The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXX.—NO. 69. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888. SUBSCRIPTION $6.00 PER ANNUM

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—o—

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" " Table "
Stubbs' Washington F. F. Salt.
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Turk's Island Salt.
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SALMON, MACKEREL, CODFISH, HADDOCK, HERRING and LOBSTERS, Fresh, Salt, Canned and Smoked.

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100 barrels Pure Nfld. Cod Oil.
50 " Halifax Cod Oil.
200 " Stevens' Steam-refined Seal Oil.
50 " Straw Seal Oil.

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☞ Parties requiring CALEDONIA MINE Screenings will please send orders at once, as we have only a limited quantity for this market.

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March 20 63

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150 Brls. Choice Labrador Herrings.

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Jan. 9. 6

NASAL BALM — CURES HAY FEVER, CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, HEADACHE, CATARRH — A POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH. GIVES Immediate Relief FOR Cold in Head, HAY FEVER. EASY TO USE.

Not a Snuff, Powder or Irritating Liquid. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. If not obtainable at your druggists, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

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Screened Steam and Slack Arriving Daily, and delivered ex cars to any part of the city.

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For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

A NERVE TONIC.

GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says: "For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

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ALONZO ABBOTT, WINDSOR, VT., says: "I believe PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal tumor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from "head to heel." The eruption is rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

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A. C. BEAN, WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., says: For two years past I have been a great sufferer from kidney and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and constipation. Before I began to take CELERY COMPOUND it seemed as though *everything* ailed me. Now I can say *nothing* ails me.

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GEORGE ABBOTT, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, says: "I have been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
Dec. 13 1y DW 296

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the present Session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

CANADIAN.

—Messrs. Hollis Shorey, of the city of Montreal, and G. O. Somers, M.D., G. Oliver, Henry Currier, J. B. Auger, A. T. Thompson, L. K. Drew and G. W. Moore, of Magog, Stanstead, are appointed Justices of the Peace.

—The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on the expected settlement of the Manitoba railway question, says once the monopoly is surrendered it will be in the option of the Federal Government to sanction other independent lines to the frontier, should the Province or territory so desire, and the intention, it is probable, is to make a pro rata charge for such a privilege in order to indemnify the Treasury for the initial outlay.

—The Privy Council has refused special leave to appeal in the case of the Banque d'Hochelaga vs. Cantin. It was urged on behalf of the bank that the case involved an important principle respecting the liability of shareholders, a decision of which would stop further extensive litigation in Canada. Their lordships held, however, that the questions at issue were questions of fact which the Canadian courts should finally determine.

EUROPEAN.

—It is reported that the Government has decided to cashier General Boulanger.

—Mr. Chamberlain writes that Mr. O'Brien's statement concerning him in his speech at Birmingham on Saturday was untrue.

—Mr. Parnell's Arrears of Rent bill will come up in the House on Wednesday. The bill was the subject of discussion at a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. It is reported that the Government, under dissident threats of desertion, has decided to promise to deal with the arrears question. An urgent Parnellite whip has been issued in view of the possible defection of the Unionists.

—The Russian Government has submitted two important measures to the Council of the Empire. The first is to promote the colonizing of the Black Sea Caucasian coast by Cossacks. This will probably be sanctioned. The second is to organize the whole Northern Caucasus as a Cossack district on the Don Cossack system. This scheme presents some difficulty in that it compels some entirely European communities to conform to the features of Cossack life.

—In the lobbies of Parliament last night the discussion of the Local Government Bill disclosed the fact that the measure meets with general approval from the Opposition, while on the other hand many of the Tories are discontented over the Democratic principle of the election of councils involved in the bill. The advanced Conservatives are satisfied, and do not expect to encounter any serious opposition during the progress of the measure.

AMERICAN.

—The mercury dropped sixty degress yesterday in Council Bluffs. A blizzard is raging.

—The banking house of Gattman & Co., Aberdeen, Miss., has failed with liabilities of $200,000.

—The second really severe snow and wind storm of the year struck Hastings yesterday morning.

—A snowstorm, which began at midnight Sunday in Sioux City, continued all day yesterday. The drifts stopped the horse cars yesterday morning. Railway communication north and west is interrupted.

—A Washington despatch says: It is the intention of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to meet on Saturday next and devote the entire day to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty. The State department has probably sent all the papers bearing upon the treaty which it cares to have made public at the present time. The resolution of Senator Frye calling for the minutes of the daily meetings of the Commission will hardly be answered by Mr. Bayard.

For constipation, "liver complaint," or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

OVATIONS TO MERCIER.

Quebec Cities Honor the Premier.

Manitoba's Action Determined.

Interview With Premier Greenway.

A Case of Poetical Justice.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Arrival of the Premier—Ovations En Route—Reception at the Quebec Depot—Meeting of Cabinet.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, March 20.—Hon. Premier Mercier, accompanied by Hon. James McShane, arrived in town this afternoon, per Canadian Pacific Railway. The Premier's journey from Montreal to the Ancient Capital was one series of ovations. At Louiseville Station a very large and enthusiastic crowd of the electors of the County of Maskinonge met him with bands of music. The Mayor, surrounded by a number of the leading gentlemen and ladies, presented an address with several handsome bouquets. The Premier's reply was in his happiest style, and captured every one. At Yamachiche there was a similar demonstration, and at Three Rivers the whole town had apparently turned out to greet with a hearty welcome home the Province's best of Premiers. An address was presented by the Mayor, to which the Hon. Mr. Mercier made a most eloquent response, after which the crowd cheered and then demanded a brief speech from Hon. Mr. McShane, who soon was as much at home with the Trifluvians as in Montreal Centre. On the departure of the train cheer upon cheer was sent up. The C. P. R. station here, at two o'clock, was packed with an immense crowd all awaiting the arrival of the Premier. The whole of the members of the Cabinet were on the platform, as well as all the deputy Ministers, leading officials and clerks of the Government. The train came in sharp on time, and cheer upon cheer was sent up as Mr. Mercier reached the platform. The Premier was soon surrounded by his colleagues—handshaking and greeting them all most cordially. After getting through this exercise with his Ministers, the same had to be gone over again with the hundreds of friends and admirers who pressed round to welcome the Premier home once more. This over, the Premier accompanied by his Ministers drove to his residence where he was soon busily engaged receiving callers. Hon. Mr. McShane subsequently entertained several of his colleagues and friends to a collation in his rooms where one and all expressed delight at the restoration to health of Hon. Mr. Mercier. In fact, it was a common remark on all sides that the Premier never looked brighter, healthier and in such good fighting trim. The demonstration was most cordial and sincere and did honor to the old historic city.

There is a rumor that Mr. Victor Sicotte, of St. Hyacinthe, will likely be made Sheriff of that place, vice Adam dead.

The failure of a leading tanning firm here is said to be due to depression in trade and extravagance among some of the partners.

There will be a Cabinet Council meeting to-morrow, when no doubt the dates for the bye elections will be decided upon.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

The Manitoban Delegation to Ottawa Criticized—Strong Talk about Disallowance—The 91st Battalion—Shipments of Manitoba Potatoes.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 20.—The wisdom of the action of the Ministerial delegates to Ottawa returning home so suddenly is the sole topic of conversation, and public opinion is about evenly divided on the question. The *Sun* says:—Of the wisdom of the action taken by the delegates it is difficult to judge. They are, of course, in a better position to decide as to the best thing to be done than those not on the spot, but unless they were assured that negotiations had utterly failed, it seems clear they should have given the Dominion authorities more than reasonable time in which to submit to their propositions. If the Government had been humbugging them, the worse their treatment, the greater the sympathy that would be felt for them and for Manitoba in Eastern Canada. On the other hand, if Sir John has been earnestly seeking to make terms with the Canadian Pacific, and found unexpected difficulties in connection therewith, it does not seem wise to exhibit too great impatience. The matter, however, is probably not one of great importance. If Sir John has decided to cease disallowance, the action of the delegates will not deter him from doing so. On the contrary, it is more likely to forward negotiations; in the first place, by further impressing the Government with the fact that Manitobans are in terrible earnest, and, in the second place, by depriving Greenway and Martin of the prestige of bringing the settlement back to Winnipeg with them. The *Call* says:—Its a question whether Greenway and Martin have acted discreetly in starting so precipitately for home. An important matter, such as the disallowance question, involving so many interests, cannot be settled with lightning speed, and they might have done better to exercise a little more patience. If their action has been so rash as to prevent a settlement of the difficulty it will be much to be regretted.

Speaker Glass went through the necessary farce of taking the chair in the Legislature this afternoon, and adjourning till to-morrow.

The 91st Battalion will not be reorganized, but two companies will be formed from it and attached to the 90th.

Newton, the condemned murderer, has become somewhat reconciled to his fate, although he is nervous and afraid to be alone. Rev. Tudor visits him daily.

Lloyd's grocery, at Springfield, was burned this morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000.

Large shipments of potatoes are made from Manitoba to Chicago, where they are quoted at several cents higher than other importations.

TELEGRAMS FROM TORONTO.

Board of Trade Meeting—Manitoba Seed—Amendments to Grain Inspection Act—Federal Bank Affairs—Interview with Premier Greenway.

TORONTO, March 20.—At a meeting of the grain men's section of the Board of Trade this afternoon, the following resolution was passed: Whereas information has been received that a considerable quantity of Manitoba barley, badly mixed with foreign grains and weeds, is being offered for sale throughout Ontario for seed; Resolved, that this section of the Board of Trade, in order to preserve the good quality of Ontario barley, places on record these facts, requesting parties interested to see that any barley offered for seed whether from Manitoba or elsewhere, is free from all foreign seeds or weeds of any kind. Farmers in particular being requested to see that the good reputation Ontario enjoys for growing fine barley is not affected by the introduction of prairie and other weeds into their land, which it would take years to get rid of. They also adopted a petition to the Dominion Parliament embodying proposed amendments to the Inspection Act of 1885, relating to Manitoba hard wheat, Canada hard wheat, Northern spring wheat, white Fife wheat and Manitoba barley. It was also decided to send a copy of the petition to the Board of Trade of Montreal for approval, and to endeavor, if possible, to have the Act amended during the present session.

A meeting of shareholders of the Federal Bank was held to-day, when a statement of the bank's affairs and of the reasons of winding up its business were submitted. A resolution was unanimously passed approving the action of the directors in making arrangement in January last with other banks for assistance, also approving the scheme for winding up affairs under the present board and appointing an executive committee of three, viz.: Mr. Hammond, President; Mr. Nordheimer, Ex-President, and Mr. John Hoskin, and further approving application being made to Parliament to authorize persons named to wind up the bank. Thomas Long was added to the board.

Premier Greenway is still here, but will leave for the West by midnight train to-night or to-morrow morning. On being interviewed regarding his mission to Ottawa, he said he could not say just whether or not his mission was a failure. We were nearly two weeks in Ottawa, he said, and I have had three conferences with the Government, at one of which Mr. Martin was present, but nothing has been decided, and I cannot say if anything will be done. When we arrived in Ottawa Sir John seemed to be willing and even anxious to settle the question as quickly and as amicably as possible, but he would do nothing definite. When we received the invitation to go to Ottawa, the feelings and hopes of our people in Manitoba were raised, as they expected that the question which has been causing so much disturbance in this province would be settled and the monopoly would be crushed. But now we are going back without anything being done. The disappointment of the people will be more intensified than before by this failure, and it is difficult to say what will be the result. We felt sure when Sir John Macdonald sent for us, and we adjourned the legislature to go and see him, that he was willing and would be able to do something. But it appears he is either unable or unwilling to do anything to improve the situation. I cannot say what was the cause of the trouble. After Sir George Stephen came to Ottawa, however, a change took place and difficulty in settlement followed. We could get no satisfaction whatever, and we came away last night without seeing any members of the Government. I don't think Sir John is to blame. He seems anxious to do all in his power, but the Canadian Pacific Railway have too many friends in the Cabinet and the Premier cannot manage them. He is in a bad position, and has given us a powerful weapon if we wish to use it against him. A great many rumors are in circulation regarding amounts offered to the Canadian Pacific for settlement, but I don't think there is anything in them. We have heard nothing definite regarding such settlement. The hitch seems some other way. A significant fact is that Mr. Van Horne was telegraphed for on Monday. He was West on C. P. R., and everyone expected he would stop at Ottawa on way down, but he dashed through to Montreal, and yesterday evening Sir George Stephens returned to Ottawa."

"We are working at Red River Valley Railway now, and have made financial arrangements for its completion. We expect to have the Red River section running on first June. We will not let the work by contract but will complete it ourselves, regardless of disallowance."

A CASE OF POETICAL JUSTICE.

Never Held His Head Up Since.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 20.—Martin Flynn, of Chelsea, near this city, the young man whose name figured so prominently in connection with the alleged seduction and the suicide of the young girl Minnie Allen last fall, died on Sunday. It will be remembered that on the morning after the death of the girl, letters written by her immediately previous to her death were found in the room in which she took the poison. In these letters the girl denounced Martin Flynn as her betrayer, and in the bitterest terms cursed him as the cause of her death, saying that she would haunt him for the wrongs he had done her. The young man has been in a despondent mood since her death, and would not, it is stated, venture out of doors after dark. He was taken with hysterica a few days ago, and his malady resulted in a hemorrhage which resulted fatally.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 21, 1 a.m.

The depression over Michigan yesterday is now dispersing over the Ottawa Valley, and has caused a moderate rainfall in Ontario, accompanied by mild weather. Lower temperatures now prevail in the Lake district. It is raining in Quebec and New Brunswick and parts of Nova Scotia, and a moderate gale has prevailed in the Bay of Fundy. Colder weather is general throughout the North-West.

Probabilities.

Lakes—North-west to west winds, fair weather, with a little lower temperature.

St. Lawrence and Gulf—Partly cloudy or cloudy, mild weather, with light local rain-falls.

Maritime—Partly cloudy or cloudy, mild weather, with occasional rain.

NOTHING CHEAP WANTED.

Report of Minority on U. S. Telegraphs.

Interstate Liquor Commerce.

United States Coast Defences.

REPORT OF A MINORITY.

Free People Don't Want any Cheap Service.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Chairman Clardy and Mr. Crisp of the House committee on commerce have united in making a minority and adverse report upon the postal telegraph bill formulated by the majority of the committee. In its report the minority says that the majority bill recognizes the methods adopted by European people in dealing with the interests under consideration and it cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that it is of doubtful utility to import the methods of more or less arbitrary governments into the political system of a free people. The Government does not owe to the citizens cheap telegraphy or cheap telephony, or any other cheap service. But it does owe them protection against extortion for services rendered by common carriers. With this in view the minority submits as a substitute for the Committee's Bill the Spooner Intestate Telegraph Bill as reported by Senator Reagan, which it says aims to protect the citizens against excessive and unjust charges for services rendered.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN LIQUOR.

The Supreme Court Holds that it Cannot be Prohibited by State Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—An interesting and important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day in the case of George A. Bowman *et al.* against the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, which involves the validity of a statute of Iowa forbidding a railroad to bring intoxicating liquor into that State unless it has been furnished a certificate from the county auditor of the county to which such liquor is to be transported, showing that the consignee is legally authorized to sell it.

The court holds that a State cannot without the consent of Congress express or implied, regulate commerce between its people and those of other States of the Union in order to effect its end, however desirable such a regulation might be. The statute of Iowa under consideration falls within this prohibition. It is not an inspection law; it is not a quarantine or sanitary law. It is essentially a regulation of commerce among the States.

Mr. Justice Harlan read for himself and for the Chief Justice and Justice Gray a long dissenting opinion, maintaining the right of a State to protect the health, morals, peace and good order of its citizens by prohibiting the bringing of intoxicating liquor into it from other States.

COAST DEFENCES.

Senator Dolph Says the Country Has Been Devoted to Peaceful Pursuits.

WASHINGTON, March 20—Senator Dolph presented this morning a written report from the Senate Committee on Coast Defences to accompany the bill reported from that committee a week ago. The report:—

"The defenceless condition of our seacoasts is notorious. The numerous cities upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and upon the lakes, with their large accumulations of agricultural and manufactured products, their thousands of millions of dollars of destructible property, are wholly defenceless and exposed to destruction or tribute in case of a foreign war with a nation possessing a modern navy. We do not possess a single modern armored ship of war. Our forts and guns, which at the breaking out of the late civil war were equal to those of any other nation, owing to the improvements which have been made in recent years in war ships, arms, guns, explosives and projectiles, have become utterly worthless for defence.

"While other nations have been experimenting with guns and armor and expending large sums in fortifying their coasts and improving themselves with powerful navies of modern armored ships with armaments of modern guns, we have devoted our attention to peaceful pursuits, to developing our industrial interests, to the construction of new lines of transportation for our internal commerce, and have made no advance in the direction of fortifications and little progress in providing a modern navy.

"The time is propitious for entering upon the work of the construction of a system of coast defences. There is a surplus in the Treasury."

GRIEF KILLS AN ELEPHANT.

Gypsy's Heart Broken Because Her Friend, The Elk, was Dead.

CHICAGO, March 20.—An elephant of unusual size, though only thirteen years of age, died at No. 223 Robey street this morning at 11 o'clock, of a broken heart. Her name was Gypsy and she was owned by Mr. H. Harris, a showman, who is wintering his menagerie here and who bought her in 1883 for $3,500. She came from India, and at the rate she was growing promised to surpass even the great Jumbo in size.

In the winter of 1886 Gypsy was put in a compartment at St. Paul with an elk, and a great friendship arose between them. When the season opened Gypsy refused to leave her quarters, notwithstanding prodding and other urging; when suddenly it occurred to somebody to take the elk along. This was done and Gypsy followed. The two were inseparable, and when the elk died, last week, Gypsy was inconsolable. Last night she seemed to be ailing, and this morning it was seen that she could not last long.

Her tusks were cut off after death, and her body removed to the rendering establishment near the stock yards.

A QUESTION OF U. S. POSTAGE.

Interesting to Canadian Seedsmen.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 20.—A suit was brought in the United States court to-day by James Vick, the well-known seedsman of this city, against Postmaster Fleckenstein to test the validity of the recent order issued by the Postmaster General relative to the mailing of packages of seeds in Canada to parties in this country, when they are sent there for the purpose from this country. The postage on seeds, etc., is 4 cents per pound, while the United States rate is 16c. per pound. Seedsmen in this section of the State have been saving large amounts yearly by expressing their seeds to Canada and then having them mailed to their customers in this country under the treaty between the United States and Canada, which stipulates that the mail matter of both countries shall be delivered at the rate of postage where mailed. This brought out the Postmaster-General's order, instructing post-office officials to collect full rate of postage when it was obvious that the matter was sent to Canada to be mailed for delivery in this country to avoid paying the United States postage. By Mr. Vicks' direction two packages of seeds were sent to this city to Canada, and from there mailed to him here, the postage being prepaid. This morning he received word that two packages were at the Post Office, held for postage due. This he declined to pay, and upon the Post Office official refusing to give him the packages until it was, he commenced the suit referred to, to gain possession of them.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA.

A Collision and a Narrow Escape.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The bark Serene arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro. She brought Capt. McLeod and Mate McDonald of the schooner Florence Rogers, from Charleston for New York with railroad ties. On the morning of the 12th inst., some distance south from Cape Henry, the Serene collided with the schooner, by which the jib boom and catheads were carried away and about 25 feet of the bulwarks were broken. The captain and mate of the schooner succeeded in boarding the bark when the Rogers drifted and was not again seen. Capt. McLeod of the Florence Rogers reports that after the collision the schooner began to fill rapidly, and, seing no hope of saving the vessel, himself and mate got to the Serene, but the crew could not. The schooner had previously lost her boat. The wind was blowing seventy miles an hour when the vessels collided.

One Railway Strike Settled.

MASON CITY, Iowa, March 20.—The strike on the Central Iowa Road has been settled. Eight hundred men that were laid off Sunday will now resume work.

His Bondsmen the Sufferers.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 20.—A partial investigation shows that State Treasurer Tate's defalcation is at least $150,000. Tate's bond was for $300,000 and is well covered.

Blizzard Victims Rescued.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The ship Record, from Calcutta, arrived this afternoon with the crew of the schooner Wm. L. White on board. The White foundered at sea on Tuesday last. The crew took to the boats and were badly frostbitten.

Next Season's Baseball Schedule.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 20.—Representatives of the various clubs composing the Central League, met at the Hotel Bennett in this city to-day. Manager Powers, of Jersey City, presented a schedule of games, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Killed by a Train.

EASTON, Pa., March 20.—John O. Lilly, of Indianapolis, a brother of General William Lilly, a coal operator at Mauch Chunk, was killed this morning by being struck by a Jersey Central passenger train below Packerton, and hurled over an embankment down to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where he was picked up a corpse. His injuries consisted of a fractured skull and a few bruises and cuts. He came east recently to visit his brother.

Harbor in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO March 20.—Information has reached here from Honolulu that an extensive examination of Pearl River harbor, in the Hawaiian Island, has been completed by a force of United States naval officers. It is stated in the estimates and plots which have been sent to Washington to convey the information that it will cost $700,000 to make the entrance available for the new cruisers being constructed by the United States. It is understood that Congress will be urged to appropriate that amount. Hawaiian papers speak well of the project. It is understood in Honolulu that the cession of the harbor is virtually forever.

The Two Missing Pilot Boats.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Nothing definite was learned yesterday about the two missing pilot boats, the Phantom and the Enchantress. Pilot Begley, who brought up the Cunard steamer Servia, from Liverpool, yesterday, reported that he saw a schooner on March 18 which he thought at the time resembled the Phantom. She was under foresail, jib and staysail and proceeding very slowly. A schooner bottom up was passed 150 miles out by the bark Beatrice, according to the report of Pilot Behrens, who had charge of the bark. It is by no means certain that the wreck was either of the pilot boats. The general opinion of pilots seems to be that the sails of the boats were blown to ribbons, and that under shortened canvas they are slowly working their way back to New York.

International Copyright.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Chace reported back favorably to-day from the Senate Committee on Patents his International Copyright bill, with amendments. The principal amendment made by the committee is the insertion of a requirement that a copy of the book, or article, or a description of the model, painting or design shall be deposited with the Librarian of Congress before publication in this or any other country, and that not later than the date of publication two copies of the book or article printed from type set in this country or photographs of the work of art to be copyrighted shall be deposited with the Librarian, and during the existence of the copyright the importation for sale of the book or article is prohibited.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

De Cassagnac Insults the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. De Cassagnac spoke in behalf of General Boulanger, protesting against his removal from the army. He disclaimed being a partisan of General Boulanger. During his remarks, he quoted from an article in the *Boersen Courier*, of Berlin, which asserted that the Government had removed General Boulanger at Germany's request. Premier Tirard declared that M. De Cassagnac's remarks were insulting and requested that he would not continue to talk in the same strain. (Applause.) The President of the Chamber then, addressing M. De Cassagnac said, "The country will judge of the speaker's words."

POLITICS AT A FUNERAL.

The Boulanger Bugbear Still Unsettled.

Addresses to the German Emperor.

John L. Sullivan's Sentence.

VIRULENT POLITICAL FEELING

Disturb the Solemnity of Senator Carnot's Funeral.

PARIS, March 20.—The funeral services of the late Senator Carnot were held to-day in the church of St. Phillipe du Roule. President Carnot was the chief mourner. There was a large attendance of ministers, diplomats and persons prominent in political and literary circles. After the funeral, as the cortege was leaving the cemetery a crowd of people rushed towards M. Ferry's carriage, shouting: "A bas Ferry!" "Vive Boulanger!" Order was finally restored by gend'armes. M. Ferry was compelled to accept police protection.

MANIFESTO CONDEMNING BOULANGER.

Government Decides to Cashier Him.

PARIS, March 20.—The Extreme Left, including M. Clemenceau, has issued a manifesto condemning the Boulanger movement. The manifesto of the Extreme Left says:—"Votes given for a general who refuses to lay down his sword would constitute a veritable *plebiscite*, signifying the abdication of a free people. The intrusion of military leaders into politics not only menaces our free institutions and disarms our forces by dividing them in the presence of the enemy, but has always resulted in the suppression of our rights and been punished with defeat. We therefore implore good citizens to abstain from such a dangerous movement." It is reported that the Government has decided to cashier General Boulanger.

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATIONS.

The Addresses in Reply.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Landtag without debate unanimously adopted the address in reply to the royal message.

In the Reichstag to-day the president read the address of that body in reply to the Imperial message. The address expresses the gratitude of the Reichstag to the Emperor for over coming all obstacles and assuming without delay the Imperial dignity and its rights and duties, thanking His Majesty for his assurances, and expresses sorrow for the loss of the great ruler to whom Germany owes her reconstruction and her unity, whose life was devoted to strengthening Germany's influence and position, who was the guardian of peace, and whose efforts were aimed to promoting the welfare of all classes. In conclusion, the Reichstag assures Emperor Frederick of its unswerving fidelity in order to accomplish all the tasks Emperor Willian marked out and bequeathed to the Germans as a legacy.

The address was adopted without debate.

The session was closed with three cheers for Emperor Frederick.

SULLIVAN'S SENTENCE.

He and Mitchell Get Six Days in Prison and a Fine for Fighting.

SENLIS, March 20.—The summonses issued against Sullivan and Mitchell were returnable here to-day. As may be remembered, the French authorities originally demanded 1,000f. for the appearance of the two offenders, but the bail was subsequently enlarged to 4,000f., which sum was put up by Phillips and Moore.

It is needless to say that the principals were absent. They were defended by Maitre Delaporte, who read letters from his clients regretting that professional engagements prevented their answering the summons of the Court. Maitre Delaporte called the attention of the Court to the fact that no witness had been summoned to assert whether there was a battle or simply a wrestling match.

THEY GAVE THEMSELVES AWAY.

He remarked that no flagrant *delit* had been proved and that the prosecution was based simply on surmise and on the admissions of the persons interested, who assuredly would have held their tongues had they been aware that they had acted contrary to the law. Admitting that the two men had settled a grievance with their fists, he added that the fist in England was the *ultima ratio* of the classes who in France were prone to draw the sword. Duelling, although punishable by law, was common in France. In conclusion, Maitre Delaporte said that the men had been stopped on the public highway, prosecuted and treated as criminals without having caused a scandal or disturbed the public order.

THE COURT'S DECREE.

The Court, after a brief deliberation, considered that the nonappearance of the defendants aggravated their offence and sentenced Sullivan and Mitchell to six days' imprisonment and the maximum fine of 200f. each; further that the remainder of the sum of 4,000f. deposited to secure the accused persons should, after deducting the fine and costs be forfeited to the State, owing to the nonappearance of the two men.

The sentence becomes final within ten days after the judgment has been served on the two men, who have chosen a domicile in France at the office of Maitre Delaporte at Senlis. Neither can come to France without danger of being arrested for the next ten years.

THE ALLIANCE STRONG AS EVER.

Russian Papers Fooling Themselves.

VIENNA, March 20.—The *Fremdenblat* presse des ribes the comments of the Russian Chauvinist press on Emperor Frederick's proclamation as highly colored. These journals they say imagine that there exists a deep dissidence between Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck, and that a dissolution of the Austro-German alliance is imminent and they treat the recent dispatches from the Chancellor as private and unimportant correspondence. The Russian journals say the Vienna papers must have some interest to encourage themselves with the naive self-deception whereof events will soon show the futility.

A Big Government Majority.

PARIS, March 20.—Premier Tirard today informed the Chamber of Deputies that the military tribunal would inquire into the case of Gen. Boulanger. The order of the day was then demanded by the Government and voted 349 to 93.

Trade and Commerce.

THE HERALD OFFICE.
Tuesday Evening, March 20, 1888.

Montreal Stock Market.

To-day's market was active and strong. Bank stocks were more largely dealt in and advanced 1@1¾ points over yesterday. There was a much stronger feeling in Bank of Montreal, which sold up 1¾ to 217¾, but was a little off in the afternoon and closed at 217 bid, 217½ asked. Commerce advanced 1 point to 115¾, and closed firm at 115½ bid, 116½ asked, sales 206 shares. Merchants shows no change and was not dealt in. Other banks rule steady, but were not dealt in. In miscellaneous securities Gas shows additional strength, and to-day touched 214½, and there was a fair trading at this figure; at the close 215 was asked, 214 bid. Richelieu continues to attract much attention, and was again to-day active and steady, 725 shares changing hands at 51¾. It was rumored this afternoon that the longs were "ratting," but the clique is too strong to give way readily, and possibly could carry the price still hi her, as we are informed. Those who place little faith in the Richelieu are many, and no doubt some of them are quite willing to be "short" at these figures, or even at a higher range if possible. Canadian Pacific was stronger and sold ½ higher at 58; sales, 300 shares. Montreal Telegraph is quiet but shows some strength; 15 shares were placed to-day at 94¾. Cotton stocks continue more active, 50 Canada Company sold at 50 to-day, an advance of 2 points.

