

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Port of Montreal.

Steamship Nova Scotia, 2081, Hughes, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.
International Invermay, 916, Mitchell, Pictou, International Coal Co., coal.
Steamship Hydabio, 1255, Brown, Little Glen Bay, McLean, Kennedy & Co., coal.
Steamship Sarnia, 240, Gibson, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.
Steamship Sea King, 2300, Pearce, London, R. Bond & Co., general.
Steamship Alcides, 224, Rollo, Glasgow, R. Bond & Co., general.

CLEARED—May 27.

Steamship Invermay, 916, Mitchell, Pictou, International Coal Co., ballast.
Steamship Polla, 524, Pauline, St. John's, Nfld., H. Dobbell & Co., general.
Steamship Chalmers, 361, Page, North Sydney, Carberry, Routh & Co., water ballast.
Steamship Sarnia, 240, Park, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, general.
Steamship Vancouver, 2350, Lindall, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.

Vessels in Port.

Alaska, 1315, J. G. Sidel.
Marianna, 723, J. Bursall & Co.
Ashburn, 1610, J. Bursall & Co.
Steamship, 1075, J. G. Sidel.
Escalona, 1231, R. Reford & Co.
Amarnytha, 2532, R. Reford & Co.
Toronto, 1885, D. Torrance & Co.
Straits of Magellan, 1716, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Lady Tennant, 1340, Smith, Wade & Co.
Holstein, 855, Munderloh & Co.
Gordonia, 2166, J. G. Sidel.
Osman, 1555, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Nora Scotia, 2300, H. & A. Allan.
Hydabio, 1255, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Sarnia, 240, D. Torrance & Co.
Sea King, 2300, R. Reford & Co.
Alcides, 224, R. Reford & Co.

Inland Navigation.

Good Intent, 71, C. A. Boucher.
Luzo Lindsay, 92, E. F. Craig.
Maria Rose, 81, C. A. Boucher.

PORT DALLHOUSIE, Ont., May 27.

PASSED UP—Schooner Queen of the Lakes, Toronto to Port Colborne, general cargo; Persia, St. Catharines to Port Colborne, general cargo; Moderate to Port Colborne, Ont., May 27.

PASSED DOWN—Steamers J. Frisgreen, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo; Persia, St. Catharines to Port Colborne, general cargo; Moderate to Port Colborne, Ont., May 27.

PASSED UP—Nothing.

PASSED DOWN—Nothing.

Wind, westerly, fresh.

Quebec Notes.

ARRIVED. QUEBEC, May 27.
Bark Adel-Gunde, Petersen, Belfast, April 5, Sharples.
Bark Amaranth, Crandell, Belfast, April 5, Sharples.
Bark Persia, Aarv, Tonsberg, ballast.
Royal Mail Steamer Circassian, McDonnell, Liverpool, proceeded to Montreal at 10 a.m.
Steamship Maude, Hartmann, from Sydney, C.B., arrived here at 1 p.m., changed pilots and proceeded to Ogdensburg, Montreal, arrived here at 4 p.m. and proceeded to Montreal.
Steamship Oxenholm, Thomas, arrived here at 4 p.m. and proceeded to Montreal at 4:30 p.m.
Steamship Norrona, Isachsen, Sydney, C.B., and steamship Lake Huron, Murray, Liverpool, arrived from Montreal at 3:20, changed pilots and proceeded to sea.
Steamship Miramichi, Baquet, arrived from Montreal at 7 a.m.
Steamship Draconia, Tait, from Montreal, arrived here at 5 p.m., changed pilots and proceeded to sea.
Steamship Fremonta, Yule, arrived here at 5:30, changed pilots and proceeded to sea.
Government steamship Napoleon III, left Quebec at noon for the Lower St. Lawrence light station.

CLEARED.

Bark Lemath, Borgfio, London, Sharples, entered for loading.
Bark Noophy, Gode, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Neptune, Sorensen, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Bark Forsget, Rasmussen, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Ship Victory, Emmauelsen, Dobell, Beckett & Co.

Gulf Reports.

NOON, TUESDAY, MAY 27.
Tide—Rising, calm; inward 8 a.m. two steamers.
River du Loup—Foggy, west wind; inward 6 a.m. three steamers, bark in tow.
Father Point—Rising, calm; inward 7 a.m. ship.
Metis—Rising, hazy, northeast wind; inward 8 a.m. bark.
Cape Chat—Cloudy, calm; inward yesterday 4 p.m. Glen Calah; tower 5 p.m. Alina, Martin River—Clear, calm; inward 6 a.m. Pomeranian; 4 p.m. yesterday Oxenholm. Fame Point—Clear, calm; inward 4 p.m. Caladria bound for Quebec; outward 4 p.m. Newfoundland and Netherland.
North Shore—Cloudy, strong, east wind.
Point des Monts—Inward 10 a.m. steam; yesterday afternoon, three barks and one ship.
Esquimaux Point—Inward, arrived 4 a.m., schooners Javis and twenty seals each; sailed Saturday, schooners Siadacna and Sacer Cour.
Magdalen Islands—Cloudy, north wind; outward 8 a.m. Beaver.
Cape Ray—Clear, strong north wind; inward 7 a.m., a French warship.
Low Point—Clear, strong north wind; outward 5 a.m., Pomeranian; yesterday, 11 a.m. Dora Foster; 5 p.m., Lamington.
Anticosti—Clear, strong east wind; inward last night, several sailing ships.

5 P.M.

Tide—Hazy; raining; east wind; inward 11:30 a.m., Idaho and Oxenholm; 2:30 p.m., steam.
River du Loup—Foggy; raining; inward 11 a.m. bark in tow.
Father Point—Raining; east wind.
Matane—Hazy; raining; east wind; inward 11:30 a.m. Pomeranian; noon, bark.
Martin River—Cloudy; from east wind.
Cape Magdalen—Clear; northeast wind; inward 2 p.m., bark and steamer.
Fame Point—Clear; northeast wind; inward 11 a.m., steamer and schooner.
Cape Rosier—Clear; northwest wind; inward 8:30 a.m., steamer.
Anticosti—Clear; variable winds.

Maritime Miscellany.

The Allan steamship Pomeranian, from Glasgow, passed Martin River at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.
FATHER POINT, Que., May 27.—Inward, Dominion Line steamship Idaho, from Liverpool, at 11:40 p.m. yesterday.
Bristol, May 26.—Sailed, bark Carl Gustaf, Nor. Miramichi.
Belfast, May 21.—Sailed steamer Canada, B. Quebec.
Bordeaux, May 21.—Sailed, bark Guldaxe, Nor. Miramichi.
Glasgow, May 26.—Arrived, steamer Circe, B. Jennings, Montreal.
Sailed 24th, steamer Hibernian, Br. Brown, Montreal.
London, May 24.—Sailed, steamer Storm King, Br. Quebec.
Arrived 25th, steamer Aviona, Br. Howick, Montreal.
Newry, May 24.—Sailed, bark Gessner, Rus. Gustafsen, Miramichi.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion.—How

thought has been bestowed, and what voluminous treatises have been written upon this universal and distressing disease, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine! It acts directly on the stomach, liver and bowels—then indirectly, though no less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels, and glands, introducing such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia need no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength and cheerfulness.

Recently, while a Buffalo family was moving the mother suddenly missed the baby. The infant could be heard crying, and the mother finally conjectured that she was inside of a roll of carpet. It was true. The baby had been left in the middle of the sitting room floor, and the men who took up the carpet tossed a breadth over her without observing her, rolled her up in it and stood the carpet up in the hall. The child when rescued was punctured here and there with rusty tacks and her mouth was partly stuffed with carpet dust, but otherwise she was all right.

INLAND.

BAIE DES CHALEURS ROUTE.



STEAMER "ADMIRAL,"

J. DUCAL, Master.

Great Inducements to Tourists and Sportsmen round the most picturesque part of the Gulf, where Interest, Comfort and Pleasure are Combined.

COMMENCING ON THE 7TH MAY, THE

first-class Passenger Steamer "ADMIRAL" leaves Dalhousie for Gaspe, (weather permitting) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, touching at Carleton Place, New Richmond, Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspheba, Port Daniel, New Port, Pabos, Grand River, Cape Cove, Perce and Pointe St. Peter.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate.

Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway.

Passengers leaving Quebec by the 14:30 Express Train on Tuesdays and Fridays, reach Dalhousie on the next morning in time to connect with the S.S. "Admiral," arriving at Gaspe the following Evening at Seven o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all the Intercolonial Agencies.

For information please call at R. M. Stocking's, General Ticket Agent, opposite St. Louis Hotel, T. D. Shipman, Sous-le-Port Street, or

T. LAYRDIERE, No. 43 DALHOUSIE STREET, May 6, 1890.

Ottawa River Navigation Company

Mar. 27.

PALECE STEAMER

SOVEREIGN

Will begin to SHOOT RAPIDS 23rd inst. Take 5 p.m. train.

Tickets at Bonaventure Depot, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and offices 143 and 174 St. James street.

MARKET BOATS.

STEAMER PRINCESS, for Carleton, St. Andrews and local ports, will leave Canal Basin every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m.

STEAMER MAUDE, for Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Papineauville, Brown's Wharf, etc., will leave TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6:30 p.m.

Freight received TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 88 Common street, Canal Basin.

For EXCURSION CHARTER, the favorite saloon steamer PRINCE OF WALES.

Apply R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., 88 Common street, Manager.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

1890—SEASON—1890

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

To QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.

To TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd inst. (Sundays excepted), leave daily, (Sundays excepted) and thereafter three times a week on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 30th September at 10 a.m., from Quebec at 12:30 p.m., from Montreal at 12:30 p.m.

To CORNWALL—BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

To THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

To ROCHERVALE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BOUT DE L'ISLE—Daily (Sundays excepted), per TERRE-ROUGE, at 3:30 p.m. From Montreal at 3:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal at 6:30 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 6:15 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays—From L'Orignal, 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal, 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m. and 6:15 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays—From L'Orignal, 9 a.m., 5 p.m. From Montreal, 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 6 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, commence at 5:30 a.m.; last trip, 8:30 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by steamer TERRE-ROUGE, every Saturday at 2:30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 2:30 p.m., for Contrecoeur, returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, 151 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOU, JULIEN CHABOT, Traf. Manager. Gen. Manager.

Montreal, April 1889.

National Colonization Lottery

Under the Patronage of the

REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 35th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18th, 1890,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

Prizes Value, - - \$50,000

Capital Prize—worth 5,000

TICKETS, \$1.00.

Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

Drawings on the third Wednesday of every month.

A. A. AUDET, Secretary, Offices, 19 St. James street, Montreal, Can.

MONTREAL SUMMER RESORT.

"THE GROVE,"

BEACONSFIELD.

The Prettiest Point on LAKE ST. LOUIS.

Easily reached by G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Bathing, Boating and Fishing from the grove.

Photos can be seen and terms obtained on application at

55 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Bell Telephone No. 4846.

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.



The Canada Shipping Co.'s

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL.

Comprising the following First-class, Clyde built, Full-powered Iron Steamships.

Lake Ontario, Capt. H. Campbell, 5,800 Tons.
Lake Superior, " Wm. Stewart, 5,000 "
Lake Huron, " E. D. Murray, 4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg, " E. Carey, 4,100 "
Lake Neponset, " C.F. Herriman, 2,800 "

SUMMER SAILINGS.

From LIVERPOOL For MONTREAL.

Fri. May 9...Lake Ontario...Tues. May 27

May 16...Lake Neponset...June 10

May 30...Lake Ontario...June 10

June 6...Lake Winnipeg...June 17

June 13...Lake Huron...July 1

June 20...Lake Neponset...July 8

June 27...Lake Ontario...July 15

July 4...Lake Winnipeg...July 22

July 11...Lake Superior...July 29

The steamers connect at Montreal direct by rail for all points in Canada, Manitoba, North-West Territories and United States, through tickets are issued.

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

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

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

RATES OF PASSAGE MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon...\$50 to \$100.

Round Trip...\$90 to \$110.

For freight or other particulars apply in

Belfast, to A. A. WATT, 8 Custom House

Square, Belfast, or to J. S. STEWART, 21 Water

Street, in Liverpool, to W. ROBERTS, 21 Water

Street, in Boston, to GEORGE W. PRESTON,

130 State Street, New York, JAS. ARKELL

& Co., 25 Whitehall Street.

H. E. MURRAY,

General Manager,

4 Custom House Square, Montreal.

GEORGE W. PRESTON,

130 State St., Boston.

Mar. 27.

Quebec Steamship Company

The S.S. "MIRAMICHI,"

A. BAQUET, Master,

is intended to leave Montreal, on

MONDAY, JUNE 9th, at 4 p.m.,

and afterward throughout the season on

every alternate MONDAY, at 4 p.m., for

Father Point, Caspe, Mal Bay or

Point St. Peter, Perce, Sum-

merside, Pictou, and Pictou.

For Freight, Passage and Store-rooms, apply to

THOS. FRASER & CO.,

Freight and Ticket Agents,

205 Commissioners Street.

Or to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,

184 St. James Street.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES ROYAL

MAIL LINES OF THE

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

Sailing from Pier 47 North

River, New York.

For Bermuda—

SS. CRUXO, Thursday, June 5, at 3 p.m.

For St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica,

Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Grenada,

Barbados and Trinidad.

SS. TRINIDAD, May 31, at noon.

For freight, passage and insurance, apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Agents,

Removed to 39 Broadway, New York.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

THOS. FRASER & CO.,

205 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific

STEAMSHIP LINE.

One of the fast Clyde-built Steamships,

Alberta and Athabasca

is intended to leave Owen Sound at 3:30 p.m.,

every Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of the

Steamship Express, leaving Toronto at 11 a.m.

For Port Arthur direct (calling at

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., only), making close

connection with the through trains of the

Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg,

British Columbia, and all points in the North-

west and Pacific Coast.

AND ONE OF THE

PALACE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

Carmona and Cambria

is intended to leave Owen Sound every Tues-

day and Friday at 10:30 p.m., on arrival of the

Canadian Pacific Railway train, leaving Toronto at 4:45 p.m., for Sault Ste. Marie, call-

STEAMSHIPS.

REFORD'S AGENCIES.



DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal every Wednesday

Morning.

SS. Amarnytha 4,000 tons..... 28th May

SS. Alcides..... 3,500 tons..... 4th June

SS. Amarnytha..... 3,000 tons..... 11th June

SS. Circe..... 3,000 tons..... 18th June

SS. Concordia..... 2,600 tons..... 25th June

Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS., 165

St. Vincent street.

THOMSON LINE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SERVICE.

VIA LONDON.

SAILING FROM MONTREAL ON OR ABOUT:

SS. Fremonta..... 3,500 tons..... 27th May

SS. Geron..... 3,500 tons..... 29th June

SS. Fremonta..... 3,500 tons..... 8th July

Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, New-

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The Montreal Herald.

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The HERALD COMPANY Limited
—AT—
NO. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL.

HON. F. MITCHELL - President
WILL H. WHITE - Secretary-Treasurer
and business manager.
WOLFEUX ST. JOHN - Editor

Business Correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY (Limited). All other Correspondence to be addressed "The Editor," Mr. M. St. John.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28

TO-DAY'S DOINGS.

THEATRE ROYAL—"The Broommaker," at 2 and 8 p.m.

ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Dominion W.C. T. U.—Eskine Church, at 10 a.m.

ANNUAL MEETING of the Canada Shipping Company at 4 Custom House square, at noon.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED.

In accordance with Mr. Mercier's expressed intention the Government has issued a Royal Commission to investigate the boodling scandal which Mr. Whelan's statements have brought to light. This is a very proper step to take. Mr. F. L. Beique, batonnier, of Montreal and Mr. J. Malouin, Q.C., of Quebec, are the commissioners. The powers probably given to these gentlemen will enable them to conduct this investigation with expedition. We trust that they will take the conduct of the enquiry into their own hands, and decline to allow the proceedings to be hampered and delayed by the technical objections and usual operations of lawyers employed by interested parties. They are not merely judges of evidence but investigators of facts, and the principal sources of information are ready to their hands. Mr. Whelan has a record of the monies he has given away, and the persons to whom they have been given; Mr. Pacand will be relieved of any obligation to be silent concerning the \$10,000 received by him, and Mr. Tarte professes himself ready to tell what he knows. It is important that the truth should be established without delay for the public have been treated to very contradictory and mystifying statements concerning this matter, and are desirous and entitled to know the exact state of the case. A few days should be sufficient to enable the Commissioners to discover and proclaim the truth.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ADDRESS.

The address sent to the Crown by the Legislature of Newfoundland has rather startled the official world in London. English Cabinets have been accustomed to be addressed in much more humble and subservient tone from British North America, and have relied with confidence, usually justified, on being able to have their views adopted by the Colonists. But Newfoundland is not Canada; it appears in its independence to more nearly resemble Australia; and does not mince matters in explaining the grievances under which it suffers. The people of that colony complain that they are deprived of their rights as British subjects in their own land by the action of the French, and they call upon England to make such arrangements with France as shall remove its subjects altogether from the island. In making this demand they administer a pretty sharp rebuke to Lord Salisbury for arranging a *modus vivendi* with France without consulting the Government of Newfoundland. Some comment has been made by the English press about Newfoundland pressing England at an inconvenient moment. In that is the explanation of Great Britain's attitude towards the colonies at all times. To an English statesman Great Britain means the United Kingdom and India. The policy of the English Government is regulated by the European barometer, and the colonies are, in nine cases out of a dozen, regarded as an inconvenient, if not disturbing, element.

Australia rose in fiery indignation at French convicts being sent out to a French settlement in their neighbourhood, and raised a storm because the Germans had been allowed to occupy a portion of New Guinea. The Australians made themselves heard and enforced attention. In Canada it is otherwise; a higher dignity for the chief minister and two or three honours scattered amongst the inferior members of the cabinet, and any objections that might be made are quieted. Newfoundland, however, appears to be of a different temper, and it is more than probable that the English Government will see the necessity of protecting British rights and interests in that colony.

The St. John's News, a respectable Conservative journal, which has hitherto given a very cordial support to the protective policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government, has revolted. The last turn of the tariff taxation screw was more than it could stand. As will be seen by an article reproduced in another column, the News has arrived at the conclusion that the manufacturers are enjoying too much protection at the expense of consumers and that the farmers are burdened with more than their fair share of taxation. Our contemporary has also evidently come to understand that the fiscal policy of the country has a good deal to do with promoting the exodus of Canadians to the United States. The News is now in duty bound to logically pursue the argument and assist in turning the trade restriction and high taxation Government out of power, if it will not seriously modify its fiscal policy in the direction of lighter taxation and freer trade.

STILL HANGING BACK.

GAZETTE: THE HERALD continues to advertise that its columns are open to whoever likes to pay for the same. The offerings of HERALD influence at present quotations, however, seem to be greater than the demand.

Yes, certain columns of THE HERALD are now and at all times open to those who choose to pay for them—so much as a line. Business correspondence should be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY; all other correspondence to the editor. We said nothing about making quotations for HERALD influence. We offered a discount to the Gazette, being in the profession, if it would publish the exact terms of the contract with the Tannery swap ministry, that converted its apparatus hostility to them into warm support, and we offered the same reduced terms to the Gazette if it would explain to the public the precise nature of the consideration which weaned it from censure of Sir John Macdonald's sale of the Canada Pacific charter, and transformed its editorial columns—mark you, its editorial columns—into a channel for a daily course of defence of that rascally and Macdonald-like proceeding. It is quite true that our offerings of HERALD space—space, not influence, please observe—are greater than the Gazette's demand for them, and therefore we are going to lower our prices to the Gazette—to the Gazette only, be good enough to remember—in the faint hope that it may yet see fit to satisfy the curiosity of an inquisitive public by giving the figures of that printing contract which bought off its censure of the Tanneries swap, and the amounts of the checks that passed—from whom and to whom, please do not forget to state—between the last of its editorial censuring articles of the sale of the C. P. charter, and the first of the articles in excuse of the same. If the Gazette will thus far gratify the public, which has long desired to know the particulars of this, we will "deadhead" the explanation. Come out with it; you can't want more than we offer, and by Jingo, if you do we'll pay you to publish it.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Mr. H. J. Cloran's report on the Jury System, a pamphlet of 132 pages, has just come to hand. It embodies a good deal of practical information, and shows that the system in vogue in this Province, as compared with that in the other Provinces of Canada and in the United States, is sadly defective in many respects—in the definition of qualifications, in the mode of selection, in the number of exemptions, and in the payment and general treatment of jurors. In fact the treatment to which jurors have been subjected in some districts in this Province, and even in Montreal, is simply disgraceful. For several years past complaints have been multiplying against our jury system on these points, and these complaints have been emphasized to such an extent by criticisms of the press and by protestations of jurors, that investigation of the whole system, with a view to complete remodelling of the law, was decided upon by the Government; hence the appointment of Mr. Cloran as Commissioner and the report under notice.

