

# The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—75.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$6 00 A YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, - THREE CENTS.

## NORTH-WEST TROUBLES!

### Twelve Loyal Settlers and Mounted Police Killed by Riel's Followers!

### "A" Battery en route to the Northwest

### "B" BATTERY TO MOVE TO-DAY!

### The 65th Battalion Called Out for Active Service!

### Five Hundred Men Going from Toronto!

### Three Hundred Gone from Winnipeg.

OTTAWA, March 27.—In the House of Commons Mr. Blake inquired whether or not it was true that "A" and "B" Batteries had been ordered to prepare for active service and that arrangements had been made for the transport of troops over the gap still remaining in the C. P. R., north of Lake Superior; if such should be found necessary?

Sir John Macdonald said every arrangement had been made to carry troops by sleighs across the unfinished portion of the C. P. R., north of Lake Superior, extending to a distance of about seventy miles, in case of necessity. "B" Battery at Kingston had also been warned that their services might be wanted.

Immediately after recess Sir John Macdonald made the following statement:—I received a telegram this afternoon from Col. Irvine. He has arrived at Carlton. His telegram is not dated, but it bears the date of Winnipeg, so I cannot say exactly when it was written:—"Carlton, N. W. T.—The party under my command has just arrived. When near Fort Carlton we found that Crozier, with a party of 100, went to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of supplies there. We were met by some 200 rebels, who held an advantageous position at Beardy's Reserve, and endeavored to surround the police and civilians. The rebels fired first, when it became general. Crozier, owing to the disadvantage at which he was taken, retreated, arriving at the fort at the same time as my party. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed and four civilians and seven constables wounded. Killed—Constables T. J. Gilson and G. P. Arnold, civilians—Capt. John Merrill, W. Kipper, James Bakely, S. Rapier, Elliot, Robt. Middleton, D. Mackenzie, D. MacPhail, Chas. Hewitt, Joseph Anderson, Alex. Fisher. Wounded—Capt. Moore, leg broken, A. MacIab, W. R. Marpley, Alex. Stewart, of the volunteers. The North-West Mounted Police wounded are Inspector J. Howe, Corporal Gilchrist, Constable Garrett, S. F. Gordon, A. F. Smith, J. J. Moore and Constable Miller. The number of rebels killed is not known. The policemen and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under heavy fire. (Signed), IRVINE."

A telegram was received by the Minister of Militia, in cipher, from General Middleton, merely conveying the rumor and asking that "B" Battery be sent forward now. I might take occasion to say that while yesterday the trouble was localized, I thought reticence was the proper and politic course, but now that it has assumed the proportions it has done, the fullest information will be given to the House from time to time.

Mr. Blake—I think it is important, if consistent with the public interest, that the hon. gentleman should convey to us now, or at a later hour this evening, what the condition is of the supplies of food at the various points of the North-West Territory, where they are collected for the use of the mounted police, and for the purpose of giving food to the Indians. It is, of course, very obvious that the probability of the Indians taking part in this unhappy business must depend in a great measure upon the food supply, and if we are assured that the supply is sufficient our anxiety on that point will be very much diminished.

Sir John Macdonald—The food supplies over that vast country is like spreading food over an area equal to Ontario and Quebec, as the hon. gentleman knows. I received a telegraphic message from the Lieutenant-Governor, he then being at Regina, saying that everything south of that point was quiet and the Indians and every day else quiet along the line.

A telegram from Mr. Egan, who is in charge of the traffic arrangements of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, states that at Oak Hill, a place on the line, a half-breed obstruction on the line, which it was presumed was for the purpose of preventing the 90th regiment from going on to Qu'Appelle. The prisoner stated that Riel had 1,500 men under him and six American companies. That was the statement of this man and I am not in a position to state tonight exactly what quantities of food are on hand at different points, and, perhaps, it would not be quite wise to point out just where they are stored. However, I shall have a memorandum prepared on this point, which I will communicate to the hon. gentleman, and I think that, under the circumstances, I can confidently rely on his support in all such matters. [Opposition cry of hear, hear.]