The day's transactions amounted to 2,002 shares, compared with 1,396 yesterday.

To-day's sales are as follows:—

MORNING BOARD.

1 Bank of Montreal.....at 215½
75 do do .....at 217¼
35 do do .....at 217½
40 do do .....at 217¾
1 Peoples Bank.....at 101½
134 Bank of Commerce.....at 115½
32 do do .....at 115½
15 Montreal Telegraph.....at 94½
51 Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co..at 51¾
125 Gas Co.....at 214½
100 do .....at 214¼
175 do .....at 214½
50 Canada Cotton Co.....at 50
310 Canadian Pacific Railway.....at 58
$2,000 Land Grant bonds.....at 101

AFTERNOON BOARD.

65 Bank of Montreal.....at 217½
25 Bank of Commerce.....at 115¾
15 do do .....at 115½
50 Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co...at 52
225 do do do ...at 51¾

The closing figures are as follows, compiled by Messrs. D. L. McDougall & Co., 22 Hospital street:

STOCKS.	Value of shares.	Last half-yearly dividend.	Sellers per cent.	Buyers per cent.
Bank of Montreal	$ 200	5 & 2	217½	217
Ontario Bank	100	3½ p.c.	119	116½
Bank B. N. A.	100	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Banque du Peuple	50	3 p.c.	107	102
Molsons Bank	50	4 p.c.	140	135
Bank of Toronto	100	4 p.c.	205	196
Bank Jacques Cartier	25	3 p.c.	80	.....
Merchants Bank	100	3 p.c.	130	128½
Bank d'Hochelaga	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
East'n Townships B'k.	50	3 p.c.	119	112
Quebec Bank	100	3½ p.c.	115	109
Bank Nationale	50	4 p.c.	.....	44
Union Bank	50	3 p.c.	95	90½
Can B'k of Commerce	50	3½ p.c.	116½	115½
Dominion Bank	50	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton	100	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Bank Ville Marie	100	3½ p.c.	.....	95
Standard Bank	50	3½ p.c.	.....	.....
Federal Bank	100	3 p.c.	.....	54
Imperial Bank	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intercolonial Coal Co	100	.....	38	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tel. Co	40	4 p.c.	94	94
Dominion Tel. Co	50	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Western Union Tel Co	100	2 p.c.	.....	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	3 p.c.	51½	51¼
Street Railway Co.	50	7 & 1	227	220
Montreal Gas Co	40	6 p.c.	215	214
Canada Cotton Co	100	3 p.c.	50	45
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Engl'd Paper Co	100	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Canada Paper Co	100	5 p.c.	.....	.....
Canada Shipping Co	100	2½ p.c.	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	B.C.	50	.....
Mont Loan & Mort'gCo	25	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Mont Invest & Bldg Co	50	.....	.....	.....
Royal Can. Ins. Co	24	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Stormont Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga Cotton Co	100	5 p.c.	128	123
Coaticook Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Mfg. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
do bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone Co	100	4 p.c.	.....	.....
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Accident Ins'Co. of N.A.	100	.....	.....	.....
Paton Mfg. Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
L. Ch'n & St Law J'n B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cent'l R'y B.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, M. & M. R'y.	100	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Dominion Cattle Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific R. R.	100	1 p.c.	58½	57¾
Montreal 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	60	52
Canada N W Land Co.	£5	3 p.c.	.....	.....
Can. Pacific L. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ont. & Que. R.R.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Corp. 7 p.c. stock	100	.....	.....	.....

New York Stock Market.

Stocks opened to-day dull and heavy and there was no feature of interest in the trading, which continued dull all day. There was a much weaker feeling in most stocks, and the close is at about the lowest figures of the day. Missouri Pacific, North West, Reading, St. Paul, Union Pacific and Western Union, were the most active, and all close weak and lower. Missouri Pacific 2¾ lower than yesterday at 81¼. Western Union also closes weak and 2⅜ lower at 74⅞, C.B. & Quincy was dull and weak and declined ⅝.

The day's trading amounted to 129,600 shares.

The following is from Messrs. Frank Bond & Co., 14 Place d'Armes:—

The talk among professional traders at the close was brighter than usual of late, and many thought that the present week would witness quite a substantial rally in the market. They based their views not on any absolute knowledge that they possessed, but reasoned out the proposition from the fact, that the oversold condition of the market was such as to give the bulls every opportunity of making a fair sized turn on the long side, if they so desired.

H. Durand, who sometime since was so closely identified with the Cammack, Bateman, Reams, Jones bear party, has been a large buyer of stocks. It's known his sympathies are in favor of higher range of prices. B. Wheeler and J. Kirkeneer say that there will be a general decline of ½ dozen points at least, before there is anything of a proportionate rally. Nevertheless some of the best Commission houses in the street have been large buyers of stocks, and houses like Edward Sweet & Coy., G. Bateman, and Hall, Garten & Coy., tell their people that the policy for the moment should be to buy stocks on weak spots, in preference to selling on temporary rallies. They seem to recognize the fact, that the condition of affairs in the West and North West, is just about as bad as it can be, and whatever now takes place must be in the light of improvement.

New York Stock Market.

The following were the fluctuations of prices and sales in New York, Monday, March 19, as specially reported for THE HERALD by Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street:—

STOCKS.	Closing previous day.	Opening.	1.40 p.m.	Closing.	Sales.
C. B. & Quincy	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	5 0
Can. Pac. Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. & I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. C ntral	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1330
Cent. Pac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	700
Den. & Rio Grand.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del. & Hudson	105¾	106¼	106	105¾	500
Del., Lack. & West	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	7800
Erie	23¾	24¼	24	23¾	6500
Do. pref	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. 2nd	96	96⅜	96	96	.....
New Eng.	32¾	33⅜	32¾	32¾	2000
Erie & Western	13¾	13¾	.....	13¾	100
Ill. Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey Central	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	1200
Kansas & Tex	13¾	13¾	.....	13¾	900
Lou. & Nash.	53¾	54¼	53¾	53¾	3700
Lake Shore	89¾	90¼	89¾	89¾	3400
Mich. Central	78¾	78	78	78¾	700
St. P. M. Man	100	101	.....	100	500
Man. Elev	87¾	88	88¼	87¾	.....
Missouri Pac	81¾	83¾	81¾	81¾	14700
N. Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	400
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-West	106¾	107¾	107	106¾	10850
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss.	19¾	.....	.....	19¾	400
Ohio Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	35	.....	34¾	800
Do. pre.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Trans	18	18¼	18	18	1700
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	.....	15¾	300
Pacific Mail	33¾	34	34	33¾	200
Pullman Car	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading	60¾	61¾	61	61¾	28200
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	.....	111¾	300
Richmond Terml	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
St. Paul	76	76¾	76¾	76	13000
Do. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex. Pac.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾	3900
Union Pacific	52¾	53¼	52¾	52¾	11000
Western Union	74¾	77¾	75¾	74¾	10800
Wabash	12¾	13	.....	12¾	300
Do. pref.	22¾	23¼	.....	22¾	300
West Shore Bds	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	3500
Sterling Exchange	486¼	486	.....	486	.....
Money	2¾	2¾	.....	2¾	.....

Canadian Railways in London.

Messrs. L. J. Forget, & Co., stock brokers, furnish us with the following quotations by special cable to them:—Grand Trunk, March 19th, 1st preference, 67; 2nd do., 42; March 20th, 1st preference, 67⅜; 2nd do., 42¼; Canadian Pacific, March 19th, 12.30 p.m., 58½; 4 p.m., 58⅝. March 20th, 12.30 p.m., 59.

London Quotations.

To-day's cable gives us the following quotations:—

	12.30 p.m.	2 p.m.
Consols for money	101 7-16	101 7-16
do. for account	101¼	101⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c. bonds, 4 coup'n	108¾	108¾
Erie ordinary	25	25
do. seconds	99¼	99¼
N.Y. Central	109	108¾
Illinois Central ex-div	119	119

Paris rentes, 12.30 p.m., 81f. 92½c.

Exchange.

The following table prepared specially for THE HERALD by Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., 10 Exchange Court, shows to-day's rates in detail:—

March 20.
IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling 60 Days	4.86½	4.85½
Sterling Demand	4.88½	4.87⅝
Sterling Cables	.....	4.87¾
Sterling Commercial	.....	.....
Sterling Documentary	.....	.....
Francs (Paris) Long	.....	5.20⅛
Francs (Paris) Short	.....	5.18¾
Marks	.....	.....

Mar. 20.
IN MONTREAL.

Between Banks. Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter Rate.
N. Y. Funds. 1-16	⅛	¼@⅜
Sig. 60 days. 9¼	9⅝	9⅞
Do Demand. 9 11-16	13-16	9¼@10
Do Cables.	....	10¼@½

Money in London, 1½.

MOVEMENTS OF PRODUCE.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls.	18,284	1,300
Wheat, bush.	47,000	3,000
Corn, bush.	6,000	.....
Oats, bush.	6,000	.....
Rye, bush.	5,000	4,000
Barley, bush.	15,000	3,000

TOLEDO.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bush.	8,000	9,000
Corn, bush.	16,000	1,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	17,000

DETROIT.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bush.	9,000	2,000

CHICAGO.

	Receipts.	Shipment
Flour, brls.	25,172	38,216
Wheat, bush.	41,000	18,000
Corn, bush.	209,000	132,000
Oats, bush.	128,000	133,000
Rye, bush.	8,000	1,000
Barley, bush.	26,000	27,000
Pork.	80	1,495
Lard.	530,350	939,888
Cut Meats	311,720	1,814,712

NEW YORK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls.	12,151	....
" sacks.	19,797	....
Wheat, bush.	11,000	....
Corn, bush.	47,300	....
Oats, bush.	75,600	....
Cornmeal brls.	408	....
" sacks.	461	....
Rye, bush.	.....	....
Barley, bush.	12,350	....
Malt, bush.	27,000	....
Pork, brls.	972	491
Beef.	1,214	....
Cutmeats.	1,475	....
Lard.	3,610	604,307
Bacon.	.....	347,000
Whiskey.	619	....

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, Point St. Charles, for the past week were 463 cattle and 35 calves. These arrivals were pretty well cleared up before the close of the week, and owing to the light supply competition for good stock was keen. Rather better figures were realized. Shipments having been delayed by the recent snow storm, the offerings were light. We quote the market as follows:

	c.	c.
For export good, aver. 1250 to 1400 lbs.	3½	@4½
" medium aver. 1100 to 1200 lbs.	3	@4
Good butchers' aver. 1000 to 1100 lbs.	3½	@3¾
Medium do. aver. 1000 to 1100 lbs.	2½	@3¼
Culls do.	2	@2½
Calves.	$5	@$8

HORSE MARKET.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 147 horses were received and 121 shipped out. Trade during the week was dull, there being but few buyers in town, the sales were 32 animals averaging from $75 to $140 each. A number of extra fine workers and drivers still remain on hand. The shipment has been advised of three cars from Ontario next week. Mr. J. H. Kimball, of the Canadian Pacific Railway stock yards, reports a remarkably dull week, the snowstorms accounting for the absence of good stock and buyers. Sales were, one pair heavy workers weighing 2,300@2,400 lbs., and a pair of general purpose, also a light driving mare at $130. A fine car lot of heavy horses have just been received from Brampton, and are now being offered. Intending purchasers would do well to inspect this lot.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.

COTTON—Easy. Uplands, 10 1-16c; Orleans, 10 3-16c. Futures, quiet: March 9.81, April 9.83, May 9.95, June 10.03.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Breadstuffs.

MONTREAL, March 20, 1888.

FLOUR—Receipts 375 barrels. There was no new feature in to-day's market, the local trade was quieter, and buyers were not out in any numbers. Prices show no change, holders are not pushing sales, as stocks are light, and desirable lots are scarce and wanted. A fair business was done in strong bakers' at our quotations. The export trade is without life, arrivals of flour in foreign markets are large. Quotations are steady as follows:

Winter Wheat, patent	$4.25 @ 4.65
Spring Wheat, patent	4.40 — 4.60
Straight Roller	4.00 — 4 25
Extra	3.65 — 4.00
Superfine	2.50 — 3.50
Strong Bakers'	4.10 — 4.25
OATMEAL —	
Ordinary brls	0 00 — 5.50
Do. bags	0 00 — 2.62½
Granulated, brls	0 00 — 5.75
Do. bags	2.65 — 2.80
CORNMEAL:—	
Barrels	3.45 — 3.60
Bags	2.15 — 2.20

Feed.

There is a better demand for bran, Prices are steady at $19@$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; shorts are also firm at $20@$21 and teeds $23@$29 per 2,000 lbs.

Grain.

The grain market continues very dull and unchanged. Prices are purely nominal as follows:—Canada spring wheat, 83c @84c; red winter, 83c@84c; white winter 85c @ 86c; Manitoba No. 1 hard 89c@90c; No. 2 do, 84c @ 85c; No. 1 Northern, 84c@85c; peas, 72½c @ 73c; per 66 lbs in store; oats, 42½c@43c per 32 lbs. on track here; barley, 65c@70c; rye, 58c@61c per 48 lbs; buckwheat, 60c per 48 lbs; corn, 71c per bushel duty paid.

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets.

Closing cash quotations: Wheat, 73c; corn and oats, no market; pork $13.55; lard, $7.50; short ribs, $7.12½.

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

CHICAGO, March 20, 1888.

	Closing Yesterday	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Same day last year.
WHEAT—						
April	73¾	.....	73¾	73¼	73¼	76
May	78¼	78¾	78¾	77¼	77¾	81¼
June	79	.....	78¾	77¾	77¾	80¾
CORN—						
April	47¾	.....	47¾	47	47	34¾
May	51¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	39
June	50¾	.....	51	50¼	50¼	40¾
OATS—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
May	31	.....	31	30¾	30¾	28¾
June	31	31	.....	.....	30¾	28¾
PORK—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	14 10	14 10	14 12½	14 05	14 05	21 00
June	14 17½	.....	14 17½	14 15	14 12½	21 00
LARD—						
April	7 52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 40
May	7 57½	.....	7 55	7 52½	7 52½	7 47½
June	7 65	7 60	7 62½	7 57½	7 57½	7 55
RIBS—						
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	7 22½	.....	7 22½	7 20	7 20	8 07½
June	7 30	7 30	.....	.....	7 27½	8 12½

The following night despatch is handed us by Messrs. Macdougall Bros., St. Francois Xavier street, stock brokers and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, from their Chicago correspondents:—

CHICAGO, March 20.—Foreign advices to-day were contrary to the general expectation. The strength rated in Liverpool yesterday did not hold. In fact, California wheat was quoted lower. Our market, after a firm opening, soon became weak and holders became free sellers. We are inclined, however, to favor the buying side for a turn. The market is liable to become oversold and a reaction may occur any time, but with favorable spring weather we believe in lower prices ultimately. Corn was heavy and lower with strong indications of selling under 50c. Holders seemingly becoming encouraged closed at 50½c May. Heavy holders of pork out of the market believe they will be free sellers between now and May, and a break in prices will result. The day's trade was light.

A. GEDDES & Co.

Live Hogs.

The movements and prices to-day are as follows:—

Official receipts yesterday	16,096
Estimated receipts	16,000
Shipments, yesterday	6,502
Left over, about	2,000
Light packing	$5 10 @ $5 30
Mixed packing	5 20 @ 5 40
Rough packing	5 10 @ 5 25
Heavy shipping	5 30 @ 5 60

CATTLE—Receipts 6,700. The market is fairly active.

Option Markets.

Toledo, 2.10 p.m.—Wheat, 83½c cash, May, 83½c June, 81c July, 80¾ August. Corn, 51½c May. Oats, neglected.

Detroit, 12 m.—Wheat, No. 1 white 84c cash, No. 2 red 83½c cash, 84½c bid May, 84½c bid June, 81¾c bid July.

Chicago, 2.30 p.m.—Close—Corn, 47c nominal March-April, 50½c bid May, 50¾c @50½c asked June, 50¾c@50¾c bid July. Wheat 72⅞c nominal March, 73½c nominal April, 77½c May, 77½c June-July. Oats, 30¾c@30¾c May, 30¾c asked June, 30c nominal July. Short ribs, $7.12½ March, $7.20 May, $7.27½ bid June, $7.37½ July. Pork, $13.92½ nominal March, $14.05@$14.07½c May, $14,12½ nominal June.

New York, 3.34 p.m.—Close—Wheat, 89c nominal March, 89½c bid April, 89¾c bid May, 88⅝c bid June, 88c July, 87½c August, 90¾c bid Dec. Corn, 58⅝c asked March, 58¾c nominal April, 58⅝c asked May, 57¼c asked June, 58¼c nominal July, 58⅜c bid August, 58⅝c nominal Sept., 59c nominal October. Oats, 38c asked March, 37⅝c bid April, 36½c asked May, No. 2 white, 39¼c asked April, 39c asked May.

Montreal Provisions.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The provision market is steady, and there is a good volume of business being done daily in a quiet way at firm prices. Montreal short cut clear is selling in jobbing lots at 17.50 per barrel. Lard is moving at 9c@9¼c per lb. for Canadian and Western. Other quotations are:

Montreal S.C. pork	17.50 @ 18.00
Western S.C.C. do	17.50 @ 18.00
Western Mess do	17.00 @ 17.50
Lard, Western, per lb	00.09½ @ 00.09½
Do. Canadian	00.09½ @ 00.09½
Hams, uncovered, per lb	00.11½ @ 00.12
Hams, canvassed, per lb	00.00 @ 00.13
Hams, pic-nic	00.00 @ 00.00
Bacon, per lb	00.10½ @ 00.11
Shoulders, per lb	00.09½ @ 00.10
Tallow, per lb	00.04 @ 00.04½

Dressed Hogs.

We hear of a sale of a round lot of dressed hogs at 7.62½ per 100 lbs., which are being put in a ice house to be jobbed out to the butchers. Small lots are selling from 7.65@7.90 per 100 lbs.

Eggs.

The market shows no signs of improving, but is weak and depressed under the large arrivals from the South, and which are being offered as low as 15½c per dozen, netting the importers a loss of 3c@4c per dozen. We quote the market weak at 15½c@16½c per dozen.

Ashes.

The potash market is quiet at 4.25@4.30 per 100 lbs. for first sorts, 3.75@3.80 for seconds. Pearls are nominally unchanged at 7.50 per 100 lbs.

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—The butter market shows no material change. The position is in most respects as last week. Choice is being picked up for the retail trade. Some dealers report outside orders, but not sufficient to make any appreciable diminution in the large stocks of medium grades held here.

We quote the market steady as follows:—

	c.	c.
Creamery	20	@ 22
Townships	17½	— 21
Morrisburg	17	— 20
Brockville	16½	— 20
Western	15	— 18½
Low grades	12	— 14

CHEESE—There has been some enquiry for fine cheese on this market, and a few lots have been placed, at what figures we are unable to report. The stocks of fine held here are now reduced to a very low ebb, and there is nothing offering. The local trade here is very quiet.

Our quotations are nominal, as follows:—

	c.	c.
Fancy Colored	11½	@ 12
Finest White	00	@ 12
Fine	11	@ 11
Medium	10	@ 11

British Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

Liverpool, 11.30 a.m.—The wheat market is firm and the demand fair, holders are firm in their views. Corn also is firm, and there is a good demand.

Receipts the past three days:—Wheat, 195,000 centals, of which 123,000 were from this continent.

Weather in England, cold and dry.

To-day's Liverpool quotations, compared with yesterday's:—

	March 19. 11 30 a.m. s. d.	s. d.	March 20. 11 30 a.m. s. d.	s. d.
Spring Wheat	6 6	@ 6 8	6 6	@ 6 9
Red Winter	6 7	— 6 8	6 7	— 6 8
No. 1 California	6 6	— 6 7	6 7	— 0 0
No. 2 California	0 0	— 0 0	0 0	— 0 0
Corn	4 6	— 0 0	4 6	— 0 0
Peas	5 4½	— 0 0	5 4½	— 0 0
Pork	67 6	— 00 0	67 6	— 00 0
Lard	38 6	— 00 0	38 6	— 00 0
Bacon, S. C	38 9	— 00 0	38 9	— 00 0
Bacon, L. C	40 9	— 00 0	40 9	— 00 0
Tallow	25 9	— 00 0	25 0	— 0 0
Cheese, new make	54 0	— 59 0	56 0	— 59 0

BUTTER, CHEESE AND HOP REPORTS.

(The N. Y. Journal of Commerce).

UTICA, March 16.—Hops—The hop market for the past two weeks has been practically at a standstill—not more than 50 bales have been purchased and these at prices ranging from 8 to 12 cents. These have been bought to fill small orders. Some shipments have been made from stock in house here, but the trade is decidedly off. Small sales are reported in Waterville, and one lot in Lewis county of 15 bales has been purchased on private terms. Many growers have stated their intention of abandoning hop-raising and turning to other crops. Especially is this so in Montgomery and Madison counties, where farms have been much reduced in value by the uncertainty of the crops. It is believed that the coming yield will be so insufficient that brewers will have to depend more on western hops or else offer more encouragement to State bales. But this is naturally the dull season.

BUTTER.—There is a steady butter market, with full supply of ordinary grades at 20 to 26 cents, and fine creamery at 25 to 28 cents. There is little buying just now, however.

CHEESE.—The market is firm, a good article selling at 13 cents, with finest quality at 14 cents. The supply is large.

EGGS.—The recent drop in New York markets has had its effect here, although prices, kept up for a day or two, brought in large receipts. Good fresh laid are selling at 18 cents. The demand is stronger to-day, owing to supplies being exhausted by the snow blockade, and prices will probably hold for a few days. The supply is ample. Provision markets are generally firm but quiet, but with prospects of a change at the first sign of spring and more activity.

New maple sugar has not yet appeared, and will probably start at 15 cents for first best. Some melted over stock mixed with new sap is bought in small quantity at 10 cents.

THE N. Y. METAL MARKET.

The only sale upon the Metal Exchange on Saturday was one 30-ton lot of March lead at 5.12½ cents, and that was negotiated after the call. Business was virtually at a standstill.

As there was almost an entire cessation of business since Saturday a week ago, in consequence of the recent storm, it is impossible to give the usual review in the movement of metals. Some changes in prices, however, can be noted. In London the decline in tin futures, which was shown during the first half of the week, had no chance to affect the New York market, and on the subsequent advance the market here made a relatively greater gain, closing from 40 to 70 points higher than the previous week.

With the resumption of actual business—although of limited volume—copper prices have shown a weakening tendency, losing 10 points in all; the final quotations being firmer.

Lead was the only article which possessed sufficient life to rise superior to the weather. Nearly 700 tons were turned over on the Exchange during the week, but at a net decline of 10 points.

From Philadelphia the latest news on Saturday about the iron market was that there was a tolerable free movement in pig iron, and as a rule all at about quoted rates except for "off grades," which have to be sold at concessions, say $16 to $16.50 at tide for plain two on grey forge. On the whole, supply and demand seem to be fairly balanced, so that no immediate change is probable in either direction. In the Pittsburg iron market an official dispatch states that prices are weak and the demand restricted. Although, however, the coke and labor troubles are demoralizing all branches of trade, sales of various brands of iron and steel in quantities from 50 to 500 tons at prices ranging from $15.75 to $29.50 per ton, were closed on Saturday.—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce.*

COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

As indicated by telegrams to Friday night, the cotton movement for the week with comparisons for the same period last year was as follows:—Receipts at interior towns, 28,189 bales against 39,200 bales last year. The shipments 45,596 bales against 76,501 bales last year. The stocks remaining were 302,672 bales, compared with 209,188 bales the same time in 1887. The receipts at the ports were 47,312 bales for the week, against 58,201 bales the same week last year. The deliveries from plantations were 29,905 bales, against 20,900 bales last year, and the total deliveries from plantations since September amounting to 5,283,696 bales, against 5,135,314 bales for the same period last year, or an increase of 148,382 bales, and the total crop in sight to March 16 amounting to 6,425,448 bales, against 6,058,747 bales the same time last year, or an increase of 366,701 bales.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(BY WIRE.)

NEW YORK, March 20.

FLOUR—Heavy. Receipts, 31,000; sales, 12,000. Superior State, $2.40@$3.00; Extra. $2.90@$3.40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull at $3.45@$3.75.

WHEAT—Opened strong, but subsequently declined. Receipts, 1,000 bush; sales, 8,000 bush. No. 2 red March 89⅝c; 56,000 April, 89⅝c @ 89¾c; 252,000 May, 89¾c@90¼c; 1,224,000 June, 89¼@89 7-16c; 128,000 June, 88⅝c@88¾c; 376,000 December at 91½c @ 91¾c.

RYE AND BARLEY—Low and nominal.

CORN—Opened firm; later declined.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., March 20.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, 88c@89c; No. 2, 85c@86c.; fall No. 3, 80c; spring, No. 2, 82c; No. 3, 79c; red winter, No. 2, 84c@86c.

BARLEY—No. 1, 78c@00c; No. 2, 74c@75c; No. 2, extra, 70c@71c; No. 3, 65c.

PEAS—No. 1, 66c@67c; No. 2, 65c.

OATS—No. 2, 44½c@46c.

FLOUR—Extra, $3.45@$3.50.

As a general thing, the man who is full of himself finds his appetite unappeased.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIBB & COMPANY,

Having received their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of

TAILORING AND HABERDASHERY,

ALSO

PATTERN SUITS FROM POOLE,

Invite Inspection.

March 17

HOUSE BILLS, TO LET,

&c., &c.

Room To Let,
Rooms To Let,
Furnished Room To Let,
Furnished Rooms To Let,
Store To Let,
Office To Let,
House To Let,
Shop and Dwelling To Let,
Lower Part Of This House To Let,
Upper Part Of This House To Let,

In Stock and for Sale at the

HERALD OFFICE,

No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

HENRICUS PHILIPPUS CIGARS.

Reina Victorias,
Lansdownes,
Regalia Conchas.

PHILIP HENRY,

134 St. James Street.

TELEPHONE 759.

REMOVAL
—OF—
DEAD ANIMALS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Removal of Dead Animals," will be received at the City Clerk's office until noon on

TUESDAY, the 3rd April Next,

for the removal of dead animals from the 1st day of May next until the 30th day of April, 1889, according to the specifications to be seen in the office of the Board of Health, City Hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

CITY HALL,
Montreal, 19th March, 1888. m 68

READY MIXED PAINTS
For Spring Trade.

CELEBRATED BRANDS:

Penchen's Prepared Paints,
Collins' Cottage Colors,
Special Roofing and Floor Paints.

Send for Lists and Color Cards.

WALTER H. COTTINGHAM,
56 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.

March 13 62

THE ONTARIO BOLT CO'Y.
(LIMITED),
OF TORONTO,

Manufacture every description of Carriage, Machine, Plow, Tire, Stove and Fancy Bolts, Coach Screws, Bolt Ends and Blank Bolts, Stove, Block, Carriage and Cooper Rivets, Boiler and Bridge Rivets, Railway and Wharf Spikes, Railway, Track and Bridge Bolts, also, Wire Nails, Washers and Drop Forgings. Contractors iron work a specialty.

Agents for Province of Quebec,

DELORME BROS.

March 1y 54

CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

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

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

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—*Medical Times*, January 12, 1865.

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

Dr. J.

THE BOMBSHELL BURSTS!

"I Would Have Had the Original Here

Had He Not Been Bought Off by the Defence."

Detective Flynn's Excuse for Wilson's Absence.

Sixth Day of Fahey's Trial.

Case Closed for the Crown.

All the approaches to the Court were crowded yesterday morning with men, young and old, anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoners or of any one at all connected with the case. The evidence of the preceding day was of such a nature as to cause considerable excitement, and two frequent questions around the Court House yesterday, were: "Did you see THE HERALD this morning?" and "I wonder what the evidence to-day will be."

In this afternoon session, what was presumably the expected bombshell was exploded, when Detective Flynn said he had received a cablegram from Wilson stating that he had been bought off by the defence.

His Honor Justice Baby entered at 10.20 a.m.

John Fahey was brought to the bar and the jury brought in.