It is an undeniable fact that public confidence in the decisions of petit juries has been greatly shaken by miscarriages of justice, particularly in criminal cases, in consequence of jurors being unable to understand that their duty was simply to render a verdict according to evidence placed before them, and that the question of punishment to be imposed was a matter that did not at all concern them as jurymen, that being left entirely at the discretion of the judge within the limits defined by law and acknowledged precedent. The reason of this is put very plainly in Mr. Cloran's report. Speaking of the qualifications of petit jurors he says: "Among the first requisites in a petit jury are intelligence, education and a high sense of citizen responsibility; and strange to say 'there is a law on the Statute Book of this province, which actually eliminates the vast bulk of the intelligence, education, responsibility, influence and wealth of the community from the jury-box. Only persons of limited means and opportunities can be called upon to give their services to the province in the administration of criminal justice, in its highest and most responsible form." This indictment of the existing law fully bears out what THE HERALD has frequently said on the subject, that the defined qualifications of jurors, the mode of selection, the exemptions from jury service and the extent to which challenging is allowed to be carried, rendered possible the selection of the most unintelligent jury that a city or district could produce. The law actually excludes from serving on petit juries all persons in towns and cities who own real estate above \$3,000 or pay an annual rental above \$300. In Bonaventure and Gaspe the limit is \$1,000 and \$100 respectively; and in all other parts of the province \$2,000 and \$150. Now, although the possession or occupancy of real estate above the sums mentioned is not an absolute guarantee of fitness for jury service in respect of education, intelligence, integrity and sound judgment, still it can readily be seen that the law necessarily excludes from such service a large class of educated, responsible and intelligent men. In addition to this the law makes a difference in the qualifications of Grand and Petit jurors which should not be made. The duties of the latter are greatly more serious and difficult than those of the former, whereas the law assumes the opposite. Indeed, it is becoming a question in many places if the Grand Jury might not be abolished altogether. Its elimination from the jury system would greatly shorten procedure in Courts, reduce expenditures considerably, and in no way impair the

efficiency of the administration of justice. The report further points out the self-evident fact that there are too many exemptions from jury service, a point which is being recognized in more places than Quebec. Then the Sheriffs, in summoning jurors, have virtually to "go it blind;" they have to be guided wholly by the valuation roll furnished them, and have no power or opportunity of enquiring into the record, character, standing or intellectual capacity of the persons who are summoned. This must be regarded as a most defective, not to say vicious, method of selection. Should it be matter of surprise that men have been summoned and have appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench in this city, to serve as jurors, who were convicted felons; and that men against whom bills of indictment were presented to the grand jury, were actually members serving on the same grand jury? In the other Provinces and in the United States, besides their property qualifications, cognizance must be taken of their personal character, their intelligence, their discretion, etc. It will thus be seen that as regards the qualifications of jurors, exemptions from service, and methods of selection, the law of this Province requires to be radically reformed and it is to be hoped no time will be lost in securing the necessary reformatory legislation.

Other points in the report will receive attention in future issues.

SPEAKING of the tariff war on which Canada and the United States have entered, the Toronto Monetary Times says: "Our Government, in the exercise of its wisdom, has cast the first stone, and a 'hall of stones each bigger than the other may be expected in return.' It is barely possible that the action of the Senate on the McKinley tariff bill may demonstrate the possession by that branch of Congress of a good deal more common sense than was exhibited by the Canadian Government.

The statistics of trade between Great Britain and Canada, for the four months ended April 30, compiled from the British Board of Trade Returns, show that trade to be still on the down grade. The exports from Great Britain to Canada have fallen off \$769,000 in the period mentioned, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889. The imports from Canada make a better showing, there being an increase in the four months of 1890, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889, of \$254,634. This represents a net decline in trade between the two countries, in the four months specified, of \$514,366. As a trade destroyer the National Policy must be getting in its work, even to the satisfaction of Finance Minister Foster.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

THE TRUSTS DID IT.
The McKinley bill went through as if every trust in the country had "greased" things for the occasion.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A FAITHLESS GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

The Government have also promised that no part of the "assisted passage" money is to be paid until the immigrant has actually settled on his farm in Canada. The inference is that the same official machinery in England, Ireland and Scotland, that has accomplished so little in the past, is to be relied upon to give us value for the disbursement of this large sum of money, and that the Government's main reliance will be upon the inducement which the assisted passage holds out. We hope this is all that is needed to flood Canada with immigrants, but we have strong doubts on the point. At all events, we see little hope for Alberta under this arrangement.—Calgary Herald.

LOW STATE OF POLITICAL MORALITY.

Sir John's faithful friend and supporter, the man whose conduct has been characterized by the House of Commons as discreditable, corrupt and scandalous, has been re-elected by the Conservatives in Lincoln by a majority of thirty or forty votes. This was to be expected from the attitude of the Tory leaders towards him since he resigned his seat. In the investigating committee the Minister of Justice presented a report that, if adopted, would practically have whitewashed Rykert, but Mr. Blake and the other Liberal members would not consent to such a course, and the condemnatory report prepared by Mr. Blake was adopted. That a man like Rykert could be re-elected to Parliament under disgraceful circumstances so familiar to everybody shows a low state of political morality—no lower than might be looked for, perhaps, under the manner and methods of Tory Government carried out in this Dominion.—St. John Globe.

(From L'Etendard.)

Apart from his deposition given under oath, and in which he declared having remitted \$10,000 to Mr. Pacand to assure the passage of his item in the budget, Mr. Whelan has allowed himself to be interviewed by all sorts of persons and has made a number of declarations more or less explicit. Thus he has frequently declared that he spent upwards of \$100,000 on both parties. But in summing up the amounts that he says he paid Pacand and others we reach a total of \$35,000, leaving a sum of \$65,000 unaccounted for. Where did this sum go to? Would not the public, which the Opposition journals are daily filling with stories of the disposition of the \$10,000 given to Pacand, like to know what part of this \$65,000 the Opposition received? According to certain papers confided by Mr. Whelan to Mr. Pacand, when both were friends, the capitalist contractor must have subscribed liberally to the Conservative election fund of 1886. Here is a list which has been published on these subscriptions:

E. Beaudet, treasurer of the Conservative committee	\$ 3,000
Theodore Hamel	1,000
Hon. Jean Blanchet	1,000
Hon. M. Lacombe	400
Mr. McConville	1,700
Mr. P. E. Leblanc	600
Mr. Barty	500
Hon. Mr. Lynch	1,200
Sir A. P. Caron	700
Louis Lamontagne	300
P. G. Huot	325
A. Benoit	200
W. J. Poupore	250
In all	\$11,700

Where did the rest go to? It is evidently necessary to go to the bottom of this affair to find out what became of the money. Once we find this out there will be no

longer any excuse for calumniating the innocent and removing the responsibility from the shoulders of the guilty.

SQUIBS.

—He (enthusiastically)—If I could always hold these little hands in mine. She—What good would that do you? He—Then you couldn't pound that piano any more.

—Martha—Well, Maud, how do you like married life? Maud—It's just lovely. Charles has left me and gone back to his mother's to live, and the court allows me \$25 a week.

—"It was the next thing to a railroad accident that deprived me of my lover," said Miss Andie. "My back hair fell off and he knew that I had deceived him." These misplaced switches are dreadful things.

—Miss Jones—Professor Griddle, do you dare to look me in the face and then say I originally sprang from a monkey? Professor Griddle [a little taken aback but equal to the occasion]—Well, really, it must have been a very charming monkey.

—At the hotel: Farmer (to clerk)—What time do you have dinner? Clerk—You can get dinner at any time you wish it. Farmer—Sakes alive, don't have dinner just to suit my fancy; some of these other folks may want it at some other time.

—Wife (weeping)—O Henry! I have discovered that Matilda intends to elope with Reginald Fleet to-night! Husband—That so? What time? Wife—Matilda, I'll have the buggy around promptly on time, and you may tell Matilda, if she is short on pin money, I'll advance travelling expenses.

—"How did you like my last poem, Charley?" "I thought it was the best thing you have done yet." "It was dashed off in a hurry." "I judged as much." "You did?" "Yes; it read as if the feet were dreadfully hurried."

—Will you give me your name?" asked the census taker. "I had much rather you would let me take yours," answered the ancient maiden, with a courage born of despair. But the Government mission was a married man, and the deal was off.

—Stranger—This rain must be very welcome after the long drought. Farmer—Yes, it is, stranger. Things is awful dry. Stranger—You didn't expect this shower today, did you? Farmer—Oh, yes. Yes, see, all the ministers in the country have been prayin' for rain every day for six months back.

—Customer—See how these clothes have shrunk since I bought them of you only last month. The coat is as tight as a drum and the trousers don't come within three inches of my boots. Dealer—My friend, those clothes was all right all right. They be middlin' alind, ain't it? They makes you grow big and stout, I dings I charges you too little for dem. Mein cracions! You ought to bay me somedings for professional services.

MARRIED.

DONALD—DAWSON—On May 27th, 1890, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Norton, assisted by the Rev. Robert Lindsay, Louis Donald, sixth son of the late Rev. Dr. Donald, of St. John, N. B., to Edith, daughter of Mr. Samuel E. Dawson, of this city. u 126

"PERSIAN LOTION"

is steadily gaining in public favor in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Three Rivers and in the Eastern Townships, being

Sound, Sweet and Wholesome.

ARMOUR'S

Celebrated Canned Meats

—AND—

BARRELLED PORK.

Duty paid or in Bond for Export at packers' prices.

JAMES ALLEN,

AGENT, MONTREAL

ARMOUR & CO., Chicago.

August 11

WATCH REPAIRING!

MR. HENRY GRANT gives his personal attention to all watches left with us for repair. Over

45 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

enables him to guarantee perfect accuracy of workmanship. Established 35 years. Charges moderate.

HENRY GRANT & SONS,

72 Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street.

EGYPTIAN & TURKISH

CIGARETTES.

NESTOR CIANACIS,

100 in a package.

MOSLEMS,

100 in Tin Package.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 ST. JAMES STREET

FLATS TO LET.

Two Large Flats to Let

—IN THE—

"HERALD" BUILDING,

BEAVER HALL HILL.

SIZE 60x120 & 60x80.

