers were warned that no title could be given them, and so their intentions were frustrated. Notarial protests were lodged against dealing with the property, or proceeding with the foundation of the institute, and in short at every step, the gentlemen who had undertaken the trust, a trust the arduous nature of which they had perhaps not anticipated, found a lion on their path. All this in detail Mr. Abbott related with a singular absence of triumphal manner or expression, when considering the circumstances, a little glorification for self and partner would have been excusable and would certainly have received pronounced marks of sympathy and approval.

A report of Mr. Abbott's speech and of the proceedings of the meeting we publish in another column, and in that will be found not merely the very interesting history of the institute up to the present time, but the system and plan that it is intended to adopt for the future. The Institute Canadian, upon which M. Doutré has bestowed so much work and care, is to be amalgamated with the Fraser Institute, subject to the result of some legal proceedings, and also the Mercantile Library. The intention of the founder is to form the nucleus of such an institution as may do justice to Montreal, on the basis of unrestricted freedom of use to all, and it is sufficient at present to say that the rules for its governance, formulated by Mr. Abbott and his colleagues are of the broadest and most liberal nature. They have sought to take the public, for whom the institution is intended, into their confidence, and to interest them in its success by inviting their co-operation in its management. In the management of the property the trustees and governors have displayed that knowledge and astuteness that might have been expected from men of business of Montreal, the expenses of management have been nominal, and it should be known that in all the long contestations before courts and legislatures the legal charges against the trust fund have been confined to the absolute disbursements. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that a free library for the city should now be in such a fair way of becoming a permanent institution, with such a beginning as we have in the Fraser Institute, and there is no reason to suppose that as time goes on it will fail to find that assistance so necessary to attain reasonable excellence, and which it is generally a pleasure to afford.

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"AN ISLAND GRIEVANCE."

Our Prince Edward Island correspondent, "Ice Boat," whose letter appeared in yesterday's issue, wrote upon a subject which is of very great importance to the inhabitants of that province. The Island is, as our readers know, separated from the continent by a strait, varying in width from sixty miles to nine, and which in the winter is so blocked with ice as to be un navigable by ordinary methods. Communication with the outside world is, therefore, for five months of the year, both uncertain and difficult. The Islanders feeling keenly the inconvenience of the broken intercourse with the other parts of Canada for so large a proportion of the year, stipulated when they entered the confederation, that the general Government should provide them with efficient steam communication for mails and passengers during both summer and winter. This condition of the terms of union has never been carried out. As our correspondent says, attempts have been made to give the Island communication with Nova Scotia by means of steamers during the winter months, but they have failed to give them anything like continuous communication all winter. There are between two and three months during which the winter boat, the *Northern Light*, could not continue her uncertain and irregular trips, and the people of the province have to depend upon ice boats drawn by hand and propelled by oars over the ice fields and through the lines of open water between Cape Traverse on the Island and Cape Tormentine on the mainland, a distance of about nine miles.

This mode of conveyance is irregular at best and to passengers uncomfortable and fatiguing, besides being attended by very considerable risk. Although this is for so many weeks in winter the only means of communication between the Island and the mainland, and though the Dominion Government is bound by treaty to make it efficient, it has undergone little or no improvement since Confederation. The service is not only inadequate but those who perform it at the daily risk of their lives are very badly paid.

Islanders of all parties are naturally indignant at the failure of the Dominion Government to fulfil the terms of Confederation in this, to them, most important particular. They complain that not only no efficient steam communication has been provided, as was stipulated for, but that the ice boat service at the Capes is allowed to continue unimproved. The Government, they contend, is not doing the best it can to fulfil its treaty obligations with their province. It is not even making the simple and inexpensive reforms that are necessary to make communication by the primitive ice boats safer and more regular than it was when the province was a poor but independent colony.

Men of all parties on the Island are loudly calling upon the Dominion Government to keep faith with the province in this matter of winter communication, and it is to be hoped that the authorities in Ottawa will not turn a deaf ear to their very reasonable demands. In fact, the Government last session promised to do something. They failed to keep their promise, and the Islanders are very angry over their disappointment.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson is indefatigable in his efforts to secure for this part of Canada at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, to be held in London next spring, an exhibit worthy of its advancement and resources. It is to be hoped that his efforts will be seconded by all patriotic Canadians who are in a position to assist him.

It is important to give the people of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe an intelligent idea of the capabilities of this country. In no way can this be more effectively done than by making a good show at this great exhibition. It will be visited by people from all parts of the world, who will form their estimate of the different countries by the exhibit of their natural and industrial products which they will see there displayed. When this is considered, any one will see how important it is that Canada should then do justice to itself.

Canadian exhibits have a very great advantage in that their exhibits are conveyed to London free of cost. They have therefore only to concern themselves with the manufacture and preparation of the articles which they propose to send. With such encouragement it would be a great reproach to Canadians if they do not put their best foot foremost and have their country adequately represented at this great exhibition.

We learn, however, that the prospect of this result being attained is cheering. Manufacturers and other business men are taking a lively interest in the exhibition, and this, as time progresses, will be likely to increase. Every industry in the country will be interested in the success of the Canadian exhibit, and there is good reason to believe that the leading men in each will take good care that those Canadians who visit the exhibition next summer will not have reason to hang their heads in shame when they visit the section set apart for the display of the products of their country.

If the Dominion exhibit be a failure which we do not believe it can be, there is not an industry in the country that will not sooner or later feel the effects of that failure, and the character of the country will suffer so much that the stream of immigration to it will be checked very materially. If it is a success, as it must be made, the opposite results will follow. The show that Canada

can make at that exhibition will be a revelation to the people of European countries, many of whom believe Canada to be a cold and sterile country inhabited by a scattered population of semi-barbarians. It is time that these misconceptions were corrected, and that the ignorance of what Canada is and of what it is capable should be dispelled. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition affords Canadians a splendid opportunity of doing this, and we believe that they are going to avail themselves of it.

If any intending exhibitor wants to learn anything about this Exhibition, Mr. Stevenson will gladly give him all the information he requires.

PARNELL'S LATEST ALLY.

An Irish Baronet, Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Edmond, grandson of the great Henry Gratton, has given his adhesion to the Nationalist cause—has, indeed, become one of the leaders of the Nationalists. He was chosen by the Parnell Convention, held on Tuesday, as a candidate for the representation of Dublin, with Mr. Clancy, one of the editors of the *Nation*. Sir Thomas is a landlord and an aristocrat by birth, and there appears to have been some trouble in prevailing upon the Convention to accept such a man as the candidate of the National party. But the speech which he delivered when his candidature was made public made a most favorable impression on the electors. The following is the description of the young Irish patriot that appears in the telegraphic columns of the *New York Herald* of the 14th inst.:—

"Then the new recruit, Sir Thomas, certainly cut the ground from under the feet of the persons objecting when he began to speak. With great clearness and precision he declared in favor of the absolute abolition of landlordism. He confessed his desire to accept even the nationalization of land on a judicial system. Regarding education, manhood suffrage and national independence, he was equally advanced. Even Mr. Davitt began to seem moderate in comparison with the views of the young aristocrat."

"The audience was delighted, and Sir Thomas found himself suddenly a popular favorite. He was cheered to the echo. His personal appearance is greatly in his favor. Slight of frame and youthful, his handsome face is grave beyond his years. There is a singular resemblance between him and the portrait of Robert Emmet. This will help him to popularity. During his address he leaned on a heavy walking stick, as he is still suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg received from an awkward companion during the grouse season."

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR" quotes the *Manitoba Free Press* as saying that "no intelligent man in Canada can see any 'good in the Senate, or believes that 'there is any,' and says, in reply: 'The late George Brown was an ardent admirer of the Senate, and the late George Brown is correctly believed to have been a man of intelligence.' Quite right he was, but he, like Lord Brougham, Oliver Cromwell and several other vastly intellectual people, is dead, and the *Free Press* is probably not discussing their views. No one knows what George Brown's opinion of the existing Senate may be. The opinions of dead men, however alive, they may have been when alive, are not as valuable as those of the living. In the first place, it is difficult to get a trustworthy report of their views. The present abode of so many is a matter of such doubt that when a reporter is assigned to interview any of them he throws up his hands in great, for when impatient he frequently asks questions about it, but he won't go there before he is taken. And the votes of dead men don't count at elections; that is, they are not by law to be counted though whenever the candidate's agent can shake in a sprinkling he does it. But the vote and influence of a dead man do not carry much weight unless he is named, and then the vote is thrown out. The fact is, the living people want it all their own way; if a candidate ventures to quote the opinions of the medieval judges when discussing upon the propriety of direct taxation; for example, he is asked by the audience to 'give them a rest,'—not the rest that they are willing to forego,—what they desire is a cessation of the exposition, and they may, if their first request is not attended to, suggest adjustments of the speaker's dress, such as 'Pull down your vest,' or even advise a substitute for shaving in the remark, 'Wipe off your chin.' So that it must be apparent that it is no use dilating upon the opinions of people who are not now concerned in the matter."

THE NEW YORK *Sun* says:—"The 'Battenberg' family, which is making 'rather a stir in Europe just now, is descended from one Hauck, a man of 'small education, who was editor of a 'newspaper in Warsaw sixty years ago.' Probably sixty years ago when Hauck had only a small education the other people in Warsaw had none. At any rate, there are very few of these princes whose ancestors had gumption enough to run a newspaper, and this old bird is worthy of all honor accordingly."