Detective Flynn, recalled, produced the photographs demanded of him the previous day.

Mr. St. Pierre declined to continue cross-examination of witness until Maxwell's evidence was completed, as he might have some further questions to ask. He also requested that Mr. Flynn be excluded from the Court House during the rest of Maxwell's examination. Granted.

J. C. Maxwell resumed—I had a further conversation with the prisoners on Wednesday evening, December 7th. It was then that I met Bureau for the first time. Wilson introduced me as Craig, the man he had spoken about. Bureau said, "Is this another man like you, who has an opportunity to make a lot of money and leave it all behind him." Mr. Bureau then went on to state that he was not to blame for it. There were a great many around and he had great difficulty in keeping them away where they would not hear the noise

WILSON WAS MAKING INSIDE THE VAULT.

He also stated, directing his conversation to me, that he had to take a hand axe, go into the vault and smash one of the boxes to show Wilson he was in there too long. During the same conversation Mr. Fahey made Wilson confess that he had obtained the contents of only two of the boxes instead of three, as he had represented. The conversation regarding the key was brought up, and one of them mentioned having gone into James Fahey's restaurant and taken an impression of the key of the vault in a Plaster of Paris mould. Mr. Bureau acknowledged having turned over the key to have this impression taken. After this Bureau left to go on his beat, leaving Fahey and Naegele behind with Wilson and me. The conversation then turned to the subject of other robberies. They did not remain long after that. Fahey and Naegele left first, Mr. Wilson and I followed almost immediately afterwards. We were to meet again that night when they would show me the places where the

OTHER ROBBERIES WERE INTENDED.

I met Mr. Fahey, but not Naegele, that evening, right on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent streets. We went then to the office of the City Railway company, on Craig street. We parted on Notre Dame street after going around the town. I next saw the prisoner on the following (Thursday) night at the Richelieu, just after supper. Naegele, Fahey, Wilson and I were there. On the previous night after Bureau went out Fahey had made the remark to Naegele, "You had no business to bring that man here he cannot keep quiet," to which Naegele replied, "I didn't think there was any harm in it." On Thursday night there was nothing said about the Grand Trunk robbery. Mr. Fahey left first, Naegele next; Wilson and I then followed him. I saw Mr Fahey on the night of the arrest, Friday, December 9th. We went out together from the Richelieu, took a cab and drove up

TO MR. PHILLIPS' HOUSE

where we were to meet Naegele and make arrangements for the robbery Saturday night.

Mr. St. Pierre complained that in spite of his repeated objections, and in spite of the recommendation of the Judge, the witness continued giving illegal evidence.

Mr. Geoffrion replied, citing authorities tending to show that where a crime is under trial other crimes may be proved in confirmation.

His Honor—"Only to an extent. You went a little too far yesterday by your questions. Stay within the limit."

Witness resumed—It was nine o'clock when I left with Mr. Fahey. I did not leave earlier because Mr. Fahey was late. We went up and found the house dark, and nobody there, so we turned around and came back to the hotel. We then went direct to Wilson's room. Wilson was there. I remained about twenty-five or thirty minutes. When I left, Fahey and Wilson were in the room. I next saw Fahey when he was brought before the Judge.

I LAST SAW WILSON IN DETROIT.

I could not give the exact date It was about two weeks after the preliminary examination closed here. I have recently made endeavors to bring him here. I believe he is beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. I was told he was in England with Harry Phillips. At these different interviews in Wilson's room there was something said about a fifth party, but nothing particular; they did not mention his name.

Cross-examined by Mr. St. Pierre:

Where do you reside?

At Valparaiso, Indiana.

That is very far, is it not?

Yes.

How long have you been a detective?

About six years.

How long have you been with the Grand Trunk? Are you on the main or branch lines?

Always with the Chicago and Grand Trunk until the present case.

What was your business before you were a detective?

I was a while in the grocery business, worked a time in a paper manufactory, and have been in other lines.

Have you always lived in Valparaiso?

Not always, I have lived in different places.

But always in the United States?

Yes, sir.

Do you call yourself chief detective?

Yes.

Did you ever hear Conroy's name mentioned?

Only heard Wilson mention it.

In what manner did he mention Conroy's name?

He always said there was nothing in it. I understood from the way in which he spoke that there was no Conroy there. He had only pretended it from the first.

How did he come to speak of this Conroy?

I do not remember just how it came up.

Your memory fails you in that particular?

No. I just cannot remember time or place.

I am not asking time or place, I am asking about the conversation.

Oh, Wilson said he "was just fooling them about Conroy."

Did Wilson say Conroy was at the robbery?

He spoke about a fifth man being in the vault with him.

You swore in your preliminary examination, did you not, that you would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Yes, sir.

That is your deposition given below is it not? (deposition produced.)

That is my signature.

I now ask that witness's deposition below be read.

The deposition was read to the jury. At this moment Fahey arose to his feet and listened intently to the reading of the deposition. Nearly half the audience left the room, probably at the prospect of hearing 47 pages of deposition read in English as well as in French.

The court then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court resumed at 2.10. William Ford, civil engineer of the Grand Trunk, re-examined. Had taken measurements between the house No. 1. Drolet street and a certain point shown him by Sergeant Anger. He had prepared a plan indicating the route and distance between these points. The plan was explained to the Court. It showed the most secluded road between the two points, and gave the distance as 2,000 feet. Witness was accompanied throughout by Sergeant Anger.

Sergeant Anger testified that he accompanied Mr. Ford on Friday morning from the house No. 1 Drolet street to the spot where the leather money bags stolen from the Grand Trunk had been found.

Mr. William Weir, broker, and President of the Ville de Marie Bank, testified—I have had occasion to examine different specimens of handwriting daily for years, and am considered an expert. Have examined some of the letters filed in this cause (Boston correspondence), Exhibit marked A 10 I examined on Saturday, either it or a copy of it or a photograph.

His Honor—That is no evidence if you cannot swear to the document.

Witness resumed—The handwriting of the letters A 7 and A 10, the slips A 13 and A 14, is, in my opinion, similar to that in the detectives' diary signed by Fahey.

To Mr. Barry—I will not swear that I might not be mistaken.

Hiram Seeley, brakesman in the C. P. R. employ, appeared in the witness box, with a tooth-pick protruding from one corner of his mouth, and testified that he saw Dr. Slack and a stranger on the Sunday train from Montreal one evening last fall.

His evidence corroborated that of Dr. Slack and conductors Brown and Sheldon.

Mr. Geoffrion—Do you identify exhibit A 15 as a portrait of the stranger you saw with Dr. Slack. (Portrait of Wilson shown.)

Mr. St. Pierre—I object to asking a man who travels regularly on a train and encounters many people, being asked to identify, by means of a portrait, a man he has seen only once or twice.

Question being practically allowed, witness said portrait looked like the man referred to.

J. C. Maxwell was recalled for cross-examination.

Mr. St. Pierre—You have stated that the arrest was made on Friday, the 9th?

Witness—Yes, sir.

You have stated also that there was a project on foot amongst yourselves to go and commit a robbery on St. Lawrence Main street on the Saturday following?

No, sir, not on St. Lawrence Main street; but there were to have been robberies committed at the Bodega, the saloon adjoining, and the City Passenger Railway office. I had given my consent to that and so had Mr. Wilson. Was here all the time under the orders and direction of Mr. Flynn. I was arrested in my own room at the Richelieu Hotel by Mr. Flynn and put in the cell with Mr. Bureau. I did not see Naegele and Fahey there. Before I was liberated I talked with Mr. Flynn. I do not know if Wilson was arrested and put in the same cell, though I understand he was put there after I left. It was in the neighborhood of 11 or 12 o'clock when I was put in the cell. Think it was Constable Champagne who released me, but am not sure. Learned after I left that Wilson had taken my place. Do not know how long he remained. He must have been released, because I met him again at one o'clock. Learned of Wilson's arrest not only from himself but from all of them there. I was not put in the cell with Mr. Fahey.

High Constable Bissonnette testified—I was entrusted with a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner. Went with two constables, first to No. 1 Drolet street, and there Naegele was arrested. Wilson was also there, and Fahey was arrested at the Richelieu Hotel. I was not present.

To Mr. St. Jean—Not having seen Fahey at Drolet street after arresting Naegele, I sent a man to Fahey's house to leave word if he was not there that somebody wanted to see him at Wilson's room at the Richelieu.

Louis Bissonnette, jr., testified to being aware that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Fahey, Naegele and Bureau. It had been entrusted to the High Constable. Went with the High Constable, Detective Flynn, another G.T.R. official, and Constable Champagne, to No. 1 Drolet street, and there arrested Naegele. They waited about an hour, and, Fahey not coming, they went in search of him. Wilson was there when Naegele was arrested. At about twelve o'clock that night, in company with Constable Champagne, arrested Fahey in Wilson's room at the Richelieu. Did not make the arrest of Bureau, who was brought into the station at about 10.30 that night, and Mr. Hannah, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Maxwell all visited Bureau in his cell. Thought Flynn went into Bureau's cell twice. Maxwell went into the cell after Flynn and remained about twenty-five minutes. Wilson then entered. Maxwell and Wilson were not in the cell at the same time. Wilson remained there about thirty minutes.

The Court here objected to the question of Mr. St. Jean, "Did Flynn bring any refreshments into the cell?"

Resuming, witness said—Mr. Hannah went into Bureau after Wilson came out and remained some time. They all left the place about 2.30 a.m.

The prosecution here demanded that Detective Flynn be re-called as promised by the defence.

Over this considerable discussion ensued. Mr. St. Pierre said: I asked Mr. Flynn if he had not stated to one of the counsel for the defence that he had a picture of Wilson in State's Prison garb. He at first hesitated and then promised to produce what photographs he had in Court to-day. The witness is mine, the prosecution has no right to recall him. I do not object to recall him. If you say I am compelled to recall him I will not do so.

Mr. Geoffrion replied that he did not say Mr. St. Pierre was compelled to recall the witness. He asked the Court to do so if the defence would not.

Mr. St Pierre then recalled Mr. Flynn, who produced the pictures, one of Wilson taken some years ago, one of the convict Jennings and one of the convict MacDermody, the two last being taken in prison garb, but not that of Wilson.

Mr. St. Pierre then produced a portrait of Wilson, a fac-simile of that just shown by witness, and asked, "Can you tell me where that picture came from? Did it come from the rogues' gallery in New York?"

Witness—I cannot swear that it did.

St. Pierre—Both these pictures came from the detectives in New York. They are from the rogues' gallery.

Witness—I would have had the original here had he not been bought off by the defence.

St. Pierre—That is not so, sir.

Witness—It is so, and I have the proof of it here in this cablegram from Wilson himself. (Cablegram produced.)

St. Pierre—Wilson is a thief and a liar, and his evidence is a lie. Perhaps it was manufactured like something else has been. I object to such extraneous evidence being voluntarily given by the witness. I declare on my word of honor, on my oath of office, that I did not know until told by the prosecution, since the trial began, that Wilson would not be here. That was the reason I asked on the first day of the trial if he would be here. I was anxious that he should, as I was prepared to meet him, and had plenty of evidence with which to confront him. I object to such evidence from Wilson, a proved liar, who with others filled the papers with all kinds of stuff against my client. I presume this is the long expected bombshell threatened by the prosecution. Take care that it does not rebound. If this was done with the knowledge of my learned friend on the other side, I can only say it is contrary to usual practice in criminal courts.

Mr. Geoffrion said that he knew nothing about it.

Mr. St. Pierre accepted the declaration of the learned gentleman.

The Court declared the evidence illegal.

Counsel for the Crown then announced the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. St. Pierre formally requested the Court, in accordance with a practice allowed and justified by the statutes, that the defence be permitted in addressing the jury reviewing the evidence so far given, and stating the ground of defence, to divide the work between two of the counsel. The evidence had been so long and the strain on the lawyers engaged so great that he asked this of the Court, both in the address before the evidence for the defence was given and in reviewing the whole case at the close. It was their right to address the jury both before and after the defence was in, he only asked that it be permitted to divide the work between two of the counsel, one to take one part of the evidence, another to take the rest of it, in both languages. He recited cases in which similar requests had been granted.

After a slight discussion the request was granted by the judge, who remembered that the practice was not uncommon some years ago.

As it was getting near time for adjournment, addresses to the jury were postponed until the morning, and the first witness for the defence called.

Zachariah T. Crafts, keeper of the news stand at Bonaventure depot, testified: I remember the Grand Trunk robbery. I first had knowledge of it on the Monday when it was discovered. The Sunday previous went to the station at about ten o'clock in the morning and went direct to the news stand, where I remained about fifteen minutes; then crossed over to the waiting-room, remained about fifteen or twenty minutes and returned to the news stand. Remained there then until about 1.45 p.m. It is to my knowledge that an investigation was held by the Grank Trunk after the robbery, but I was not examined. Did not see anybody opening the door of the vault while I was in the station. The lock of the vault is next the news stand.

Cross-examined—I was in the waiting-room about fifteen minutes. I staid in the news stand until ten minutes of two. I only stepped out of the stand once during that time, then only to the door. I cannot see the door of the vault from inside the stand.

The Court then adjourned until ten a.m. to-day.

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Business Transacted at the Council Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room, Corn Exchange Building. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. George A. Drummond, and there were present Mr. Alexander Murray, second vice-president; Mr. Robert Archer, treasurer; Messrs James Cleghorn, John Torrance, James Slessor, J. R. Wilson, Charles P. Hebert, Edgar Judge, George W. Stephens and Charles H. Gould.

On the meeting being called to order the Citizens' Petition to the Government *in re* the Assumption of the Channel Debt was placed on the table and signed officially by the president and all the members present, and the seal of the Board of Trade was then affixed by the secretary. It was decided to place a copy of the Petition in the business office of THE HERALD where it will remain today for signatures of citizens.

The great need of additional Postal boxes throughout the city was then brought up and admitted. After a brief discussion it was resolved that representation should be immediately made to the Post master of Montreal in regard to the matter, with a request that more boxes should be placed in position.

It was then represented to the Council that the auction duty serves to drive business from the city to places in Ontario where the duty does not exist. A committee was appointed to enquire further into the matter.

The need for an Insolvent law applicable to the whole Dominion was then discussed. During the discussion Mr. Hollis Shorey entered and presented additional signatures to the requisition presented at a previous meeting by himself and Mr. E. B. Greenshields. The Council appointed a committee to take such immediate action as they should deem best.

The secretary read a letter and resolution from the Winnipeg Board of Trade, thanking the Council of the Montreal Board for its resolution of the 6th inst., respecting the Winnipeg Board's action *in re* the grain blockade on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A committee was then appointed by the Council to approach the Provincial Government regarding the introduction of the Torrens System of Land Transfer into the district of Montreal.

A general discussion ensued of a semi-private nature, after which the Council adjourned.

A GENUINE PILGRIM.

Among the thousands of pilgrims to Rome in honor of the Papal jubilee there was at least one pilgrim of the old type. *La Lega* devotes a short article to her history. She is a widow, 57 years old, very poor, and an inhabitant of Lille. She walked on foot the whole distance between Lille and Rome, and arrived at the threshold of the apostles exactly two months after the day of her starting. She found board and lodging all along by begging, and had not a few curious experiences. The Pope was so touched at her devotion and persistence that he ordered a sum of money to be given her to enable her to return home in a more easy manner.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

IN CONSUMPTION ITS EFFICACY IS UNEQUALLED. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes:—"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210 High Holborn, London. Agents at Montreal, Evans, Sons & Mason, limited.

Most Useful.

L. A. Hanson, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Headache and Dimness of Vision. B. B. B. improves the appetite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

Why Is It So Fashionable?

"I always liked the Episcopal religion the best," said Gil, as he eyed a pretty girl with her morocco-bound prayer-book in the horse-car. "If you are an Episcopalian you get credit for going to church not only while you are there, but all the way going and all the way home."

STEAMSHIPS.

THOMSON LINE.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, CHARENTE, —AND— MEDITERRANEAN SERVICES.

SPRING 1888.

SS. AVLONA, ...Captain Tait,
Or other Steamer of the Line,
is intended to sail from above Ports, for **HALIFAX, QUEBEC and MONTREAL,** as follows, viz.:—

From HAVRE .....On or about 10th April
" BORDEAUX.... " " 14th "
" CHARENTE.... " " 20th "

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING granted from Oporto.

SS. DRACONA.....Captain Sangster
Or other Steamer of the Line,
is intended to commence loading at Marseilles for **QUEBEC and MONTREAL** on or about 31st March, calling at **Patras, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Marsala, Sorrento, Tarragona, Valencia and Cadiz,** or other Ports when sufficient cargo offers.

A **second** Steamer of the Line will follow about a fortnight later.

QUEBEC CARGO will be landed at Quebec.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted at any of the Ports to all Points in **CANADA and the WESTERN STATES.**

We would particularly direct the attention of importers to the **important saving** likely to be effected in **Insurance, Time,** and **Condition of Cargo,** by these so favorably known steamers, the captains of which **thoroughly understand** the **stowage** and **handling** of Mediterranean and French produce, having been for years in this trade, and made it a specialty.

For freight or other information, apply to Messrs. WM. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland, or to Agents at Loading Ports, or to

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
38 Montreal.

FURNESS LINE STEAMERS

Running in Connection with the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BETWEEN

PORTLAND, ME., —AND— LIVERPOOL, G.B.

—:o:—

	Tons.	Portland Sailing
BOSTON CITY	2,334	March 10th
MADURA	2,220	March 24th
GOVINO	2,315	April 7th

For particulars apply to

ANDERSON, M'KENZIE & CO.,
227 Commissioners Street,
Montreal.

Or to

JOHN GLYNN & SON,
20 Water Street,
Liverpool, G.B.

Feb 1. 1y

SAVANNAH

Fast Freight & Passenger Line,

VIA

NEW ENGLAND & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamships "GATE CITY" and "CITY OF MACON" every THURSDAY, at 3 P.M., from LEWIS WHARF, 32 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Lewis Wharf.

A. De W. SAMPSON, Agent, Central R.R., 201 Washington Street,

O. G. PEARSON, Agent, S. F. & W. R'y, 211 Washington Street,

A. B. CHAFFEE, Jr., and H. G. ELLIOTT, Agents, Montreal.

OR VIA

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. FROM NEW YORK.

A. DE W. SAMPSON, N. E. Agent,
263 6m **201 Washington street.**

STEAMSHIPS.

BEAVER LINE.

The Canada Shipping Co.'s
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND BOSTON AND NEW YORK,

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

Lake Ontario, Capt.	H. Campbell,	5,300 Tons.
Lake Superior, "	Wm. Stewart,	5,000 "
Lake Huron "	M.L. Tranmar,	4,100 "
Lake Winnipeg, "	P. D. Murray,	3,300 "
Lake Nepigon, "	Carey,	2,300 "

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers of this Line will sail FROM LIVERPOOL for New York (calling at Boston to land Canadian Through Cargo) as follows:

LAKE ONTARIO.....Friday, 16th March.
LAKE SUPERIOR.....Friday, 30th March.

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT:

LAKE ONTARIO.....Thursday, 5th April.
LAKE SUPERIOR.....Thursday, 19th April.
and fortnightly thereafter during the Winter Season.

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

In the passenger departments the most perfect 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 Stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Saloon	$57.50
Intermediate	$37.50
Steerage	$25.50

For freight or other particulars apply: In Belfast, to A. A. WATT, Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. SEYMOUR & Co.; in Liverpool, to R. W. ROBERTS, 21 Water Street; in New York, to JAS. ARKELL & Co., Kemble Building; in Boston, to J. B. BRIGHAM & Co., 38 Central Street, or to

H. E. MURRAY,
General Manager,
1 Custom House Square, Montreal.
Dec. 28 277

FRANCE, CANADA. BOSSIERE LINE.

Under Contract with the Dominion Government,
SAILING FROM

HAVRE FOR MONTREAL

EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Steamers of the above Line will sail as follows:—

SS. PANAMA, 3,500 tons, 1,000 horse power, left Havre 3rd March, and St. Malo 12th March for St. Pierre Miquelon and Halifax.

SS. SULLY will leave Bordeaux, Tonnay, Charente and Havre for Quebec and Montreal 15th April.

SS. CHATEAU LEOVILLE, 4,500 tons, 1,800 horse power, will leave Rotterdam 15th April and Havre 20th April, direct for Montreal.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Havre, to points East and West in Dominion; in Montreal, to all points in France and Europe.

For freight and passage, apply to

BOSSIERE FRERES & CIE., Havre;
BOSSIERE FRERES & CIE., Montreal,
209 Commissioners street,
Harbor Chambers.
March 12, 1888. 241

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN

New York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Proposed Sailings from New York.

Nevada	Tuesday, Feb. 7,	1.00 p.m.
No steamer	Tuesday, Feb. 14,	
Wyoming	Tuesday, Feb. 21,	11.30 a.m
No steamer	Tuesday, Feb. 28,	
Wisconsin	Tuesday, Mar. 6,	Noon.
Nevada	Tuesday, Mar. 13,	5.00 a.m
Alaska	Tuesday, Mar. 20,	10.00 a.m

The Alaska will be the Christmas steamer.

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

CABIN PASSAGE.
$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to location, &c.
Intermediate.....$30 and $35
Steerage, to or from Montreal.....$27

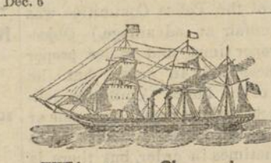
This is a class that affords people of moderate means a respectable way of travelling, Beds, Bedding, Wash-basins, &c., together with good food, separate Dining-room from either Cabin or Steerage being provided. Passage, $30 single; $60 round trip.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

Apply to
A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
35 Broadway, New York.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, or

D. BATTERSBY,
174 St. James street.
Dec. 6 115



Winter Service

—OF THE—

HANSA STEAMSHIP CO. OF HAMBURG,

—AND THE—

WHITE CROSS LINE, OF ANTWERP,

Under Contract with the Dominion Government.

Steamers of the above Lines will sail during the Winter Season at regular intervals between Hamburg, Antwerp and Halifax, N.S., and for St. John, N.B.:—

SS. KEHRWIEDER will sail from Hamburg via Antwerp, for Halifax, about March 20th.

SS. WANDRAHM will sail from St. John, N.B., for Hamburg, about March 31st.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Hamburg and Antwerp to points East and West.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

AUGUST BOLTEN, Hamburg,
GEISAR & MARSILY, Antwerp,
Agents Hansa Steamship Co.

STEINMANN & LUDWIG, Antwerp,
Agents White Cross Line,
Or to MUNDERLOH & CO., Montreal,
Agents in Canada

CASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street

STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE

—OF—

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

SAILING DATES.

	FROM BALTIMORE.	FROM HALIFAX.
*Vancouver	Tues. Mar. 27	Satur. Mar. 31
*Sarnia	Tues. Apl. 10	Satur. Apl. 14
*Oregon	Tues. Apl. 24	Satur. Apl. 28

Cabin rates from Baltimore or Halifax $50, $60, $85 and $75, according to position of state-rooms with equal saloon privileges.

*These steamers have Saloon, Staterooms, Music Room and Bath Room amidships where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Prepaid Intermediate and Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply in Liverpool FLINN, MAINE & MONTGOMERY, 24 James street; in London to MCILWRAITH, MCEACHRAN & Co, 5 Fenchurch street; in Quebec, W. M. MACPHERSON, and at Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

W. D. O'BRIEN
143 St. James street,
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
8 Hospital street,
General Agents, Montreal.
Nov. 22 278

INMAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Carrying the United States Mail.
PROPOSED SAILING.

City of Chicago	Saturday, Feb. 11,	5.00 a.m
City of Chester	Saturday, Feb. 18,	10.00 a.m
Ohio	Saturday, Feb. 25,	3.30 p.m
City of Berlin	Saturday, Mar. 3,	9.30 a.m
City of Richmond	Saturday, Mar. 10,	4.00 p.m
City of Chicago	Saturday, Mar. 17,	8.30 a.m
City of Chester	Saturday, Mar. 24,	2.30 p.m
Ohio	Saturday, Mar. 31,	8.30 a.m
City of Berlin	Saturday, Apl. 7,	3.00 p.m
City of Richmond	Saturday, Apl. 14,	7.30 a.m
City of Chicago	Saturday, Apl. 21,	1.00 p.m
City of Chester	Saturday, Apl. 28,	7.30 a.m
Ohio	Saturday, May 5,	2.00 p.m

From Inman Pier, foot of Grand street, Jersey City.

Steerage at very low rates.

Intermediate passage, $30. Round Trip $60.
RATES OF PASSAGE—$50, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Children between 2 and 12 years of age, half-fare. Servants, $50.

Special Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates.

Tickets to London, $7; and Paris $15, and $20 additional, according to route selected.

Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking and Bath-rooms amidships.

These steamers do not carry Cattle, Sheep or Pigs.

For freight or passage apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York; or C. C. MCFAL, St. James street, or

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO
354 St. Paul Street, Mon eal.
July 12 165

CUNARD LINE.

LANE ROUTE.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

FROM PIER 40, N.R., NEW YORK.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

Servia	Saturday, Mar. 24,	2.30 p.m.
Bothnia	Wednesday, Mar. 28,	6.00 a.m.
Umbria	Saturday, Mar. 31,	8.30 a.m.
Auranla	Saturday, April 7,	3.00 p.m.
Gallia	Wednesday, April 11,	6.00 a.m.
Etruria	Saturday, April 14,	7.30 a.m.
Servia	Saturday, April 21,	1.00 p.m.
Bothnia	Saturday, April 25,	5.00 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

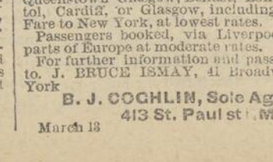
Cabin, $60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage $35.

Steerage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lowest rates.

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

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.,
General Agents,
to THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
17 St. Sacrament street,
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street,
Montreal.
March 13 98



WHITE STAR LINE

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, IRELAND.

CARRYING BRITISH and AMERICAN MAILS.

PROVIDED WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take specified routes, according to the seasons of the year, which include the Lane routes, recommended by Lieutenant Maury.

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

FROM NEW YORK,
1888.

Britannic	Wednesday, Mar. 14,	6.30 a.m.
*Celtic	Wednesday, Mar. 21,	11.30 a.M.
Germanic	Wednesday, Mar. 28,	5.30 a.m.
*Republic	Wednesday, April 4,	Noon.
Britannic	Wednesday, April 11,	5.30 a.m.
*Celtic	Wednesday, April 18,	9.30 a.m.
Germanic	Wednesday, April 25,	4.00 p.m.
*Adriatic	Wednesday, May 2,	10.30 a.m
Britannic	Wednesday, May 9,	4.00 p.m.
*Celtic	Wednesday, May 16,	8.30 a.m.

*These steamers have superior Second Cabin accommodations. Rate, $30 and $35 to Queenstown or Liverpool.

CABIN RATES.

New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, according to time and location of Berths, $50, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets, $100, $110, $144, $150.

Tickets to London $7 additional, and lowest rates to Paris and the Continent. Children between one and twelve years half-price; Infants free.

SPECIAL EXTRA STEAMERS.

Carrying Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only:

Arabic	March 31
Baltic	April 21
Arabic	May 12
Baltic	May 26
Arabic	June 23

The whole of the saloon accommodation on these steamers will be given up to passengers at second-class rates.

Rates to Queenstown or Liverpool, $35; return ticket, $65. Intending passengers should secure tickets in advance.

STEERAGE RATES.

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

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

For further information and passage apply to. J. BRUCE ISMAY, 41 Broadway, New York

B. J. COGHLIN, Sole Agent,
413 St. Paul st., Montreal
March 13 46

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

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

1887--Winter Arrangements--1888

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath
Assyrian	3070	Capt. W. S. Main
Austrian	2458	Capt. John Bentley
Buenos Ayrean	4005	Capt. James Scott
Canadian	2906	Capt. John Kerr
Carthaginian	4214	Capt. A. MacNicol
Caspian	2728	Capt. Alex. McDougall
Circassian	3724	Lt. R. Barrett, R. N. R
Corean	3488	Capt. C. J. Menzies
Grecian	3613	Capt. C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian	2897	Capt. John Brown
Lucerne	1926	Capt. Nunan
Manitoban	2975	Capt. Dunlop
Monte Videan	3500	Building.
Nestorian	2689	Capt. John France
Newfoundland	919	Capt. C. Myllus
Norwegian	3523	Capt. R. Carruthers
Nova Scotian	3305	Capt. R. H. Hughes
Parisian	5359	Lt. W.H. Smith, R.N.R
Peruvian	3038	Capt. J. G. Stephen
Phœnician	2425	Capt. D. McKillop
Polynesian	3983	Capt. Hugh Wylie
Pomeranian	4364	Capt. W. Dalziel
Prussian	3960	Capt. Jos. Ambury
Rosarian	3500	Building.
Sardinian	4376	Capt. Joseph Ritchie
Sarmatian	3647	Capt. W. Richardson
Scandinavian	3068	Capt. John Park
Siberian	3904	Capt. R. P. Moore
Waldensian	2256	Capt. D. J. James

The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAYS and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX.