Well Lighted on all sides. Heated

by Steam.

Steam power can be supplied if required.

APPLY TO

HERALD COMPANY.

PLEASE NOTE

THE

NEW ADDRESS

OF THE

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING HOUSE,

1791 Notre Dame street,

(Corner of St. Peter.)

We are now in running order

again and ready to receive

orders for all kinds of

Book and Job Printing for

prompt delivery.

J. THEO. ROBINSON.

Agents.

Notice to Consignees.

The Dominion Line S.S. TORONTO, Captain McAuley, from Liverpool, has been engaged at Customs. Consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.

D. TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

124

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carsley's Advertisement.

Wednesday, May 28th, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Special sale of Prints and Cambrays, several hundred pieces to be cleared at 85c, 75c, 85c, 10c, 11c, and 12c. This seasons goods.

S. CARSLY.

CARPETS! BRUSSELS. CARPETS!

New Designs and Colors for the Spring and Summer.

HIGH ART SHADES

Exclusive Designs in the New High Art Shades, specially designed by the best European Artists.

FRAMED BRUSSELS

Choice selection of New Goods in this standard, well known Carpet. There is nothing to equal it for wear and appearance.

BORDERS TO MATCH

Brussels Stair Carpets to match.

WILTON VELVET CARPETS

Wilton Velvets, in light and dark grounds, with handsome borders.

RUGS!

Rugs and Mats to match Carpets, in every make, size and shape.

S. CARSLY.

CARPETS. WOOL CARPETS.

A large stock of WOOL CARPETS, by the yard, or in squares, all sizes.

UNION

UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the yard or in squares, all sizes.

JUTE CARPETS

by the yard or in squares, all sizes.

\$150—Montana Art Square—\$150

CHINA MATTING

For summer residences and Seaside Cottages. All colors. Cocoa Matting, Manila Matting.

SKIN RUGS

A choice selection, all colors and sizes.

CARPET SWEEPERS

CARPETS SWEEPERS with all the newest improvements, patented in America.

SMYRNA RUGS.

Special cases just received, very cheap, every size and color.

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE

ARMOUR LARD

is steadily gaining in public favor in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Three Rivers and in the Eastern Townships, being

Sound, Sweet and Wholesome.

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D. TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

124

AMUSEMENTS.

SPARROW & JACOBS' THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening, Week Commencing Monday, May 26th.

MR. JAMES REILLY,

The Popular Comedian, in

The Broommaker of Carlsbad.

Excellent company, new songs, dances, etc. Prices of Admission: 10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved Seats, 10c extra. Plan at the N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street.

Week following—"Across the Atlantic."

Victoria Skating Rink,

MONDAY, June 2nd,

AT 8.30 P. M.

BEAT THE RECORD.

The Dominion Line SS. Sarnia
Makes a Fast Trip.

SMALL-POX ON BOARD A VESSEL.

The Dominion Line steamship Sarnia, Capt. Gibson, arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, having made the best and quickest trip of the season. She had a fine passage across, the trip being uneventful beyond the passing of a few icebergs. There were two christenings on the way over, a Montreal lady acting as sponsor, in one instance. The trip was made from Liverpool to Quebec in nine days and seven hours, beating the mail steamer by thirty-five hours. She was detained three hours by fog.

The Allan Line steamship Nova Scotia, Capt. Hughes, arrived yesterday, it being her first visit to this port for several years and the only one booked for this season. The Nova Scotia is the oldest boat of the Allan Line, her usual route being between Halifax and Liverpool. She had a very rough passage, experiencing head wind all the way across. While on the way a child among the steerage passengers developed a disease which the ship's surgeon pronounced to be small-pox. When the steamer reached the Grosbeak quarantine station the patient was taken charge of and the steerage quarters were fumigated by the health officers. The matter was reported to Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, on the arrival of the steamer in port. He visited the steamer yesterday afternoon to see about the matter, but all the necessary precautions had been taken by the quarantine officers.

Several bateaux and a schooner loaded with freight from the steamship Canopus have been towed up from River du Loup and are discharging their cargo.

THE BUTCHERS TAKE A STAND.

At a meeting of the Butchers' Association held last evening at their rooms on Notre Dame street, the following resolutions, which had been considered at a previous meeting, were adopted: "That, considering the position in which the Association is placed, considerable loss is incurred by the city as well as the Association; considering that if the municipal by-laws concerning markets and private stalls were put in force as they should be, in order to protect the butchers as well as the city properties; Be it resolved that in default of the city being willing to put in force the by-laws concerning private stalls, the Association recommend amending the by-laws by reducing the limit within which private stalls might be established in the vicinity of public markets from 500 to 200 yards." It was further decided that all applications for stalls should be granted only to persons at least three years in the trade and such applications should, moreover, be granted only on presentation of a certificate granted by the incorporated butchers' association of Montreal; also that the amount of \$200 be reduced to \$50, and that the meat inspector or other appointed person authorized to enforce this by-law have the power to enter establishments where they suspect that infringements of said by-law are being perpetrated. These resolutions were carried by a vote of 81 for and 7 against. The meeting then adjourned.

BREVITIES.

In the case of Taylor Bros. vs the Northern Insurance Company, a verdict for \$14,000 was rendered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff.

The following new Justices of the Peace are gazetted in the last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette:—Henry Dobell, Montreal; F. David, St. Hubert; F. T. England, Fulford.

The body of Arthur Metayer, found at Pointe au Tremble a couple of days ago, was yesterday taken to the morgue by order of the coroner, who will hold an inquest this morning.

The Prince of Wales Rifles were out for company drill last evening under the command of their Sergeant-Major. The Montreal Garrison Artillery, Nos. 2 and 4 Batteries, held their weekly standing gun drill on the 64-pounders.

The municipal council of the north part of the township of Whittion, in the County of Compton, are petitioning the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for leave to publish in French only all documents in connection with their deliberations.

The annual public meeting for the conferring of diplomas on teachers in training at the McGill Normal School will be held in the hall of the school on Belmont street, on Friday afternoon, May 30th, at 8 o'clock. The Superintendent of Public Education is expected to preside. Principal Robins invites the friends of education to be present.

Mr. Walter Kavanagh, insurance agent of this city, is suing the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company for \$25,000 damages on account of a suit taken against him by that company, and dismissed by the courts as unfounded, on the ground that he transferred to them as their agent the risk of Mr. Warden King's metal works on Craig street after a fire had partially destroyed them. Mr. Kavanagh proved in court yesterday that he took that risk in the morning, whilst the fire occurred the following evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE WINDSOR.
Messrs. L. Leland, Boston; H. A. Baker, Hamilton; F. T. Whitney, St. Paul; M. Morton, London, Eng.; J. Hall, Leek, Eng.; E. J. Chamberlin, Ottawa.

AT THE HALL.
Messrs. James Gibson, of Ottawa; G. L. Parker, of Buckingham; Geo. T. Gal- kin, of St. John; W. R. Manard, of Boston; A. Muller, of New York; G. Johnston, of Winnipeg.

AT THE BALMORAL.
Messrs. W. McConnell, of Guelph; W. Coates, of Brockville; Mrs. Parker, of Boston; A. W. Whitcomb, of New York; W. H. O'Regan, of Sutton; W. H. Burkenhoff, of Connersville.

Portuguese Affairs in Africa.

Lisbon, May 27.—Senator Carvalho, formerly a member of the Portuguese Ministry, has been appointed Inspector-General of Portuguese affairs in Africa, and is empowered to examine and reorganize the Portuguese establishments in that country. The Government is informed that Chief Bihe has revolted against the Portuguese and attacked Captain Concier's expedition, whose forces he dispersed with great loss. The remnants of Concier's party have concentrated at Cocondo whither the Governor of Mozambique has sent reinforcements.

EARLY INVASION.

President Diaz and the Mexicans Quite Able to Take Care of Themselves.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 28.—President Diaz, speaking of the filibustering movement in Lower California, said to-day that he placed little importance in the movement. He knew the United States Government would not allow neutrality to be violated and the Mexican Government would protect her territory. It had sufficient forces in Lower California to repel any invaders.

The Secretary of the Interior, Emanuel Romero Rubio, says that all statements that the natives in Lower California are in league with the filibusters are false, and he has advised that the natives are ready to operate against any invaders.

Telegrams received here state that the people of Lower California are a unit against the filibusters and that all statements to the contrary are false. The despatches all say that there is very little complaint against the federal officials, who, in most instances, were sent here, and that Governor Torres is very popular. The affair is the topic of general conversation here and causes considerable excitement. The better classes approve the conduct of the United States Government.

United Brethren Disunited.

CORDEX, Mich., May 26.—There is a church here called the United Brethren, which does not believe in secret organizations of any kind. A few of the members do.

These few got in as trustees and gave the David Becker Post, G.A.R., permission to hold exercises in the church yesterday. The exercises were held Sunday morning and there was an adjournment for a further programme in the evening.

Between the meetings parties in the church opposed to secret societies got together, and in a mob broke into the church, tore the flags down, broke the flagstaffs and threw the flowers and vases out of the window.

This roused the anger of the G. A. R. men, who rallied in force and proceeded to clean out the disturbing section. An action will be brought in court to test the ownership of the church and to decide which faction is really the United Brethren.

Mexico and the Silver Bill.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26.—Many merchants and bankers here believe that should the Silver Bill pass, silver, owing to the moneyed strength of the United States and the consumption of this metal by it, would gradually assume a greater value until it would nearly reach the value of gold and force European nations to accept it at prices dictated by the North and South American countries.

TARIFF ON PAPER.

The agitation of the Press Association of this city for cheaper paper by taking off Customs duties is believed to be realized. President Diaz has said in private conversation that the printing interest should be fostered, and that legislation for cheaper paper would be brought about by a gradual reduction of the tariff on imported paper. It is very probable that in the modification of the Tariff bill, which is being arranged by the Secretary of the Treasury and which will be submitted on July 1, reduction will be made.

Election of Rhode Island Officials. NEWPORT, R.I., May 27.—The grand committee appointed a committee of 27 to count the vote for State officers to-day and then took a recess till 2 p.m. A full count was not demanded, and on re-assembling balloting was begun, and John G. Davis was elected Governor; W. C. Wardwell, of Bristol, Lieutenant-Governor; Zila Slocum, of Providence, Attorney-General; E. D. McGuinness, of Providence, Secretary of State; and John G. Perry, of Kingston, General Treasurer. The proclamations were made from the balcony of the State House. The procession had been forming in the meantime, and after the promulgation of the results moved over the specified route.