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ABANDONED.—The woman Madame Gravel, who caused the arrest of three sanitary policemen, Dufra, Allen and Chagnon, on Monday last, for an alleged assault upon her on the Saturday afternoon previous, yesterday abandoned the prosecution, the case having been amicably arranged out of court. The Medical Health officer has not yet, however, made his decision as to the conduct of the three sanitary officers. We hope the Citizens' Vigilance Committee will look into the merits of this case and learn, if possible, why the Police Magistrate allowed it to be settled in this fashion. The citizens must know whether the sworn information against these officers whom the citizens are paying and who represent the majority of the Health Department in their way, is correct or not. Matters of this kind must not be "amicably arranged."

TO MEET THE CALL for THE HERALD'S smallpox map, we shall run off an extra edition to-day, our very large extra editions of yesterday having fallen short of the demand. Some of our friends having expressed a desire to have the map, diagram and tables on a superior quality of paper, for preservation, a limited number of copies will be struck off.

WEST WARD.—By a topographical error the table showing the deaths in September from smallpox, by wards, credited West Ward with 9 and Hochelaga with 0. The correct figures are just the reverse. There were no deaths in West Ward and 9 in Hochelaga. The remarks accompanying the table stated the facts correctly.

THE GRAND VICAR says everyone has his instinct and obeys the laws of his nature. Of course. And it is cruel to keep him tied up in a newspaper office when he might be in a field eating thistles. Give him some hay, at any rate.

New Advertisements.

The Montreal Music School Prospectus.

can be obtained from all the principal Music stores after Monday, 19th October, and also from Professor William Bohrer, Musical Director of the School, 1491 St. Catherine Street.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

A Dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTER DOLLARS per share (31 per cent), for the half year ending 30th September last has this day been declared, payable on and after 31st NOVEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 22nd inst. to 30th November, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of November, at 12 o'clock noon. By order, E. LUSHER, Manager and Secretary. Montreal, 15th Oct., 1885. 16 23 300 248

Royal Canadian Passenger Steamship Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company and the transaction of other business. By order, H. Y. CUTT, Sec'y. Montreal, October 15, 1885. 7N 248

COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH under the direction of the above named society will take place on the premises of Messrs D. & A. Drummond at Feltre, Que., on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first of October inst. (By order.) Secretary-Treasurer. Montreal, 15th Oct., 1885. 16 17 200 248

TWEEDS.

All-Wool Tweeds, fancy patterns, 35c. All-Wool Tweeds, fancy patterns, 47c. All-Wool Tweeds, fancy patterns, 60c. All-Wool Tweeds, in the newest colors, and at extremely low prices, AT S. CARSLY'S.

Men's Cardigan Jackets, all sizes. Men's Cardigan Vests, all sizes, Men's Jerseys, all weights, all sizes, AT S. CARSLY'S.

Men's India Rubber Coats. Men's Gossamer Waterproof Coats. Men's Tweed Waterproof Coats. Men's Waterproof Coats, at low prices. Boys' India Rubber Coats, all sizes. AT S. CARSLY'S.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Barnsley Table Linen Table Linen Barnsley Table Linen White Table Damask White Table Damask White Table Damask

Scotch Double Damask Scotch Double Damask Cream Table Linen Cream Table Linen Loom Table Linen Loom Table Linen

Pure Flax Table Linen Pure Flax Table Linen A Cheap Lot of Remnants of Table Linen. A New Lot of Sideboard Covers just to hand.

New Lot of Napkins, Doilies, Fancy Table Covers. Oyster Napkins, Glass Towellings. Cheap Line of Dish Towellings. S. CARSLY.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

The Provincial Exhibition.—Not an Unqualified Success.—Sir Charles Tupper at New Westminster.—The Exhibition of the Gold Mines.—Rival Horse Shoppers.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 5.
Ma. Editor: On Thursday last—the 1st inst.—the Annual Exhibition of Industrial Resources, for the Province of British Columbia, opened, at New Westminster, and closed on the following day, the 2d. This is a shorter period than that for which such exhibitions are usually kept open in the Eastern Provinces; but probably it was sufficiently long in the present instance. The last time this Provincial Fair was held in New Westminster, was in the autumn of 1883. I cannot see that the two intervening years have effected much improvement in either the number, or quality of the exhibits, except in a slight degree, in the case of Live Stock. But to drop comparisons, let us consider the present Exhibition absolutely, and as we find it.

In the products of the soil, the Exhibition was a most gratifying one, so far as the quality of the articles is to be considered. Pre-eminently good, these we must consider root crops. In this respect, certainly no country in the world could make a finer show, and indeed few, if any, so creditable a one. There were potatoes of many varieties, but all of them beautiful of their kind. The same is to be said of carrots and parsnips. As to the cereals, they were excellent quality, although not so surpassingly excellent as the root crops. Next to the cereals in quality, come the fruits. I think I have mentioned in a former letter that this Province is obviously destined to be

A GREAT FRUIT-GROWING COUNTRY, to be, in fact, the great orchard of the plain and prairie provinces east of the Rocky Mountains. This show of fruit fully bears out that promise, and is a fairer proof to what it might have been. Still, there were apples, pears, plums and peaches of many varieties and of fine appearance, probably unsurpassed by any few parts of North America. Those dairy products—butter and cheese—exhibited, what there were of them, had all the appearance of being, and I have no doubt they were, excellent of their kind. I must not forget to add that there was a fine show of honey. The exhibit of manufactures, of articles of any commercial importance, were almost nil. There were a few sides of meat, and that was nearly all. The women-folk had indeed contributed a fair amount of needle-work and such like gimcrackery as they usually send to these exhibitions; but such articles do not count for much among the important industrial products of a country.

The above mentioned articles were all displayed in the "Exhibition Hall." I should have observed that, two years since, this hall was built especially for exhibition purposes. It occupies the centre of a block, or square, the whole of which has been graded and surrounded by a neat fence, and cattle sheds, as ordinary, and when required for the purpose, the Hall is utilized as immigrant quarters. Outside the hall and in the surrounding square were the exhibits of live stock. Strange as it may seem to some, the people of British Columbia aspire to be a notable grazing country, and really is so to a very considerable extent, this part of the exhibition was virtually a failure. I took the pains to go to the cattle pens, and to take the census of this class of products. I counted 25 horses, some of these draught horses more than passably good; the others, nothing to brag of. There were 15 head of neat cattle, old and young, most of them of indifferent quality; 25 sheep and lambs, none of them of a high class; and three ordinary looking pigs. There was also a little poultry, some of it very good. Pretty near all is said.

The stranger visitor cannot fail to be much surprised at

THE SMALL NUMBERS who put in an appearance at this exhibition, and at the small interest which seems to be shown in it by those who have the most reason to desire its success. I have above praised certain articles, and certainly to the credit of the exhibitors, but I cannot but feel disappointed. The number of exhibitors is miserably small. In this, at least, I expected to find a marked improvement since the exhibition of two years since, but I was much disappointed, being unable to detect any increase in the number of exhibitors. One would reasonably expect to find every available spot in that hall crammed with exhibits. In point of fact, more than half of that space is unoccupied. Outside, the meagreness of the exhibits, as to numbers, is still more regrettable. In this respect it is far behind the annual cattle show to be seen at any parish or township fair in Quebec or Ontario. Of course, the people of British Columbia are much to blame for this. Still, there is something to be said on the other side. This is certainly a country of "magnificent distance." The Province as a whole is of immense extent and is yet very sparsely peopled. The centres of population, few and small as they are, are yet far removed from each other; and it may be said that to go to the exhibition, or any other place, involves a long and often fatiguing and expensive journey. Hence a general difficulty in transporting articles to the Exhibition unless from the immediate vicinity of New Westminster; and that immediate vicinity does not happen to be one of the most productive districts in the Province. Again, it is only within the last few years that men have begun to take to agriculture to any extent. They had previously been mainly engaged in mining, fishing and lumbering; and as yet their agricultural operations, like those of all beginners in the wilderness, are rough and crude in character almost necessarily. Those great cattle ranches, which comprise most of the live stock of the country, are away in the interior, some 200 to 300 miles from Westminster. These ranchmen can now sell their cattle as far as they wish, and probably think it needless to spend money in the improvement of stock. However all this may be, these exhibitions, meagrely as they are got up, show what British Columbia can do, especially in the agricultural and horticultural way.

As already stated, the Exhibition was formally opened on Thursday last, the Hon. John Robson, Provincial Secretary, addressing the assembled visitors in a speech suitable for the occasion. On the following morning, Friday, Sir Charles Tupper and party, on their way, by steamer from Nanaimo to Port Moody, were intercepted at Granville,

near the mouth of Burrard Inlet, and brought over to Westminster to make a hurried visit to the Exhibition. On his arrival, Sir Charles was by the Agricultural Association, presented with an address, to which he replied at length and in his best style. Sir Charles and party then proceeded, by stage coach, to Port Moody. Here they made a hasty inspection of the recently constructed railway works, lunch at the Elgin House Hotel, and took their departure by train for Eagle Pass, under the guidance of Mr. Haney, late manager for Mr. Onderdonk. As an evidence of this gentleman's confidence in his own work, it may be mentioned that before the party left Port Moody, Mr. Haney offered them a choice of four rates by which to travel over the Onderdonk contracts—that is, at the rate of six, forty, thirty or twenty miles per hour. I understand that the lowest rate of twenty miles an hour was cautiously selected. Of course, you know ere this, that the Tupper party proceed direct, via Canadian Pacific Railroad, to Ottawa.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL is expected to reach Port Moody on Wednesday next, the 7th inst., and it is positively stated that he will proceed thence direct to Victoria, without making a call at New Westminster. Here will be another great potter on the part of the sleepy people of the "Royal City," who expected to see His Excellency as a matter of course, but who seemed to have failed to keep themselves in harmony with his movements. They nearly allowed Sir Charles Tupper to slip past without giving them a call; and every little false step, or disappointment of this kind is, I am sorry to say, said "to be unto" to the people of Victoria.