Mr. Blake—My suggestion was merely as to where those supplies are. If the in-

urgents do not know where they are, I don't want to know.

Sir John Macdonald—I fancy that the insurgents do not know. Mr. Blake suggested that as the House was about to adjourn for several days and the members would be exceedingly anxious to have intelligence of what was going on, the Government should take means to keep the members informed of any occurrence so far as this could be done without injuring the public interest.

Mr. Caron said the Government would be very happy to communicate all information to members as soon as received, and means would be taken to do so.

Mr. Bowell said he had been informed since the previous statement was made, that the distance between the two ends of the Canadian Pacific Railway across which the troops would have to be transported was only about 45 miles instead of 70, as was supposed.

Mr. Watson enquired if it was the intention of the Government to furnish arms and accoutrements to any volunteer companies who might organize in Manitoba.

Mr. Caron said that of course discretion would have to be exercised in giving arms to troops that might be organized, but the Government were perfectly alive to the necessities of the North-West Territories and had been prepared to forward to Winnipeg in addition to the large supply already there.

Mr. Watson said he understood that during last summer Louis Riel had sent an order for a stand of arms to a hardware merchant in Winnipeg, but that order had been intercepted, and properly so, by the Government.

Mr. Caron said he was not aware of any such action.

Mr. Blake asked that all papers and reports relating to past events in connection with half-breed claims in the North-West Territories be prepared and submitted to the House on Monday.

The subject was then dropped, shortly before the adjournment of the House.

### The Whereabouts of Duck Lake; Reports About the Indians False.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—The volunteers of Battleford have left that place to join Col. Irvine at Carlton.

Duck Lake, to which Crozier was proceeding, is a place about a day's ride east of Carlton on the Winnipeg road. Of Crozier's force of 100 men, forty were settlers and volunteers from Prince Albert, a white settlement about 25 miles below Carlton on the Saskatchewan. The attacking force consisted of about 200 half-breeds. The fire of the half-breeds, who were probably in ambush, was severely felt.

The report that Indians from the south were coming in appears to be false. Sir John said to-day that they were all quiet.

Captain Moore, returned wounded with a leg broken, is a prominent settler of Prince Albert and the principal miller there. He was formerly, I think, an Imperial officer and probably in command of the Prince Albert volunteers.

### Troops Going From Toronto.

TORONTO, March 27.—Five hundred men are ordered from here for the North-West, and the Queen's Own, Tenth Royals and Company "C," Infantry, parade at ten tomorrow for the selection of men for the service.

### A Riel Half-breed Obstructing the C.P.R.

WINNIPEG, March 27.—A half-breed, arrested by the Canadian Pacific Railway men near Oak Lake, on Thursday night, for placing obstructions on the track, had on his person a letter from Riel of the most inflammatory nature. It states that Riel has 1,500 men, amongst them several American Indians from south of the American line. It also says that Superintendent Crozier's force at Carlton are prisoners and that Riel has six cannons.

Mr. Mills—Where is Gen. Middleton just now?

Sir John Macdonald—He is at Winnipeg, but he telegraphs that he is going to move west to-morrow morning.

Mr. Blake—I would like to ask the honorable gentleman if he has taken into account that, we are near the opening of spring, and a sudden thaw might interrupt communication north of Lake Superior.

Mr. Mills—Would like to ask the First Minister whether the Government intend that the commission which was spoken of will go on at once or whether he proposes that the commission shall be held in abeyance until this difficulty is over.

Sir John Macdonald—The commission will go on at once without delay. They will deal with all questions connected with the half-breeds.

Mr. Blake—Has the formal commission been issued?

Sir John Macdonald—I really cannot say as to that.