The McKinley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate Committee on Finance, at its meeting to-day, determined to begin the consideration of the tariff bill on Thursday morning this week. The bill will be considered by sections by full committee instead of being referred to a sub-committee. If any hearings are given they will be of an informal character.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STABLE.

Ventilation Must Be Free, but Draughts Should Be Unknown. Much has been written on this subject, and much more will have to be written before it can be passed by as not needing further consideration. To understand why and wherefore a thing should be done or left undone will result, with kind and well meaning people, in more rational treatment of the horse in the stable than is the general rule.

Pure air is as essential to the blood as sound food is to the sustenance of the body. Consumed air is vitiated air, the volume of oxygen is reduced, carbonic acid is in excess. The stable is full of organic impurities given off by the skin and lungs. Ventilation is found in all well regulated stables, and draughts are unknown, or ought to be. But these are matters for individual consideration, and are best settled by the builder.

Horses drink once or twice a day, and the horse may be trusted to gauge his thirst, except on occasions of extreme exertion, such as a hunting morning. That all horses are the better for being watered before being fed is an admitted fact with all veterinary surgeons and intelligent groomers. Colic and gripes are thus avoided. The explanation given is this: When the stomach is full, water, passing rapidly through the stomach, on the way is very apt to carry with it, into the small intestines, undigested corn, and this produces local irritation. There is less danger in watering a horse actively warm than when the system is somewhat lowered. In the latter case there is not sufficient vitality to raise any considerable quantity of cold water up to the temperature of the body; hence so many chills supervene, bowels are deranged, and the cost of such horses look unthrifty, or, as we call it, "stares." Soft water is better for all stock, and on no account let horses drink dirty water; it is most objectionable.

Horses have small stomachs. We divide the corn into three daily portions, the hay into two. We never give hay just prior to work; it distends the stomach and causes the horses inconvenience.

Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and such should never be fed too strongly at one time. A little linseed boiled to a jelly and mixed with the corn is seductive. Hay damped and salted will tempt others. Tick beans, a double handful, are a relish in weakly subjects; pale malt for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some feeders give carrots and tares in

small quantities. Carrots superinduce diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and groomers. A sufficiency of flesh is all that is required, and not "hog fat" or "beastly fat," as some phrase it.

Clover, vetches and trifolium are laxative and cooling, and excellent for the invalid horse or the youngster. They should be given sparingly, at the early part of the season. Green forage should never be given to horses in fast work except on Saturday nights.

Good grooming is demanded under stable management and in fast work. The brush, as a rule, should follow the direction of the hair, except when dirt and sweat are caked on to the coat; then you require to go against the lie of the coat—the set of the coat. Good grooming shortens the coat, gives a gloss and develops physical force. When a good gloss is present we know the effects of the body—dirt, stall sweat—have been removed by friction and that the sweat and oil glands have been stimulated. Of course, warmth shortens a coat, and moderate warmth in a stable, say 60 degrees, is desirable. A hot stable is contrary to all sound practice, and renders bronchial attacks imminent. Horses should always be groomed after exercise, and, if washed, should be thoroughly dried. Washing horses, except as a refresher in very hot weather, is bad, it makes the coat harsh. Of course, mud is usually removed, for the sake of expedition, by water, but, unless well dried after it, grease, cracked heels, mud fever, etc., are sure to set up.

After washing feet and legs, and drying them, the legs should be neatly bandaged. Nostrils are, of course, sponged out twice a day, the dock likewise. White legs must be treated to soap and water. Good grooming, feeding and exercise, i.e., stable management—will put any horse into working condition, and keep him there, with the occasional use of an aperient or diuretic ball, as occasion may demand.

ESTABLISHED 1868. TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.
THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM-NAVIGATION GUIDE (PUBLISHED MONTHLY) THE ONLY RECOGNIZED RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE DOMINION

Contains the latest TIME TABLES from Official Sources; also a reliable and accurate GAZETTEER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Being an Alphabetical List of Railway, Steamers and Stage Lines, in which are designated Towns and Express and Telegraph Offices, Money Order Offices, P.O. Savings Banks, etc., giving Population, Location, etc., making the Guide indispensable for

TRAVELERS, TOURISTS, SHIPPERS, BANKERS, ETC. \$500 ACCIDENT INSURANCE \$500 FREE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS AND FREE PURCHASERS.

For Sale by Newsdealers and Booksellers, and by News Agents on Trains and Steamers. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Annual Subscription, \$2.50. Payable in Advance.

THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDE CO. PUBLISHERS. BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL. P.O. Box 809

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THE HERALD COMPANY. No. 6 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL.

♦ Mercantile ♦ Work ♦ OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES

are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases, in the latter case, are caused by impurities in the blood, which are sometimes in the form of Dandruff, which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions, in the latter case, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which, if unchecked, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures, which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again, or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching, and medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicine

The OINTMENT called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

—AND THE— ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

Called "Pillule Antiscrofulae." These two medicines have now stood the best of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century. They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Prices 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Jan. drow

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. G. HAGE, General Manager. Montreal, 22nd April, 1890.

25 25A 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 7, 14, 21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLMES

Electric Protection Company

(FOR CANADA, LIMITED.)

163 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

Burglary Prevented During Your Temporary Absence from the City.

We are now prepared to offer the residents of Montreal a Burglar Alarm Service for the temporary protection of their residences during the summer months. All the work will be done under our supervision by our own men in the most careful manner, and all service connected with the same will be under our own direction.

This connection can be made, all complete, in a few hours without injury to property, or disturbing the arrangement of rooms or the articles therein, and at a small expense.

No family should leave their house, even for a short time, without this protection. A postal card addressed to this Company will receive immediate attention. No SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY HAS BEEN COMMITTED AT ANY RESIDENCE PROTECTED BY THIS SYSTEM, THOUGH MANY ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE EACH SEASON.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.) MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the well known Brand of

Redpath

CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co. Montreal. Gentlemen,—I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscopes, and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining.

The test by the Polariscopes showed in yesterday's yield 99.98 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar which may be considered commercially as absolutely pure as sugar.

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., D.C.I., F.C.S., Public Analyst for the District of Montreal and Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company: Gentlemen,—I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly, G. P. GIRDWOOD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

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

To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) G. David & Co., 9 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers and is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival, and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 8 OXFORD STREET, (late 533 OXFORD STREET,) LON DON and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2s., and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is 533 Oxford Street, London, they are genuine.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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



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

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

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36 Colored Maps and Plans of the Provinces and Cities of the Dominion, a combined index and gazetteer, describing 8,000 places. Price by mail, Cloth, \$1; Leather, \$1.50. Send for Circular and Specimen Page.

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FRIDAY, at FOUR o'clock in the

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Large and Varied Assortment of

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(For account of whom it may concern.)

Balance of a Retail Stock Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Wall Paper and Border,

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—ALSO—

Just received a complete assortment of

Linen Tablecloths, Towels, Napkins, etc.

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Alongside of the SS. Escalona at the wharf

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15 Quarter Casks Brandy.

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10 Half Octaves Brandy.

In Bond.

Without any reserve whatever.

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OFFICE:
Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
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GEO. C. GIBBONS, GEO. MCNAB,
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August 9, 1890

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STOCK BROKERS,
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Terms—Ten per cent. margin on the par
value.
Commission for buying 1 of one per cent.,
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Buy and sell all securities quoted in Montreal,
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October 1890

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begs to inform his friends and the public
generally that he has removed to new prem-
ises on Guy Street, near the corner of St.
Antoine street, where he will continue to
manufacture first-class Furniture, such as he
has been in the habit of making, and he
trusts that by careful attention to his busi-
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of his numerous friends. Every attention
and to repairs placed in his hands.
May 15.

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Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects
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Anxiety, Nervousness, Headache, How to
Strengthen Weak, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS, PARTS OF BODY,
Scientifically treated, NONE TREATMENT—Results in a day.
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THE EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
For sale by B. E. MCGALE, 2128 Notre Dame
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CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

How the McKinley Tariff Bill
Will Injure Canada.

A Change of Policy Neces-
sary.

Wiman Endorses the Liberal
Policy of Unrestricted
Reciprocity.

Below we give another extract of a
very interesting character from Mr. Wi-
man's Waterloo speech. His statements
and arguments are of especial interest to
farmers:—

THE PAST INDICATES THE FUTURE.

Looking over the past twenty years we
have seen what the result of the war of
tariffs between the United States and
Canada has been. A tribute of enormous
proportions has been levied; a loss of
population, not by death, but by practical
capture, has occurred; and we find this
great Dominion of Canada to-day, not with
any grievance settled; not with any peace
declared, not with any better hope for
the future. On the contrary, the United
States tariff, which has just passed the
House of Representatives, and which is
bound to pass the Senate and become law,
and which is known throughout the world
as the McKinley bill, has within its
provisions a threat of the most dire and
calamitous character to every interest in
Canada. As no event in the history of
events could compare with a freedom of
access to our markets so great as the United
States, for a people so dependent as the
farmers of Canada, to no event is a
greater calamity to them than that which
completely shuts them out from it. Hereto-
fore in this war of tariffs there has been
a possibility of some trade and some
advantage. True, barley could climb the
tariff wall and pay fifteen cents a bushel
for the privilege of doing so. Hay, which
has been enormously shipped from Que-
bec, could pay two dollars a ton duty and
be admitted; while horses, cattle and
poultry, oats and potatoes, had some
slight chance of realizing a fair profit, if
the people of Canada were willing to pay
the tribute. But to-day Canada is threat-
ened with a total loss of a market for
more than one-half of her ex-
ports by the operations of the new tariff
which is now about to be enforced, and
which it is believed will come into
operation on the first day of July. The
harvest that now commences to brighten
the surface of this fair land must be
marketed under conditions fixed ir-
revocably by the statesmen of a foreign
country, having not the slightest possible
interest in Canada, and being naturally
disposed to protect their own people and
carry this war of tariffs to the logical
result that it alone can reach, that of
shutting out the rest of the world from
participating in their prosperity.

THE TRIBUTE DOUBLED.