THE reports from the newly-discovered, or rather re-opened, GOLD MINES OF SIMILKAMIN continue to be very favorable; although I am not sufficiently informed to be able to furnish any statement of definite results. One fact is in itself almost conclusive as to the success attending operations there. All whom I have heard of as having gone to the Similkamin country during this late excitement have remained there. Not even to the usual extent has there been a return of moaning and disappointed adventurers to cry down the "diggings" as a fraud. On the other hand, although we hear of no enormous profits, we do hear of many who express themselves satisfied with the returns for their work. I anticipate a large business in mining in this Province during the incoming year. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway will effect an immense deal in facilitating the exploitation of the mineral deposits of the country.

It was generally anticipated that, after so long a drought as we had during the past summer, when it did commence to rain, it would continue to rain almost incessantly for months in succession. That anticipation is proved delusive. We are having

CHARMING AUTUMN WEATHER—bright sunshine for the most part, with rain enough to keep things fresh. We have been congratulating ourselves upon having such weather during the recent transit through the Province of Sir Charles Tupper and his party of friends from the East. It is hoped that such delightful weather will continue, at least, until the Marquis of Lansdowne and suite shall have come and gone. There are few countries the aspect of which is so much affected by atmospheric conditions as British Columbia.

I believe I have heretofore rather skewered the social state of Columbia as a subject for remark. I may tell an anecdote which equis in that direction. A few days since a lady of this town, and wife of a professional gentleman, deliberately entered the shop of a certain tradesman, and proceeded to give the proprietor of the said shop a sound lashing. That job ended there and then, I believe; but look at the force of the example. But, you would say, what is all this? Westminster to surpass her in anything? Forbid it, Heaven! So, at a still later date than the above-mentioned fracas, a young lady of Victoria, who is nobody's wife as yet, met in a street of that little town one of the town's scoundrels towards whom she held an antipathy, temporary or permanent, and horsewhipped him forthwith. Moreover, she, in her impetuous fury, gave him a bout of fist cuffs, and, in the most literal sense, "came up to the scratch" more than once. I cannot venture to say whether these two Amazonians are to be considered "representative women" of British Columbia or not.

Yours, HARDKANTUE.

New Westminster, October 5th, 1885.

THE CHAMPIONS RETURN.
The members of the Montreal Champion Lacrosse team returned to the city yesterday after their trip through the States. Judging from the statements of several of the touring sportsmen, there is no doubt that the trip has been thoroughly enjoyed by all the participants. In Washington, D.C., they were right royally received and entertained, and in Baltimore their reception was also regal. A pleasant time was spent in New York, where they were most hospitably entertained. On Sunday last they started for Boston, and were there banqueted on Monday. On Tuesday an exhibition game of lacrosse was played which resulted in a ripping victory for the Montrealers. The boys are well satisfied with their tour, and are only sorry that they had to tear themselves away so quickly from the many friends whom they met during their absence.

The St. John, N.B., Sun says:—"Messrs. Jas. Hall & Co. have received an order from the New Brunswick Railway for two hundred flat cars. This is in addition to the 200 box and 100 flat cars now being constructed by Messrs. Harris for this company."

New Advertisements.

Intimidat Cigars!
Preciousas,
Favorita,
Rosa,
Reina Victorias.

One Case of the above Cigars Just Received.
PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.
BRANCH: 1385 ST. CATHERINE STREET

ARTHUR W. SMITH
Advocate,
118 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite the Post Office).
August 24

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND PARTY
on their way, by steamer from Nanaimo to Port Moody, were intercepted at Granville,

New Advertisements.

GIBB & CO.
HAVING RECEIVED THEIR
WINTER GOODS
—IN—
TAILORING
—AND—
HABERDASHERY,
Also Pattern suits from 100c.
INVOICE INSPECTION.
Oct. 11

WULFF & CO.
OFFER TO THE TRADE
Quinine,
Chloroform,
Carbolic Acid,
Acetic Acid,
Glycerine.
32 St. Sulpice Street.
Oct. 10

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A Second-hand Gordon Job Cylinder Press.
Can be run either with Treadle or Steam.
Has Ink Fountain complete. Will print a sheet 16x24 inches. With slight expense can be put in good running order, and would be a useful press in a country office.
Apply to HERALD OFFICE.
Sept. 24

MR. WM. CARTER SMITH,
Solicitor, &c.,
20 COLLINS STREET WEST,
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Commissioner for administering Oaths in the Supreme Court and Exchequer Court of Canada. Parliamentary Agent—Commissioner for taking acknowledgments, Commissioner for affidavits, and for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, India, Cape of Good Hope and Fiji.

FREE VACCINATION!
LIST OF
VACCINATION STATIONS.

Dr. Reed, 1 Phillips Square.
Dr. Daze, 139 St. Catherine street.
Dr. Hutchison, 515 Wellington street.
Dr. Roy, 307 Notre Dame street (Rochelagha).
Dr. Laporte, 1130 Ontario street.
Dr. Casgrain, 102 St. Denis street.
Dr. Alth, 28 Richmond street.
Dr. Bonheur, 57 Visitation street.
Dr. Demers, 2195 Notre Dame street.
Dr. Leblanc, 341 Amherst street.
Dr. N. Fafard, 34 Amherst street.
Dr. Marsolais, 13-0 Notre Dame street (East).
The above offices are open daily from 8 to 9:30 a. m., and from 6 to 7:30 p. m.
Health Office, City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Branch Office, 427 St. Catherine street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Branch Office, 211 Notre Dame street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Also at the Montreal Dispensary, 133 St. Antoine street.
University Dispensary, St. Urbain street.
Western Hospital, 1251 Dorchester street.
Rev. John Nichols, Lecture Hall, St. Mark's Church, 181 Dalhousie street, from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.
Rev. Geo. Rogers, Lecture Hall, St. Luke's Church, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets, from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.
L. LEBLANC, M.D.,
Medical Health Officer.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, Sept. 24th, 1885.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS!
Inasmuch as by law all complaints against the overvaluation of Real Estate, and for reductions of Taxes, require to be disposed of before the completion of the Assessment Rolls for the several Wards of the City of Montreal,
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no applications for reductions of Taxes will be entertained by the Assessors after Monday, the 26th instant.

J. T. DILLON, Chairman,
J. B. ALLARD,
P. H. MORIN,
R. THOMAS,
J. W. GROSE,
GEO. B. MUIR,
Assessors.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 12th October, 1885.

TO EMPLOYERS.
In view of the projected work of isolating families infected with smallpox, employers of labor are requested to keep open the situations of any employees who, in the interest of public health, submit themselves from their work to submit to the regulations of the Board. A complete record will be kept of all such employees and certificates will issue to employers, in order that they may be protected against deception. If the isolation rules are generally complied with, the committee hope in a few weeks to reduce the disease to insignificant proportions. If they do not completely eradicate it, and with this prospect in view, employers will no doubt lend their assistance to the work.

By order of the
BOARD OF HEALTH.
CITY HALL,
Montreal, October 8th, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Allans R. M. S. CIRCASSIAN, Wm. Richardson, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents,
Montreal, 18th October, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Allans S. S. CARTHAGINIAN, A. McNicol, commander, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents,
Montreal, 15th October, 1885.

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

Wm. T. Thomas,
ARCHITECT,
237 St. James Street.
Room No. 12.
Oct. 3.

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237 St. James Street.
Room No. 12.
Oct. 3.

New Advertisements.

PURE BREAD!
DETLEFS BROS. wish to inform their Friends and the Public that they are supplying FANCY BREAD in EVERY VARIETY. Guaranteed free from infection. Their hands, drivers and live on the premises, have been vaccinated, and we deliver Bread to placarded houses.

DETLEFS BROS.,
1835 and 1837 St. Catherine Street.
October 16.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
Wholesale Dry Goods, &c.,
13 Victoria Square, Montreal.
October 18.

STOP, READ THIS.
COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS!
The gas producing power of any baking powder is the measure of its strength or useful effect; in powders equally free from deleterious ingredients, strength and cost are the joint measure of worth.
The makers of "Princess" and "Royal" having published partial and misleading statements, each claiming pre-eminence, let us look at simple correct facts.
A 25c package Cook's Friend gives 1362 inches of gas, or 60 inches for a cent.
A 50c Tin Princess "243" "34" "45"
A 60c "Royal" "203" "34" "45"
"Cook's Friend" is thus shown to be better value than "Princess" by 26 per cent, and than "Royal" by 80 per cent.
The purity and healthfulness of "Cook's Friend" are indisputable.
RETAILED EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 15.

FINE FURS
A
Specialty!
1751 NOTRE DAME ST.
October 8

THYMO-CRESOL.
Warranted to be 20 PER CENT.
STRONGER THAN CARBOLIC ACID!!
USE
"THYMO-CRESOL,"
THE ONLY DISINFECTANT
AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL!
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS,
10c., 15c., 25c., and 50c.
OR IN BULK BY THE GALLON WHOLESALE.
759 Craig Street, near Victoria Square.
August 21

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Outfit Duck, Jute and Leather as may be required from time to time to be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Office at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B. C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.
The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, pro-ide always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster-General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering, and that the price demanded. Undertaking also to be bound by the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Office Department, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA 1:1 October, 1885. b law w 2

CHLORODYNE.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 15, 1884.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prepared by scientific orthodox medicine. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Caution—None genuine chlorodyne can be obtained from Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanied by the following list of names:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.