Mr. Blake—Perhaps the hon. gentleman will bring down a copy of the commission when it is issued.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Blake enquired if any further intelligence had been received from the North-West since the statement made to the House by the Premier early in the evening.

Mr. Caron said no information had been received excepting a telegram stating that the instructions sent to the various corps to be ready had been carried out and that they were now moving.

Captain Stewart, who was formerly in command of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards here.

Mr. Blake suggested that as the House was about to adjourn for several days and the members would be exceedingly anxious to have intelligence of what was going on, the Government should take means to keep the members informed of any occurrence so far as this could be done without injuring the public interest.

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Riel six days ago and that he had then six American cannon and 1,500 men and that he was being joined by American troops.

Major Crozier and his men, he says, have been made prisoners. The story is disbelieved and is supposed to be exaggerated. The prisoner was brought to Winnipeg by order of General Middleton, and arrived here at one o'clock in charge of Captain Wastie. He is a man about twenty-five years of age, average height, good features for one who appears to be more Indian than anything else; black shining eyes and glossy hair, and rather low forehead completely physiognomy. He resembles a Montana cowboy. The prisoner now stoutly denies any connection with Riel. He is nevertheless believed to be one of the gang who attempted to wreck the military train going west on Wednesday night near Oak Lake. The train escaped, but the section man next morning found a large iron plate on the track, and the prisoner a short distance off, lurking in a suspicious manner. He is now in the police station. General Middleton, who takes charge of the arrangements for the expedition, arrived from Ottawa at seven o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by Colonel Houghton and other officers of militia. He was driven to Government House at once, where he was put under guard, and he left with the troops. All the forenoon he was active at Fort Osborne. A fire alarm sounded at 9.30 a. m. and a bugle alarm, the troops hurried to and fro very actively and soon made a fine muster. The men are active and eager for the fray. Although the Hudson's Bay Company only received orders from the Dominion Government night before last to undertake the transport of troops from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, such vigorous measures did the company take that the men were sent forward by a special provision train which left for the West at noon to-day. This will make 240 teams in all; each outfit receives eight dollars per day, which will make the expenditure for transport alone about \$2,000 a day, to say nothing of the cost of the horses and the cost of the outfit. One hundred and forty teams have been secured and are now at Qu'Appelle. They were hired from various points near Qu'Appelle. Each man furnished his own team and wagon. Another hundred teams and wagons were sent forward by a special provision train which left for the West at noon to-day. This will make 240 teams in all; each outfit receives eight dollars per day, which will make the expenditure for transport alone about \$2,000 a day, to say nothing of the cost of the horses and the cost of the outfit. One hundred and forty teams have been secured and are now at Qu'Appelle. They were hired from various points near Qu'Appelle. Each man furnished his own team and wagon. 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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:— Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, \$6 00 do do half year, - - 3 00 do do three months, 1 50 do do (during the Parliamentary Session) - - 1 00 Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 Cts Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, \$1 00 do do half year, - - 50c do do three months, 25c Special Rates for Clubs on application

The Montreal Herald

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE MONTREAL HERALD, offices in Victoria Block, corner of Office Square and St. James Street West, Montreal. HON. PETER MITCHELL, Proprietor.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