Parisian	Saturday, April 7
Polynesian	Saturday, April 21
Sardinian	Saturday, May 6

At TWO o'clock, P.M.,

or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax:

Cabin	$58.75, $73.75 and $83.75 (According to accommodation).
Intermediate	$35.50
Steerage	$25.50

FROM BALTIMORE TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* HALIFAX.

Parisian	Tuesday, April 3
Polynesian	Tuesday, April 17
Sardinian	Tuesday, May 1

Rates of Passage from Baltimore to Liverpool:

Cabin	$60, $65 and $75
Intermediate	$30
Steerage	$29

Newfoundland Line.

The SS. Newfoundland will perform a fortnightly service between Halifax and St. John as under:

| FROM HALIFAX.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

"Business" and "Editorial" offices, No. 6 Beaver Hall Hill.

NOTICE.

All correspondence for THE HERALD except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, MR. MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE HERALD COMPANY, (limited); HON. PETER MITCHELL, President; Mr. W. H. WHYTE ecretary-Treasurer.

WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 21

THE DANGER IN MANITOBA.

The departure from Ottawa of Messrs. Greenway and Martin, the two Ministers from Manitoba, is at the present juncture an important event. It practically means a defiance of the Dominion Government and a declaration that Manitoba will take her own course and abide by the results. If the matter is allowed to run to its logical consequences, even Sir John himself will be obliged to admit that procrastination and double dealing may be carried too far.

About a month ago, it will be remembered, the attitude of the Manitoba people was such that even the most incredulous feared some rash act which would remove the plank that bridged the gulf temporarily, it was hoped, existing between Winnipeg and Ottawa. Friends of the Dominion Ministry approached Mr. Greenway with a view of bringing about a meeting with Sir John, and by the aid of one and another this was effected, Mr. Greenway and his Attorney-General, Mr. Martin, coming to Ottawa. During their stay here it came to be understood that Sir John had agreed to abandon the policy of disallowance, and taking a statesmanlike view of the whole matter had determined to agree with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the total surrender of those monopoly rights which, by tacit understanding and a clause of the charter, they were justified in believing would be respected. But whether Sir John believed that Mr. Greenway could be managed as Mr. Norquay had been, or whether considerations known only to himself interposed, the fact remains that he impressed the Manitoba Ministers with the idea that they were being humbugged, and that they could do no good by remaining longer at Ottawa. So, on Monday evening, the 19th instant, they left the Capital to return to Manitoba. The question of all most pressing now is: What does Sir John Macdonald intend to do? He is always loath to believe that people will dare to commit overt acts of defiance to the authority which he represents, and a too firm faith in that creed has already brought about two insurrections in the North-West. Are we to run the risk of a third? If the information from Manitoba is to be credited—and there is a singular unanimity in the stories told—public feeling in that Province is ripe for disturbance. The why and the wherefore of this it is not necessary now to discuss. The people are in very straightened circumstances, some would welcome a rebellion under cover, or in consequence, of which they could find relief from their financial responsibilities, and a feeling appears to be general that the worst that could ensue would entail no greater evil than exists; while on the other hand there would be possibilities of great material advantages. Mr. Greenway has created the impression that he is a calm and moderate man, but so much cannot be said of those who control his actions. He must move as public opinion directs, and, as we have endeavored to point out, public opinion in Manitoba is not to be relied on to keep the peace, and confine the actions of the people to constitutional methods. It is not safe to belittle the danger; that was done in the case of the North-West and we know the result. Mr. Max O'Rell, in his witty lecture on John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme, says that John is apt to pooh-pooh inconvenient demonstrations until he is satisfied that those who make them are in earnest, when, being a practical person, he accepts the situation and deals seriously with it. Has not the time arrived for realizing that Manitoba is in earnest and that unless we desire to consolidate the Dominion by conquest we had better do so by conciliation? In a despatch written from Fort Garry in 1881, Governor Archibald said that if to-day we had a Province to govern, instead of one to conquer, it was due to a policy of conciliation. If conciliation had been rejected then, it was possible to conquer the disturbing elements of the new Province; is that practicable to-day? Is it desirable that the attempt should be made? Probably the answer throughout the Dominion would be "No." If that is a correct estimate of public opinion, what reason can there be for allowing these two Ministers to return in dudgeon to Manitoba, where their story will excite the people beyond the bounds where reason has any force?

TARIFF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

What is to be the fate of the tariff legislation in the United States Congress is as yet a problem, the solution of which no one will venture to predict. The Mills tariff bill, which provides for a large reduction of Customs revenue—some $55,000,000—and a reduction of about $20,000 in Internal revenue, has been met by the Randall bill, which provides for a reduction of about $50,000,000 in Internal revenue and $20,000,000 in Customs. Whatever may be the fate of the former it is certain that the latter cannot pass. It savors too much of free whiskey and tobacco to be acceptable to the more respectable class of Republican Representatives and Senators, while leaving the burdensome taxes on the necessaries of life practically untouched. The more advanced tariff reformers among the Democrats manifest very little anxiety as to the fate of the Mills bill. While desiring its enactment they do not hesitate to say that if the protected monopolists manage to secure its defeat they will, before two years pass over their heads, be compelled to face a more radical measure, involving more sweeping tariff reductions in the direction of free trade. They say that the Mills bill is conservative, moderate, and calculated to benefit both the manufacturers and the people, and if it passes will end all tariff agitation for at least half a dozen years, while the Randall bill can have no such effect. A prominent Democrat is represented in the New York *Herald* as saying to Republicans who are seriously considering whether they cannot defeat all action on the tariff at the present session of Congress:

> Very well, gentlemen, your situation is this—You have got to settle this question of tariff reform either now in Congress or later on in the campaign, and I for my part don't care which horn of the dilemma you select. Nothing would suit me better than to have the Presidential campaign turn on this question, and force both sides to discuss it before the people. But I should think the interest of every manufacturer lay in having it settled now in Congress as quickly as possible. Any changes in the tariff necessarily inconveniences manufacturers. The Randall bill will give them as much trouble as ours, and if you put up another bill that will be as disagreeable and troublesome as either Randall's or ours. In my judgment it is best to pass a bill at this session, and it should be a bill on which the country can rest for some years to come. The Mills bill is that bill. It is conservative, moderate, and will benefit manufacturers and the people at large. If it passes it will end all tariff agitation for at least half a dozen years. The Randall bill will not have that effect. It will not satisfy anybody, and if it could be passed—which it can't—it would further lead to new agitation and further changes. My advice to the real friends of manufacturers is to support the Mills bill and give the country a rest on this question.

But your extreme tariff men are not shrewd enough or wise enough to do that all right. I doubt if you can pass any other bill, and thus the question will go into the campaign. That will suit me, for the more thoroughly tariff reform is discussed the more strongly we shall have the people with us, and I assure you that if you defeat this bill of ours now you will never see one [illegible] osed again as moderate as this is. The people, when they have heard the question discussed, will demand a much more trenchant measure of reform.

This is regarded as a correct diagnosis of the situation. Tariff reform journals hold that if the tariff is discussed in the Presidential campaign the country will be awakened to a condition of things which, when they once know of it, the people will not tolerate. It is not a good time for monopolies to have their "combines" or their huge profits made at the expense of the mass of the people published and discussed, because the discussion will show that it is quite possible to raise all the revenue the Government needs for all purposes from internal taxes and tariff duties on no more than twelve or thirteen articles, almost all of them luxuries. It is not wise or prudent for the protectionist to so act as to let that fact become universally known. Taking this view of the case, free-traders can rest easy as to the fate of the Mills tariff bill. If it is passed, it will settle the question for a few years, but the effects will convince the people of the necessity for further reduction of the tariff in the interests of the manufacturers as much as in the interests of the people. If the bill is defeated, and the whole question of tariff reform comes up for discussion in the Presidential campaign, the result will be that the people will demand more radical measures than are now contemplated, and protection monopolists and combines will be deprived of the power they have so long abused for the purpose of extracting extortionate profits from the pockets of the taxpayers.

EUROPEAN DISQUIETUDE.

The death of the Emperor William of Germany has been followed by a lull in the storm of war rumors, and an apparent cessation in war preparations. We say apparent, because war preparations have not really ceased anywhere. Austria, Germany and Italy are apparently ready for the fray, while Russia is getting armies and munitions of war into position as rapidly as snow storms and bad weather will permit; the only difference between now and a few weeks ago is that events connected with the death of the German Emperor for the time overshadowed other questions and diverted attention temporarily from Russia's movements. She is, however, none the less preparing for the anticipated conflict, and her designs on Bulgaria are none too skilfully concealed—her latest move being a proposition that a combined Turco-Russian fleet should blockade the Bulgarian coast with a view to forcing the retirement of Prince Ferdinand from that Province. It does not appear that Turkey has consented to be entrapped into such an enterprise, and it is not likely she will, so that, if there is to be intervention in Bulgarian affairs, Russia must assume the responsibility of taking that step alone, in which case it would probably be treated by the triple alliance as a *casus belli*, and then the dread storm of war would break over the plains of Central Europe.

But there are other disquieting features of the situation besides the movements of Russia and her designs on Bulgaria. Within the last few days discouraging reports as to the condition of the Emperor Frederick have got abroad, and it is stated that the change from the mild yet invigorating breezes of San Remo to the cold wintry weather of Berlin, have had an unfavorable influence upon his health. Possibly matters are not so bad as is feared, and the rumored relapse may after all be only partial and temporary; but it can readily be understood how in such a case pessimistic views are apt to prevail, leading the Germans to indulge in gloomy forebodings. Of course, in case of the Emperor Frederick becoming incapacitated for business, the Crown Prince will become Regent, and in the event of the Emperor's illness resulting fatally, would ascend the throne in due course. This contingency, perhaps, more than any other, is what increases the feeling of anxiety prevalent on the continent, for it seems to be assumed that if Prince William is called to the direction of affairs, whether as Regent or Emperor, a more warlike attitude will be maintained towards Russia than the Emperor Frederick is disposed to take. There may be little reason for such a view, but it cannot be disputed that such a belief generally prevails in Europe.

Another disquieting feature of European complications is the situation in France, General Boulanger apparently being the marplot. How far the General has violated military etiquette does not clearly appear from the cable despatches, but, admitting that he has rendered himself amenable to discipline at the hands of his superior officer, it does look as if President Carnot's Ministers were dealing more harshly with him than the circumstances warrant, with a view to retiring him from the army in disgrace. It looks as if the mediocre men who compose the French Ministry are afraid of this gallant officer's popularity with the army and the people, and are anxious to remove him from a position which naturally gives him so much influence. The danger is that the treatment to which General Boulanger is being subjected may arouse the army and the people to champion his cause, in which case very undesirable complications may be the result. The outcome might be a *coup d'etat*—of which the Orleans Princes would not be slow to take advantage—or a political crisis which might give France a new President and a new Ministry. It will be matter for congratulation if no more serious result than this latter takes place.

A disturbance of this kind is one which really concerns France alone, but unfortunately it could hardly be confined to that country so far as political complications are concerned. More than ever in the past, in view of the strained relations existing among continental powers, a revolution in France would threaten the peace of Europe. In order to divert the attention of the people from home affairs and allay revolutionary feelings, France might be tempted into an alliance with Russia against Germany and Italy; or, a revolution having taken place, the successful party, in order to win prestige and consolidate their power, might be tempted to embark in a similar warlike enterprise, regardless of consequences. In either case a disastrous European war could hardly be avoided. This is why signs of political upheaval in France, which in Great Britain and the United States would attract little more than passing notice outside of those countries, always cause more or less anxiety, and constrain other European nations to watch events in that country with as much alertness as they do in the case of Russia.

THE OBJECTOR.

It was in the United States Senate at Washington, if we mistake not, that a member once earned the title of "the objector," because of his propensity to object to everything brought up for action regardless of its importance or propriety. The Chairman of the Police Committee of the City Council is fast earning a similar reputation. No matter what is proposed, or by whom proposed, he pops up like a jack-in-a-box with what has now become his familiar "I object." At the last meeting of the Council he objected to several matters of urgent importance being dealt with, and persisted in his objections till he was practically sat upon by the Council. Some time ago he objected to an important street improvement recommended by the Road Committee, but wilted on discovering that it was in his own Ward. Yesterday, at a meeting of the Police Committee, he read the names of eleven sergeants and four detectives of the City Police force whom he wished to be summarily dismissed, and refused to give any reasons for the action he proposed. The Committee objected to such procedure, very properly claiming that specific charges should be made and an investigation held before dismissing any man. Finding he could not carry his point, he withdrew his application and requested that the press representatives should withhold the names. (Of course the press would not do so unfair a thing as to publish the names of men of whom the Chairman of the Police Committee was taking so unfair an advantage.) Objections at proper times and under proper circumstances are in order, but the Chairman of the Police Committee generally objects without regard to rhyme or reason—it is objecting run mad. Madness is sometimes in order, but there is no method in his madness.

THERE are no protected farmers. The whole thirty millions are bled to breed protected millionaires.—*Chicago Tribune.*

That is precisely what is the matter in Canada. The farmers—in fact, the great bulk of the population—are bled to enrich the protected "combines"; for instance, to enable the sugar nabobs to pocket *one hundred per cent. profit.* How much longer are the farmers of Canada going to submit to such legalized robbery?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD should not run the risk of going off the stage without giving Canada manhood suffrage.—*Toronto World.*

Sir John evinces no greater disposition to yield to the pleadings of Conservative journals than he does to accept the recommendations of journals opposed to his policy. The reasons are obvious. To repeal the Franchise act and adopt manhood suffrage would be a confession that the former is a failure, and the aged Premier is too proud and too stubborn to make such a confession, though some of his organs have done so for him. Besides, in a political contest he would lose the advantage afforded by lists stuffed—as they have been in many cases—by partizan revising officers. If the Conservative organs really want Sir John to repeal the intricate, cumbrous and costly Franchise act, and follow the example of Premier Mowat by adopting manhood suffrage, they must get up a general bombardment all along the Conservative line. The Premier could then surrender gracefully.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

(St. John Telegraph).

If the assurance given by Sir George Stephen, noted in our Toronto despatch, is carried out, we shall have the Short Line opened in June, and the line from Fredericton to Moncton within the year. Our province will then be pretty well supplied with railways.

[Berlin Telegraph.]

Sincere temperance men cannot cooperate with men who are ready to sacrifice their principles for the sake of office. The country must choose between Toryism and temperance. As for Mr. Foster, he is no doubt happy in the possession of his 30 shekels. He doubtless feels confident that as soon as his usefulness as a decoy duck for temperance votes is gone, the Tories will have to provide him with a lucrative life position.

(Waterloo, Que., Advertiser.)

Hon. Premier Mercier has returned and will at once take up his arduous task of governing the Province. His trip abroad and the rest it gave him have restored him to vigorous health and he resumes his official duties in excellent fettle. Mr. Mercier is a man whose enthusiasm and zeal for the public welfare are apt to make him forget that he is only human and that there is a limit to the hard work he can do and stand it. Mr. Mackenzie is dying by inches from over work while he was Premier.

(London, Ont., Advertiser.)

Goderich is in luck which it would not have had had M. C. Cameron continued to misrepresent it in Parliament. The estimates brought down last week contain second grants to Goderich for a public building and harbor improvements—$8,000 more for the former, making a total grant so far of $12,000, and $10,00 for the latter, a total of $23,000.—*Sarnia Canadian.*

In other words, you state explicitly that this money is to be expended, not because it is necessary, but because the people returned a Tory. We admire your frankness, but are you not candid at the expense of your honesty?

(Washington Star.)

Nothing that has happened in Washington of late years has emphasized more thoroughly than yesterday's storm the evil results of depending for electric telegraph, telephone, and lighting facilities on a system of aerial wires. A cold March rain, accompanied by wind, is all that is necessary to cut off communications in every direction, and isolate the city from the rest of the world and certain parts of the city from all other parts. Our few underground wires have been in good working order for the last 24 hours.

(Hamilton Times).

The Tory speakers and their newspaper organs make the most of the idea that reciprocal free trade with the United States involves direct taxation for Canadians. Were that true, there would be nothing fearful about it. It is less burdensome upon the individual to pay twenty-five or thirty dollars directly than to pay ninety or one hundred dollars indirectly, as the average head of a family has to do under the protective tariff system. But it will not do to assume that customs revenue could not be raised by Canada after the duties on United States products were abolished. * * * * The pretence that reciprocity involves an insuperable difficulty about revenue cannot be maintained. Given a prosperous, wealthy people, and he must be a poor Finance Minister who cannot get enough revenue for the public service.

(Huntingdon, Q., Gleaner.)

The unexpected revival of the proposal to admit Newfoundland into the Confederation will not be greeted with enthusiasm. Apart from all secondary considerations, such as the largeness of her debt and the poverty of her people, there is the prime objection to receiving Newfoundland of its having no community of interest with Canada beyond that of owing allegiance to Great Britain. No resident of Quebec or Ontario who has visited the Maritime Provinces could fail to be struck with how little they have in common with the western provinces—how their interests all lie in a different direction—and the wonder is not, that New Brunswick has had to be bribed to stay in Confederation bonds and that Nova Scotia would like to rend them, but that they should, ever have assumed them. What is true of the Maritime Provinces is truer still of Newfoundland, which is farther away and more purely a fishing and shipping community. To unite peoples who have no common interests is not promotive of strength; indeed, tends to weaken all concerned, for each partner in an ill-assorted union is a drag upon the other. To propose to take in Newfoundland is no wiser than it would be to invite Jamaica to join. It is understood that the people of Newfoundland are averse to union with Canada, and that the proposal has originated with the official class.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTER CHEER.

KARAVAN BREAKFAST CONGOU TEA
$1.00 Per Pound.
"CLUB" CLARET.
Quarts, $5.50 per dozen. Pints, $3.25 per dozen.
OUR FANCY ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA
at 90c. per Pound.
"PRIVATE STOCK" CLARET.
Quarts, $7.50 per Dozen.
VERY CHOICE BREAKFAST TEA,
35c. per Pound.
VERY CHOICE BREAKFAST TEA,
35c. per Pound.
Very Choice Japan Tea, 35c per pound.
Very Choice Japan Tea, 35c per pound.
ANHEUSER-BUSCH LAGER.
1000 dozen Quarts.
ANHEUSER-BUSCH LAGER.
1000 dozen Pints.
In prime order.
SUPERIOR DINNER SHERRY.
$1.00 per Bottle. $4.50 per Gallon. $10.00 per Dozen.
VERY SUPERIOR RICH OLD PORT.
$1.00 per Bottle. $4.50 per Gallon. $10.00 per Dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
199 St. James Street.

WANTED TO BORROW,
$15,000 First Mortgage.
First class security. Apply to this office.
17th March, 1888. m 67

A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a wholesale store or warehouse. Not afraid of work. Can furnish best of references. Address F. O. G., Herald office 69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHY

is it that people suffer from headache, earache, toothache and neuralgia less than formerly? The only reason is, we fancy, because they use DR. RIEGGER'S wonderful remedy,

EAU ANTI-NEVRALGIQUE

directly the pain commenced, and so got cured almost before they were sick! in every Province in Canada, as well as in the United States, former sufferers from these complaints

BLESS DR. RIEGGER.

136 ST. PETER STREET.
All Coal Under Cover and Dry.

McINTYRE, SON & CO.
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
Ferd. Rouillon KID GLOVES, Grenoble.
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Jan. 23 19

THOS. ROBERTSON & CO.
MONTREAL AND GLASGOW,
IRON, STEEL AND METAL MERCHANTS.
Railway Supplies, Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Supplies.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"COLTNESS," "DALMELLINGTON," "GARTSHERRIE," "EGLINTON," and "DALZELL" Steel Boiler Plate. "LONSDALE HEMATITE" PIG IRONS.
"LUKEN'S" Charcoal Iron Boiler Plate. "SHANKS'S" Sanitary Appliances.
Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON TUBING, for Gas, Steam or Water.
Also, BOILER TUBES, made from Iron or Steel. 148

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
J. Liebig
EXTRACT OF MEAT.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
Cookery Books post free on application.
*** Ask for the COMPANY'S Extract, and see that it bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and chemists.
Sole Agents for Canada and the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY,
(LIMITED.
Choice Lands for sale in Manitoba and the North-West, without cultivation or settlement conditions.
The Lands reserved for selection by this company have all been carefully inspected and are good agricultural lands.
A great part of the Land is in closely settled districts and near the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in Southern Manitoba near the branch lines.
The Company's shares, which are now at a discount of nearly Forty per cent. (40 per cent.) are accepted at par in payment of lands.
Price Lists can be obtained at the offices of the various agents in Manitoba and the North-West, or at the Toronto Offices of the Company, 18 King Street West, or from
W. B. SCARTH,
Managing Director,
624 Main Street, Winnipeg Man.

Just Received,
5 CASES FROM PARIS
CONTAINING
Gille Freres and Roger & Gallet's
PERFUMES!
Veloutines, Cosmetiques, Colognes, and Hair Lotions!
Our Stock is now complete, and orders from the Trade will receive prompt attention.
J. PALMER & SON,
1745 Notre Dame Street
March 19 m 68

The Petition to the Governor General in Council, praying that the Government do assume the Channel Debt, will lie for signature To-day (Wednesday) and Thursday ONLY, at the offices of the Herald, Gazette, Star, Witness, Post, La Minerve, Le Monde, La Patrie, and also in the Merchants', Molsons and Bank of British North America. Citizens are requested to call and sign.

ALBERT TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR.
Loans on mortgages and other securities effected.
Advances on Stocks, Merchandise, or Commercial Paper negotiated.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and promptly remitted.
115 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite the Post Office.)

WANTED—Boarders at 97 St. Constant street. Rates, $2.50 per week without washing; $2.75 per week with washing. 169

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HENRY THOMAS.....Lessee and Manager.
One Week and Saturday Matinee, Commencing Monday, March 19th.
THE GREAT FUNMAKERS,
SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS!
Acknowledged the most complete Comedy and Musical organization in America.
IN THEIR LATE-T NEW YORK CRAZE,
"THE HUMMING BIRD,"
Direct from the Bijou Opera House, New York. Replete with exquisite musical selections. The best performance the Troubadours have ever given. Reserved seats at Nordheimer's.

SPARROW & JACOBS'
THEATRE ROYAL.
Every Afternoon and Evening, week commencing Monday, March 19.
The Sterling Actor, BENJ. MAGINLEY, in W. J. Florence's Romantic Musical Irish Drama,
"INSHAVOGUE,"
Supported by an excellent company, under the management of Charles H. Hicks. The drama is enlivened with songs, duets, sketches, quartettes, Irish Jig and reel dancing. New and elaborate scenery.
Prices of admission, 10c, 20c and 30c; reserved seats 10c extra. Plan at Prince's Music Store.
Next week—ON THE RIO GRANDE.

CRYSTAL RINK
FRIDAY NIGHT'S EVENTS,
MARCH 23, 1888.
Boys under 12.....¼-mile Race
Boys under 14.....1-mile Race
Boys under 16.....2-mile Race
GRAND ATHLETES PROCESSION
of all the city athletes in uniform and medals. Parties taking part in this procession will please furnish list of prizes won, also where and when, for publication. Also,
Victoria Hockey Club of Quebec vs. Crystals will play.
Admission .....25 Cents.
March 21 u 68

ART ASSOCIATION,
17 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
The Galleries will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and every TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING from 7.30 to 9.30 until further notice, commencing SATURDAY, March 11th.
Admission—Day, 25c. Evening, 10c. Members and their families free.
The annual subscription for membership is five dollars, which admits the member and family on all ordinary occasions.
March 9 59

TO LET.
TO LET.
Warehouse Suitable for Storage,
19 Common Street.
—APPLY TO—
WM. MUIR & SON,
136 St. Peter Street.
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TO LET.
WAREHOUSE, No. 57 ST. PETER ST., now undergoing repairs. Will be ready for occupation next month. Also, HOUSE, No. 249 University street, and the AMERICAN HOUSE HOTEL, with Stables. Apply to
JAMES S. EVANS,
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OFFICES TO LET.
One or two very desirable Offices to let in the FRASER BUILDINGS, St. Sacrament street, comfortably heated, with use of elevator. Apply to
J. B. HUTCHESON,
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TO LET,
TWO DOUBLE OFFICES
(WITH HEATING)
IN NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE BUILDING.
Apply to
THOS. DAVIDSON,
Managing Director.
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TO LET,
LARGE OFFICE,
(Hot Water Heated),
Ground Floor,
No. 523 ST. JAMES STREET,
Near New Bonaventure Station,
at present occupied by C. P. R. Company as Ticket office, suitable for Express, Railroad, or Transfer business.
Apply to
DAWES & CO.
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TO LET,
FROM 1st MAY NEXT,
The CUT-STONE STORE, forming the corner of NOTRE DAME and COLBORNE streets, known for the past Fifty Years as one of the best wholesale and retail Grocery Stands in the City, and now occupied by Mr. Thomas Lamb.
There is commodious Storage in rear, and the Counters, Shelving and Drawers belong to the premises.
For particulars, apply to
WM. DOW & CO.
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TO LET,
THE OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR OF THE STANDARD BUILDING,
At present occupied by FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION and LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Apply to
MANAGER,
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Feb. 10 tf 35

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE UNION BUILDINGS,
ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET.
Apply to MR. TAYLOR,
347A 2nd flat, front building.

RARE CHANCE.
Splendid Restaurant For Sale.
Known under the name of the
VENDOME RESTAURANT,
1939 NOTRE DAME STREET.
The situation of this establishment is exceptional, being near the new Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway depots, and facing the Balmoral Hotel, it is a sale of extraordinary advantages. The sellers guarantee the tax of the license. This tax will constitute, with other terms, one of the conditions of the sale. Messrs. C. & N. Vallee, the present proprietors of the Vendome, are erecting a summer hotel at Vaudreuil, and find it impossible to take charge of this establishment at the same time. Terms very easy. Address for conditions to the
VENDOME RESTAURANT,
nwf 1939 Notre Dame street

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Manitoba Members Depart Disappointed and Angry—How the Matter Stands.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, March 20.

Mr. Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba, and his colleague Mr. Martin, left last night for Manitoba. He had fixed a day of last week for his departure but was induced to remain a little longer. Apparently in the belief that Sir John was playing with them, the two Manitoba Ministers made up their minds to go. They addressed a letter or memorandum to Sir John explaining their reasons, which were to the effect that the legislature was waiting their return to continue its necessary work, and that they would not have come down at all except for the understanding they had that, by so doing, the constitutional deadlock in Manitoba would be removed. The letter allludes to the intention of departing last week, and the postponement on account of Sir John's promises. As they have failed to obtain any satisfaction from the Government, they determined to return and proceed with the legislation of the Province, etc., etc.

I believe that the course intended to be taken is to charter the railway company at once, and continue the construction. If the act is disallowed, it will be immediately re-enacted, and this performance is to be continued. The money to build it, the Ministers say, is assured, and that early in the summer the road will be completed. They express indifference to any constitutional interference and they have perfected their plan to deal with any attempt to enforce disallowance by physical power. As to the rights of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Government's agreement with that corporation, they say they do not trouble themselves. Mr. Greenway said it was not their business and they did not care what might be done in this matter. They were determined to build the road, and it was not in the power of anyone to prevent them.

How far he may be justified in this confidence I do not know, but that the confidence exists it would be idle to deny. I ventured to ask one gentleman from Manitoba what the effect would be of the Government sending a force up to enforce the decision of the courts, and he replied that he did not know whether Canada would consent to the Canadian militia being employed for such a purpose, but that it mattered little since no force could get into the country. He said there would not be a bridge or a mile of railway left between Port Arthur and Winnipeg for the force to come by, and he said he thought they could "run Manitoba" as well out of the Dominion as in it. I have known Manitoba for some time, and as a rule do not pay much heed to their threats or violent language, but I confess that after much patient and careful enquiry, and analysis of the declamation, I think it would be unsafe to reckon on the present storm blowing over with the difficulty unadjusted. There is a large element which would welcome a row, who would prefer it to a peaceful settlement, and so much has been said on the subject of building this road, that the indifferent would be obliged to go with the crowd. Moreover, many of the men in the Province whom the Government regard as *their* friends first, and Manitobans afterwards, are not to be trusted. Secretly they are in sympathy with the rebellious ones, privately they encourage them, while at other times they speak in a different spirit.