Thus, barley for instance, that formerly
sold in the United States for fifty
cents, and in Canada just less the duty
of fifteen cents, realizing say thirty-five
cents, has now had added to the price of
its admission fifteen additional cents,
so that the duty is now thirty cents,
which the Canadian farmer in
order to gain admission, must
pay, reducing the amount that he re-
ceives to twenty cents a bushel. There is
no profit in barley at twenty cents a
bushel; and if barley at thirty-five cents
was a missionary teaching the people of
Canada the benefits of unrestricted rec-
iprocity, how much more will it be a mis-
sionary when the price is reduced to
twenty cents? Hay, formerly two dol-
lars a ton, will have now to pay four
dollars a ton for admission; straw, an
offal—an almost useless and sometimes
burdensome product—will be taxed two
dollars a ton. Potatoes, formerly fifteen
cents a bushel, will now have to pay
twenty-five cents. Horses, thirty dol-
lars each; cattle, ten dollars
each; cider, five cents a gal-
lon; apples, twenty-five cents a
bushel, and so on up and down the
gamut, touching at every point every
product of the farmer. Even the one ar-
ticle of farm produce that was before
free, viz, eggs, will be no longer free;
but with devilish ingenuity a duty of
five cents a dozen is laid upon the indus-
trious, unobtrusive, unprotected hen.
The tariff will be doubled—aye, more than
doubled—the amount of tribute Canada
has to pay to the United States. The
duty contributed to the treasury of that
country by the people of the Dominion
last year was five millions of dollars.

SAFETY ONLY IN A CHANGE OF POLICY.

Having taken a careful survey of the
results of the last war which has pre-
vailed between the two countries in the
last twenty years, and of the still more
serious and calamitous results that will
be suffered in the next twenty years
without some change in the policy; the
time seems opportune for discussing a
complete reversal of the attitude which
one country maintains for the other. Up
to this time the divergence has been in-
creasing, the tariff has become higher
and higher, the causes of differences more
numerous, and the possibilities of an
amicable settlement less and less prom-
ising. Today the enforcement of the Mc-
Kinley bill on the one hand, and the
Canadian tariff on the other, forces
the consideration, whether or not
the time has not arrived for the
complete obliteration of the tariffs
altogether. The National Policy of
Canada, which was inaugurated in
1878, has had a trial; the Republican
policy in the United States, of a similar
protective character, has had its trial
also. Both countries are in an infinitely
worse condition than they were
(so far as relations between them are
concerned) at the commencement of this war.
The Canadian farmer has not been
benefited in the slightest degree by the
discrimination against Canadian prod-
ucts in the United States, and on the
contrary, as has been shown, he has
been most seriously injured. On the
other hand, the American farmer has in
no degree been benefited by the tax
which the American consumer or the
Canadian producer has paid into the
United States. Not a single inter-
est has been benefited by the high
tariff wall between these two North
American countries. Possibly, as against
the pauper labor of Europe and the con-
ditions which prevail there, there has
been a justification for the protection of
against manufacturing industries; but
against the conditions which prevail on
both sides of the border of the two coun-
tries on this continent no possible ben-
efit has resulted to either country. A
change, at once vital and radical, seems
in order. Let us see if this can be
brought about.

THE PRACTICAL SHAPE MATTERS MAY ASSUME

In the first place, let us consider what
Canada has in her power to do. The

existing Government has for its policy
the shutting out of American products,
whether manufactured or natural. Not
long ago they were quite ready to treat
with the United States on the terms of
the old reciprocity treaty, and to meet a
proposal of a free exchange of natural
products. Recently they decided that
this poor promise they were unwilling to
keep, and to-day the present Gov-
ernment is irrevocably pledged to a
policy of isolation and restriction. Now,
the only way in which these conditions
can be changed will be for the people to
condemn the policy of the present Gov-
ernment. They will have opportunity to
do so in the next general Parliamentary
election, which must take place within
eighteen or twenty-four months. Upon
that occasion the people will be called
upon to say whether they want a policy
adverse to the United States, or whether
they will be willing to see such a change
in the administration as will encourage a
complete reversal of our trade attitude
towards the greatest trading nation in
the world. The Liberal party, which is in
the opposition, in the meantime have
adopted as the chief plank in their plat-
form the policy of unrestricted reciprocity
with the United States, seeing that the
great question to be decided is one which
affects the prosperity of the farmer and
the life of the nation, comprising a large
majority of the voters. They have pre-
sented in a series of resolutions and
speeches in Parliament, and by other
means, the advantages of this policy,
and the question which will in the elec-
tion be put squarely before the Canadian
people will be whether they will choose
a majority of Conservatives who will
continue the war in tariffs, the loss in
tribute, the exhaustion of emigration,
and all other disasters from which we
are now suffering, or whether they will
choose a Liberal party, who shall
have for its purpose the closest trade re-
lations with the United States and who
shall seek to accomplish the perfect obli-
teration of the commercial barrier that
divides the two countries. The result
will be to make Canada the most attrac-
tive field for development, because with
a free and unrestricted market, most ac-
cessible and profitable, an opportunity
will be presented for the greatest growth
in all that she has to produce. This lib-
eral policy will enhance the value of
every acre of cultivable land in all the
bread lands of each of the Provinces; it
will add from one to two and one-half
dollars to the value of every tree that
waves in the breeze; it will make every
horse that trots up the lane worth more
than twenty to thirty dollars more than at
present, while in minerals, fishing sta-
tions and timber limits it will enor-
mously increase the value. This policy
of a better trade relation between the
two countries will render the Dominion
so attractive that the young men need
not leave it to make a fortune. Emigra-
tion, having no longer any necessity, our
young men will stay at home and
do more to develop, enrich and foster
the best interests of this land than the
National Policy ever dreamed of doing.
Therefore, so far as Canada is concerned,
she will have at the next general elec-
tion the choice of two policies—the
National Policy of protection, the logical
results of which are seen in the Mc-
Kinley bill and in the tariffs of the last
session of Parliament, or she will have
the choice of unrestricted reciprocity,
which means a complete obliteration of
the barrier which divides the two
countries and that opens up for Canada
a career in the history of the world
second only to that great object lesson
which in the last one hundred years the
United States has worked out on the
lesser half of this continent.

A BENEFICENT DISCOVERY.

The Noblest Achievement of Science.

The iron horse with its tireless strength,
its pulses of vapour and its heart of flame,
is a glorious exponent of the creative flam-
e of the human mind; and the metallic
nerves through which intelligence courses
over a continent prove by every flash of
thought which traverses them that man
possesses one attribute essentially grand
the power to annihilate space and time.
But vast and important as have been the
results of making steam and lightning the
common carrier and messenger of the
world, the discovery by which weak or
impure blood can be vitalized or restored
to new vigour and purity by means of
internal and external remedies is of in-
finite value. The resources of vegetable
chemistry as developed and applied by
Thomas Holloway have proved equal to
this mighty task. His remedies, which
mean a complete obliteration of the
barrier which divides the two
countries and that opens up for Canada
a career in the history of the world
second only to that great object lesson
which in the last one hundred years the
United States has worked out on the
lesser half of this continent.

THE IRON HORSE.

The iron horse with its tireless strength,
its pulses of vapour and its heart of flame,
is a glorious exponent of the creative flam-
e of the human mind; and the metallic
nerves through which intelligence courses
over a continent prove by every flash of
thought which traverses them that man
possesses one attribute essentially grand
the power to annihilate space and time.
But vast and important as have been the
results of making steam and lightning the
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a career in the history of the world
second only to that great object lesson
which in the last one hundred years the
United States has worked out on the
lesser half of this continent.

STEAM, AS THE GREAT MOTOR, IS A SUBSIDIARY

agent. Its usefulness consists, main-
ly, in converting substantial benefits,
with speed and certainty, to the fields in
which they are to operate. It is simply
the bearer of blessings, not their origin-
ator. Of all the freight which it carries
over land and sea, there is perhaps none
so precious as Holloway's remedies. It
is scarcely a figure of speech to say that
whithersoever it conveys them it flies
"with healing on its wings."

Under the influence of the Ointment,
the skin, however disfigured by eruptions
or excoriations, becomes a tabula
rasa, pure, spotless, and transparent;
and this erasure of blemishes is not ac-
complished by driving back disease into
the recesses of the system, but by
neutralizing the morbid material which
feeds it.

The Pills act upon the internal fluids
and the organs which secrete them upon
the sanitary principle. They destroy
acid particles subjected to their chemi-
cal action, as infallibly as an alkali
neutralizes an acid; and at the same
time impart a mild and constant electric
action to the secretory and excretory
machinery.

The sanction of governments, the pat-
ronage of princes, the approval of all
Christian nations, the gratitude of pagan
millions attest the worth of these twin
creations. In fact there is no region
with which England or any country has
any commercial intercourse where
Holloway would not find himself at
home. Some estimate may be formed
of the extent and variety of his foreign
correspondence, from the fact that sixty
corresponding clerks, of which number
sixteen are accomplished linguists, are
employed in conducting it. He is the
centre of a sanitary circle that belts the
world.—Daily Republic.

A correspondent writes the Ledger that
a Spanish coin, bearing the date 1721,
was recently found on the farm of John
D. Antrim, near Burlington, N. J. It is
in excellent condition, the letters and
figures being as distinct, he says, as
when the coin was first issued. It is
about the size of our two-cent piece.

Pitcher's Castoria.

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PHENIX
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON, ENG.

PATERSON & SON,
General Agents for the Dominion.
Head Agency Office:
35 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Subscribed Capital.....\$6,000,000
Total Invested Funds.....\$8,000,000
Ages for insurance against Fire loss in
all the principal towns of the Dominion.
Canadian Branch Office.

COMPANY'S BUILDING,
107 St. James Street, Montreal.
E. D. LACY,
Resident Manager for Canada.

Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien
W. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager
Bank of Montreal.

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Amount Invested in Canada \$1,000,000
Assets over.....\$40,000,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 stg

Total Funds.....\$20,000,000.

Fire risks written at current rates.

ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. DELHOLM
General Agents, Montreal.

H. W. RAPHAEL,
SPECIAL AGENT.
Room 9, Fraser Building,
December 4

The Royal Canadian

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

157 St. James Street Montreal.

Capital.....\$500,000

Assets.....700,000

Income, 1888.....\$17,678

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HON. J. R. THIRAPPAU, Vice-President,
HARRY CUTT, ARCHD. NICOLL,
Secretaries, Marine Underwriter.

GEO. H. MOHENRY, Manager.
M. J. E. BRODIE,
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June 15

June 15

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RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.

Deloraine, and Return \$28
Moosomin, - \$28
Glenboro', - \$28
Saltcoats, - \$28
Moosejaw \$30
Calgary \$35

SPECIAL COL-
ONIST EXCUR-
SIONS will leave
all Stations in On-
tario and Quebec
on
JUNE 17th
Return until July 27th, 1890
JUNE 24th
Return until August 4th, 1890
JULY 8th
Return until August 18th, 1890.