The disturbance in the North-West has assumed a very serious aspect. There has been a collision between the Mounted Police and the rebels. The detachment was under the command of Superintendent Crozier, and with them were some civilians from Prince Albert, evidently volunteers from the English-speaking settlers. Unhappily blood was shed, and valuable lives were lost. Two Mounted Policemen and ten civilians were killed and a considerable number wounded; the number of insurgents killed and wounded is unknown, but, as they had their choice of position, their losses are probably not as large as the police and English settlers. The Mounted Police were outnumbered, and were obliged to retreat to Carlton, where they met Col. Irvine, who had just arrived. This temporary success is the worst thing that could have happened to the half-breeds, for they will be led to believe that in their struggle with the Government there is a chance of their being successful. But the Government are taking prompt measures to put down the revolt. Troops are ordered from Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. Those to be sent are "A" Battery from Quebec, which is now on its way to the front, and "B" Battery from Kingston, which will take the route to-day, and the 65th Battalion of Montreal is also ordered out for active service. Five hundred men have been ordered from Toronto, and several hundred have already gone forward from Winnipeg. They are to be conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The advantage of having the road so near to completion is now very apparent. The track is laid for the whole of the distance to the Rocky Mountains except a gap north of Lake Superior which Sir John Macdonald says is seventy miles, but we have heard from a gentleman well acquainted with the present condition of the road that it is only forty-five miles. The track even there is graded, so that there will be but little trouble and not much time lost in conveying men and material over the gap. It is to be hoped that these troops, with the Mounted Police, will form a force sufficient to put down the rising. It is evident, from the latest developments, that a strong demonstration is now needed to ensure peace in the North-West, and it is to be hoped that the most ample precautions will be taken to that end.

NEWFOUNDLAND RETALIATES.

Yesterday Messrs. John Baird & Co., who are largely interested in the Newfoundland trade, received the following important information by telegraph from the President of the St. John's Chamber of Commerce:— St. John's, Nfld., March 27, 1885. To John Baird & Co., Montreal.— Acquaint all interested in the Newfoundland trade, including steamships and railways, that the Assembly have passed the following additions to last year's tariff after first July:— "In addition to foregoing tariff there shall be collected on goods, wares and merchandise imported into Newfoundland from countries which enjoy the unrestricted privilege of taking fish in Newfoundland waters, and which countries levy duties on the produce of Newfoundland fisheries when taken and exported by Newfoundland citizens to such countries as forasaid, duties according to the schedule annexed.

SCHEDULE.

Flour, seventy-five cents; pork, one dollar fifty; butter, seventy-five cents per hundred pounds; tobacco, five cents per pound; kerosene oil, five cents per gallon; cornmeal, fifty-two and one-half cents per barrel."

The effect will be, unless Canada alters her tariff or gives her Government unrestricted discretion to suspend action with regard to Newfoundland, that all trade between the two countries will cease after July. (Signed) R. THORBURN, President Chamber of Commerce. There is now a field opened for diplomacy. We do not for a moment suppose that either of the interested governments desires to destroy the trade between Canada and Newfoundland, although their legislation has such an ugly look. Evidently, being composed of gentlemen of sane mind, they cannot see what they say. However, we hope they will agree on some reciprocal trade relations as will be mutually advantageous—and that before the season of navigation opens.

WHAT THEY SAY IN ENGLAND.

We have already quoted from the London Times, London Standard, London Truth and London World comments on the collapse of Grand Trunk securities. These comments were universally unfavorable to the management and in sympathy with the shareholders. Later advice from England bring the comments of the financial journals. The Economist [March 14] says the collapse was "so startling as to be almost dramatic in its nature. Nothing so meagre as a barren '12s 6d per cent (on first preference) had been dreamt of. This is a strange change from two years ago when the 'first preference, now the football of the market, was quoted as high as 119 and 'was so firmly held that it had practically 'passed out of the speculative sphere 'altogether.' After alluding to the general condition of railway traffic in America and the contest between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific—for the latter of which the Economist has had no special love—that journal says:

It would be an arduous task to determine upon whom the blame would fall for the strife between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, for no doubt each side believes that it has a most convincing case; but one point is fairly open to discussion and judgment, and that is, the policy of the Grand Trunk so far as regards its growth as a system. This policy seems to have been somewhat reckless in character. The want of success attending the fusion with the Great Western, which may have choked competition, but has certainly not reduced expenses in anything like the way anticipated, was a grave warning. But it had no effect. An expensive policy has been pursued with a pure disregard of consequences, which, coinciding with the adverse course referred to above, has brought the company into a most difficult position. A 'great system' seems a phrase to conjure with on the other side of the Atlantic, whether in Canada or the United States, and the best instance of its abuse is the unfortunate Wabash. What is wanted, is not a vast system of mileage, with low earning power, but a compact road, free from duplications and expensive stickers, which can be worked at a moderate expense. If this ideal had been kept in view, it would have acted as a wholesome corrective to misplaced ambition. The Grand Trunk will now have to sadly count the cost of some of its acquired and leased lines, which seem in many instances to have done nothing but to pile up unbearable liabilities.