Why tolerate a dim light, smoked lamp chimneys and disagreeable odor in your homes when a light superior to gas can be obtained by the use of PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL. Ask your dealer for it.

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

Wm. T. Thomas,
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Oct. 3.

Fish.

LABRADOR HERRING
PRIME
LABRADOR HERRING
LATEST CATCH.
In Barrels and Half Barrels.
NOW LANDING,
And for Sale by the Subscribers,
JOHN BAIRD & CO.
191 Commissioners Street.
Sept. 26

FOR SALE,
Choice Labrador Herring!
NOW LANDING
Ex Schooner "JANE A'NSLIE,"
1,000 Barrels Choice No. 1
Labrador Herring,
AF LY TO
J. & R. McLEA,
8 COMMON STREET.
Sept. 26

Fresh Arrival.
NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS
PRIME QUALITY.
Several choice brands now landing. Also on hand for sale
Munn's S.R. Seal Oil,
A. Nid. Pure Cod Oil,
Nid. New Cod Liver Oil,
Nid. Salmon in Flasks and Barrels,
Nid. Dry Table Codfish.
STEWART, MUNN & CO.,
Telephone No. 1255. 22 St. John St.
Oct. 6

Liquors, Ales, Etc.
JOHN HOPE & CO.,
MONTREAL,
Agents in Canada
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac.
MORT & CHANDON, Eprenay.
DEINARD & CO., Coblentz.
HARTON & GUETIER, Bordeaux.
M. MIRA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Optics
MULLER & DARTREZ, Tarragona.
FREDERIO VALLETTE, Marsailles.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCK, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRILL & CHERRAN, Dublin.
&c., &c.

N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
CLARET!
Cunliffe Dobson & Co.
BORDEAUX.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
Do. MARGAUX.
Do. LAFITE.
Imported direct and for sale by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
25 Hospital Street.
October 248

DAWES & CO.,
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS
INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.
EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.
(In Wood and Bottle.)
Families supplied.
SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints.
OFFICE:
521 ST. JAMES STREET WEST
MONTREAL.
Orders received by Telephone.
May 2

DOW'S BREWERY.
CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.
Superior Pale and Brown Malt, in a Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED.
The following bottles only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:
Thos. J. Howard, 546 Dorchester street.
Jos. Virté, 19 Aylmer street.
Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth street.
Wm. Bishop, 15 Visitation street.
Thos. Kissella, 118 Ottawa street.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.
JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BRO.
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
286 St. Mary Street,
MONTREAL.
Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families regularly supplied.
ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

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

Auction Sales.
BY W. E. SHAW.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
—AND—
Attractive Sale
OF—
CABINET FURNITURE,
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
HANDSOME PORTIERS, &c.
I am favored with instructions from Mr. James Thomson, the eminent Cabinet Manufacturer, St. James Street, to sell by Auction at his own Warehouse, On Tuesday, 20th Inst., at 10 o'clock, The largest assortment of Rich and Elegant Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Wardrobes, Book Cases in Mahogany, Walnut, Maple and Oak, Costly and Beautifully Carved Solid Ebony Centre and Card Tables, Davenport, Secretaries, Etc., and Canterbury, Fancy Work Tables, &c., inlaid with Ambrosia Wood.

CURTAINS AND PORTIERS.
About 60 sets of the most costly Lace and Linen Curtains—White, Ecru, Maroon, Blue, Madras and Tinsel. Rich Turcoman Portiers.
For over 20 years Mr. Thomson has taken the lead for the elegance of his work. Special attention is called to the hand carrying on the Sideboards and Bedroom Sets. Catalogues will be ready if possible on Saturday.
W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
I am instructed by Messrs. McPOUGALL, HASWELL & Co. (who are winding up the business) to sell the Stores, No. 380 St. Paul Street.
On Thursday, the 22nd October instant at ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
the whole of the Stock of Drugs, Paints, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and general Druggists' Sundries, together with the Store and Sundries, and the whole amounting to as per Inventory, to about \$25,000.
The Stock will be put up at so much on the dollar.
The Inventory can be seen, and the Stock examined, on the premises, up to the day of sale.
First-class opportunity of acquiring an established business.
Sale positive.
Terms:—One-half the purchase money payable in cash, the balance in four, eight and twelve months, approved paper, with interest.
W. E. SHAW,
Auctioneer.

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

GRAND CENTRAL
Auction and Real Estate Rooms,
241 AND 243 ST. JAMES STREET.
Goods Entrance.....Fortification Lane

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES!
Every Friday.....2 o'clock.
Goods sent for. Prompt returns.
Valuations Made for Estates and Insurance Co's.
THOMSON & GOWDEY,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.
Sept. 18.

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

COAL FOR SALE!
The Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.
Are prepared to receive orders for their fresh mined.
"Drummond" Coal.
NOW ARRIVING EX STEAMER.
Telephone No. 1204.
Office 199 COMMISSIONERS STREET.
Oct. 8.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
135 TO 139
St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN,
Proprietor.

FURNACE ASHES
TO BE HAD
FREE OF CHARGE
—AT—
"HERALD" ENGINE ROOM.
JOHN O'VELL & SON
Are prepared to do all kinds of Book and Job Printing, Account Book "Manufacturing" and in every style from the cheapest to the most expensive. Get our prices. Send for Catalogues, Advertisements, Circulars, Proofs, Grammes, College Papers, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Stationery, Note Books, or any thing in our line. Having New and improved Machinery, Competent Workmen, and an extended experience in the various branches of our trade, we feel sure we can offer to our customers the most reasonable and satisfactory prices for any kind of printing or bookbinding. We are prepared to bind any kind of book, Pamphlets, Music, News paper Files, or any works from your libraries, in all the various styles. Special attention is paid to the re-binding of old books, and the binding of new ones. Our prices will be found as low as any establishment. We respectfully solicit the honor of submitting estimates on any kind of printing or bookbinding. Binding may have in view, and we will promptly furnish prices on receipt of description of what you wish printed or bound.
23 & 25 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.
Sept. 19.

PARNELL'S VICTORY.

A Great Convention at Dublin.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde's Sacrificing Pledge.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13, 1885.—The Pillar Room in the Rotunda, long famous as the scene of public meetings, has seldom been so crowded as it was to-day with the third Parnell Convention that has been held in this city. Under British domination, ten years ago, Mr. Parnell began here his public career as a candidate for the county. He was ignominiously defeated then by Colonel Taylor. Now, he comes again with full fervor and determination to destroy the Castle power, but the extension of the franchise is now his weapon.

TWO DISMILAR DIVISIONS. Dublin forms at present a north and a south division. In the former the nationalists claim 9,000 majority as a result of careful registrations. In the southern division, including Rathmines and Kingstown, favorite refugees of half pay officers, small landlords and official pensioners, the parties are more evenly balanced. The nationalists claim 2,000 majority. This estimate, however, is little more than a guess, as it is based on the relative number of Roman Catholics to all other denominations. The nationalist leaders calculate that as many voters of Protestant tenets will support the popular candidates as there may be Catholic officials and landlords to vote against them.

A CLOSE FIGHT EXPECTED. The fight is likely to be a close one, as the loyalists will use their utmost endeavors to wrest the southern division from the Parnellites. Under these circumstances it will easily be understood with what anxiety the result of the Convention was looked forward to.

THE DELEGATES.

The delegates represented all elements of the social scale—professional men, farmers and traders. They presented a quiet demeanor, and seemed earnest, resolute and intelligent. Mr. Davitt was one of the delegates. Dublin city, being a separate district, was not represented. Some time was occupied in examining the credentials.

PARNELL AND HIS LIEUTENANTS. Mr. Parnell arrived from Cork at about half-past one o'clock. His entrance was the signal for an enthusiastic reception from the delegates. He took the chair and immediately opened the business of the day. Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, Healy and Harrington were in attendance to watch the progress of events. Three candidates were proposed—Mr. Clancy, one of the editors of the *Nation*, a well known man, tried and trusted; Mr. Field, an advanced democrat and land nationalizer, and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Baronet of Ballynastagh, Wexford.

MR. FIELD WITHDRAWS.

Mr. Field gracefully withdrew his candidacy in favor of Sir Thomas on public grounds in a speech which won admiration from all present. This action left only two candidates for the two divisions and facilitated unexpectedly the work of the Convention.

THE PUBLIC ADMITTED.

For two hours the proceedings were conducted in private. When the doors were thrown open to the public the candidates had been adopted. How the result was attained can be judged only from the character of the public proceedings which followed. As soon as the doors were opened every vacant space was filled by the general public. Mr. Parnell rose to announce the selection of Mr. Clancy and Sir Thomas. The newcomers greeted the Irish leaders with ringing cheers, repeated again and again. The character of the assembly changed at once. The delegates caught the infectious enthusiasm and Mr. Parnell received an ovation.

CELTIC AND ANGLO-SAXON.

A curious contrast was seen between the Irish leader and his followers. While the sympathetic Celts absolutely seethed with excitement, tried to express their attachment and admiration in cries and cheers and east waving, stamping and clapping their hands, Mr. Parnell stood bold upright like a statue of ice, apparently unconscious of the din, the uproar and the sea of faces before him flushed and illuminated by enthusiasm. He was seemingly unmoved by the great outburst of generous passion, save for a sad but not unkindly smile, so subtle, so evanescent, that it seemed to dawn on his face and then as suddenly die.

A DISCUSSION AND ITS FRUITS.