For full particulars apply to nearest Station
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AT THE CITY HALL.

Awarding Contracts for Clothing the Police.

PUTTING DOWN LARGER MAINS.

Decisions Arrived at by the Water Committee Yesterday.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Police Committee yesterday afternoon Ald. Jeannotte presided and was surrounded by Ald. A. Dubuc, P. Kennedy, Gauthier, J. M. Dufresne, McBride, W. Kennedy and Boisseau.

An application was received from the sub-chiefs, asking for an increase of \$200 per year, to put them on a footing with the sub-chiefs of the Fire Department. It was sent to the Finance Committee, with the recommendation that it be granted.

The chairman announced that he had received a communication from the Citizens' League asking for the appointments of public prosecutors. It was referred to the City Attorney.

The chief spoke about the defects of the drain in No. 4 station, which required urgent attention. Ald. Dubuc and Wm. Kennedy were requested to examine it and report.

A letter was read from the Chief to the effect that he was always receiving health notices to clean out privies. He had waited on Dr. Laberge, who was willing to attend to the matter. It was decided to have the by-law changed accordingly.

The petition of the Cigarmakers' union, protesting against youths under eighteen years being allowed to drive carriages was read and referred to the Chief and City Attorney.

Ald. W. Kennedy complained about the fast driving on the streets, which was dangerous to life and limb.

The Chief said that he had four men out in plain clothes for the purpose of catching fast drivers. These were prosecuted and fined, but he did not think the fine was high enough.

Ald. McBride moved that the bylaw be amended so that the fine would be raised to \$20 to \$40.

Ald. Dufresne moved in amendment that the fine be raised from \$10 to \$20. On a division the amendment was carried.

Tenders for winter clothing were opened and after the merits of the goods had been fully discussed the awards were made as follows:

Officers' caps at \$3 and men's caps at \$2.25, to Mr. Briggs.

Officers' boots at \$4 per pair to P. Flannery.

Men's boots at \$3.10 per pair to A. Gelineau.

Officers' coats at \$30, and men's coats at \$16 to R. Charlebois.

Officers' pants at \$6 to J. Kelly.

Men's pants at \$5.25 to R. Charlebois.

Officers' rubber coats at \$12 to H. Boisseau.

Officers' gloves at \$15 per dozen, and men's mitts at \$10.25 per dozen, to J. B. A. Lanctot.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

The Water Committee also met yesterday. There were present: Ald. Conroy (in the chair), Martineau, Thompson, Savignac, Grenier, Robert and Hurteau.

Mr. Power, the assistant engineer at the wheel-house, was granted an increase of salary from \$2 to \$2.75 per day.

The chairman read the names of the streets in which it is intended to lay new mains this year. This report was referred back from the joint committee of the Finance and Roads. It was fully and freely discussed on the advisability of laying six or eight inch mains.

Ald. Thompson held that with the rise and growth of the city eight inch pipes should be the smallest laid.

Mr. McConnell said that in a number of instances six inch pipes were sufficient.

In answer to a question from the chairman, the superintendent said the pressure was the same; the only difference was in the volume of water.

It was finally decided that in future no mains be laid less than 8 inches.

Mr. McConnell was authorized to procure 200 tons of pipes on the best terms, to enable him to further urgent work.

A letter was read from Dr. Johnson with reference to a biological analysis of the city's water supply. The doctor pointed out that by making such an analysis he would be in a position to ascertain what living organisms were present, and to determine whether they were capable of causing disease.

He had consulted Dr. Rutan, and the two were of the opinion that a biological and a chemical analysis should be made monthly for a year, the water to be collected at specified points, and that a comparative analysis of the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence be made four times in the year, viz., May, August, November and February.

His charge for the biological analysis, including all costs, would be \$300. This was supplemented by a communication from Dr. Rutan, who stated that he would conduct the chemical analysis at the rate of \$25 per month for the year. Both communications were left over until the next meeting.

Mr. Carson sent in a claim for compensation for damages to his property on St. Antoine street through the bursting of a pipe. It was not entertained. The committee then adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon.

FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.

The usual monthly meeting of the Florists and Gardeners' Society was held last evening in the Natural History Society rooms. There was a large attendance of members. After a lot of routine business had been gone through a very interesting address was delivered by Professor Brail on the question of the increased duty of twenty per cent. on plants.

The lecturer, in the course of his address claimed that the increased import would prove detrimental to horticultural interests in this country—not only to florists and gardeners, but also to the citizens at large. He advocated free trade in connection with all matters concerning horticulture. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.

Everyone Should Try

To secure good health. The great specific for all diseases arising from disordered stomach, such as overflow of bile, sick headache, loss of appetite, nausea, palpitation, indigestion, constipation and all blood diseases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. Hundreds of people owe their health to B.B.B., nature's regulator and tonic.

Y. I. L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the above Association was held in their hall, Dupre lane, last evening. Mr. W. J. Murphy occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for their annual excursion. It was unanimously decided to hold it on Monday, July 21st, and a committee was appointed to look after the necessary details, after which the officers for the ensuing term were installed and the meeting adjourned.

THE BRADY-LAIRD CASE.

It was stated yesterday by the prosecution in the case against Frank Brady, J. C. Laird, Aggie Ashton and Nellie Leslie, charged with larceny of \$3,000, that the following witnesses would be heard in the case: "George" Carlin, the woman who played detective, Fred Walton, Mr. Bessie, of the Pacific Express Company, and the detectives employed in the case. The prisoners will be tried on two indictments, one for larceny and the other for conspiracy to commit a felony.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.

The General Hospital ambulance was called out yesterday morning at 10.30 for a man named F. Potter, who had taken an epileptic fit on Grant street.

At 12.20 yesterday afternoon a man named Jos. Singer fell in an epileptic fit at the corner of Palace and St. Genevieve streets. He was removed to the hospital by the ambulance.

At 12.45 yesterday another call for the ambulance was made from 178 Wellington street, for a man named Louis Benoit, who had fallen off his cart and broken his thigh.

Last evening a girl, 12 years of age, named Emilie Tremblay, was run over at the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence streets. She was taken to the General Hospital in a cab, where she was found to have received a bad shaking up and nothing more.

The Carslake Sweep will be drawn at the Vic's Armory on Saturday, 31st inst., commencing at 6 p.m. Subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

LAST OF THE SERIES.

Rev. Father McCallen's Lecture on "Man's Social Influence."

St. Patrick's Hall, on Alexander street, was, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the last of the series of lectures by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., president of the society. The Hon. Edward Murphy presided. The evening's entertainment was opened by a solo chorus by Mr. P. F. McCaffrey and St. Patrick's choir.

The honorable chairman then introduced the reverend lecturer, who was received with applause.

His subject was "Man's Social Influence." He said if woman is the queen in the Christian home, man is king in society and a ruler over the minds and hearts of his fellow-men by the sterling qualities of his Christian manhood. To fulfill our mission (1) we must be men; (2) we must be true gentlemen, otherwise our social influence will be for evil and not for good. How few men understand and appreciate their mission.

How few true gentlemen are found in the universal manhood? The model man must not allow his gifts of the body and faculties of the soul to lie dormant—much less must he abuse them. Hence the necessity of education begun in the Christian home, under the fostering influence of gentle and painstaking woman, seconded by the authority of her guide, guardian and protector, man—a home education which is never to cease, even when the child is placed during certain hours of the day or days of the year in school or college to develop his intellect, mature his judgment, increase the power of his memory and store away for future use the treasures of knowledge and science.

The father who understands and fulfills his mission as a guardian, guide and protector of wife and mother in the Christian education of her offspring, fits himself to be a worthy ruler in society, and to exert a healthy influence over the minds of his fellowmen. In connection with the physical education of the body, the reverend lecturer said, Give us a body robust, manhood strong, athletic and able to stand the strain which an active, industrious soul will put upon it.

At no time, he said, the politicians of Canada (he could not designate them as statesmen) dare to divorce religion from secular education lest they overthrow the social fabric and bring universal ruin on this prosperous land. Secular education, he said, was a necessity, but it must be healthful. It is to be regretted that so many of our young men are prevented from want of means from acquiring more than an elementary education afforded by our common schools. If we except the learned professions, there is, however, a wide field still open to them in other avocations. How many lawyers, statesmen, editors, manufacturers, merchants and bankers have by self-education risen gradually from the humble post of office-boy to the high and influential positions which they now occupy. The characteristics of the true man, the influential Christian man, are industry, sobriety, honesty, patriotism and a deep seated and practical religious sentiment, and will make true men whom this world so sorely needs.

The wiles of the taverns were strongly denounced. Honesty, said the lecturer, is a glorious characteristic of our manhood, which must pervade every profession of life and mark all our dealings with our fellowmen. Patriotism is another excellent characteristic of manhood. In closing the reverend gentleman said:—Woman, be true to your beautiful mission of Queen of the Christian home; man, second her authority, protection and guidance the mission of woman, and by your industry, economy, sobriety, honesty, patriotism, and practical religious sentiment, take your place as king in society, a ruler in all that is good, noble, great and true over the minds and hearts of your fellowmen.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. Guerin, seconded by Mr. Wm. B. Both, and was carried by a standing vote.

Mr. J. J. Rowan sang "Marguerite," with chorus by the choir, which was followed by "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall," by Mr. Crowe and choir.

Before the large gathering dispersed, Mr. J. J. Costigan, secretary of the society, on behalf of the officers and members, moved a vote of thanks to Prof. J. A. Fowler and the choir of St. Patrick's Church for the able and efficient services they had rendered during the present season and on former occasions.

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WESTERN HOSPITAL

Satisfactory Account of the Year's Work.

THE REPORTS SUBMITTED.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Western Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. J. Coristine in the chair.

After reading the minutes the secretary, Mr. R. Reid, submitted his annual report, which was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In presenting this, the seventeenth annual report of the corporation of the Western Hospital, which brings it to its eighth year in its history of active work, I have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the governors to the advance which it has made in the work which it undertakes to do, and the establishment of its position as an institution of growing importance and necessity in the community.

The medical secretary's report, which will be only submitted, shows more than the ordinary amount of work done, work of an important and special character, which is year by year obtaining for the institution a valuable and important reputation. The usual economy in the administration has evidently been observed, showing a very large amount of work accomplished for the amount expended.