It is generally thought here that the matter must be settled, whether it be consistent or inconsistent with what has been previously said, and the prevailing opinion is that the proper course would be to arrange with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the surrender of their monopoly rights over the whole line, instead of doing it by piecemeal and allowing agitation after agitation to be created. That corporation has a right to demand a material and ample compensation, for they incurred enormous expenditure and great risks in speedily constructing the most unprofitable portion of the road, in the belief that they would find compensation in the exclusive traffic of the country for twenty years. But there is a good deal of reason to think, that whatever is to be done should be done quickly, for it would be extremely undignified, not to say mortifying, to the Dominion to find itself compelled to do that by reason of threat, which yet may be done with good grace.

MR. DAVIES' EXPLANATION.

A great deal has been made, in Ministerial circles, of an alleged inconsistency of Mr. Davies, the member for Charlottetown. Mr. Foster, the Minister of Marine, made the reputation of his recent speech, by showing up this inconsistency, and the ruck shouted with delight when they heard him corner and pound Mr. Davies. And it really seemed as if Mr. Davies had got himself into a bad hole. But the explanation of it all came out yesterday. Mr. Foster had quoted from an abridged report of Mr. Davies' speech which had appeared *in the Government organ* in Prince Edward Island. Now from experience nearer home Montreal people well know what value to attach to a Ministerial organ's report of an Opposition leader's speech, and when, as in this case, the speech was condensed, they will understand that the thing as it appeared was about as like what Mr. Davies had said as a torn umbrella is to an average Act of Parliament. Neither of them will hold water, and that is the main point of resemblance. Mr. Davies had said that unrestricted reciprocity with the abolition of the Custom houses, as some one on the Board of Trade at Charlottetown had proposed, was absurd, as the Americans, of course, would not agree to such a proposal, and this remark, when manipulated by a Tory reporter, very easily became a condemnation of unrestricted reciprocity. Mr. Davies' subsequent resolution—which Mr. Foster *did not* quote—showed exactly where Mr. Davies stood, and should have prevented the reporter from lying about the matter, and Mr. Foster from building up an argument on such an exceedingly rotten foundation.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at Mr. Pope's residence, the Minister of Railways being unable to leave the house. The subject discussed was the railway question in Manitoba.

Millman, the Prince Edward Island murderer, is to hang on the 10th of April, the privy council having refused to entertain commutation of sentence.

Obit.

RICHMOND, Que., March 20.—The following will be very sorrowful news to the many friends and acquaintances throughout the province and elsewhere: At the residence of her two brothers, Ratiatka, Florida, Maria, the eldest daughter of G. E. Graham, of Richmond, Quebec, died on the 19th instant, of typhoid fever, thought by her physicians to have been contracted before she left Richmond.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Sixth Parliament--Second Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 20.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon,

Mr. E. Corby, the newly-elected member for West Hastings, was introduced between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Bowell, and took the oath and his seat.

Dr. Hickey introduced a bill, entitled an Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Morrisburg and New York Railway and Bridge Company.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill, entitled an Act respecting the Federal Bank of Canada.

Mr. Coulombe introduced a bill incorporating the Maskinonge and Nipissing Railway Co.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill respecting the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Co.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill incorporating the South-Western Railway Company.

Mr. Davies called attention to an article in the *Evening Telegram* giving a version of his remarks in regard to Professor Goldwin Smith, and said he did not use the language imputed to him.

Mr. Mills called attention to the fact that no writ had been issued as yet for Kent election, and nearly a fortnight had elapsed since the order was given for the printing of the evidence for the benefit of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. He asked for an explanation. There was a rumor that the Government desired delay, and the evidence seemed to confirm that rumor.

Sir Hector Langevin said he did not know whether the evidence had been printed or not, and the chairman would be here on the morrow to answer for himself.

Mr. Rinfret then proceeded with the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. Speaking in French, he warmly supported the resolution before the House, and expressed the opinion that French-Canadians were not afraid, if carried, it would lead to annexation.

Mr. Gigault, in English, opposed the resolution. He was in favor of reciprocity in natural products, but not unrestricted reciprocity, because he believed it would lead to the sacrifice of the manufacturing industries of the country.

Dr. MacDonald (Huron), said the old reciprocity treaty was largely in Canada's interest. He gave figures to show that the export trade of the various provinces had increased tremendously during the continuance of that treaty. He quoted a declaration of Sir John Macdonald, at Napanee, in 1877, when the leader of the Government declared he was a free trader, and on other occasions. He pointed out that the powers given to the Fishery Commissioners of both nations were the same, and if the American representatives had not power to consider a trade proposal, Sir Charles Tupper had not power to make it. Possibly they would, later on, find Sir Charles Tupper claiming that he offered a proposal for better trade relations to the United States, but was refused. Unrestricted reciprocity would, he contended, develop the great resources of the country.

Whilst dwelling on the valuable possessions of British Columbia, and contending that the United States would be a better market for the fish of that province, an interruption came from Mr. Chisholm, who asserted that not a single case of fish was exported to the States.

Dr. Macdonald, quoting from the trade returns, said the export of fish amounted to $186,000.

Mr. Chisholm attempted to speak again, but was ruled out of order.

After recess Dr. Macdonald continued his speech, and was followed by Mr. Brown (Hamilton), who denied that fish to the extent indicated was exported to the United States from British Columbia.

Dr. Macdonald read the item on trade and navigation returns, but Mr. Brown said they were sent across the line for transmission to other countries.

The remainder of Mr. Brown's speech was devoted largely to praising Great Britain and the British flag.

Mr. Choquette then made a forcible address, in which he quoted from an address delivered by Sir George Cartier shortly before his death against high customs tariffs, and in favor of reciprocity.

Mr. Wood, Westmoreland, spoke next.

At 11.50 Mr. Barron moved the adjournment of the debate, but at the wish of Sir Hector Langevin proceeded with his remarks. He claimed that the resolution before the house meant the greatest good to the greatest number.

Mr. Jamieson gives notice of his intention to move, on Thursday, a resolution declaring that it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors except for sacremental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

J. J. Curran moved adjournment of debate, and the House adjourned at 12.55.

Not Under Consideration.

BERLIN, March 20.—Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, writes to the *Freissennige*, denying the report that the Cabinet and other Ministers had, had a conference at which was discussed the advisability of establishing a regency.

Monument to Emperor William.

BERLIN, March 20.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Ackerman, supported by the Conservatives, introduced an urgent motion, requesting Prince Bismarck to introduce at the next session a bill for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor William. The motion was adopted without debate.

The Emperor's Health.

BERLIN, March 20.—Professor Bergmann paid a visit to Emperor Frederick yesterday. He afterward conferred with the other physicians in attendance upon the Emperor. Professor Bergman will remain in attendance upon the Emperor. His Majesty somewhat over-exerted himself last week, and his doctors urge that he take absolute rest from work. They also advise out-door exercise at Wiesbaden. The Emperor will probably depart for that place in a fortnight. The Emperor gave a special audience to-day to the representatives of China, Japan and Turkey. Crown Prince William is indisposed.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

The DAILY HERALD will be delivered to any part of the city, or mailed to any address in the Dominion of Canada, postage free, during the present Session of Parliament, for ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

Nomination of Candidates for the House of Commons.

Messrs. Meigs and Baker Before the Electors.

A Great Liberal Success.

Yesterday being the day for nomination of candidates for the representation of the County of Missisquoi in the House of Commons, the town of Bedford, the *chef lieu*, was the scene of more than ordinary interest and excitement. Although the weather was by no means favorable and the roads were heavy, the electors came in from all parts in great numbers under the well-founded impression that the deliverances that might be made would throw considerable light upon the political situation, while it was well understood that the contest before the electors would be of a character to develop possibly more conclusively than for some time past the relative strength of parties in the constituency. As the public will be aware, the seat was rendered vacant by the recent death of Mr. Clayes, a gentleman who had gained for himself the personal confidence and respect of every elector in the constituency, irrespective of his party professions. It had been anticipated that the contest might be a three-cornered one, but it finally narrowed itself down to a trial of strength between Mr. Daniel Meigs, of Farnham, and the Hon. G. B. Baker, of Sweetsburg. The time for nominations having expired it was found that the following proposals had been made:

Mr. Meigs was nominated by Messrs. Hobart Butler, C. A. Rice, Z. E. Cornell, H. C. Hall, Chauncy Montle, Alden F. Shelters, Charles E. Blinn, C. C. Knight, John McCabe, W. A. McCabe, John McCabe, Jr., John Morris, Napoleon Tournier, Edmund Ingails, W. W. Cleveland, Prescott L. Vincent, J. A. Tree, L. F. Macey, A. F. Wilson, Henry Roy, W. H. Smith, Barney Mullen, Henry Bissett, S. R. Baker, J. E. O'Halloran, Charles Ten Eyck, Robert Clark, H. Guillette, Alfred Molleur, Regis Molleur, Joseph Spoor, F. X. Zace, J. J. B. Gosselin, Moise Giroux, C. B. Mitchell, George Mullen, George F. O'Halloran, Pierre Meunier, William Robertson, M. E. Bowker, Julien Campbell, Leonidas Giroux, Ed. Choquette, Philippe Landry, M. Surprenant, Louis Landry, Dosithee Remillard, Joseph Lanoris, N. A. Pare and many others.

Hon. G. B. Baker was nominated by Rev. S. Jackson, C. H. Baright, T. D. Buzzell, W. J. Gardiner, G. A. Shufelt, W. F. Scott, J. D. Bahman, Dr. H. L. Fuller, E. E. Spencer, J. P. Stinehaur (Postmaster), H. D. Pickle (High Constable), H. H. Hastings, Herbert H. Smith, C. J. Chandler, P. Spencer, and others.

Some little delay occurred in determining where the speech-making should take place. On the one hand it was suggested that the meeting take place in the Town Hall, but this it was manifest could not afford sufficient accommodation for the large number of persons who were present, who could not fall far short of from 700 to 1,000. The friends of Mr. Meigs favored the delivery of addresses from the balcony of the hotel, opposite the Court House, while Mr. Baker insisted on speaking from the Court House steps.

Mr. Meigs announced that as no agreement could be arrived at on this point his friends would occupy the verandah of Paisson's Hotel, while his opponent's friends mustered in front of the Court House. An agreement having been arrived at as to the length of time which the speeches should occupy and by whom the meeting should be commenced.

Mr. Baker said the occasion which had brought them together was the loss of their representative in the House of Commons, a successor to whom the electors must appoint. He had no desire to speak anything but kindly of the late member for Missisquoi, whose death they all lamented. That gentleman and he had repeatedly discussed public questions together, but it had been invariably with kindness although at times some acrimony had been developed. He would, however, say, and he was proud to be able to say it, that no matter how bitter the controversy, it had never interfered with their personal relations, and whether beaten or successful they had shaken hands and worked together in the interest of the county. Mr. Clayes' mantle had fallen on Mr. Meigs. He welcomed him to the arena and promised him that for his part the contest should be carried out upon the same terms as in the past. It was right and proper that Mr. Meigs should show why he claimed the heritage and what reasons had induced him to seek the succession, for the man who claimed Mr. Clayes' shoes had most certainly something to do. He defended the prompt bringing on of the election, and in reply to the Waterloo *Advertiser* said the Conservatives of Missisquoi did not intend to allow victory to be snatched from them. He claimed to be a straight Conservative and would give a firm but independent support to the Conservative party. He was opposed to annexation and commercial union, and had faith in Canada and her resources. He was in favor of reciprocity with the United States in natural products, but further than that he would not go. He was ready to discuss all questions face to face with his adversaries. He declared he would oppose the scheme of the town of St. Johns to dam the Richelieu river to obtain water power. He expressed himself as confident of winning and said he would give an independent support to the Government at Ottawa, and said Mr. Meigs would find it a hard matter to beat him; and even if he were elected he could get nothing for the county except through his (Baker's) assistance.

Mr. Baker received a good hearing and was cheered at intervals.

Mr. Meigs, who was loudly and enthusiastically applauded, said that he must admit that Mr. Baker had immense advantages over him. He was an old politician and a great orator. If he, as Mr. Baker had charged, had said anything against Mr. Baker, it had been a mistake. He perfectly understood that he was unable to fill Mr. Clayes' shoes, but had come forward because he had been the unanimous choice of the Liberals of Missisquoi. There were, he knew, many who were better able to represent them, but they would not come forward. After he had declined nomination (a number of electors—"and we are going to elect you,") and when he was pressed to accept he could not turn his back on his friends Mr. Baker had reflected on him—in an insinuating manner—on the subject of annexation. He had often attended nomination meetings, which were often more of the nature of mere faction fights than occasions of legitimate discussion, and he must protest against the repetition of such proceedings here. He had been born at Henryville, in this county, and why he should be spoken of as an annexationist he could not understand. He claimed that the county had never received any benefit from Mr. Baker's representation. As far as concerned his own candidature, he should not feel bad even if he were defeated, but he proposed to carry out the fight to the last. Mr. Baker, he might add, had for the last twenty years monopolized all the opportunities of speaking on behalf of the county.

Mr. Bisaillon dwelt at length on the Conservative policy of protection, which had been, he said, beneficial to the country, while that of the Liberals had had a depressing effect. They now came before the country with Commercial Union, which would bring in the Americans to destroy our manufactures, and it was upon this that Mr. Meigs solicited their suffrages. In Mr. Clayes the county had a member of whom it might well be proud, but now it was proposed to descend to a man like Mr. Meigs, who said he was altogether unfit. It was absolutely necessary that able men be sent to Parliament, because great questions came up that required the exercise of all possible ability. (Cheers.)

Mr. Messier said Mr. Baker was too well known in the county to be returned by such honest and intelligent electors as those of Missisquoi. In a scathing manner he reviewed the speech of Mr. Bisaillon and the career of Mr. Baker, saying that although the latter boasted of never being afraid to meet his electors, upon a number of occasions when he had met them they had sent him home as they would on the present occasion. (Cheers.) He had for twenty years deceived the electors who had given him time for penitence when they rejected him and would give him fifteen or twenty years more of it. (Loud cheers.) He contrasted Mr. Baker's deliverances regarding Mr. Clayes with those made during the last election, and generally described him as having deceived the electors. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chicome at some length spoke of the prosperity of Sherbrooke as a proof of the benefits of the national policy. He praised Mr. Baker's political career, which had been grossly misrepresented, and said because of the benefits conferred on French-Canadian operatives by the national policy it was their duty to support him. (Applause.)

Mr. L. A. W. Proulx, President of Le Club Letellier, expressed his regret at the death of Mr. Clayes, which was due in a great measure to the fratricidal contest which Mr. Baker had waged against him. (Cheers). Mr. Baker, he charged, had for 17 years deceived the county, yet he had the audacity to come here and ask to be elected. He characterized Mr. Baker's professions of regard for Mr. Clayes as vile hypocrisy and contrasted them with the hot taste in which he had gone to Ottawa to urge the early issue of the writs. His tears over Mr. Clayes were crocodile tears. (Loud cheers). He would not blame Mr. Bisaillon for coming here to day, because his firm had lost $10,000 a year by the change of Ministry at Quebec, while from Mr. Chicome, the Quebec Government had withdrawn the pittance which he was receiving. (Cheers). Having devoted further attention to Mr. Baker's career for 17 years, he remarked that about all that he had done in the House was to speak about fifteen minutes in favor of increasing the salary of a judge. (Cheers.) He charged that Mr. Baker had vexed the electors with suits, at the instance of the Bank of St. Johns and the Exchange Bank, by proceedings out of which he had made his money, while Mr. Meigs was an honest citizen, who had grown up among them and had made his money by his industrious endeavors. (Cheers.) He held it to be the duty of the French-Canadians of the county to send a Liberal to support the leader of the Liberal party, Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was like themselves a French-Canadian. He concluded that the best monument they could erect to the memory of Mr. Clayes was to send to Ottawa such a man as Mr. Meigs, who was an ardent believer in the principles which he had professed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cornellier at great length reviewed the policy of the Ottawa Government, and urged upon his French-Canadian brethren the duty of supporting Mr. Baker.

Mr. Fisher, M.P., said he came before the electors with a heavy heart, because the occasion that had brought them together was the loss not only of a political, but of a dear personal friend. He knew that the sound of his name would re-echo in their hearts and raise up in them a monument to his memory. (Cheers.) As for Mr. Baker, he was assured the electors were ready to beat him. He (Mr. Fisher) had come to Bedford with some trepidation, and while he had heard some cheers for Baker, there had been no such cheers as for Mr. Meigs. If Mr. Baker had any influence it was back stairs (cheers) influence. Mr. Baker had maintained himself by the aid of the public money which he had expended among his friends, but the public money belonged to the electors and it was only in that way that he could succeed. (Applause.) He had been asked for the Liberal platform. It was customary, however, for the Government to announce their platform and for the Opposition to criticize it. (Cheers.) He was glad, however, to be in a position to answer the challenge that the Opposition had no policy. But they had a policy upon which they asked support through the length and breadth of Canada. (Cheers.) The Liberal leader would have been here to expound it, but unfortunately the vote on the question before the House of Commons had not been taken, and, therefore, the leader of the party could not leave his seat. He challenged criticism of the policy of the Liberal party which he knew would cause the electors of Missisquoi to support them. Mr. Baker had said he was not an annexationist nor a Commercial Union man. There was a time when the Tory instincts prevented them trying to make any improvements. But that time was passed, partly because of the gallant struggles made by the gentleman who lay in his grave but a short distance from here. (Cheers.) He knew, however, that one of the greatest pleasures which that gentleman could have enjoyed would be caused by seeing the entire county imbued with those principles. Although it was an extraordinary thing to ask an Opposition to lay down its policy, he had no hesitation in doing so. To-day in the House of Commons there was being debated a great question upon which the eyes of all were turned, because the people had discovered that the policy which was adopted in 1878 was not the fulfilment of its wishes and expectations. Under it the country had stood still instead of advancing, as it was believed would be the case. The gentleman from Sherbrooke who had spoken in favor of the N.P. wanted the endorsation of the people, not for their own interests, but for those of manufacturers and combines. That policy had built up rings which had profited by what had been wrung out of the taxpayers by individuals who had combined to make larger profits than any one else. The policy was to build up the cities at the expense of the country. It forced the people to pay higher prices for the goods they bought and to obtain lower prices for those which they sold. Mr. Chicome had come to the wrong place to make such appeals as he had done in favor of monopolies. (A voice—"We want equal taxation and the reduction of taxation.") Yes, continued Mr. Fisher, and more than that. Mr. Baker had striven to make out that unrestricted reciprocity meant annexation. He (Mr. Fisher) was not an annexationist. He claimed that the person who best promoted the national interest best developed the country's resources and secured their distribution in the best markets and at the best price. He was a Canadian, and believed that in a country like ours, occupied by people of different races, blood and religion, they should remember that they were Canadians, that they owed duties to Canada, and should discharge them in face of all difficulties and under all circumstances. He held that the country required Reciprocity. What had it done to secure it? The Government at Ottawa had offered to the United States such a reciprocity as they did not want. They kept that offer on the statute book, but Sir Richard Cartwright had said he would give unrestricted reciprocity. But what had the Government replied? That they would not give reciprocity such as the United States wanted, because it would interfere with the National Policy. When the old Reciprocity Treaty was in force the people of Canada were rich. At that time the leaders had said: "Give us the National Policy and we will force the United States to give us Reciprocity." To-day they said: "You can't have Reciprocity on account of the N.P." It was Mr. Fisher's special duty, as representing an agricultural county, to look after the interests of the farmers, and if the interest of one class clashed with that of another, it was for him to first consider the class that he represented. When he heard special appeals made he inquired how one class compared with another. It was stated that we had $200,000,000 invested in manufactures, but he also found that the agriculturists who had no protection represented $1,500,000,000, or seven and a half times more than the manufacturers did. According to the last census four-fifths of our whole population were engaged in agriculture or kindred interests, only one-fifth of them being connected with the protected interests. After ten years these interests declared that they were not able to stand alone without further assistance. (Cheers.) This was not true, he was glad to think, of all our manufactures. Many had flourished before the National Policy, and had paid big dividends. They said that they were able and willing to compete with the world and open their markets to the United States. (Cheers.) He was proud of those manufactures. Among others, he had received a message from the Knitting Factory at Coutures, which said that they were not afraid of Unrestricted Reciprocity. We have been seeking larger markets, and we found our Government sending out agents in search of markets for our pampered manufacturers. But Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States would give us the market which we needed. Upon this great question it would be the privilege of the electors of the County of Missisquoi to give the first note after it had been discussed in the House. He called on true Liberals and Canadians to show their ability to seize on this great question, and say that they were not afraid. This was one of the many practical questions before the country. Did Mr. Baker ever protest against the Conservative extravagance which had raised the national debt to $230,000,000? Did he ever protest against the C.P.R. grants? To-day the Conservatives were proposing to buy out the alleged C.P.R. monopoly in Manitoba. It had no monopoly there, and had no right to claim it. Thus it was proposed to pay extravagantly for; also, to buy up Newfoundland, which would cost $40,000 000 or $50,000,000. Do you want it? ("No.") If there was one thing more than another that would prevent annexation it was Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Cheers.) He preferred our constitution to that of the United States, with which he was confident we could hold our own. We must deal with matters upon a broad platform and in the same spirit that had actuated the great silver-tongued orator, the late Mr. Huntingdon. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said he held it to be a high honor to stand on this platform, where he had in his clarion tones laid down the principles on which the Liberals stand. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fisher sat down amid demonstrations of the most enthusiastic applause.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. Mr. Lynch and Mr. Desormais, after which Mr. Baker replied to some of the remarks of the preceding speakers, and the meeting adjourned.

FROM THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Case—Deputation Anent the Libel Laws—Cabinet Council.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)

OTTAWA, March 20.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the appeal of Cameron et al. vs. Tate et al. was argued, Mr. C. Robinson for the appellants, and Mr. Darling and Mr. Marshall for the respondents. The appeal is one from a decision setting aside a verdict obtained by the appellants for $4,000 damages for breach of contract. The appellants are lumber merchants at Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, and entered into an agreement with the respondents to supply a saw mill and machinery, but contend that after receiving it they found the machinery was defective.

The court reserved judgment.

The deputation of newspaper men to the Minister of Justice to urge amendments in the law of libel will not wait upon Mr. Thompson until Thursday, by which time sufficient newspaper men from various parts will have gathered as to render the deputation a thoroughly representative one.

Mr. Corby, the new M. P. for West Hastings, arrived in the House to-day.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at the residence of Hon. Mr. Pope, who is still to unwell to be out, in order to allow that Minister to participate in the deliberation.

IF SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 23rd instant, for the supply of Books, Stationery, Maps and Charts, and for the Printing required by this Board for one year from the 1st April next.

Forms of Tender and any information may be obtained on application at the office of the Board.

E. W. ARTHY,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 16, 1888. mw 67

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Montreal Gas Company.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Montreal Gas Company will be held in the office of the Works, 169 Ottawa street, on

Friday, the 6th day of April Next,

At ONE o'clock p.m.

A Semi-annual Dividend has this day been declared of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the paid-up capital stock of the Company, and will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of April next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th prox., both days inclusive

By order of the Board.

J. F. SCRIVER,
Manager and Secretary.

Montreal, 20th March, 1888. 21M 6A 68

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of

The Royal Electric Company

will be held at the Company's office, No. 58 Wellington street, Montreal, on

On Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1888,

at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 19th instant until the 3rd day of April next, both days inclusive.

CHAS. W. HAGAR,
Manager and Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, March 19th, 1888. 3A 67

NOTICE.

The ANNUAL GEGERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the

Canada Cotton Manufacturing Co.

CORNWALL, ONT.,

will be held in the office of the Company, JOHN STREET, Montreal, on

TUESDAY, 3rd day of APRIL next,

At TWO o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board.

A. G. WATSON,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 18th March, 1888.
19,21,23,28,31M 2A 67

Carsley's Advertisement.

Tuesday, March 20th, 1888.

RECEIVED.

$2.25	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	$4 25
3.00	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	5 75
3.50	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	6.75
4.00	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	7.75
4.50	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	8.75
5.00	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	9 5
5.75	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	11.25
6.65	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	13.00
9.00	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	15.00
10.50	DOLMAN ULSTERS—WORTH	18.00

Ladies can now procure the above garments at popular prices, in all the latest styles and leading colors.

S. CARSLEY.

RECEIVED.

JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS
JACKETS	JACKETS

Just received and marked off large assortment of Jackets in every description and latest styles

S. CARSLEY.

RECEIVED.

COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS
COLORED JACKETS

Colored Jackets in an endless variety of Plain Braided and Tailor-made in all the latest Paris designs and leading colors.

S. CARSLEY.

RECEIVED.

MISSES' JACKETS
MISSES' JACKETS
MISSES' JACKETS
MISSES' JACKETS
MISSES' JACKETS

MISSES' MANTLES
MISSES' MANTLES
MISSES' MANTLES
MISSES' MANTLES
MISSES' MANTLES

Just put in stock, a full range of Misses' Jackets and Mantles in all the latest Parisian styles and leading colors.

S. CARSLEY.

ABOUT SPOOL COTTON.

The fact is that so many shirt makers and others that do fine sewing use Clapperton's Spool in preference to other makes, goes to prove that it is the best Thread in this market.

GREAT CHEAP SALE OF FURNITURE.

20 PER CT. DISCOUNT ON ALL PURCHASES.

As I will remove in the Spring to the new premises, Nos. 1828 to 1834 Notre Dame street, in order to save cost of removing, I will sell all the stock on hand at my present place of business at a discount of 20 per cent. I have a fine assortment of latest styles of Parlor and Bedroom Sets, and a full line of all other kinds of Furniture.

Goods will be stored till May 1st free of charge.

GEO. STEWART,

726 CRAIG STREET,

Near Victoria Square.

Feb. 28

ARMOUR'S Celebrated Canned Meats

No Wholesale Grocery stock is now considered complete without a full assortment of

Armour's Celebrated Canned Meats, Comprising

Corned Beef,

In 1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., 6 lb., and 14 lb. Tins. Also, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Chipped Dried Beef, Boneless Pig's feet and fine English Brawn.

STOCK HELD BY

Caverhill, Hughes & Co.,
L. Chaput, Fils & Co.,
George Childs & Co.,
D. Ratton & Co.,
Hudon, Hebert & Co.,
Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.,
Lockerby Bros.,
J. A. Mathewson & Co.,
N. Quintal & Fils,
Ransom, Forbes & Co.,
Tees, Wilson & Co.,
Turner, Rose & Co.,
Ward, Carter & Co.
Dufresne & Mongenais.
Hudon & Orsali,

Wholesale Trade Supplied by

JAMES ALLEN,

6 St. Nicholas Street.

Buy the ARMOUR LARD and SMOKED STAR HAMS and BACON. 218

AUCTION SALES.

By Benning & Barsalou.

FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON.

EXTENSIVE SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS, &c.,
BY AUCTION.

BENNING & BARSALOU, - Auctioneers

Will sell on

Wednesday, 21st March next,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

At TEN o'clock,

At Sales Rooms, Nos. 86 & 88 St. Peter street a Large and Varied Assortment of Dry Goods suited to

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The assortment consists in part of:—

Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds.
Assorted Serge Coatings.
Wool and Mixed Coatings.
Assorted Grey Mottons.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Grey Cottons and Shirtings.
Regatta Shirtings, Prints.
Cobourgs, Alpaca, Cashmeres.
Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Cotton Hose.
Gents' Half Hose.
Gents' Collars, Gloves, etc., etc.

—AND—

A Superior Retail Bankrupt Stock of DRY GOODS, well assorted, such as is usually kept in a retail store.

—ALSO,—

2 cases Kettle Ears, Handles, etc.
" Sheet Brass, Hinges, Block Tin, Tin Pans, etc.
1 can Varnish.
2 coils 4-in. Rope.
4 cases Pigeon Egg Colored Beads.
5 " Extra Large Black "
4 " " " Blue "
6 " " " Red "
6 " " " White "
2 " Assorted "
1 keg Nails.
5 casks Assorted Axes.
1 large case of Assorted Goods, consisting of Bolt Copper, Sheet Copper, Brass Wire, Rasp Files, Gouges, Steel Snuffers, Tinsmiths' Cutters, 1 Copper Syphon, etc., etc.