When calm settled on the assembly Mr. Parnell proceeded in a quiet and deliberate way to congratulate the Convention on its unanimity in arriving at a selection of candidates. Even from his guarded phrases it was easy to gather the subject of the discussion during the private session to the exclusion of Mr. Clancy to the ranks as a tried soldier, he passed on. "Sir Thomas," said the Irish leader, "is a young man; but his declarations are in every respect satisfactory, especially coming as they do from a grandson of Henry Grattan. It may be an objection in some minds that he is a landlord, but he takes a pledge which implies unavoidable sacrifice, loss of position and suffering on his part. Can we refuse to believe that he is animated with honorable motives?"

AN ULTRA-NATIONALIST LANDLORD.

This quasi apologetic speech shows that Sir Thomas had, in the Convention, found his historic lineage not a help, but a decided disadvantage in the eyes of many of the delegates, and it is whispered in Mr. Davitt's especially.

"Then the new recruit, Sir Thomas, certainly out the ground from under the feet of the persons objecting when he began to speak. With great clearness and precision, he declared in favor of the absolute abolition of landlordism. He confessed his desire to accept even the nationalization of land on a just system. Regarding education, manhood suffrage and national independence, he was equally advanced. Even Mr. Davitt, began to seem moderate in comparison with the views of the young aristocrat.

"The audience was delighted, and Sir Thomas found himself suddenly a popular favorite. He was cheered to the echo. His personal appearance is greatly in his favor. Slight of frame and youthful, his handsome face is grave beyond his years. There is a singular resemblance between him and the portrait of Robert Emmet. This will help him to popularity. During his address he leaned on a heavy walking stick, as he is still suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg received from an awkward companion during the grouse season."

PROMISE FOR A FUTURE GRATIAN.

The Parnellite Baronet is a decidedly sympathetic personage, and is likely to dispute popularity with his comrades. His speech was decidedly clever, and gave promise of distinction in future. Grattan's grandson will become a power among his people. Mr. Clancy showed himself also to be a capable man, but not a brilliant one. He is a hard worker, but is not likely

to win a front place in the Parliamentary phalanx.

GREAT SATISFACTION

is felt in nationalist circles at the result of the Dublin Convention. It has demonstrated that not even Mr. Davitt's influence can now disturb sensibly the solidly knit popular unity or affect the influence of the Parliamentary party over the march of affairs. Men who call Mr. Parnell the uncrowned king do not exaggerate much his power in Ireland. The saying may illustrate the old maxim, "Many true words are spoken in jest."

NOTES FROM THE "QUEEN CITY."

Toronto, Oct. 15. We took our seat in one of the parlor cars of the G. P. R. and left the Dalhousie Square Station, Montreal, at 8.50 a.m., and arrived at Toronto at 9.10 p.m., just on time. We found the journey and the cars "just lovely," and so much quicker than on the old route.

The Toronto trees and lawns are beginning to put on their autumnal dress and the leaves are falling. Sunday is quiet and restful here. But few horses and carriages are seen on the streets, the city cars are still, and the men and horses have a day of rest, to which they are justly entitled. While city people are put to some inconvenience, especially the church going class, it is doubtless better for man and beast to observe the day, as originally appointed.

I strolled in the Queen's Park in the afternoon, the day being fine, crowds of working people were enjoying the free air and the sunny breezes. I counted six or seven meetings going on at the same time, were singing hymns, exhorting and hearing open and free testimony to the value of religion as experienced by themselves.

I walked among these quiet groups of men, women, and children, and found them discussing theological and other questions, such as "The Witch of Endor," "Man, Spirit, and Soul," "Blue Ribbon Beer," etc. All was done "decently and in order," and there was no policeman to be seen. A good deal of speaking ability was manifest, and the spirit and tone of the addresses was admirable. Why should not the working people of Montreal have this freedom of speech as well as their friends and brethren of Toronto?

I have already alluded to the city cars. I see they have double tracks and the rails are level with the pavement, so that carriages crossing the streets are in no danger of breaking their wheels or of being turned over. They have a three minutes' service, so that you have hardly ever to wait, and the cars are never overcrowded. You can buy six tickets for 25 cents.

Sunday evening I attended St. Philip's Church, Spadina avenue, and heard the Rev. William Sweeney, late of St. Luke's, Montreal. He has a large congregation, and is doing a good work here. He found a weak cause and a poor church edifice; but, by the blessing of God and his hard work, he and his people have erected a good, substantial, and commodious building of red and white brick, with a square tower, on the front of which are these words in large letters, so that he who runs may read, "Whoever will, let him come." In conformity with this invitation outside the church, the pew-seats within the church are all free and "not allocated," so that in one church at any rate, in Toronto, "the rich and poor meet together." Let this plan be adopted in all Protestant churches and then we should have fewer empty seats to complain of.

The Salvation Army seems to be prospering here. They are building large barracks in addition to several which they already possess. I attended one of their meetings in the Richmond street barracks where they seem to be strong and numerous. I am told that several wealthy citizens are on their side and give largely to their funds. They evidently are reaching a class here which has never been touched by churches and ministers.

Dr. Wild, of Bond Street Congregational Church, remarked in his sixth anniversary sermon, that they had the largest congregation, all the year round, in the Dominion. His words are ways have been much criticized all along, but more than holds his own at the end of his six years' pastorate.

Three of the large Methodist churches here have as ministers men who are well known and much esteemed for their works' sake in Montreal, the Rev. Messrs. Stanford of the Metropolitan Church, Potts, of Elm Street, and Johnson, of the Carlton Street Church; all are working hard and hold prominent places. Methodism is strong and influential in the city, and the same may be said of most, if not all, Protestant churches and denominations.

The Roman Catholic Church continues to hold its own, even in Toronto, where Protestantism and Orangeism greatly flourish. Archbishop Lynch, with a lynx eye, keeps good order political arena of Ontario, and never loses an opportunity of advancing the interests of his Church. It is noteworthy too, in these times, as being somewhat remarkable that the editors-in-chief of both the *Globe* and *Mail* are Roman Catholics!

THE FREE LIBRARY. Here is a well-used and excellent institution. Go into the reading rooms at any time of the day, you find them crowded with silent readers, and the tables are well supplied with magazines, periodicals, and papers from both sides of the Atlantic. About 180,000 books have been issued from the lending library since the beginning of the year, and only 26 books have been lost, since the opening of the free library several years ago. About 450,000 persons have visited the rooms this year.

There is an excellent reference library which is constantly being used and persons may always be seen copying from the books. Mr. James Bain is the Chief Librarian, and he seems to possess all the personal qualities that are essential for such an important and responsible office. The city seems to be extending rapidly North and West, new buildings are going up on every hand and everywhere there are signs of growth and prosperity.

There is a very strong feeling here, against French Canadian domination in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, and also much sympathy expressed for our city in this time of affliction, and consequent depression. The courage and outspokenness of *The Herald*, against the crookedness of certain parties is also much admired.

The streets of Toronto are paved with wooden blocks, which seem to answer well. They are easily scraped and cleaned, and are almost noiseless, when being passed by carriages and horses. I believe tradesmen are doing a good fall business.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Isman, Station 2, New York City.

Miscellaneous.



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 Cures, 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 Cures and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the misery of hundreds of intelligent and very respectable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of an erasing humanity.

DIO LEWIS.

Insurance.

THE FIRE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

(Limited.)

Of London, England.

Capital.....\$4,500,000

Reserve Fund.....550,000

Government Deposit.....100,000

Head Office for Canada:

MONTREAL, STANDARD BUILDING,

ST. JAMES STREET.

DIRECTORS:

HON. DONALD A. SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN O'LEARY, Esq., ROBERT BENNY, Esq.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, General Manager.

E. P. HEATON, Fire Superintendent.

Oct. 10

North British and Mercantile

FIRE & LIFE

INSURANCE COMPY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital.....\$3,000,000 Sgd.

Subscribed.....2,500,000 "

Paid-up.....625,000 "

At 31st December, 1884, £1,597,235 7 3

Life & Annuity Branches.....\$57,561 8 8

WILLIAM EWING,.....Inspector

GEORGE N. AHERN,.....Sub-Inspector

Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.

D. LORN MACDOUGALL,

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

General Agents.

October 1

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(Established 1825.)

Subsisting Assurances.....\$100,000,000

Invested Funds.....\$1,470,000

Annual Revenue.....4,000,000

Bonuses Distributed.....17,000,000

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Points which have arisen since 1880

will be divided among Policies in force at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.

W. M. RAMSAY,

Manager.

Stanley Hall Bldg., Montreal.

Oct. 3

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment:—

Capital.....\$500,000

Income.....\$425,000

31st Dec, 1884.....\$425,000

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, President.

Geo. H. McHENRY, Sec.-Treas.

Oct. 2

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE CO.

Canada Board of Directors:

The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman.

THEODORE HART, Esq.,

EDMOND J. BARREAU, Esq.,

W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.

Capital.....\$10,000,000

Amount Invested in Canada.....\$900,000

Assets.....\$33,000,000

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, Insured at reduced rates.

Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Sub-Agents:

CYRILLE LAURIN, FRED C. HENSHAW,

16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital Street.

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

F. C. HENSHAW,

24 Hospital Street.

Telephone Communication.

JOSEPH CILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS

—COLD MEDAL PARIS 1878—

Hotels.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

Fifth Avenue, New York.

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

MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHGATE,

Proprietors.

Oct. 2

Murray Hill

Hotel.

NEW YORK.

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

On American and European Plans.

600 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated.

The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise.

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

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.