The few faithful and steady workers for the institution deserve the warmest thanks of this meeting, and the thought brings again before us the regret that a broader and more active interest in the welfare of institution has not been manifested.

Our faithful treasurer has done noble work, as will be seen by his report. The sum of three thousand dollars has been paid on account of the mortgage, leaving a balance of only four thousand dollars to relieve the institution of all debt.

The first time in its history the institution has been the recipient of endowment this year, of material and substantial character, showing in a conclusive way that the public and those capable of aiding materially in the good work are gradually realizing what a benefit to the community this little hospital of ours may be.

The estate of the late Thos. Workman contributes \$1,000; that of the late Matthew Campbell \$500; from Mrs. Dow we have received \$500, from Miss O'Brien \$300, from the legacies and contributions we are most grateful, accepting them in the twofold cause of appreciation of the work the hospital is doing as well as that of substantial aid. I have also to note with gratification, that by the will of the late George Rogers our hospital will be the recipient of a sum of no inconsiderable amount, reaching some thousands of dollars. Our appreciation of, and gratitude for this, we must also acknowledge.

Notwithstanding the payment of the \$3,000 on account of the mortgage, our treasurer has been able to meet all demands and shows a good substantial surplus on hand. The total amount collected from all sources is \$3,226.29, which, taken with balance from last year, amounts to \$7,196.05. The total disbursements show \$6,989.75, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$206.30, a most gratifying result, for which our treasurer may feel justly proud.

By the medical secretary's report you will see that there were 771 out-door patients treated, of which 603 were Roman Catholics and 138 Protestants. This shows 175 fewer out-door patients than the preceding year. In the in-door department 252 patients were treated, of which 162 were Protestants, 87 Roman Catholics and 3 Jews. This shows an increase of 113 for indoor treatment, the number last year being 139, against 252 this year. In the obstetrical department 91 were treated, as against 97 last year. Of these 60 were Protestants, 30 Roman Catholics and 1 Jew.

Of private patients there were 18 as against 17 last year. All Protestants. The medical secretary records 7 deaths during the year.

The receipts from pay patients amount to about the same as last year, say about \$1,500. The tax upon the resources of the past year have been unusual, and we might characterize them extraordinary, owing to the necessary repairs in plumbing, heating and renovating.

The ladies' report, as might be expected, is an extremely gratifying one, showing collections to the extent of \$337.18, and disbursements of \$355.33, leaving a balance of \$31.80 on hand.

We have to note with regret and sorrow the death of Hon. Hugh Mackay, Mr. J. L. Cassidy and Anthony Kerry, M.P.s, governors of this institution.

To our many friends of the institution, who have paid their yearly subscriptions, and to those who have donated articles in kind, amounting to a large sum, to the City and District Savings Bank, to the Provincial Government, and to all others who have taken an active work in the institution, by collecting or otherwise, the management take this opportunity of rendering their best thanks.

The report of the medical secretary was in substance as follows: In presenting this report, I wish to state that the Western Hospital has now been eight years in active existence, and in that department to which most importance is attached, the surgical, the work has increased to such an extent that, with the exception of the first summer quarter, we have been constantly compelled to refuse admittance for want of room. It has proved a perfect boon to a great many poor women, the wives of laborers, of the poorer class of mechanics and domestic servants. Out-door Department—Protestants, 138; Roman Catholics, 63; total, 201. In-door Department—Protestants, 162; Roman Catholics, 87; Jews, 3; total, 252. Obstetrical Department—Protestants, 60; Roman Catholics, 6; total, 66. Private patients, 18—all Protestants; deaths during the year: Protestants, 6; Roman Catholics, 1; total, 7; 57 operations were performed during the year; patients in hospital on April 30th, 16. This is the first year our institution has received legacies of any amount, and it shows the usual history of most hospitals, viz.: a struggling existence at first, a very great deal of hard work, self-sacrifice on the part of a few earnest individuals who do their utmost to keep things floating, while the medical men, as their share, establish the character of the work and the necessity of it. We should consider ourselves fortunate if we take these legacies as signs of the times, in having passed over the worst part of our troubles. It is safe to say our work in the Western Hospital is now better understood, more appreciated, and above all, the necessity for it, fully acknowledged. Of course, there are yet a great many things required. The building wants painting and tinting very badly, and the

surgery is in a bad condition. It requires complete renovation and furniture better adapted for the work performed in it.

Our low ground is now all filled in, and it is impossible for any stagnant water to remain; a few loads are yet necessary to make it perfectly level. This ground has been filled in with the best of earth from excavations for houses being built in the vicinity.

According to the ladies' report, they have not only completed the laundry fixtures, which are of the best kind in use, but they have also assisted the Committee of Management in completing the number of new beds. These improvements have been a great gain to the hospital both in improving its sanitary condition and in lessening labor. We have to thank the ladies for these, as well as for a great many other things they have accomplished for the institution. With their assistance also we have placed the nurses in uniform. A great deal has been said from time to time about training schools for nurses. Quite unknown to the public, we have been quietly training a few nurses of the class of work that is performed in the Western Hospital. Most of these nurses have succeeded well in private practice, and have given entire satisfaction. We do not say all have done well, as indeed no training school can say that, but we mean to say we turn out as many good nurses, in proportion to numbers, as other institutions do, and with less flourish of trumpets.

Our thanks are due to the Provincial Government for the annual grant of \$350, and also to the City and District Savings Bank for theirs of \$100.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to our treasurer, Mr. Stearns. We also have to thank the members of the committee who have taken an active part in collecting.

The work in the hospital has been well done. We have good nurses, a matron who thoroughly understands her duties, who is strict and impartial, and Dr. Vidal who was house surgeon during the year left nothing to be desired. Dr. Vidal has resigned to take a position as the resident staff of the Montreal General Hospital. He is succeeded by Dr. Judd, who is in every respect quite able for the position. I may say that the position of the Western Hospital is exceptionally good in a sanitary point of view, being isolated and surrounded by a large open area of land. This has assisted very largely in the success of the institution in the large amount of surgical work performed.

The report of the Ladies' Committee showed an increased membership. The total receipts had also been \$337.18 and the expenses \$355.33, leaving a balance of \$31.80.

All the reports were unanimously adopted, and on motion, the following were elected life governors: Messrs. Geo. C. Nicholson, Geo. Carslake, F. W. Evans, T. J. Coristine, Mrs. Mary Dow and Miss Orkney.

The following officers were also unanimously elected: President, Jas. Coristine; vice-president, Hon. J. K. Ward; treasurer, I. H. Stearns; general secretary, Robert Reid; medical secretary, James Perrigo, M.D.; Committee—Messrs. Hugh McLennan, William Kennedy, I. H. Stearns, W. T. Evans, E. W. Reid, F. B. McNamee, S. Davis, J. M. Kirk, Hon. J. K. Ward, W. Drake, G. R. Prowse, Jas. Coristine, Robert Reid, Albert Nelson and F. W. Evans.

Medical Superintendents—Dr. F. W. Campbell and Dr. Geo. Armstrong.

After mutual votes of thanks had been passed, Hon. J. K. Ward proposed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mrs. Evans, which was adopted unanimously, and as there was no further business before the meeting it adjourned.

IT HELPS TO PURIFY THE HEART.

Notwithstanding J. C. Rykert the Dominion Parliament, for two or three years past, has been a cleaner body than it used to be. A number of the members are in the habit of taking Turkish Baths when in Montreal. A Turkish Bath should be built where the liquor bar now is in the Parliament buildings. Apparently something of the kind is required in the Quebec Legislature. Seldom will you find a man base in mind who is really clean in person. There is ever a tendency in nature towards consistency. The Turkish Bath is a moral force, for it brightens a man's life with beneficial pleasure and cleans him, even to his heart. For full particulars address Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal. e 125

THE W. C. T. U. RECEPTION.

The lecture hall of Erskine Church was the scene of a very enjoyable gathering last evening on the occasion of the reception tendered to the delegates to the Dominion Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union by the local members of the society. The hall was tastefully decorated. There were present the Rev. Messrs. Wells, Antill, Williams, Campbell, Hill and Tully, and amongst others were Messrs. S. Finley, Dr. Alexander, H. Drysdale, W. Paul, J. Baylis, &c.

The introductory address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, who extolled in the highest terms the aims of the society, which he felt sure would be of incalculable benefit, not only to Canada, but also to the United States.

The Rev. Messrs. Antill, Douglas and Upham also delivered eloquent speeches welcoming the delegates, after which refreshments were served by the ladies of the local society.

The convention will open this morning in the lecture hall of Erskine Church.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. H. Ward, of England, is at the Hall.

Mr. Justice Teller, of St. Hyacinthe, is a guest at the Hall.

Rev. R. O. Greep, of Liverpool, Eng., is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. McDonald, sergeant-at-arms, of Ottawa, is at the Balmoral.

Sir A. P. Caron arrived in the city yesterday, and left for Quebec last evening. He stayed at the Windsor during his brief sojourn.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

By proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strength-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petitcodiac, N. B., says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons of consumptive tendencies." Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

SPORTING NEWS.

Baseball.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

First game:

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Athletics.....001001000—2 7 2
St. Louis.....10000200—3 14 2

Batteries—Green and Robinson; Ramsey and Mungan. Umpire—O'Dea.

Second game:

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Athletics.....301100041—10 10 2
St. Louis.....002022020—8 7 2

Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Stivers, Ramsey and Mungan. Umpire—Stivers.

At Syracuse—R. H. E.
Syracuse.....000001010—2 7 5
Louisville.....01020000—3 9 2

Batteries—Casey and O'Rourke; Meakin and Ryan. Umpire—Doersch.

At Rochester—R. H. E.
Rochester.....000001210—4 7 6
Toledo.....20210200—7 8 3

Batteries—Barr and McGuire; Cushman and Sage. Umpire—Toole.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—R. H. E.
New York.....100011100—4 5 2
Chicago.....000002000—2 6 4

Batteries—R. Murphy and P. Murphy; Sullivan and Kittridge. Umpire—Daniels.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Pittsburg.....00000000—1 7 7
Philadelphia.....0201300—8 12 2

Batteries—Schmidt and Berger; Gleason and Clemens. Umpire—McDermott.

At Brooklyn—R. H. E.
Brooklyn.....000200020—4 6 2
Cleveland.....000000100—1 2 2

Batteries—Lavett and Stallings; Beaton and Zimmer. Umpire—McQuade.

Boston-Cincinnati game prevented by rain.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE.

Boston-Chicago game prevented by rain.

At New York