LIKEWISE,

A Bankrupt Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Suits, Coats, Pants, Vests, etc.
A consignment of Cocoa Matts and Mattings.
35 cases assorted Boots and Shoes.
25 " assorted Rubbers.
A quantity of Note Paper, Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Twines, etc.

N.B.—We would beg to draw the attention of Jobbers and the Retail Dry Goods Trade to the above sale, as the goods are all fresh and in first-class condition.

The whole to be sold without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms liberal. 63

LINEN GOODS
BY AUCTION.

BENNING & BARSALOU, - Auctioneers

Will sell on

Wednesday, 21st March next.

At THREE o'clock,

At Sales Rooms, Nos. 86 & 88 St. Peter street A Large Assortment of Linen Goods.

The assortment consists of:—

Bleached, Half-bleached, Cream and Brown Damasks.
Damask, Bleached and Half-bleached Towels.
Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies.
Bleached and Unbleached Doylies.
Oatmeal, Rice and Diaper Towels, etc.

—ALSO,—

10 cases Job Linens. 63

By Thomas J. Potter.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PROPERTY
—FOR A—
MANUFACTORY,

Or for any purpose requiring

SPACIOUS PREMISES, GOOD LIGHT, EASY ACCESS AND CONVENIENT POSITION.

LOT about 87 feet x 118. Lane in rear. Only a few yards from the Post-Office, being Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Chenneville street.

Sale at my room on

THURSDAY, 22nd MARCH.

Plan on view. Immediate possession.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

THOS. J. POTTER,
Auctioneer.

66

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

1761 Notre Dame Street.

Telephone number, 1857.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SPRING SALES.

We beg to notify our friends and patrons who intend selling out their Household Furniture and Effects this Spring, that we are prepared to make dates and give our personal attention to sales entrusted to our care.

JAMES STEWART & CO.,
General Auctioneers,

38 1761 Notre Dame street, cor. St. John.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A Large Fire-proof Safe for sale. Also, a small one. Apply to

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

08 m 1761 Notre Dame street.

Sherbrooke Street,

NEAR ST. DENIS.

St. Hubert Street.

We have some very fine Building Lots on these streets.

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

38 1761 Notre Dame street.

SPECULATORS!

You can double your money, by buying St. Catherine Street Property, in one year. Two Lots near Crescent street, on the north side, can be bought from

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

38 1761 Notre Dame street.

MONEY TO LOAN,
FROM
$500 to $10,000

Apply to

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

f2 1761 Notre Dame Street.

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH. Not a Liquid or Snuff.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich street, N.Y.

Dec. 20 tfs DW 86

MR. POTTER OF TEXAS.

—BY—

Archibald Clavering Gunter,

—AUTHOR OF—

"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK."

BOOK III.

A WOMAN'S BATTLE.

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

Without further adventure the American reaches the steps leading to the villa, where his beautiful daughter comes down to him with a rush, and gives him several tender kisses despite the presence of two magnificent flunkies who are hurrying after her, and the Honorable Arthur who makes a background. The next instant the flunkies have despoiled Mr. Potter of his valise and overcoat, and Arthur is asking him if he has breakfasted, and being answered affirmatively, suggests that he shall take him into the library and introduce him to Lord Lincoln, Miss Ethel being with some friends in the conservatories.

After a few moments' conversation with his daughter, Mr. Potter says to Arthur: "All right; I'll tackle the peer now!" Then whispers to Ida: "What are you looking nervous about? I ain't peered of a lord no more than I am of a Injun," and so is shown into the library.

The nervousness is all on the part of Lord Lincoln, who awaits Mr. Potter's coming with awe. His son has told him of the eccentricities of the American; in fact, Arthur, with the instinct of a lawyer, has drawn his future father-in-law's picture with the tact of a diplomatist. In his description, Mr. Potter's extraordinary idiom, rude manners, and barbareus mucheries are all eccentricities peculiar to the Wild West; eccentricities, nothing more.

Suspecting some such thing, Miss Potter has had an interview with Lord Lincoln herself that morning, and told him in an unaffected but by no means self-assertive manner the fair, square, plain, unvarnished truth about her father; neither disguising his failings nor extolling his virtues, and ending by saying: "Like many more of our country of great social surprises, my father has given up his chance in life for the good of his children. That I may wear the dresses of a duchess and ride in my liveried carriage, he has given cattle on the plains, and has exposed his life to all the dangers of a semi-barbarous existence. My happiness has been his happiness and his pride shall be my pride, and though I love your son very deeply, I'll enter no family who does not respect him as if he were the best gentleman in England!"

"And so they shall, my dear!" returns Lord Lincoln wiping a tear out of his eye. "For no one could be the father of such a girl and not be a good man."

"You—you are very kind!" murmurs Miss Potter, and his lordship's tears bring all the pride out of her, she goes to the old gentleman and gives him a very sweet kiss that she had intended for her father, and so leaves the ex-judge with a much better appreciation of what the Honorable Sampson really is than his son had given him.

But though prepared in a manner for the Texan's appearance, Lord Lincoln cannot restrain a shiver as he hears Mr. Potter's voice in the hall and mutters to himself: "Good heavens! The awful man at the hotel!"

However he has'nt much time for reflection, for Mr. Potter enters the room, and in the enthusiasm of the moment, not waiting for Arthur to introduce him, seizes his lordship's hand exclaiming: "Peer, how are you?"

"*Peer?*" gasps the nobleman astonished, for he has never been so addressed before.

"Yes, that's what you're called, ain't you? Peer of the realm? I used peer because we'll probably be connected and I thought it would be more social." Then the Texan addresses the son and says: "Harthur, I would 'ave knowed Peer was your daddy anywhar."

For Mr. Potter's use of the letter H when excited is awful; in quieter moments he is more conservative.

"Won't you be seated?" says Lord Lincoln rather awkwardly, for his senses have nearly left him under Mr. Potter's attentions.

"Certainly! Anything to accommodate!" and the American helps himself to an arm-chair and says, offering a cigar: "'Ave a cigar Peer? I always like to smoke over my business. I can recommend these; my agent sent 'em to me from Cuba. Put one in your pocket, Harthur, my lad. Your darter won't object. I trained her when a baby on my knee to the hodor of pipe weed."

Thus urged, his lordship accepts and Arthur takes Potter's advice and two or three of his cigars, for he has smoked one of the Texan's the day before, and has been longing for another like it ever since. After lighting up, however, the young man watching his opportunity whispers to his father: "Remember, I have his daughter," and leaves the room, looking after him Potter remarks: "A pretty likely boy! Won't he and my darter make a team? Eh, Peer!"

At this Lord Lincoln smiles for he is very proud of his son, but with a lawyer's caution replies: "Before we proceed, you will excuse me asking you a question, Mr. Potter, as to your family. Every one about here can tell you all about the Lincolns, but you come from a distant country and I should like to know a little of your family history."

"That's natural!" says Potter, "and I'll tell you my life. I was born in England, of no family to speak of; my parents died before I knew 'em. I was educated at a Blue Coat school, hemigrated to Texas at fifteen, started across the plains on the gold fever to California. The train was *massacreed* by Injuns and I and Ida's mother was all that was left alive. I saved the gal, but was scalped during it. Like to see my head? It's a curiosity!"

"Not at present!" gasps Lord Lincoln. "All right, then I'll go on. The future Mrs. Potter was of very high breeding; the blue grass blood of Kentucky flowed in her veins, her relations had all been killed, and I was the only one left to protect her. And I did, and loved her and married her and settled down and built a log cabin, and then after a while Houston, that's my boy, was born, and then came the war, and I was a colonel in the Confederate service——"

"A colonel! you never use the title!" rejects the Englishman.

"No, I'm one of the few men as fought for the late unpleasantness as don't have any military ornament to my name. After I was elected to hoffice, I found Congressmen were scarcer than colonels, and dropped the colonel and took the honorable. D'ye see, jidge—beg pardon, I mean Peer!" returns Mr. Potter. "Wall, I came back from the front one time desperately wounded, and found my wife dead, dead, but 'ad left me a little baby as the momentum upon earth!" Here the man stops speaking and turns his head away as if seeing something in the past, and his eyes are red as he looks again upon the Englishman whose face is also sad, for this has made Lincoln think of his wife who has passed away from him.

After a moment, however, he says: "I beg your pardon. What did you say your wife left you? I hardly caught your last."

"I said she left me her momentum, her image, Ida Potter, and I allowed as I would live my life for the daughter as I would 'ave lived it for the mother. Then I looked around me and I seed ten thousand acres of land and two thousand head of cattle, hall for the little baby, Ida Potter, of Potter's Cross Road, Comanche County, Texas; and ten years arter I gazed about me and diskivered two hundred thousand acres of land and twenty thousand head of cattle, all for my darter, Miss Ida Potter, of Potterstown, Comanche County, State of Texas; and twenty years afterward, jist a month ago to-day, I squinted around me and surveyed five hundred thousand acres of land, and fifty thousand head of cattle and half a bank and half ha hopera-house and half a railroad, all for my darter, the Honorable Miss Hida Potter, of the metropolis of Pottersville, Comanche County, State of Texas!" As he says this, Mr. Potter, who in imagination has gradually grown with his town, stands beaming with excitement and gazing at his hearer. Then he remarks: "How does that strike you?"

"You seem to have done remarkably well," returns Lord Lincoln; "but who has the other half of the railroad, bank and opera-house?"

"Them's for my son! Them's for—my—son," repeats Mr. Potter, proudly; "but bless my heart! I know I'll cheat the boy in the division. I love him, but Houston's a man and can take care of himself, and boys get away frem us—but it's the darters, Peer, they get into our old hearts. You've a sweet little gal yourself!"

"Yes, and she'll marry too, and—go away from me. Don't say any more, Potter—you break my heart!" interrupts Lincoln, his eyes getting weak at the thought of his Ethel's blue eyes and sunny hair going to far-away Australia. And then these two old fogies look at each other and fall into each other's arms, and burst into tears, but respect and love each other, and are great friends ever afterward.

"Now, Peer," says Mr. Potter, getting control of himself first, "I want you to meet me on the matter between us, not as a lord to honorable, but as man to man, each a working for the happiness of his child."

"And I will do so. No one could listen to your story and see your great love for your daughter, and not respect you, sir." And rising from his seat Lord Lincoln says; "I am proud to ask you the honor of your daughter's hand for my son!"

"Granted, Peer, granted!" replies Potter, and then says: "Let's go out and see the young folks!"

This they do, and Ida, who is walking with Arthur, perceiving the two patriarchs of their families coming toward them arm in arm, whispers to her sweetheart: "I knew they'd love each other. See, am I not superstitious? I'm wearing my lucky bracelet," and shows him the band of gold and sovereign bangle that the young man has noticed in Venice. "This generally brings me good fortune."

"Indeed! Is it a charm?" asks Arthur, taking hold of it for an excuse to press the white arm it ornaments.

"I think it one—don't kiss it, Arthur. They're near—they'll see you!"

But Arthur's lips are too close to the lovely wrist, and as he kisses he notices a little cross upon the sovereign and calls her attention to it.

"Why, it's just under the 8 and 4 of the date. I never noticed it before. I'll ask papa about it some day—but now I have to fascinate your father, and you have to captivate mine."

With this she turns to Lord Lincoln and takes his arm, leaving her father and Mr. Arthur to become better acquainted.

A little time after this they go in to lunch, where Miss Ethel joins them, looking distressed and disappointed, for she has been all the morning in a summer house that commands a view of the Folkestone road, looking and longing for the sight of Charley Errol, who comes not; and Mr. Van Cott and the Honorable Teddy joining them from the billiard room, the party find themselves complete. In fact, altogether too complete; for Master Teddy, who has been permitted the pleasure of the adult table in honor of Mr. Potter's visit, contrives to make two remarkable *faux pas* that produce unexpected effects in the far-off future.

First of all, in the jovial unconcern of youth, he incidentally calls little Van Cott a dude.

"Oh, he's a dude, is he?" says Mr. Potter in an awful tone of voice, glaring so strangely at the unfortunate Van Cott that he squirms in his chair, though every one else bursts into a laugh. "A dude! I've never seen one afore, but I've read of them. Thar was one down our way once, but he got lost somewhar before he got to my place. He was never found."

This last Mr. Potter utters very solemnly, and though he does not mention the subject again, from this moment he begins to despise, loathe, and hate Mr. Van Cott. For the name having been just coined, every would-be humorist of the day in America had been shooting his bolt at the tribe; and had made the name of dude a title of contempt and derision, especially in the extreme West, where they never saw the article, and judged of it only from what the newspapers said about it. As for Mr. Potter, he regards dudes in the same category as he does Indians, greasers, and rattlesnakes; that is, things to be killed on sight.

"Now, I appeal to you all, especially the ladies, is it not perfectly fearful of young Master Teddy to call me a dude?" cries Van Cott.

"Can't you stand a little truth?" says Potter, looking at him with scorn. "You're as tender and as touchy as a newspoper after it's slandered every man in the community except the editor!"

"You don't seem to like newspapers?" suggests Lord Lincoln, wishing to change the subject.

"No, sir! I ran for Congress once and one of 'em called me a alias," returns Potter snappishly. "Of course I had the editor out."

"Papa! don't—don't, please, tell us any of your awful duels!" cries his daughter, remembering with a shudder the stories of her father's deadly pistol.

"This wasn't so bad," says Potter with a grin. "Lord bless you, he looked so young that I pitied him and only shot him through the arm, though I was most certain it would lose me my election."

"A deed of mercy lose you your election?" echoes Arthur, astonished.

"Yes. You see the boys didn't look at it in that way; they kinder thought I had lost my nerve, and couldn't shoot any more, and so went back on me." And Mr. Potter goes to eating in a savage manner, thinking of the wrongs he has received from the press, as what American politician has not?

A few moments after this, Mr. Potter is giving a general dissertation on some scientific subject, when the Honorable Teddy, who during the meal has been gazing at him with open-eyed, open-mouthed curiosity, and has for the first time in his life been unable to eat, suddenly petrifies everybody by asking: "Say, when the Indians scalped you did they *take out the brains?*"

This remark seems so horribly appropriate, for Potter has been in very deep water upon the scientific question, that everyone stops eating and there comes a cruel silence, broken only by a snicker from Van Cott. Then Arthur without saying a word ejects the youthful seeker after knowledge.

Meantime catching Van Cott's giggle, and not liking to be laughed at by a dude (as which Mr. Potter now regards him) the frontier warrior turns an awful eye upon this snickering civilized creature and says: "Young man, don't play with me!"

"N—n—no—I won't!" gasps Van Cott, his laugh dying away in a peculiar choking gurgle, and the whole party are relieved when the meal is over.

Mr. Potter soon recovers his good humor, and tells them he is going to Boulogne to thank Lady Annerley for past favors.

To which his daughter makes no objection, imagining it is for that lady's chaperonage of her upon the Continent; though both Arthur and Ethel look seriously at the mention of her name, Arthur, because he sees that his sister fears her influence on Errol, and Ethel because her Charley has not yet come to see her father.

As they are all assembled to bid Mr. Potter good-by she ventures to ask him rather tremblingly if he has seen Mr. Errol that day.

"Why yes," he replies; "saw him at the hotel at Folkestone as I drove over."

Then noticing the anxious glance of the young lady, and remembering his daughter has told him that Ethel is in love with the Australian, Mr. Potter proceeds to figuratively drive a nail in that gentleman's coffin. He takes Lord Lincoln aside and says to him: "Peer, I've heard as how young Errol is a sparking your daughter; now, being as it were one of the family, I wants to warn you of him."

"Why, what has he done?" asks Lincoln, looking very serious.

"Last night at the 'otel I saw him fresh and hearty; this morning when I came from London he looked gone up, couldn't gaze me in the heye—seemed ashamed like. Now thar's only one thing does that kind of business over night and that's too much whisky!"

"Potter, you must be mistaken!" gasps his lordship.

"Not at all! We have whiskey in Texas, and I know the effects of it." And with a farewell kiss to his daughter, Mr. Potter gets in the carriage that has come for him, and drives off for Folkestone on his way to Boulogne.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Eli Perkins Says Its Equipment is the Finest on Earth.

The Canadian Pacific is now running cars from Boston, Portland and Quebec, to Winnipeg and on to Victoria, on the Pacific ocean. Its splendid cars, ballasted track and superb equipment have no equal in America. It is run liberally and the Canadian people like it. Yes, more, they are proud of it.

When I asked a Canadian railroad man what extensions were to be made on the great system, he said:—

"The Canadian Pacific now runs from Montreal straight to St. Thomas. It has surveyed into Detroit, and is only waiting to find out where the tunnel is to be made under the St. Clair river to build on. In going from Portland or Boston to Chicago, the Michigan central is its Chicago end."

"What other extensions are to be made?"

"Well, the Canadian Pacific runs from Ottawa, south to Brockville and Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence river. It looks longingly towards New York, and they are now projecting a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, to connect with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and New York Central systems to New York. When this is done New York tourists can check their baggage to Victoria, via Ogdensburg and Ottawa."

There is no doubt but what all old tourists who have tired of the old U. P. and Santa Fe routes, will now go to or return from California by the Canadian Pacific. The route is full of the inspiration of a new world. The scenery is said to be magnificent, and the traveller is both a tourist and an explorer.

The Canadian Pacific's handsome cars were most of them made in the States, but now they are making them in Canada. The executive management of the road is given to Vice-President W. C. Van Horne and Thomas G. Shaughnessy, who learned railroading from S. S. Merrill on the old St. Paul. Lucius Tuttle, the traffic manager, is another accomplished American railroader.

There can be no more charming trip on earth than to go to California, through Salt Lake, take the railroad from San Francisco up past Mt. Shasta to Portland, then take a lovely steamer to Victoria and return over the Canadian Pacific.—*Eli Perkins in N. Y. World.*

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WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Two frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids, but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemeorhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

DEATH OF HAMLET AND DON QUIXOTE.

Hamlet, like Don Quixote (writes Tourgenieff), died in a touching manner; but how different are their deaths! Hamlet's last words are wonderfully beautiful. He calms himself, commands Horatio to live, gives his voice in favor of young Fortinbras—but Hamlet's glance is not directed forward. "The rest is silence," says the dying sceptic, and in fact, he is silent forever. Don Quixote's death is inexpressibly touching. In this moment the whole lofty meaning of this character is revealed to everyone. When his former squire, Sancho Panza, tries to comfort him, telling him that they will soon set forth again in search of some knightly adventure, the dying man answers: "No; all that is forever past, and I beg pardon for all; I am no longer Don Quixote, but again Alonzo, the Good, as I used to be called—Alonzo El Bueno."

These words are admirable; the mention of this name for the first and last time moves the reader. The word alone has a meaning in the presence of death. Everything passes away and disappears, the highest position, power, all-embracing genius, everything crumbles into dust—only good deeds remain—they are more enduring than brilliant beauty. "Everything passeth away," says the apostle, "love alone is eternal."

FLOWERS FOR SUMMER.

[*From the Rural New Yorker.*]

As the days become longer, brighter and warmer, and seedsmen's catalogues pour in upon us, we are reminded that it is about time we had made up our minds about what sorts of seeds we should get for our gardens so as to have our homes as pretty and gay as possible in summer.

Well, first of all, make out a list of indispensable annuals, such as stocks, asters, zinnias, mignonette and sweet peas, and then if you can afford it, and have the time and space, add a few new sorts that you have not before tried; watching them will give you a good deal of interest and the result perhaps a good deal of pleasure.

If you have a few friends and neighbors interested in their gardens club together in buying your seed, and in this way get the advantage of the liberal discounts allowed by seedsmen. Thus you can afford a more extended list, and, after you get them, divide your packets into two or more parts, according to the number of persons in your club. Now will come the most exciting part of all. Who will make the most of her or his part—have the prettiest garden, the handsomest plants and the most flowers?

Where you have the convenience sow petunias, vincas, nierembergias salpiglossus, snapdragons, cockscombs, celosias, mimulus, tobacco, sanvitalia, statices and the like in pots or flats, indoors in March, or in pots or flats in hot-beds about the end of March or in April; but don't sow any of them till you feel sure of being able to maintain a night temperature of about 60°. Verbenas and pansies should also be raised as early as possible. And our November-blooming chrysanthemums, if sown early enough, will make capital blooming plants for the succeeding fall. If you have only a very few seeds of anything, or the seeds are very fine, don't trust them out of doors, but sow them in the house.

Make up your hot-bed in March. About the end of the month is soon enough to sow. I much prefer sowing in pots and flats and placing these in the hot-beds to sowing in the earth on the surface of the beds, as I would lettuces or carrots. As all the kinds of seed don't germinate the same time, and some of the plants, as asters, are large, and others, as petunias, are small to begin with, when in pots or flats I can move them about as I please. All the sorts of plants recommended to be sown indoors may be sown in the hot-beds; also others, as asters, stock, zinnias, marigolds, salvias, balsams, pinks and the like. Don't sow till the bed has cooled down to about 110° near the surface. So long as there is steam in the frame ventilate it a little day or night. Keep it covered up well at night and in cold weather. Always shade germinating seeds from bright sunshine.

Cold frames are capital places into which to put young plants that have been pricked off into flats, also in which to raise seedlings. But we should not sow them until we are sure of maintaining a temperature of about 60° in the soil. After the second week in April we can be pretty sure of doing this if we particularly attend to the covering, shading and ventilation. All large seeds, as asters, salvias, rudbeckias, nasturtiums, balsams and the like can be sown in rows in the soil, and so can small seeds, too, but I much prefer sowing them in flats.

Just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work in spring, I sow my sweet peas, poppies, mignonette and eschscholtzia. My first sowing of sweet peas is always the best. These and the mignonette sow in rows, and the poppies and eschscholtzia broadcast. About the middle of April I sow sweet alyssum, corn flower, coreopses, snapdragon, Drummond phlox, lupins, gaillardias, and most of the hardy-annuals, and about the last week of April, almost everything hardy or tender. Some of the most tropical plants should not be sown before the middle of May, but, apart from ipomœas, we have very few of these among our common garden annuals.

Ageratum blooms from midsummer till fall. Sweet alyssum blooms all summer long and till the end of November, and like eschscholtzia, pot marigolds, portulaca, larkspur, cornflower and coreopsis, it self-sows itself forever afterwards. Of asters, I prefer Truffaut's imperial pæonia perfection, Victoria, crown and Reid's quilled; of stocks, large-flowered German ten weeks of marigolds, meteor as a pot, eldorado as African, and dwarf double-striped as French; of balsams, almost any respectable firm's superb strain; of petunias, dwarf-striped as a single; and Hybrida grandiflora fimbriata flora-peno as a double; of verbenas, the mammoth; of cockscombs, the Glasgow; of larkspur, the rocket and Chinese; of tobacco, the affinis; of mignonette, Miles; of Drummond Phlox the grandiflorum strain; of pansies, the Trimardeau; of vincas, the white and white with red eye, of nasturtiums, Lobb's varieties; and of zinnias, the dwarf compact scarlet with some zebra for novelty's sake and some robusta plenissima for size. Notwithstanding all the display made to-day about French marigold, balsams, snapdragons, sweet Williams, spotted mimuluses and stock, we had as good flowers of these twenty-five years ago as we have to-day; and when it comes to the grand old show pansies, so clean, so pure, so brilliant in their colors, so substantial and velvety in their texture, and so round and large in their form, we have nothing now to equal the pansies of twenty-five years ago.

Besides these, add candytuft, sweet and common; cosmos to bloom in fall; diadem pinks, that bloom well the first year and often live over for another season's work; annual gaillardias, also G. aristata and its varieties; godetias, so pretty before midsummer; lavatera and malape, especially their white varieties; lupins, if you like them; Pentstemon Hartwegii, which, although a tender perennial, blooms profusely the first year from seed; carnation and pœonia flowered double poppies, salpiglossus; scarlet salvia, which, although commonly grown as a greenhouse perennial, I always treat as an annual; large-flowered scabios, sweet sultan and the "New Miniature" sunflowers. And don't forget some globe amaranths and dwarf helichrysum for everlastings, and morning-glories and cypress vine among vines.

HOW FEMALE SHARPERS ROB HOTELS.

Metropolitan: "Key to 278!" said the bell-boy to the clerk of a city hotel, as he rushed up to the counter.

The clerk took the key out of the box and extended it to the boy, when a thought struck him, and he stopped and looked in the box at the address on an envelope lying there.

"Who wants it?" he inquired.

"Lady in parlor—in a hurry," replied Front, dancing a jig of impatience.

"That ain't her room. Go back and ask for her name."

Front disappeared and returned presently, slowly.

"She says it don't make no difference—it's a mistake—and she's gone."

"Thought so," ejaculated the clerk to a reporter standing by, "she was working the new racket. It's a pretty good one, and sometimes takes, operated by women generally. They go into the ladies' parlor, ring for the bell-boy, and send him in a matter-of-fact way for the key of some room. He asks the clerk for it, and, if he is busy and thinking of something else, he hands it out without question. Then the female sharper goes through the room in a hurry, trusting to thieves' luck that the occupant will not return before she gets away. Then the hotel is responsible for the loss.

RAIN AND RAILROADS.

"But clearing off the land prevents rainfall."

A New York *Mail and Express* scientist was discussing this problem with a tourist who has recently returned from a scientific jaunt into South America.

"That may be so," returned the latter, "but it is a meteorological fact that the laying of railroad tracks in certain countries produces rain. Take Mexico, for instance. Recent serious damage done by washouts on the northern section of the Mexican Central road was due to waterspouts bursting on the track, and it is a curious fact that waterspouts seem to be attracted by the iron track and telegraph wires.

"Not only that," continued the tourist. "But the engineers on the line of the Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central Railway have noted that as fast as the construction advances rain follows, and they hold that this is due to the large quantity of steel rails on flat cars, which are carried forward as fast as the work of construction permits. The most noticeable fact is that the country is dry in advance of the construction trains, and also behind them, for a number of miles. Rains beat down, as described, in bucketfuls, just where the steel rails are, but only in circles a few miles in diameter.

"How true this theory is," added the traveller in conclusion, "I don't pretend to say, but the fact remains, and up to date it has not been explained."

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packages, by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London, England." Sole agent for Canada: C. E. Colson, Montreal.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used medicant, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestions and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarrassed. By early resort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of health maintained.

The Time to Act.

If you are threatened with Headache, Constipation, Billiousness or weakness, procure at once a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and use it according to instructions. Prompt action is necessary in order that your trouble may be cured before it becomes chronic.

A Postmaster's Opinion.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, Postmaster of Umfraville, Ont. "Having used it for soreness of the throat, colds, burns, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRINK
CADBURY'S
COCOA. (REG.)

Guaranteed Pure and Soluble.

WARMING—COMFORTING.

All exposed to the inclemencies of the weather—night and day, and whose occupation entails long intervals between meals, will find nothing so satisfying, sustaining, and comforting as a cup of Cadbury's Cocoa. A small packet makes fourteen large breakfast cups of strong nourishing Cocoa. To get the real article, be sure to ask for Cadbury's, and refuse all others.

Oct. 19 6m mwf 249

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Property belonging to the Government of the Province of Quebec, and forming the block comprised between Jacques Cartier Square Notre Dame street, Saint Claude street and LeRoyer street, at Montreal; also, four lots situated on the south of LeRoyer street, at Montreal, forming altogether twenty-one lots of ground, will be sold in separate lots, and by auction, on the FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH OF MAY NEXT (1888), at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the Sheriff's office, in Montreal. The plan of the grounds, with a specification indicating the figure of the upset price for each lot, may be seen any day at the office of the said Sheriff.

JAMES McSHANE,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Quebec, 26th January, 1888.

The sale will be conducted by PARENT BROS., Auctioneers, No. 46 St. James street.

REAL ESTATE.

100,000 feet Building Lots on Durocher, St. Famille, Park Avenue, and other good streets. Other good-paying investments. Those having Real Estate to sell, or Houses to Rent, please give particulars early.

ALEX. GOWDEY & CO.,
260 St. James street, near McGill.
Telephone 1282.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
TRADE MARK
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Manf'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

JONAS'
Flavoring Extracts
—ARE—
UNEQUALLED
—IN—
CANADA!