June 15

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

The Brunswick is the finest hotel structure in New England. Fireproof; modern in all its appointments; elegantly furnished; kept on the American plan. Locally unsurpassed; near Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity, New Old South, and convenient to other churches and Public Garden. Beacon-street cars pass the hotel.

BARNES & DUNKLEE

Proprietors.

Oct. 148

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada

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

Every attention paid to guests.

GOUIN & CO.,

Proprietors.

February 5

ST. LOUIS HOTEL

QUEBEC.

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

WILLIS RUSSELL,

President.

CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO.

Proprietors.

June 26

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, ONT.

This old-established and favorite establishment is again

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and closets on every floor. Electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.

ROCH. McFAUL, Proprietor.

October 6

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

REVERE HOUSE.

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

MRS. MCNEIL, Proprietress.

March 19

GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILPS COCKBURN HOTEL,

141 BATH STREET.

First-Class, Quietly and Centrally Situated.

Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths.

THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel.

July 31

SPARHAM FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

New roofs laid and guaranteed for ten years.

Any roof under fifteen square feet.....\$4 75

Old metal roofs covered with cotton and cement, and guaranteed for seven years 4 50

All flat tin and old gravelled roofs re-coated with cement, and guaranteed for five years.....\$3 00 and 3 50

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.,

Sole Agents Sparham Fire-Proof Roofing Co., Ltd., 309 St. James Street West, Montreal.

Telephone No. 1172.

October 27

DUNN & BENNIE,

Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents.

PORTAGE AVENUE,

Corner of Port Street,

WINNIPEG, Man.

Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address Box 211, P.O., Winnipeg.

ROBT. DUNN,

November 24

ANDREW A. WILSON,

Stock Broker.

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Stocks bought and sold for cash or on margin.

3700 Avenue St. James,

17 St. John St.

(P.O. Box 1)

October 27

Professional Cards.

JAMES BAXTER & CO.,

BROKERS,

120 St. Francois Xavier

MONTREAL.

Buy Notes, Bonds and Mortgages, and make advances on all kinds of Collaterals.

All transactions confidential.

July 25

D. LORN MACDOUGALL

& LORN S. MACDOUGALL,

Stock Brokers.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

11 HOSPITAL STREET.

Stocks and Bonds bought or sold for cash, or on margin.

May 30

GEO. W. HAMILTON,

Stock Broker,

No. 7 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Stocks and Bonds Bought or Sold.

March 23

J. & R. ESDAILE,

Grain and Freight Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold for

THE CHARGE OF THE RIGHT BRIGADE!

Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile eastward—
All in the City Hall,
By threats imperilled,
Lay the brave HERALD,
Frenchmen to the right of it,
Frenchmen to the left of it,
Frenchmen in front of it,
Jabbered and blundered,
Stormed at by shout and yell,
Bodily it spoke, and well,
Into the jaws of death,
Into the gates of hell
Went the brave HERALD.

"Forward the Right Brigade!"
Such was the call obeyed,
What tho' the Council brayed,
What cared the HERALD?
Flashed all its truth so bright,
Blinding the Frenchmen's sight,
Sabreing base ignorance—
Went the brave HERALD.

Frenchmen to right of it,
Frenchmen to left of it,
Frenchmen behind it,
Jabbered and blundered,
Stormed at with shout and yell,
It that had fought so well,
Back from the jaws of death,
Out from the mouth of hell
Came the brave HERALD.

Aldermen—Councilmen—
They that had blundered,
Reeled from the sabre stroke,
Flustered and sundered,
What then was left of it,
By hate imperilled?
Sixteen more enemies
Had the brave HERALD.

When can its glory fade?
O, the grand charge it made!
Lone and imperilled it
Honor the charge it made!
Honor the Right Brigade!
Honor the HERALD!

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1885.

CITY NEWS

SWEET CAPOREL. Vanity Fair and Old Judge Cigarettes, 3 packages for 25 cents at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.

MME. JUDY. the great Parisian vocalist, recently arrived in New York, has just ordered for her own use a superior Weber piano.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of \$30, subscriptions of the employees of Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., of the Queen street foundry.

MADAME CARRENO left last week for her two months' tour in Venezuela and Brazil, accompanied by her husband, the renowned baritone, Tagliapietra. A magnificent Weber piano was selected by Madame Carreno for her concert in South America.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—At a Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning presided over by Mr. Dugas, a woman named Sophie Verague was convicted of the theft of some clothing and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. It transpired during the trial that the prisoner had served six years' imprisonment in France for arson.

REAL ESTATE.—The land on the Lower Lachine road sold by Mr. Potter for \$3,126 (including commissions) comprised five front lots, each about 61x230, and one lot in rear a little larger. The St. Famille street lots brought 30c. and commission (not 50c.) they will be built upon at once.

OFFICERS OF THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.—The following is a correct list of the officers of the Hervey Institute:—Honorary President, Miss Hervey; President, Mrs. J. H. Mooney; Vice President, Mrs. Popham; Treasurer, Miss Lawder; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Shaw; Registrar, Mrs. Clark.

UNLICENSED CURS.—At the Recorder's Court yesterday morning a large number of citizens appeared to answer summonses issued against them for keeping unlicensed dogs. Their names were William Quill, Hermine Viger, Edouard Chasse, Godfroi Latreille, David McLaren, Wm. Sims, J. J. Hodgson, Margaret Slattery and Wm. Rogers, all of whom were fined \$1.25 or two days' imprisonment.

"THE DAIRYMAN."—The October number of "The Dairyman," a monthly journal devoted to "everything that pertains to dairying," and published by Mr. James Cheesman, of Montreal, contains much that is of interest to the practical dairyman and to the farmer, including valuable statistics regarding the milk cow competitions at the late Provincial Exhibition, London, Ontario, and the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—The man Lee who was arrested on Tuesday evening at St. Henri on board a cattle train, through a telegram from Toronto, was taken back to that city yesterday morning by Detective Burrows. He is "wanted" in connection with a brutal and fatal assault upon an old cattle drover named James Coffey in the Queen City some time ago. The prisoner, who was on his way to England in charge of cattle, denies the charge preferred against him.

SHOOL LIFTING.—A woman named Adele Roy, aged 35, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Lapointe, for stealing a can of syrup and a quantity of butter from Keele & Co., wholesale merchants, corner of St. Claude and Le Royer streets. The goods being found in her house, on St. Paul street, she was taken into custody and locked up in the Central Station. She pleaded guilty, urging in extenuation poverty, having several children, she said, to support on nothing.

RECORDED'S COURT.—His Honor disposed of eight cases yesterday morning, none of them being of any special interest. Odilon Dinel, laborer, drunk and disturbing the peace, \$10 or two months. Horridas Desautel, joiner, drunk, disorderly and damaging property, was condemned to a like penalty. Damase Archambault, barber, and Joseph Chartrand, cigarmaker, drunk and disorderly, thereby causing a crowd to assemble, on Wolfe street, and damaging property, were fined \$5 or one month each.

A NINE QUARTETTE.—A few days ago a Mrs. Brown, who keeps a stall in St.

Lawrence market, engaged a carter named Isaac LaBranche to take a quantity of bags to her residence on St. Dominique street. In company with three other men named Vaillancourt, he proceeded to the house and induced a boy in charge of the place to give him \$1.50 for freight and subsequently succeeded in obtaining a like sum from Mrs. Brown. As the bags had not been delivered she laid a complaint at No. 4 Station yesterday morning, and shortly after the four worthies were arrested by Constable Paquette and lodged in the cells to await trial.

HOCHELAGA PLUGHING MATCH.—We beg leave to draw the attention of our readers to the notice which appears in our columns this morning of the ploughing match which takes place under the direction of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society at the farm and premises of Messrs. D. & A. Drummond at Petit Cote, about half an hour's drive from the city, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant. A great deal of encouragement has been offered by members of the board of directors and other friends of the Society for several years past with the view of bringing out a larger number of competitors, but as yet their efforts have not been sufficiently appreciated. This year a number of special prizes have been offered by the president and several directors of the Society, as well as by the Hunt Club and several other friends of the Society, in the hope of bringing out a large competition this year, and certainly such encouragement deserves a hearty appreciation. Therefore, we hope to hear of a large and keen competition that day.

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The usual half-yearly dividend of three and a half per cent., equal to \$1.25 per share, was declared at a meeting of the Directors yesterday morning. The stock advanced to 116½ when the dividend was announced.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—A musical and literary entertainment, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Association of St. Bartholomew's Church, was held last night in the basement of the sacred edifice, and was a most successful affair both in the large number who attended and the excellence of the treat provided for them. The programme included a selection by McKee's band, vocal solos by Miss McGarity, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Jakins, and Messrs. Welsh, Alinwick and McBoyle; readings by Mr. Alinwick, Mr. Mitchell, Miss E. E. Evans and Miss Swift; a banjo solo by Mr. Parker and a selection on the zither by Mr. Maraby. Miss Powell also treated the audience to a well-executed piano solo, and the duet, flute and clarinet, by Messrs. Baker and Frazer, was admirably rendered. A song and chorus by Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Chantuck and Messrs. Usher and Turner brought a very enjoyable entertainment to a close.

Y. M. C. A.

First Monthly Meeting.—The first monthly meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association this winter was held last evening in the reading room of the institution. The attendance was very large, amounting to 116½ when the dividend was announced.

ST. JAMES STREET CHURCH. T. W. Burdon; Dominion Square, C. C. Holland; Douglas, E. P. Heaton; West End, H. B. Moncton; Ottawa Street, Fred Meyers; Sherbrooke street, T. W. Boyd; Base End, S. R. Kyle.