E. LEONARD & SONS,
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER
MANUFACTURERS.
CLOSE QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR ALL STYLES OF BOILERS.
HIGH-CLASS AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES
Plain Slide Valve Engines.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR
COMPLETE SAW and PLANING MILL OUTFITS.
A number of SECOND-HAND ENGINES and BOILERS for sale cheap.
33 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL.
H. E. PLANT,
Write for catalogue. Representative.
Feb. 13 27

Dr. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE CURE
For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa
Dysentery, and all Summer Complaints of Children or Adults.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors
TORONTO, ONT.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN
Fire and Life Assurance Co'y.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 stg.
Total Funds, . . . $19,560,000.
Fire risks written at current rates.
ROBT. SIMMS & CO. and GEO. BENHOLM, General Agents, Montreal.
H. W. RAPHAEL,
SPECIAL AGENT.
30 Hospital Street.
December 4 291

MANHEIM
Marine Insurance Company
(LIMITED).
GERMANY.
London Office: 1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
Capital £360,000
Issued Capital £200,000
Reserve Funds ..... $ 20,000
Insurance effected on merchandise, by Steamers and Sailing Vessels, outwards and inwards, at lowest rates of premium; also on Cattle Shipments by approved vessels.
Losses Promptly adjusted.
Represented in Canada by R. N. C. CONNAL, Agent and Attorney for the Company, Chesterfield Chambers, 18 St. Alexis street, Montreal.
Telephone No. 1251.
September 213

The Royal Canadian
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
157 St. James Street, Montreal.
Capital $500,000
Assets 700,000
Income, 1885 517,678
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
HON. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-President.
HARRY CUTT, ARCHD. NICOLL, Secretary. Marine Underwriter.
GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.
M. J. E. DROLET, Agent for City and District of Montreal.
June 15 1y 236

North British and Mercantile
FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE COMP'Y.
ESTABLISHED 809.
Head Office for Canada, Montreal.
DIRECTORS:
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq.,
HON. THOMAS RYAN.
W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.,
ARCHIBALD MACNIDER.
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director.
October 25 256

THE
Liverpool & London & Globe
Insurance Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The HON. HENRY STARNES, chairman.
EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq., Genl. Manager Le Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien.
W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.
Capital $10,000,000
Amount Invested in Canada ..... $ 900,000
Assets $38,000,000
Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.
G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents.
CYRILLE LAURIN, 16 Place d'Armes. FRED. C. HENSHAW, 4 Custom House Sq.
Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.
F. C. HENSHAW, 4 Custom House Square.
Telephone Communication.

STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1825.)
Total Risks $100,000,000
Invested Funds 31,470,000
Annual Income 4,000,000
Bonuses hitherto distributed amount to the large sum of 17,000,000
The time for closing the Company's Books and dividing the Profits, having been extended to the 8th December next, all proposals sent in prior to that date will participate in the full year's share of the profit.
W. M. RAMSAY, Secretary.
Standard Buildings, Montreal.
Nov. 12 1f 287

John Hope & Co.
MONTREAL.
AGENTS IN CANADA FOR
JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam.
MARTELL & CO., Cognac.
JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac
MOET & CHANDON, Epernay
DEINHARD & CO., Coblenz.
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux.
M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., Oporto.
MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona.
RODEL & FILS FRERES, Bordeaux.
E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.
PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London.
BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow.
WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin.
CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.
—AND—
BOOTH'S OLD TOM GIN, etc.
N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.
December 22 336

ALICANTE WINE!
Imported by the subscriber direct from Spain. A pure, nourishing and tonic wine Recommended by the Faculty,
For sale on draught or bottled by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
WINE MERCHANT,
28 Hospital Street. Montreal.
May 11 11

MacDOUGALL BROS.,
STOCK BROKERS,
69 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Agents for Alex. Geddes & Co., Chicago.
Grain and provisions bought and sold for shareor on margin. 1y 215

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

BY EFFA HARRY.

Up with the birds in the early morning,
The dewdrop glows like a precious gem;
Beautiful tints in the skies are dawning,
She has never a moment to look at them.
The men are waiting their breakfast early,
She must not linger, she must not wait,
For words that are sharp and looks that are surly,
Are what men give when meals are late.

Oh! a glorious color the clouds are turning,
If she could but just look over the trees,
But here are dishes and there is the churning,
Those things must always yield to these,
For the world is filled with the wine of beauty,
If she could pause and drink it in;
But pleasure, she says, must wait for duty,
Neglected work is committed sin.

The day grows hot, her hand grows weary,
Oh! for an hour to cool her head
Out with the birds in the wind so cheery,
But she must get dinner and bake the bread;
The busy men in the hay-field working,
Should they see her sitting with folded hand,
They would call her lazy and say she was shirking,
She never could make them understand.

They do not know that the heart within her
Is filled with hunger for things sublime;
They only know they want their dinner,
Plenty of it and just on time.
Then after the sweeping and churning and baking,
And dinner and dishes are all put by,
She sits down and sews, though her head is aching,
Till time for supper and chores draw nigh.

Her boys at school must look like others',
She says, as she patches their frocks and hose,
For the world is quick to censure mothers
For the least neglect of children's clothes.
Her husband comes from the field of labor,
He gives no praise to his weary wife;
She has done no more than her busy neighbor,
'Tis the lot of all in country life.

But after the strife and weary tussle,
When life is done and she lies at rest,
The nation's brain and muscle,
Her sons and daughters shall call her blest;
And I think the sweetest joys of Heaven,
The rarest bliss of eternal life,
The fairest crown of all will be given
Unto the weary-worn farmer's wife.

Presbyterian Banner.

WHY THEY HAVE NOT MARRIED.

[From the Richmond, Va., State.]

We sent out a few days since a note of inquiry to a number of bachelors in the city, asking them to give us, confidentially and briefly for publication, the reason why they never married. Over one-half of them answered, and we give our readers some of the causes assigned:

"Am only 45 years old. Consider myself too young."

"Haven't been properly urged."

"Some other fellow married the girl. I owe him a debt of gratitude. She made it lively for him."

"Heard that my fiancee snored, and I broke off the engagement."

"My best girl had fits."

"Came very near being married once. I asked a girl and she said 'no.'"

"The happiest man I ever saw was one who had just been divorced."

"I had a friend who was married. He sent me a book called 'Don't.'"

"I know a man who put his resignation at the club the same day the invitations to his wedding were sent out. In three months he was re-elected in the club, and now spends his evenings, from 8 until 12 o'clock, with the boys. This makes me wonder."

"Am afraid to get married. I know two or three young married men who congratulate each other when their wives go out of town. Think they ought not to do so, but there must be some cause."

"Find considerable difficulty in bringing my diverged rays of affection to focus, owing to the beauty and charms of so many Richmond girls."

A SPRING HOUSE CLEANING.

With many households this is a time to be remembered with discomfort, and looked forward to with dread. The sweet and wholesome order of every-day life is suspended; a visit from a friend is thought of with a feeling of positive vexation; there is no time for a "mother's talk" with the older children, or for a little play with the younger ones; no lingering for a little more jesting and affectionate intercourse at the table. The meals are cold, and hastily and carelessly served. Every thing is pushed out of the way for the overturning of the whole house from garret to basement, and a deluge of scrubbing, rubbing, sweeping, and dusting leaves no nook or corner uninvaded.

This need not be so. Cleanliness and order are too lovely to be made a painful experience of unrest. The home life should not be arrested, as if by a catastrophe, in order to have their delicious feeling of purity and freshness that comes afterward, when all has been washed and swept, and the sweet spring air has sifted through the whole house from top to bottom, and the heavy winter wraps and garments of which we have had time to grow heartily weary are put away out of sight for a long summer's rest.

First of all, the home life ought not to be set aside for anything. The loving and bright intercourse between husband and wife, children and parents, friend and friend, ought never to be crowded out when it can possibly be retained. And it may be, and yet the house may be as thoroughly clean and in order as if it had been in the hands of those aggressive housekeepers who respect things so much more than persons. The difference between the right and wrong way of house-cleaning lies, first of all, in the spirit with which it is undertaken; the restless, impatient spirit in which one works, driven by his work, instead of wisely directing it, and the orderly and quiet spirit that is willing to do a thing gradually, and at a moderate rate of speed.

All the rooms should not be turned upside down (to use a very descriptive phrase), at the same time. There should be some place left as a refuge—some place where a friend or neighbor may be made welcome with sincerity. It is very right to have simpler meals when the work is greater, and to put aside any unnecessary entertainment for a time of more uninterrupted leisure; but nothing will excuse a scrappy meal, untidily set out, and garnished with fretful speeches from which every one is glad to escape as soon as possible. The work should be arranged beforehand and carried on thoroughly, and several days should be given to it. Any amount of time that secures thorough cleanliness on the one hand and the ordinary daily comfort on the other, will be well bestowed. The members of the household ought all to be willing to co-operate, each in his or her own degree, and to give up a little ordinary leisure to the aid of others. Even the little children can help 'mother' no little by trying to amuse each other and by putting away their toys when they play indoors and have finished their games, or hanging up hats and wraps after a walk or a run in the sunshine.

We have all a very false way of looking at some days—days of sickness, or bad weather, or unusual work, as days to be gotten through with as fast as possible, as if these, too, did not belong to our education for eternity as much as any other days. The same spirit of pleasantness, of quiet, of mutual helpfulness ought to be carried in every part of our living, for these are the presence of the Kingdom of Heaven within us. They belong no more to Sunday, or to a holiday, than they belong to "a rainy spell," an hour's waiting at the depot for a late train, or even a spring house-cleaning.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Obstinate Woman.

A woman will sit on her foot three straight hours and enjoy it, but if her husband happens to get on her foot for one short second she makes the air around her turn blue. This proves the woman is obstinate.

A Happy Thought.

Creditor—Brown, you told me three months ago that you would come to my office and settle your account.

Debtor—I know I did, but it occurred to me that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

The Newspaper Historian.

"What kind of a writer are you, Mr. Fake?" inquired Miss Snyder.

"I'm a posthumous author, my dear," was the self-conscious reply.

"What's that, may I ask?"

"Well, you see," he rejoined, "whenever a prominent man dies I write fictitious anecdotes about him."

What's In a Name.

Crawley—Who's that little, insignificant, dried up, crooked, spindle-legged tailor's signboard over there?

Griggs—That? Why, that's Lord Leopold Algernon Percy Fitznoodle, son of the Earl of Ditchwater.

Crawley—Oh—ah! What a very distinguished bearing his lordship has, though, for one so slight of figure?

Gilt Letters.

First Workman—Here's looking at you. Only $22 in the treasury, you say. Why, I thought we had more than a hundred?

Second Workman—Well, the silk banner for the parade cost $90, and the gilt letters were $5 extra.

First W.—What letters?

Second W.—Our motto: "We Want Bread." Have a cigar?

Truth is Mighty.

Grocer (to boy)—What are you doing, James?

James—Puttin' sand in the sugar.

Grocer—Well, that won't do. You must put the sugar in the sand, and then if a customer asks if we put sand in our sugar you can truthfully say no. You will find, James, as you acquire more business, that, in the long run, truth always pays.

Sympathetic Woman.

Mrs. Penn—Just look at those poor, dear horses! And in such a snowstorm, too! Why can't they start a car without beating the poor beasts in that cruel fashion?

Mr. Penn—Don't know.

Mrs. Penn—It's a shame to stop a car in such a slippery place, anyway. There, they've started it at last! Why, that's our car, William! Stop it, quick!

Money Talks.

"My beloved brethren," announced a preacher from his pulpit, "on Sabbath morning next a collection will be taken up for our blessed Fiji mission."

"Amen," rang fervently through the congregation.

"And I would add," went on the preacher, impressively, "that amens, however resonant and sincere, make but little rattle in the contribution box. Let us unite in prayer."

Anxious Fears.

"I feel so tired every night, John," said a farmer's wife, as she took up her darning after the day's work was done. "My bones ache, and I have fits of dizziness and no appetite; and I'm worried, too, about that heifer, John. When I was feeding the stock to-night she acted very strangely, and refused to eat. I'm afraid she's going to die."

"Yes," said John, with an anxious look upon his face, "I'm worried about that heifer myself."

FORGIVEN BY THE VICTIM.

Fenton Cox Abandons His Father for His Acid Scarred Sweetheart.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 19.—A dramatic scene was enacted in the office of Dr. Cox, father of actress smitten Fenton Cox, about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The father and son met for the first time since the latter's return from St. Louis.

In the presence of Gabe Young, a chum of Fenton, Dr. Reinhoff, the physician of Effie Ellis, the young variety actress whose face was disfigured by carbolic acid thrown over her by the irate physician, acted as go-between, no words being spoken directly between father and son.

"Your father," said Dr. Reinhoff, "wants you to decide whether you will give up this girl and accept a father's love, support and admonition, or take the girl and go to ruin."

Without any hesitation young Fenton replied, "Tell him I will take the girl."

"Then the whole thing is settled?" said Dr. Reinhoff, and Fenton departed with a greatly lightened heart.

Through his chum he procured two tickets to St. Louis, and he and Effie packed their things and expected to start for that place last night. Thence Fenton informed the reporter it was their intention to proceed across the river to Illinois and get married.

By some means, however, State Attorney Patterson was apprised of the contemplated departure, and the lovers were notified that should they attempt to depart they would both be attached as witnesses for the preliminary trial of Dr. Cox, which takes place next Tuesday. They therefore concluded to postpone their trip until after Tuesday, when it is expected Dr. Cox will waive examination.

The reporter had a few minutes' conversation with Effie Ellis and Fenton Cox in the former's room this evening.

Miss Ellis said:—"It is not true that I am attached to Fenton on account of his father's money. I love him for his own self. While he has furnished me with money, I have also divided my scant earnings with him when he was short. This happened at one time when he was in Poughkeepsie, N.Y." Fenton nodded assent. Effie continued:—"I have no desire that Dr. Cox shall be punished for his assault on me; but he has dogged and hounded me relentlessly for the past year. The only time I ever saw him before was when he knocked me down in Memphis, but he has had me watched. I have the kindest regard for Fenton's mother from what he has told me of her, and also for his sister."

Nova Scotia News.

"I had Scrofula on my neck very bad for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it entirely." Jas. Cochrane, Fox River, Cumberland Co., N.S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
663 Main St., BUFFALO, N.Y.

ALES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.
Ale and Porter Brewers,
286 St. Mary St., Montreal.

Have always on hand the various kinds of
ALE AND PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Families regularly supplied.
Orders received by Telephone.
Mr. Wm. Watson, 78 Fortification Lane bottles our Ales and Porter. He is authorized to use our labels.
May 2

Dow's Brewery,
CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.:
Thos. J. Howard .681 & 683 Dorchester street
Jos. Virtue..... 19 Aylmer street
Thos. Ferguson .....162 St. Elizabeth street
Wm. Bishop..... 15 Visitation street
Thos. Kinsella.....118 Ottawa street
ORDERS RECEIVED BY TELEPHONE.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.
Feb. 23. 1y

GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE
99 PER CENT
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda,
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,
E.W. GILLETT. - TORONTO.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN:
1 ENGINE, 15 H. P.
Address care MANAGER,
HERALD Office,
6 Beaver Hall Hill.

TO LET,
Part of our Works,
CORNER OF
CRAIG and ST. PETER STREETS,
WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.
ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.
MONTREAL BRASS WORKS
July 10

BISHOP'S COLLEGE,
LENNOXVILLE.
College Lectures (Lent term) began Jan. 24 18 st, at 9 a.m.
The School re-opened Jan. 21, 1888
Full information from Rev. Principal Adams, D.C.L.
Feb. 6 tf 306

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. Jame Street.
Montreal.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
THE BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE DOMINION.
July 25 mws 177

The Balmoral
MONTREAL,
Is the Hotel for Business Men.
135

ROSSIN HOUSE!

The Rossin is the largest Hotel in the Province of Ontario, only two blocks from the Union Railway Station, corner of King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well-ventilated rooms, detached and *en suite*, polite and attentive employees in every department, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public.

New plumbing throughout. Immunity from noxious gasses and malaria guaranteed by the most perfect system of ventilation, traps and thorough plumbing known to sanitary science.

Elevator running day and night. Hot and Cold baths on each floor. Electric Bells and Fire Escapes in all the rooms. Toronto Protective Police and Fire Patrol Service on each floor.

Prices graduated according to location of room, and based on a moderate scale.

The Rossin enjoys the patronage of the best English and American families.

MARK H. IRISH,
HENRY J. NOLAN, Proprietor.
Chief Clerk. 288

PALACE HOTEL OF BOSTON
The Vendome
Corner Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street.

This is one of the largest and most elegant hotel structures in this country. Conveniently situated, delightfully surrounded, and in every way desirable for transient visitors and tourists. It is also peculiarly attractive as a Residence for Ladies and families. Commonwealth avenue (extending from the Public Garden to the New Park), upon which the Vendome has its main front, is acknowledged to be the finest boulevard in America, and facing it on either side are the most costly and beautiful residences in the city.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors
Nov. 13th; 1886. 6m2

THE RUSSELL,
OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada.

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Every attention paid to guests.

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500 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated.

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

HUNTING & HAMMOND, Proprietors.
June 15 1y 142

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Fifth Avenue New York.

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

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Comfortable Rooms, $2 per day; Board $2.50 per day.
Oct. 2 tf 236

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Near Boston and Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg and Lowell depots, centres of business and places of amusement.

Remodelled, Refurnished, Newly Decorated, and now kept on the

EUROPEAN PLAN

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THE PILLS

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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,
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and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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HECTOR CAMERON, Q.C. P. McPhillip
May 7. 1y 100

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JAS. LEITCH, R. W. PRINGLE
August 25

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BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
280 BROADWAY.
STEWART BUILDING, New York City.
October.

Macmillan & Cameron,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
LONDON, ONT.
1y 185

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P. MULKERN, FRED. F. HARPER.
August 9 1y

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Accountant, Auditor, Trustee.
OFFICE:
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Dec. 9

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October 30. 1y 280

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May 30. 1y124

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January 17 15

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September. 1y

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MONTREAL.
October 19 251

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IODIDE OF IRON **PILLS**

APPROVED by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, are specially recommended by the Medical Celebrities of the World for Scrofulous Tumors, King's Evil, etc., the early stages of Consumption, Constitutional Weakness, Poorness of Blood, and for stimulating and regulating its periodic course. None genuine unless signed "Blancard, 40 Rue Bonaparte, Paris."

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Sold by Druggists generally.

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 disease shows itself in the **HEAD,** 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 **NECK,** 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 or 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.

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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
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WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

RAILWAY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL at:—

8.10 A.M.—‖ Fast Express for Berthville, Louisville, Three Rivers, Quebec, &c.

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9.10 A.M.—‖ Day Express for Brockville, Smiths Falls, Kingston, Peterboro, Toronto, &c.

3.00 P.M.—Suburban train or St. Therese.

3.30 P.M.—(Sundays Only)—‖Local Express for Three Rivers, Batiscan, Quebec, &c.

4.30 P.M.—Local Express for St. Therese, Lachute Buckingham, Ottawa, &c.

4.45 P.M.—Local Express for St. Jerome, Farnham, Sutton, Newport, Sprucefield, &c.

5.00 P.M.—Local for Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, Three Rivers, and all intermediate Stations.

5.20 P.M.—From Bonaventure Station for Lachine or Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, &c.

5.30 P.M.—For St. Therese and St. Jerome, St. Lin and St. Eustache Branches.

7.45 P.M.—† ‖ Night Express for St. John, Farnham, Newport, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston, and New England.

8.20 P.M.—‖ Pacific Express for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, and all points in the North-West and on Pacific Coast.

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10.00 P.M.—‖ Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, and points on the Intercolonial Railway and Lower Provinces.

† Runs Daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only.

‖ Parlor and Sleeping Cars on trains so marked.

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October 5 27

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Fastest and Shortest Line to Ottawa.
SOLID through trains between Montreal and Ottawa, lighted by the Electric Light.
Magnificent PULLMAN BUFFET PARLOR CARS
Meals served in Parlor Cars on all trains on the European plan.
The ONLY LINE in Canada using ELECTRIC LIGHT on trains.
Trains Leave Bonaventure Depot at
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December 10 294

CENTRAL VERMONT RY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station
8.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans 10.59 a.m., Burlington 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 12.55 p.m., White River Junction 2.55 p.m., Boston via Lowell 7.20 p.m., and New York via Springfield at 10.30 p.m.
Pullman New Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston.
4.20 P.M.—New York Express daily Sundays included, arriving at St. Albans 6.50 p.m., (Supper) Burlington, 8.15 p.m., Rutland 10.30 p.m., Troy, 2.00 a.m., Albany, 2.20 a.m.; New York, 7.0 a.m. Daily, except Sunday, arriving Worcester 5.40 a.m.; Boston, 8.00 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fitchburg.
Wagner's new Palace Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York and St. Albans to Boston.
Through Cars on this train arriving Waterloo 7.20 p.m., Magog 8.30 p.m., and Sherbrooke 9.20 p.m.
8.30 P.M.—Boston Night Express.—Daily, Sunday included, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester Nashua, arriving Boston, via Lowell, 8.30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted, for Boston, via Fitchburg, arriving 8.30 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield and New Haven, 11.40 a.m.
This train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchendon for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.
Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.
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A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent.
J. W. HOBART, General Manager. S. W. CUMMINGS, General Pass. Agent.
Montreal, October 10, 1887.

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—TO—
Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia.
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.
Quick Time. No Delays
The Shortest and Most Comfortable Route between Montreal and New York.
TRAIN LEAVE MONTREAL.
4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Sundays included—Wagner's Elegant Sleeping Car run through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 7.00 next morning.
This Train makes close connection at Troy and Albany with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 9.50 a.m.
New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line.
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THE ALDERMEN BUSY.

The Police, Markets and Park Commissioners

Consider Their Appropriations.

Ald. Jeannotte Administers Another Surprise to his Colleagues.

There was a busy day at the City Hall yesterday afternoon; three different committees sitting at the same hour. The three committees were the Police, Markets and Park Commissioners. The two latter did nothing except pass their appropriations, but in the former the capricious chairman, Ald. Jeannotte, again surprised his colleagues by reading out a list of sergeants and detectives to whom he wished notice of dismissal given, but would not give his reasons for the same. The committee refused their consent to any such proposition, when Ald. Jeannotte asked the representatives of the press not to publish the names. After the meeting had adjourned several members expressed their surprise at this action of Ald. Jeannotte, remarking that it was most unfair to the officers in question.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

There were present at this committee, the Chairman (Ald. Jeannotte), Ald. W. Kennedy, P. Kennedy, McBride, J. Grenier and Dubuc. Before taking up the appropriations some general business was disposed of. The request for an increase of salary from Mr. Cerat, constable for the Fire Marshal's, was refused, and the Bell Telephone Company's petition to place alarms in the different stations was left over.

A letter was read from Mr. Geo. Swett, manager of the Windsor Hotel, drawing attention to the disorderly conduct of some of the carters on the stand in front of the hotel. It was stated in the letter that there were two opposition runners who were always wrangling about fares, and creating no end of trouble. The carters, also, in driving from the stand to the hotel in response to a call, were very reckless, and on one occasion had driven over and severely injured a guest of the hotel at the corner of Dorchester street.

Several of the other members took advantage of the occasion to criticize the conduct of carters on other stands, Ald. Dubuc remarking that if the Windsor Hotel had cause for complaint, all citizens had the same. He himself on various occasions had to interfere to protect ladies from insult. He thought it was high time that something was done to put a stop to this nuisance. The other members voiced this opinion, and a subcommittee was about to be appointed when Ald. Grenier remarked that if they proceeded in a regular way it would be better. He pointed out that there was an item on the sheet for one hundred extra men. If this was granted, a man could be placed to watch each large cab-stand.

Alderman Dubuc—"In that event, you will have to put men who will not have any talk with carters, but keep their place."

The matter was left over until the appropriations were passed.

Petitions from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for an increase of grant; W. O. Stewart, of Hamilton, for the Chiefship of Police, and from some residents in Hochelaga, asking that the cab-stand near Desery street be changed, next occupied attention. The first was not granted; the second left over, and the third acceded to.

The committee now proceeded to consider the appropriations, the chairman pointing out that several thousand dollars more were required this year than last, in consequence of the proposed increase of one hundred men and the necessary officers. All the members thought that this was necessary, but Alderman Grenier qualified his remarks by stating that unless some other means were devised to raise the money they could not get it from the present amount available for appropriations. He thought that the only way would be to impose a special tax for one year, which would be all that was necessary, as next year they hoped by the consolidation of the debt to greatly increase the revenue. As the citizens wanted the increase of men in both fire and police departments, he did not think that they would object to a special tax for one year, to provide means for securing them. This closed the discussion on the sheet, which passed as follows for reference to the Board of Chairmen who meet next week:—

Salaries:—		
Chief		
Deputy Chief		
Sub-Chief		
Accountant		
Chief Detective		
7 Detectives		
11 Sergeants		$ 146,465
24 Acting Sergeants		
283 Constables		
1 Assistant Fire Marshal		
1 Officer Society Prevention Cruelty to Animals		
1 Matron		
Clothing (summer):—		
Pants	$ 1,008	
Blouses	1,182	
Summer Hats	379	
Shoes	747	
Rubber Coats	1,469	
Gloves	143	
Sundries	504	
	—$	5,434
Clothing (winter):—		
Pants	$ 1,213	
Coats	1,939	
Caps	986	
Shoes	876	
Mitts	307	
Sundries	350	
	—$	5,671
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Rent of stations :—		
Hochelaga	$ 350	
St. George Street	330	
Ontario Street	200	
St. Jean Baptiste	360	
Light and Fuel	2,800	
Stabling	800	
Repairs and Furniture	800	
Sanitary Repairs at Nos. 2 & 4	1,800	
Medical attendance	500	
Provisions	500	
Carters and Dog Numbers	1,200	
Secret Service and for Immigrants	1,000	
Contingencies	4,000	
Telephones	350	
	—$	15,910
RECAPITULATION.		
Pay	$116,485	
Clothing—Summer	5,434	
" —Winter	8,671	
Miscellaneous	15,010	
	—$	175,600
SUPPLEMENTARY.		
Two sub-Chiefs, one Acting Sergeant, one hundred sub-Constables	28,736	
Clothing—Winter	4,905	
" —Summer	2,800	
Sundries	800	
	—$	37,611
		$213,341

The appropriation last year was $171,494, of which $171,193 was spent.

Ald. Jeannotte now assumed a most important air and said he han some important charges to make. The members assumed an expectant air and the Chairman proceeded to state that he wished the officers he was about to name served with notices of dismissal, to take effect on the first of May. "Of course," said the alderman, "I want time to prove my charges, and if they are wrong the notice can be rescinded. He then read a list of names of eleven sergeants and four detectives.

As soon as he had finished, the other members who had been listening with looks of wonderment on their faces proceeded to express their surprise at the action of their Chairman. The opinion was that in all fairness a man ought to be accused of something before a charge was made against him, and they one and all refused to give their consent to the irregular action of the Chairman. It was decided, however, that a general notice be issued to the entire force that an investigation was to be instituted, and that as soon as the Chief was appointed any man who was found wanting after this enquiry would be summarily dismissed.

Alderman Grenier explained that Detective Richardson had been sent to Longue Pointe and asked the Committee to authorize the payment of $16 per month for him to that institution; the rest of his salary to go to his family. The Committee resolved accordingly.

It was decided to defer the consideration of the chiefship until the Council had got through with the appropriations, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MARKETS COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Markets Committee, for the civic year was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Aldermen Malone (the new chairman), Cunningham, McBride, Dufresne, Robert, Boisseau and Villeneuve. When the meeting came to order the Chairman made a neat and appropriate inaugural address, which was attentively listened to by the members of his committee and liberally applauded at the close.

The principal business before the meeting was considering the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. These as prepared were the same as last year, and were only altered by increasing the salaries of the clerks of St. James and St. Jean Baptiste Markets from five to six hundred dollars each. Before deciding on the amount they would ask from Council, the Chairman stated that several of the markets were in a terribly bad condition, particularly Bonsecours Market, which would perhaps require a new roof. These repairs if carried out would necessitate a large unforeseen expenditure and he then submitted the following approximate estimate of repairs to markets :—

Bonsecours, new roof, etc	$15,800.00
St. Ann's	885.00
St. Antoine	3,030.00
St. Lawrence	.....
Papineau	79.00
St. Gabriel	.....
Eastern Abattoir	500.00
Western Abattoir	100.00
Viger Market	500.00
Hochelaga	225.00
St. James	1,800.00
Hay	297.00
St. Jean Baptiste	989.00
Total	$25,176.00

After a brief discussion it was decided to ask for $20,000 additional to last year's grant for the repairs above referred to. The requisition to Council for the following appropriations was then passed :—

SALARIES.	
Clerk Bonsecours	$1,200
Clerk St. Ann's	800
Clerk St. Antoine	600
Clerk St. Lawrence	600
Clerk Papineau	700
Clerk St. Gabriel	600
Clerk Hay	600
Clerk Viger	600
Clerk St. James	600
Clerk Hochelaga	500
Clerk St. Jean Baptiste	600
Clerk Eastern Abattoir	700
Clerk Western Abattoir	600
Assistant Bonsecours	600
Assistant St. Ann's	500
Assistant Eastern Abattoir	500
CONTINGENCIES.	
Bonsecours	$1,200
St. Ann's	600
St. Antoine	500
St. Lawrence	500
Papineau	500
Hay	500
Viger	500
St. Gabriel	100
St. James	100
Hochelaga	100
St. Jean Baptiste	100
Eastern Abattoir	200
Western Abattoir	200
General contingencies	100
Light and fuel	2,400
General repairs, say	5,300
	$23,200
Supplementary repairs to markets	20,000
Total	$43,200

On motion it was resolved that the members of the Committee would on Saturday visit the various markets for the purpose of inspection, and to decide on what repairs were necessary.

The Chairman proposed that an additional clerk should be appointed to the Bonsecours Market, as it was impossible for one clerk to make all collections. Last year they had lost $3,000, and it would be cheap to hire a clerk at $800, which would be at least a saving of $2,200. The matter was left over for the present.

Ald. Dufresne suggested that as there was a great want of police protection at Bonsecours and other markets, the Committee should obtain constables and ask for a grant to pay them, the constables, of course, to be under control of the Chief of Police.

At this point Ald. Grenier entered the room, and on hearing of the request for the extra $20,000, he immediately said they would not get it. They would get what they got last year, and if they wanted more it would have to come from an increased taxation.

Alderman Cunningham said that the best method to adopt would be local taxation—a method in vogue in all American cities, and by which each district would pay for its own improvements and nothing else.

After the members had signed a more than ordinary large number of warrants the committee adjourned.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Park Commissioners assembled yesterday, Alderman Villeneuve taking the chair for the first time, there being present Aldermen Wilson and Farrell, the remainder of the Commission. Ald. Grenier was also present to give the new members the benefit of his experience. The committee indulged in some talk on the appropriation sheet, the opinion being that the amount of $21,000 asked for could not be very well cut down. It was pointed out that the extra amount asked for over last year was for the purpose of watering the roads in the park, which was certainly needed for the convenience of visitors. A discussion also took place in reference to Fletcher's Field and the road leading through it. Mr. McGibbon stated that the road could not be considered park property, and that the Road Committee should look after it. The committee coincided in this, and the Chairman said that he would press the matter before the Board of Chairmen. Some talk took place also over the right of way from the head of Redpath street into the park property, the matter being left to Alderman Wilson to look to.

The sheet was as follows :—

Regular appropriation	$17,500
Fencing footpaths } Watering roads } Water closets }	4,000
	$21,000

The appropriation last year was $18,500—$18,483 of it being expended.

THE INUNDATION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Inundation Committee was held at the City Hall yesterday. Present, Ald. Grenier, chairman, Ald. Laurent, Wilson and Hamelin. Mr. Perrault, architect, reported, as already published in THE HERALD, that the wall of the eastern pumping station had been condemned by him as unsafe, having settled in consequence of the excavation for putting in the pumps, insomuch that Messrs. Bourgouin and Cadieux refused to put on the roof. It was arranged to put in uprights further to support the roof, which was to be proceeded with at once, and the wall was to remain until the summer to see if any settlement took place. The river is rising steadily, the register at the Harbor Commissioners' office this morning standing at 27 feet. At noon on Sunday the record was 25 feet 6 inches.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS

On the Sabbath and its Preservation.

A meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held, in the David Morrice Hall, yesterday, the Rev. A. B. McKay in the chair, when there was a large attendance. The meeting took up the entire day, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held. Reports were submitted from various committees, which were fully discussed and disposed of. Amongst the business transacted was the appointing of commissioners to attend the General Assembly at Halifax in June, the following being the appointees: Revs. A. B. Mackay, Jas. Fraser, A. B. Cruchet, G. Colborne Heine, Stewart, Prof. Coussirat, Principal MacVicar, R. H. Warden, James Fleck, Whillians, L. H. Jordan and C. A. Doudiet. Elders—Messrs. J. Croil, D. Morrice, A. C. Hutchison, David Yuile, W. Drysdale, J. W. Kilgour, D. Nicholson, John Brodie, W. Paul, W. D. McLaren, Dr. Christie and A. Wilson.

The report of the committee on Sabbath observance was also interesting. It contained information on this important subject from different parts of the Presbytery. One place called attention to the fact that its post office was open on Sunday morning; another town complained bitterly of the action of the C. P. R. in running trains upon the Sabbath, most of these being trains carrying freight. In speaking of Montreal, the report calls attention to the encouraging work of the Min-isterial Association during the past year. It also eulogizes the Law and Order League for its vigorous and successful warfare against saloon keepers—and commends to its attention the numerous candy stores, fruit stores, cigar stores and others all in full blast in defiance of law and order. The report goes on to say, "that the very existence of such a League is a satire upon the imbecility of the authorities—municipal and Provincial—who are supposed to protect the morals of the community." It also refers to the Sunday-evening concerts held for a very short time in the Victoria Rink during the summer months, and remarks that although it was alleged that these were stopped in deference to public opinion, there was a suspicion that lack of patronage had something to do with it. The attempt to open the Art Gallery on the Sabbath also comes in for a short notice; and it is enquired why those pretended benefactors of the workingman are anxious to open the Fraser Institute and similar places for his special benefit, and why is it that this exuberance of kindness does not work in the direction of opening the doors of these educational and refining institutions on working day evenings? In conclusion the report refers to the two railway companies running trains between Montreal and Quebec and New York; also, to the ways of the City Council in relation to the enforcement of Sabbath law. The following recommendations are made :—1. Call upon the City Council to expedite the passage and enforcement of the Sabbath by-law now before that body. 2. Express disapprobation of the action of the directors of the Fraser Institute in accepting the offer of $10,000 when that offer was accompanied by a condition which violates the Sabbath of the Lord. 3. Highly commend the action of the "Art Association" in declining the offer of $10,000 when said offer was accompanied by a condition which involved a desecration of the Sabbath. 4. Publish an emphatic protest against the action of the C.P.R., the G.T.R., the Montreal Street Railway and steamboat companies, in habitually desecrating the Lord's Day and compelling their employees to do the same. 5. Petition the City Council that when it shall lease the privileges of St. Helen's Island provision may be made for the protection of the sanctity of the Sabbath. 6. Request the ministers of the Presbytery to urge upon their congregations the duty and privilege of sacredly regarding the day of rest and worship. 7. Approach the Telephone Company of this city and urge it to liberate its operators from their present enforced and unnecessary work upon the Lord's Day.

BRIEFLETS.

The Allan mail steamship Sarmatian, from Baltimore for Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived out on Monday.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz.:—Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co, $10; "G," $2; two friends, $2.

Alfred Tetreau, 21, laborer, Gosford street, arrested by detective Carpenter on suspicion of larceny, was before the Police Magistrate yesterday. He was remanded.

Signatures to the Montreal petition for the assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt were yesterday pouring into the Board of Trade. The imposing red seal of the Corporation appears conspicuously on the petition.

Messrs. H. W. Badgley and F. W. Irving, of Boston, have been at the St. Lawrence Hall for the past two days engaging men to take the place of the strikers on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz.:—Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., $10; Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, $5; St. Andrew's Church, per Mr. Grahame, treasurer, $25.

His Honor, Judge Mathieu, yesterday morning, refused the *Gazette* Company the privilege of appointing a *Commission rogatoire* to proceed to Regina, N. W. T., to examine witnesses in the action of damages of W. W. Hamilton vs. the *Gazette*.

The grocers of the town of Joliette have presented a petition to the Municipal Council requesting that one year be allowed them to dispose of their stock of liquors in view of the proposed amendments to the by-laws respecting licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors.

About thirty shopkeepers in all are found to have destroyed portions of the new granolithic sidewalk on St. Lawrence street to such an extent that it will have to be taken up and new portions laid. The cost of the top coating is about $1 per square yard. This will be charged to the persons in question.

Do Not Be Deceived.

All Baking Powders are not equally good. Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the purest and best, sold by all grocers.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Mile Backward at the Dominion Rink.

Laurie Wins After a Game Struggle.

A Private Race Excites Considerable Comment.

Notes of Lacrosse, Curling, the Turf and the Ring.

SKATING.

BACKWARD RACE AT THE DOMINION RINK.

The one mile backward race came off at the above rink last night as announced, and proved quite interesting. A good number of spectators were present notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather. Four entries were made as follows: W. Laurie, Grant Douglas, D. A. Elliott and Percy Simpson. At 8.30 the start was made, Laurie taking the lead. Before taking half a dozen strokes Elliott fell, and by the time he regained his feet Laurie was a quarter of a lap ahead with Simpson second and Douglas third. In the sixth lap Douglas retired, and from this out Laurie kept the lead, coming in a winner by half a lap, with Simpson in second place, followed closely by Elliott. During the race Simpson unfortunately fell twice, and but for this fact would have given Laurie a hard tussle. Time 4 minutes 10 seconds. Referee, L. Reubenstein; timekeeper, E. Erwin; scorers, Messrs. Holstead and Graham.

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S MASQUERADE.

A complimentary masquerade benefit to Mr. James Stenhouse will take place on Thursday evening at the Dominion rink, and promises to be a brilliant affair.

STILL MORE MEDALS TO WIN.

The presentation of the Dominion Rink challenge medal for the ten-mile race, will take place in the Dominion Rink on Monday evening next, when plucky little Irwin will be the hero of the hour. The same evening there will also be a two-mile race for a gold and silver medal, to decide which is the champion at this distance. It is expected that Irwin, Brown, Gordon and others will compete.

A solid silver medal is also offered to be competed for in a five-mile race, for which there are eighteen entries. Judging from previous races at the Dominion this year, this one promises to eclipse all previous efforts at the rink.

WANTS TO SKATE.

Henry Stevens, of St. John, issued a challenge some time since to skate any amateur in the Provinces; having received no reply, he is now prepared to defend the championship against all-comers.

The championship skating prizes, won at the Victoria Rink, will be presented will be presented to the winners on Friday evening next.

STARK VS. HAMMELL.

W. J. Hammell, of Orangeville, Ont., has accepted the challenge of Frank Stark, of Grand Valley, to skate a five or ten mile race, as may be agreed upon, for a purse of $25.

A PRIVATE RACE OF INTEREST TO MORE THAN THE CONTESTANTS.

A private race will take place at the Crystal Rink on Monday evening next between 6 and 7 o'clock. The race will be a three-mile one to decide the supremacy between Gordon and Brown, and presumably for a medal, but a lot of money is up on the result consequent on the close finish these two skaters made in the Crystal Rink last week. It would be well for the association to enquire into this transaction, as it is alleged that nothing else but money is meant to recoup the trainer of the winner of this contest.

TROTTING.

JACQUES CARTIER ICE TRACK.

On account of the inclement state of the weather the races advertised did not come off yesterday afternoon. Weather permitting the following events will be decided this afternoon :

A two-mile race, best in three heats, for which the following horses have entered: Bayard, Honest Fred, Honest Mack, Dexter and St. Jean Baptiste. This is the first race of its kind that has been run this season, and promises to be an exciting one.

There will also be a five-mile match race for $50 between Whitebird and Montreal Boy.

Should these events be pulled off today there will be racing on Saturday afternoon viz.: a named race and a special race for flyers.

LACROSSE.

THE CORNWALL CLUB.

The Cornwall Lacrosse Club held their annual meeting on Monday evening last. A large number of members was present. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, R. A. Pringle; 1st vice-president, James D. Findlay; 2nd vice-president, Shewlis Day; 3rd vice-president, M. M. Mulhern; secretary, A. A. Smith; treasurer, Arthur Bates; managing committee, A. A. Denny, Robert Ferry, John Macpherson, John M. Macdonald, John G. Hunter, D. Monroe, Lawrence Shuttleworth, Hugh Adams, George Crites, Alex. Black, P. Talbot, M. M. Hackett; delegates, Dr. Hamilton, F. Lally and A. A. Smith.

CURLING.

BOYS VERSUS MEN.

A very interesting curling match took place at the Thistle Curling Rink on Monday afternoon between four boys and four well-seasoned curlers, resulting in a victory for the boys by 6 points. The ice was very good. The following is the score :—Boys—P. Lyman, G. Stewart, E. Fry, A. B. Edgar, skip 9. Men—D. Campbell, W. J. Anderson, J. Esdaile, P. McLagan, skip 3.

THE CALEDONIA CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Caledonia Curling Club will take place at the rink on the evening of April 10th.

THE RING.

HE WANTS TO DO IT AGAIN.

Pony Moore, acting on behalf of Charlie Mitchell, has challenged John L. for another fight to a finish for $1,000 a side. The proposal for this battle, is to fight in a 16 foot ring, which goes to show that Charlie is not afraid of the Boston giant at close quarters. If Sullivan accepts the gauge and conditions the mill will probably be more fight and not so much foot race.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Ross-Carr race, says *Land and Water*, is not likely to be rowed for at least two or three months.

Fitzgerald, the pedestrian, whose record of 610 miles was beaten by Albert, is to train for a walk next December.

Foster, the new fielder of the New Yorks, was struck between the eyes with a ball during a game at Jacksonville Saturday and severely injured.

The Detroit club has offered Baldwin $2,500, and he wants $3,000. Last season he got $3,200, and $700 is quite a cut.

Hugh Leonard wants to meet Denny Gallagher, the Buffalo wrestler. Gallagher has no use for him, as it would be mere child's play, and the results would not be of enough consequence.

Mr. S. Gamble, of San Francisco, Cal., has bought of Mr. Percy Talbott, Inwood Farm, the trotting bay mare Silverene, six years old, by Alcyone, dam by Mambrino Time, for $6,000.

Frank Glover has been challenged by Joe McAuliffe, of the Pacific coast, to a fight for $1,000 or $2,000 and 75 per cent of the gate receipts. Glover accepted the challenge and will go to San Francisco to meet his opponent.

Mik Daley's more recent challenge to Carroll is for a twenty-round contest with gloves. He guarantees to Carroll $400 win or lose. He is also willing to fight any light weight pugilist in the world, Marquis of Queensberry Rules, with two or three ounce gloves, for $2,000 a side.

At a meeting of delegates from the various athletic clubs interested in the proposed Athletic Lacrosse League, held in New York on Saturday, it was decided to organize such a league, and a further meeting will be held for that purpose at the Knickerbocker Cottage on next Thursday evening at eight o'clock.

Teams of ten from the Produce and Consolidated Exchanges, at New York on Saturday, played the first of a series of championship bowling matches at the alleys, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The Produce representatives were 100 pins ahead before the game was half over. The result was: Produce Exchange, 1,559: Consolidated Exchange, 1,446. Mr. Ballard, of the New York Athletic Club, was the referee.

TURF NOTES.

Messrs. J. H. Kennedy and J. B. Lepine left for Ottawa yesterday morning to interview the Minister of Agriculture, with the view of procuring a Government grant towards the grand trotting races they propose to hold in June next at Lepine Park. They will also interview the Hon. James McShane for the same object when they return.

THE BUTCHERS' ICE CO.

Banker, Hickman and Mr. Lemay on the Stand in the Circuit Court.

Judge Charland, of the district of Iberville, sat for the first time in a Montreal Court, yesterday morning. The case heard was that of L'Abbe vs. Normandin, one case of many against William C. Hickman, of the "Butchers' Ice Company." The plaintiff sues defendant for some $50, amount of a note signed by defendant, endorsed by W. C. Hickman, and transferred to L'Abbe by one Mr. Mutton as collateral security for a cash advance.

Mr. Duclos and Mr. White appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Bonin for the defence.

A number of butchers were brought up by the defendant as witnesses, and swore that they had been induced by an Englishman and a French-Canadian to sign blank forms in favor of the Butchers' Ice Company. They were led to believe that what they signed was simply a guarantee that they would accept the ice on the conditions mentioned, and would pay for it after delivery, no mention being made that they were signing what turned out to be promissory notes.

Mr. W. C. Hickman was also examined. He was the owner of the Butchers' Ice Company, and was now in a position to furnish ice to his customers. Was not insolvent, and was in a position to meet all his liabilities. The ice houses built by him and now being filled would contain about 40,000 tons of ice. Had about $30,000 worth of ice in stock. The defendant had received a bond for ice in exchange for the note given by him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bonin, witness said that he had been here for over a year. Was never in gaol. Was never arrested in Boston. Did not leave Boston to avoid arrest. There were no judgments standing against the Butchers' Ice Company. Had been sued several times on these butchers' notes. The ice bonds were sold to the butchers last summer for $2 per ton, when they were paying $10 per ton at the time. Never saw the butchers himself, but they were visited by his agent Lemay. This Lemay, now in court, was the same Lemay who is at present an inmate of the gaol for an indictment before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Witness was engaged in the commission business when in Boston. Was not engaged in the manufacture of sugarine, but simply sold it. Did not leave Boston under difficulties, but as an ordinary citizen. Could return to Boston when he wished, and in fact, intended to go there on Wednesday next.

Mr. Bonin asked that this portion of the evidence be taken down in writing, as he was now in a position and intended to take proceedings against the witness for perjury.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

Lemay, the agent above referred to, was present to give evidence. On his way back to the Court of Queen's Bench, in charge of Jail Constable Gravel, he attempted to escape. He managed to get out of the Court House and as far as St. Gabriel street, when the constable overtook him, and, after a struggle, brought him back. Lemay shows, as marks of the tussle, a black eye and a bruise on his cheek.

When the Court resumed Lemay was examined.

Had been in Hickman's employ for several months. Was actually in jail pending trial on two accusations in connection with the purchase of notes by him from Hickman. He entered into a detailed explanation of an unimportant part of his evidence, but the Judge interrupted him by saying: "Do not plead the case, Mr. Lemay, you have enough to do to defend yourself." Mr. Duclos asked that the agreement of the butcher's with Hickman be produced in court. "I will consent," said the Court, "simply to see if the witness is telling the truth!"

The case was continued until this morning.

BRITISH AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The agency of the British American Assurance Company, one of the oldest and most popular offices in the city, has been given to Mr. Walter Kavanah, who is also chief agent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Companies, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. The British American was organized in Toronto over half a century ago, and has always done a large business in Montreal, where it has established a first-class reputation. Mr. Kavanagh is certainly to be congratulated on his appointment, and there can be no doubt but that he will still further increase the business and popularity of the firm and old reliable institution of which he is now the Montreal agent.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Petition to the Governor General in Council, praying that the Government do assume the Channel Debt, will lie for signature To-day (Wednesday) and Thursday ONLY, at the offices of the Herald, Gazette, Star, Witness, Post, La Minerve, Le Monde, La Patrie, and also in the Merchants', Molsons and Bank of British North America. Citizens are requested to call and sign.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to find a more complete assortment of spring garments than those showing at S. Carsley's.

AN ANNUAL FAT STOCK fair will be a great benefit to this city and Canada generally. Brown Bros., Windsor market.

LAWN TENNIS.—S. Carsley has just opened a case of Lawn Tennis Suiting, they are certainly the prettiest goods made.

OH MY POOR BACK! Try St. Leon Water and your poor back will not trouble you long. Head office, 54 Victoria Square.

EVERY SPRING SEASON the system undergoes a change. St. Leon Water produces most beneficial results. Head office, 54 Victoria Square.

Mr. Horatio Collier, Woollen Manufacturer, Camerontown, Ont., states: Nasal Balm is the only positive remedy for catarrh that I ever used.

ALWAYS KEEPS THE LEAD. Adler's celebrated $4.50 pants to order are always first as to quality and fit. Leave your order for a pair and you will be satisfied.

NOBBY WALKING CANES. The best assortment of natural wood canes ever shown in this city, at E. A. Gerth's, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street, call and see them.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—A pocket book containing two notes of hand and other articles was found in City Hall yesterday, and can be obtained by the owner at Central police station.

RALEIGH CUT PLUG TOBACCO is sweet and lasting in the pipe, and does not bite the tongue. Ask your tobacconist for it. One trial will convince you of its excellence. I. Harris & Son, 1604 Notre Dame street.

PREPARING FOR EASTER.—Napoleon Billette, 29, carter, Cadieux street, was sentenced to two months yesterday by the Police Magistrate, for stealing two and one-half dozens of eggs from Alphonse Taillefer, Bonsecours Market.

TRIED TO ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning, as two policemen were escorting three prisoners from the station in the City Hall across the square to the Police Court, one of the captives made a bolt and dashed across the Champ de Mars. A constable started in pursuit, but the prisoner would have made his escape had not a citizen captured him in St. Gabriel street.

THE C. P. R. STEAMERS TO CHINA.—The ocean traffic by the Cunard steamers running from China and Japan to Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, contrasts in a very striking manner with that of the steamers running to San Francisco so far as speed is concerned. The "Parthia," one of the C. P. R. steamers, made the last trip from Victoria to Yokohama, *via* the northern route, in midwinter, in fifteen days eight hours.

RECORDERS COURT—Shortly after one a.m. Monday the carters at the Jacques Cartier Square stand reported to the Central Police Station that some Italians had been recklessly discharging revolvers near by. One they had captured, and they followed the runaways, capturing them. The Italians came up before the Recorder yesterday morning, and two of them—James Martelle and Gaston Gastone,—were fined $10 or three months for discharging firearms. Gastone was further fined $20 or three months gaol for carrying concealed weapons.

THE COURT HOUSE.—The Court House is about to be supplied with two improved elevators, the plans of which are being drawn up by the architect, Mr. Levesque. The elevators will be placed between the two large staircases leading to the upper corridor. Mr. Levesque is of opinion that if the present building was raised another storey, that at least eight to ten additional rooms could be constructed. The plans will be submitted at an early date to the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. James McShane.

THE PROVINCIAL TAX.—A case of much interest to steamship owners was argued yesterday morning before the Hon. Judge Johnson, sitting in the Superior Court. The parties are Mr. Lambe vs. The Societee Postale de l'Atlantique et al. The question in litigation is whether or not the Government has a right to impose the Provincial tax upon any steamship company plying between Europe and Canada, and navigating particularly in the River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal. Judge Johnson will likely give judgment in the course of a few days.

QUITE A RUNAWAY.—Two horses, with express attached, belonging to the Dominion Express Company, ran away yesterday morning, on St. James, being frightened by a large block of ice falling on to the dashboard of the sleigh. A lady and child in a sleigh narrowly escaped being run down. A few doors beyond Little St. Antoine street, the animals dashed upon a farmer's box-sleigh, throwing it of its runners into the road. Then they rushed upon a smaller box-sleigh loaded with coal. One of them leaped right upon it, the forelegs being buried in the coal, while his head struck the ground violently. The coal sleigh and the express were both damaged by the collision, strange to say the horses escaped unhurt.

THE PHILLIPS ESTATE.—A large number of merchants, real estate men and others were present at the sale of the Phillips estate yesterday. Mr. James Stewart conducted the sale. The terms of sale were 60 per cent. cash, the balance at current interest, to be paid when the minor heirs should reach the age of twenty-one, or any time before that to the Bank of Montreal. The bidding was rather brisk, Rev. Mr. R. H. Warden and Mr. John Allan being the principal purchasers. The first named bought two lots fronting on Sherbrooke street, at the corner of Crescent, each being 29x120 feet, for $1.21 and $1 per foot, respectively. Mr. Allan purchased five lots fronting on Crescent street, near Stanley, 25x115.6 feet each, paying 63 cents per foot. There was also offered for sale a lot on St. Catherine street, near Buckingham avenue, 33x137 feet, but as no higher bid could be obtained than $1.35 per foot the property was withdrawn.

THE MONTREAL AND SOREL R. R.—Mr. Justice Davidson sat as commissioner yesterday in the case of Hogg and other English bondholders of the Montreal & Sorel Railway, who are suing in the High Court of Justice, London, Eng., Boyle, Campbell & Co., brokers, for $90,000 alleging that owing to the fraudulent statements of the prospectus issued by that firm, they had subscribed to an issue of bonds upon the interest of which the company had defaulted. The first witness examined was Judge Armstrong, president of the road, who testified that to the best of his knowledge and belief the prospectus was not misleading. Hon. Mr. Irvine, Q. C., of Quebec, represents the bondholders; Mr. Pemberton, solicitor of London, Eng., and Mr. C. B. Carter, of Montreal, the defendants.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

Bad weather had no effect in keeping people away from the Academy last night, when the Salsbury's Troubadours gave the second performance of the Humming Bird. The house was crowded, the fun uproarious and the applause as hearty as it was merited. The Humming Bird will be repeated every night this week and at the Saturday matinee.

Theatre Royal.

INSHAVOGUE.

Benj. Maginley and his excellent company repeated Inshavogue before crowded houses at each performance at the Royal yesterday. Inshavogue is an exceptionally strong Irish drama replete with many stirring scenes and incidents. It will be repeated twice daily for the remainder of the week.

Queen's Hall.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The amateurs of Montreal have joined together to give a grand musical concert for the benefit of Madam Leblanc, widow of their late confrere, Mr. C. L. Leblanc, for many years a member of "The Gesu Choir" and "The Philharmonic Society." A powerful choir composed of the best amateurs in the city will sing choruses from Gounod's Grand Opera "Jeanne d'Arc." The choir will be under the care of Mr. C. Labelle, the popular choir master of Notre Dame Church. Also the following artistes are on the programme: Mde. C. Baril, Melle. Eugenie Tessier, Miss Rubenstein, M. F. Jehin-Prume, M. Tangred Trudel, Mr. Robert Lloyd, M. H. C. St. Pierre, M. E. Duquette; also, MM. Trudel, Beaudry, Mainville and Lortier, in a quatuor from the opera "La Fille du Tambour Major." All lovers of a musical treat who attend this concert will enjoy one of the most talented entertainments given this season.

MAX O'RELL.

An audience, small though select, greeted Max O'Rell at the Queen's Hall last night. The subject, an author's reading in the French language, entitled Souvenirs Anecdotiques de l'Ecosse, was handled in a humorous style, evidently highly appreciated, though his views on Imperial Federation did not seem to be so generally approved.

TO AND FRO.

Mr. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) and lady arrived at the Windsor yesterday from Quebec.

Mr. D. S. Hammond, proprietor of the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, is a guest at the Balmoral.

The following are among the arrivals at the Windsor: Andrew Cant, Buffalo; Robt. Hurdle, Manchester; E. E. Williams, New York; A. D. Harris, Toronto; Geo. Kerr, Toronto.

Among the late arrivals at the Albion are: W. E. Fyfe, Clinton, Mass.; Jno. E. Nicholls, Lowell, Mass.; D. D. McBair, J. A. Robb, Valleyfield, Que.; J. T. Smith and wife, New York City; P. McGrath and wife, Boston; James Baird, London, Eng.

The following were among the arrivals at the Hall yesterday: L. Carnell, P. E. Island; Hon. Justice Charland and wife, St. John, P.Q.; Lt.-Col. Hanson and wife, Berthier; Jas. H. Beatty, Sarnia; A. Senecal, Ottawa; Mr. Justice Pelletier, Quebec; Captain Scott, R.N., Halifax.

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Balmoral were: David Smith, Philadelphia; W. H. Coulson, Toronto, Ont; Thos. A. Fraser, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. W. Dunn, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Winslow, Boston; E. A. Raymore, Toronto; Jno. Conner, St. John, N.B.; J. H. Irwin, Holyoke, Mass.; C. J. Sheriff, Brockville, Ont.; J. M. Pinkerton, St. Paul.

The following are among the arrivals at the Richelieu Hotel: F. J. Remington, Three Rivers, Que.; D. Sullivan, Kingston; G. E. St. George, Ottawa; W. Garneau, Quebec; Rev. M. McKenna, St. Albans, Vt.; P. Dunoray, Berthier, Que.; L. H. Benjamin, Duluth; F. N. Hall, Boston, Mass; M. Lynch, Que; J. Lannsoy, Caffalo; J. E. Murier, Lawrence