BAPTIST.

First, F. B. Smith; Olivet, W. K. Graffy.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Emmanuel, J. P. Lett; Calvary, Geo. W. Jones.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral, R. H. Buchanan; St. Georges, F. M. Cole; St. Stephens, Jas. Parkes; St. John Evangelist, W. R. Travers; Trinity, C. T. Berry.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's, Wm. Dagg.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent street, R. N. McCallum; Stanley street, D. Drysdale; Erskine, J. R. Lauder; St. Paul's, W. A. Doig; Knox, J. R. Picken; Chalmers, Stewart Muirhead; St. Marks, Thos. Davidson; Taylor, Jas. Muir; Seigneurs street, A. D. Lanska.

Fifteen association members had been admitted and six were elected as active members. Reports of the Boys Works were then presented by Mr. Harold W. Buchanan, Boarding House Committee, by Mr. Frank Reed and Reception Committee by Mr. James Wilson.

The secretary, Mr. Budge, then gave a resume of the report from the Board of Directors, announcing the Conference to be held on October 31st, to take into consideration Christian work among young men and organize efforts on its behalf. The week of prayer was to be observed from Sunday, the 8th November, to the 15th, and during that week special meetings would be held at which addresses from Association workers would be delivered.

The President, Dr. Kelley, also gave an interesting address upon the necessity of a sound, healthy body and a well-balanced head to meet the demands of young men in the business and Christian works of the present day, as well as the opportunities it offers to the members for personal development.

The musical part of the programme, which was not the least feature of the evening's entertainment, was furnished by Mrs. Whitman, the Misses Young and Flossie White, Miss Milloy and Mr. Holland, who sang some fine selections, which were greatly appreciated and deservedly applauded.

Refreshments were then served and an hour spent in social intercourse, after which a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the usual devotional exercises.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

Formal Opening by the Mayor Last Evening.

Interesting Addresses by Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Hon. Judge Torrance, and Others.

The new Free Library in connection with Fraser Institute was formally opened last evening by His Worship Mayor Beaugrand. A select number of prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were noticed Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, President of the Institute; Hon. Judge Torrance, Mr. Thomas Workman, Hon. Justices MacKay, Jette, and Mathieu, Sir J. W. Dawson, Rev. Principal MacVicar, Hon. Donald Smith, Alderman Stroud, Lieut.-Col. Lyman, A. D. C.; Mr. Henry Lyman, Mr. F. C. Henshaw, Rev. Dr. Johnston, Mr. Honey, Prof. Cousens, and many others. The visitors were shown around the rooms of the Institute and given an opportunity of inspecting the valuable collection of books in the English and French sections. The library is a most cheerful-looking place, and the apartments scrupulously neat and clean. Shortly after eight o'clock Hon. Mr. Abbott opened the meeting. He read letters of regret for non-attendance from Rev. Mr. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Wilkes, Right Rev. Bishop Usher and Mr. Jos. Dostie, Q.C., former President of the Institut Canadien. He then delivered a highly interesting address on the history, standing and aspirations of the institute.

He entered at great length into the history connected with the bequest made by the late Hugh Fraser for the purpose of maintaining a free library, museum and art gallery. The bequest was made in August, 1879, and besides leaving \$20,000 to his family, the late Mr. Fraser had bequeathed, for the purpose named, some \$45,000. It consists of certain sums of money and three farms at Lachine. A full account was given of all attempts made by the heirs to recover this amount, as well as the efforts of the Institute in Court and in the Legislature extending from 1870 to 1883, when the question was finally decided. The trustees appointed were Judge Torrance, Mr. Workman and himself. When the matter had been finally settled the present property was purchased, and all the funds of the Institut Canadien of 15,000 volumes was also referred to at length as well as that of the Mercantile Library. The present building cost \$38,000. The following donations have been made in money:—D. Morrice, \$1,000; G. W. Stephens, \$1,000; P. Redpath, \$1,000; J. McCallum, \$1,000; J. C. Donald, \$1,000; Thos. Workman, \$1,000; G. Hague, \$250; O. S. Wood, \$250; Hutchison & Steele, \$250; and Chas. Cushing, \$250. Judge Mackay has also made a gift of valuable oil paintings, valued at \$10,000, which will be carried into the library as soon as a place is prepared to receive them. The subscription needed to clear off the indebtedness is about \$18,000, which it is expected will soon be forthcoming. Mr. Abbott, in a very eloquent manner, sketched all the trouble the trustees had experienced in their work, and concluded by hoping that their work would not be fruitless.

SPEECH BY MR. JUSTICE TORRANCE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance, one of the governors of the institute, then delivered an address as follows:

There have been delays here, but, as the narrative you have just listened to discloses, these delays have been unavoidable. It would appear as if it were hardly possible for a man to devote his estate or a considerable portion of it to purposes of benevolence without his motives, his intentions, his wisdom, or his sanity being called in question by persons who would much prefer that the estate should be diverted from the public and placed in their own pockets. Those who have been in the city of Philadelphia remember the splendid marble palace erected by the munificence of Stephen Girard for the maintenance and education of the young. Girard died in 1831; his bequest for this purpose of over \$2,000,000 was dissipated by collateral heirs, and it was not till A.D. 1884 that the Supreme Court of the United States decided the litigation in favor of the bequest by confirming the judgments of the lower courts. A case nearer home is that of our McGill University. James McGill died in 1813. The collateral heirs contested the will, and the suits only terminated in 1828 when the Privy Council of England confirmed the will and the judgments of the lower courts. The college was opened in 1843, but its real prosperity dates from the advent here of the present Principal, Sir J. William Dawson. The estate was valued originally at \$400,000 in money and the farm of Burnside, and now its assets are over \$1,000,000 from the sale of land and the gift of generous friends. The Fraser Institute may have small beginnings, but it has a noble future before it. We, as trustees, are proud of the sympathy of liberal-minded and far-seeing friends. We have had for several years the gifts of Mr. Justice Mackay and the Institute has received the gift of our Art Gallery. We have the gift of the Mercantile Library, numbering about \$5,000 vols., and \$50,000 in money. We are the custodians of the books of the Canadian Institute, numbering about 10,000 volumes, also valuable engravings from France, the gift to the Canadian Institute by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and we have from this Institute a yearly sum of \$180 to be laid out in French books.

We are deeply indebted to the learned President of the Canadian Institute, Joseph Doutre, Q. C., for generous sympathy and co-operation. It becomes my duty to say a word in testimony of the assistance rendered by Hon. Hugh Fraser, placed in the hands of the trustees of his estate the execution of his last wish that the citizens of Montreal should have a free library without distinction of race or religion. I remember well the day when the late Sir John A. Macdonald, after the death of the testator, at the place of the library in this instance and in that of McGill University. The utility of the institution would be greatly increased when it would be made a circulating library and he, hoped that time would soon come.

Prof. Cousens suggested that as the Minister of Public Instruction of France had promised a collection of books for McGill University an application should be made for a collection for this library. The President said the idea was a good one. The French Academy had offered to send the report of their meetings for the past 80 years to the Fraser Institute, and Mr. Henry Lyman expressed his pleasure in being present and expressed his heartiest wishes for the success of the library.

Lieut.-Col. Lyman, as a member of the Mercantile Library, said he well remembered when, in 1840, seven citizens had gathered to lay the foundations of that institution. He considered the site selected for the library an excellent one and hoped that the time would soon come when it would occupy the whole square.

The Mayor expressed his delight at being present and he considered the library was destined to do a great deal of good. The idea of having both French and English books was an excellent one and would be of a nature to attract both nationalities. The collection of the Institute Canadian was an excellent one and many hours had been spent in former years in perusing its treasures. Montreal had gathered to lay the foundations of that institution. Probably the greatest success of the New England States was due

to which the State owes to the fact that in England and Scotland for many years the citizens of numerous towns have chosen to be taxed to this end. Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Oxford are instances, and the citizens of these places have been supplemented and encouraged by princely gifts from their fellow-citizens. A free library is so far a novelty in Canada. Toronto has had her free library for two years supported by a tax upon the ratepayers. We cannot, I presume, imitate them here, but we have generous citizens who have given many generous gifts in the past, and we know that they will not forget to help in divers ways the free library of Montreal. A city journal remarked the other day that a free library must be a circulating library. This is not necessarily the case. The free library at New York (the Astor Library) does not circulate books, though it is of inestimable value to the citizens and much resorted to.

The whole number of volumes in the Astor Library, New York, on December 31, 1884, was 214,638. The fund for the library is \$410,000, and the endowment fund amounts to \$1,383,607.03. The income of the library during the past year was \$23,728.92. Additions by purchase and donation have been made to the extent of 6,209 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets. No book can be removed from the building. It is largely used by professors and literary men, scholars, and students for reference, and the great rooms are always crowded with male and female readers.

Books of reference are of immense utility and are peculiarly suitable to a public library, because they are often too costly to be owned by individuals, and they must be given to the library for reference to be used when called for. The trustees and committee of management of the Fraser Institute will, I have no doubt, aim at having both a circulating library and a library of reference, but the extent to which the wants of the public are supplied will depend much upon the liberality of the friends of the library in this direction.

Mr. Peter Redpath then expressed his great pleasure at being present on the occasion of the opening of the institute and he was equally happy to be able to testify to the zeal and energy displayed by the Fraser Institute. He said that he was mainly indebted for the successful opening of this free library. He could personally testify to the perseverance shown by that hon. gentleman during the entire time the unfortunate litigation had lasted.

Mr. Workman was happy to be able to corroborate all the last speaker had said regarding Mr. Abbott's devotion in this matter. He, in conjunction with Mr. Redpath, had only been auxiliaries in the work. He made the best wishes for the success of this deserving institution and hoped that it would receive a generous and successful support. The institution was bound to become an important educational agency and he had reasons to believe that the liberality of the citizens would be such that the debt would soon be paid off.

Sir J. W. Dawson then stated that he had long felt that a public library was a desideratum in this city, and he was glad to be present on the occasion of its opening. A city such as Montreal needed an institution of this kind and the opening of the Fraser Institute Public Library would be hailed with delight. He sincerely hoped that outside help would not be wanted to the government to place the institution in a good financial standing. He congratulated the Trustees on the energy they had shown in carrying out the will of the late Hugh Fraser to a successful issue.

He believed that the public should be given an opportunity to place the institution in a good financial standing. He commensurate with whatever subscriptions they might make. The success and prosperity of the Institute had his very best wishes.

Mr. Justice Jette stated humorously that as the Fraser Institute had needed judgments in the past it might need more in the future and consequently he would not permit himself to express his heartiest wishes for the success of the Institute. Speaking for the French-Canadian part of the population he could state that the institution had all their sympathies.

Mr. Justice Mathieu followed and stated that during the time he had been a member of the Quebec Legislature he had had occasion to read the other side of the story in connection with this Institute, but now he was glad to be given an opportunity of witnessing its higher side. He sincerely complimented the trustees on the devotion they had shown, and said they had rendered society a signal service. He said that all nationalities would unite on this question, and all would secure an intellectual success.

Mr. H. McLennan felt that Montreal had long wanted an institution of the kind which had proved of such benefit to the greatest cities. He believed it was an inestimable boon to the present generation and its influence would be felt in coming generations. He hoped the library would meet the needs of the present and as would enable it to become a circulating library and he felt certain that citizens could not do a better deed than by giving it their hearty support.

Mr. Justice Mackay said he had been favorably impressed with the excellent report made by Mr. Abbott, of the standing of the Fraser Institute. He was glad to see the opening of the library as an intellectual awakening which could not but be of great benefit to the city. He felt in this respect that citizens who wanted to do so should make bequests during their lifetime and thus preclude the possibility of litigation which almost always follows the death of the testator, as had been the case in this instance and in that of McGill University. The utility of the institution would be greatly increased when it would be made a circulating library and he, hoped that time would soon come.

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to which the State owes to the fact that in England and Scotland for many years the citizens of numerous towns have chosen to be taxed to this end. Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Oxford are instances, and the citizens of these places have been supplemented and encouraged by princely gifts from their fellow-citizens. A free library is so far a novelty in Canada. Toronto has had her free library for two years supported by a tax upon the ratepayers. We cannot, I presume, imitate them here, but we have generous citizens who have given many generous gifts in the past, and we know that they will not forget to help in divers ways the free library of Montreal. A city journal remarked the other day that a free library must be a circulating library. This is not necessarily the case. The free library at New York (the Astor Library) does not circulate books, though it is of inestimable value to the citizens and much resorted to.

The whole number of volumes in the Astor Library, New York, on December 31, 1884, was 214,638. The fund for the library is \$410,000, and the endowment fund amounts to \$1,383,607.03. The income of the library during the past year was \$23,728.92. Additions by purchase and donation have been made to the extent of 6,209 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets. No book can be removed from the building. It is largely used by professors and literary men, scholars, and students for reference, and the great rooms are always crowded with male and female readers.

Books of reference are of immense utility and are peculiarly suitable to a public library, because they are often too costly to be owned by individuals, and they must be given to the library for reference to be used when called for. The trustees and committee of management of the Fraser Institute will, I have no doubt, aim at having both a circulating library and a library of reference, but the extent to which the wants of the public are supplied will depend much upon the liberality of the friends of the library in this direction.

Mr. Peter Redpath then expressed his great pleasure at being present on the occasion of the opening of the institute and he was equally happy to be able to testify to the zeal and energy displayed by the Fraser Institute. He said that he was mainly indebted for the successful opening of this free library. He could personally testify to the perseverance shown by that hon. gentleman during the entire time the unfortunate litigation had lasted.

Mr. Workman was happy to be able to corroborate all the last speaker had said regarding Mr. Abbott's devotion in this matter. He, in conjunction with Mr. Redpath, had only been auxiliaries in the work. He made the best wishes for the success of this deserving institution and hoped that it would receive a generous and successful support. The institution was bound to become an important educational agency and he had reasons to believe that the liberality of the citizens would be such that the debt would soon be paid off.

Sir J. W. Dawson then stated that he had long felt that a public library was a desideratum in this city, and he was glad to be present on the occasion of its opening. A city such as Montreal needed an institution of this kind and the opening of the Fraser Institute Public Library would be hailed with delight. He sincerely hoped that outside help would not be wanted to the government to place the institution in a good financial standing. He congratulated the Trustees on the energy they had shown in carrying out the will of the late Hugh Fraser to a successful issue.

He believed that the public should be given an opportunity to place the institution in a good financial standing. He commensurate with whatever subscriptions they might make. The success and prosperity of the Institute had his very best wishes.

Mr. Justice Jette stated humorously that as the Fraser Institute had needed judgments in the past it might need more in the future and consequently he would not permit himself to express his heartiest wishes for the success of the Institute. Speaking for the French-Canadian part of the population he could state that the institution had all their sympathies.

Mr. Justice Mathieu followed and stated that during the time he had been a member of the Quebec Legislature he had had occasion to read the other side of the story in connection with this Institute, but now he was glad to be given an opportunity of witnessing its higher side. He sincerely complimented the trustees on the devotion they had shown, and said they had rendered society a signal service. He said that all nationalities would unite on this question, and all would secure an intellectual success.

Mr. H. McLennan felt that Montreal had long wanted an institution of the kind which had proved of such benefit to the greatest cities. He believed it was an inestimable boon to the present generation and its influence would be felt in coming generations. He hoped the library would meet the needs of the present and as would enable it to become a circulating library and he felt certain that citizens could not do a better deed than by giving it their hearty support.

Mr. Justice Mackay said he had been favorably impressed with the excellent report made by Mr. Abbott, of the standing of the Fraser Institute. He was glad to see the opening of the library as an intellectual awakening which could not but be of great benefit to the city. He felt in this respect that citizens who wanted to do so should make bequests during their lifetime and thus preclude the possibility of litigation which almost always follows the death of the testator, as had been the case in this instance and in that of McGill University. The utility of the institution would be greatly increased when it would be made a circulating library and he, hoped that time would soon come.

Prof. Cousens suggested that as the Minister of Public Instruction of France had promised a collection of books for McGill University an application should be made for a collection for this library. The President said the idea was a good one. The French Academy had offered to send the report of their meetings for the past 80 years to the Fraser Institute, and Mr. Henry Lyman expressed his pleasure in being present and expressed his heartiest wishes for the success of the library.

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should be. Can any one wonder, while such a state of things as exists on this street is permitted, that the death rate remains so high and that the disease resists all attempts at stamping out.

Delicacies for the Sick.
In reference to an invitation that issued from the pulpits to provide comfort for the sick in the Smallpox Hospital, the Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity Church have taken the matter in hand most earnestly, and have formed committees, who will see that delicacies are provided for every Saturday.

Notes.
The Provincial Board met yesterday, but beyond discussing the advisability of taking legal proceedings against Ste. Ceneude for neglecting to provide a hospital for smallpox patients, transacted only routine business.

We are informed that until arrangements are made by the united action of all Protestant congregations, delicacies, fruits, or flowers from members of Christ Church Cathedral for the patients in the Protestant Smallpox Hospital will be received between 10 and 12 noon at St. Margaret's Home, 166 Sherbrooke street, on Friday next, the 16th inst., such contributions to be labelled "Protestant Hospital."

PERSONAL.
Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, has gone to Provo, Utah, where he has been retained to give evidence as an expert in an important mining suit to be heard next week at that place.

Mr. C. A. Mackintosh, editor of the *Citizen*, was the M. P. who replied to the article in the *London Times* on the Government's responsibility for the recent North-West rebellion.

Mr. D. Macmaster, M. P., left Montreal last evening for New York, en route for England, to argue the Exchange Bank's case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit "The Queen vs. the Exchange Bank."

HERE AND THERE.
No fewer than fifty-two cattle dealers are registered at the Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles.

Mrs. Dwyane, representative of the firm of T. Dwyane & Co., St. Hyacinthe, has made an assignment with liabilities of \$1,300.

John Dunn, a seaman of the S.S. Lake Huron, deserted yesterday morning, but was shortly after captured by the water police, who at the request of his captain returned him on board.

Several families of French immigrants were in the city yesterday on their way to Sherbrooke, in vicinity of which place they intend taking up land and settling down.

A solemn mass, on behalf of the poor of Montreal will be said at 8.30 this morning, in the Parish Church of Notre Dame, to invoke divine aid in radiating the present epidemic. Extraordinary preparations have been made for the occasion.

Mr. N. W. Tremblaine, left for England yesterday afternoon to appear on behalf of the creditors of the Exchange Bank before the Privy Council, in the case of the Dominion and Provincial Governments against the bank for preferential claims. The amount involved is nearly \$300,000.

AMUSEMENTS.
Theatrical.
"The Danites" continues to draw large houses to the Royal. The piece is well mounted and played, and is well worth seeing. The business arrangements of the house are excellent, and every attention is paid by courteous employees, to secure the comforts of the audience.

Lyttelton Opera House.
The "Galley Slave" is being played to good business. For to-night's performance, 3