The Bullionist (March 14) has a lengthy article entitled "The only way to save the Grand Trunk." We need not summarize the contents of this remarkable article here as we have copied it in full on another page. It is sufficient to say that it demands the removal of the present Grand Trunk management and urges that there be a resident board in Canada. It calls attention to the mismanagement in Canada and in London, Mr. Hickson having full swing in the Dominion, while the "guinea pigs" of the London board were undertaking to manage sixty-eight companies besides the Grand Trunk! The extraordinary depreciation of shares, which the Bullionist speaks of as "terrible," the steady increase of expenses in proportion to the revenue, the broken promises of the management, the steady drifting of the railway's affairs from bad to worse until they have reached a point which the Bullionist describes as "desperate," are all portrayed in a striking manner, the whole forming one of the most vivid descriptions of the actual condition of the road, as seen from an English stand-point, that we remember to have read.

It will be noticed that while the Economist calls attention to the Jingo policy of Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Hickson in attempting to put down all competition by the absorption or persecution of all other Canadian railways in behalf of "a great system," the Bullionist is at pains to show that gross mismanagement of the road itself has steadily prevailed. THE HERALD has laid stress on all the points raised in those journals, and it has also advocated the residence of the Company's board in Canada which the Bullionist now favors.

We could fill columns with the comments of the English press on the great collapse. It is enough to say that we have not read anywhere a line indicative of confidence in the Board or the management, or any hopeful view of the Company's future while the management remains in present hands. In fact, there appears to be a general agreement on the advisability and the absolute necessity of "sweeping reforms" which will relieve the enterprise of the incubus of the Tyler-Hickson regime. There can no longer be any doubt in regard to the sweeping changes in store for this road, and the country is to be congratulated on the fact. Any change must be for the better.

THE C. P. R. TRACK.—Mr. Abbott has completed track-laying on his (eastern) division, north of Lake Superior, and is now laying track on the western division west of Dog Lake, say 675 miles from Montreal and 320 miles from Port Arthur. The whole of the grading on the western division is completed, there remaining only about 45 miles of track to lay on that division to give complete connection with Winnipeg and the country west. This piece of track-laying will be completed on the 15th of April. The trip from Montreal to Winnipeg, it is expected, will for the first few months take about 65 hours, but when the road has been well opened and fully ballasted, it will be made in 50 hours.

A LATE TELEGRAM from the North-West informs us that the ice is moving out of Saskatchewan River. This shows that spring sets in in that part of the Dominion considerably earlier than it does here, and the further west you go the more advanced is the season. Seeding is well advanced near Calgary, and in British Columbia the weather is warm and summerlike.

RUSSIA'S WAR RESOURCES.

As there is a strong probability that before very long there will be war between Great Britain and Russia, a short enquiry into the strength of the latter country may not be out of place. Looking at the Russian Empire on the map one would naturally conclude that it is a very strong country and a very formidable antagonist to any nation that might venture to try conclusions with it. But it will be observed that the Czar's dominion extends over a very wide area, that some parts of it are thinly peopled and that the inhabitants of other parts are not likely to be very well affected towards his ruling. Poland, for instance, is not likely willingly to make many sacrifices to extend its Imperial master's dominion in Southern Asia. The inhabitants of Corsica have not been under Russian rule long enough to become completely Russified. Their loyalty would not bear any very great strain. The same may be said of the people who inhabit Russia's latest acquisitions in Central Asia. They have been conquered by the superior intelligence, organization, and discipline of the Russians, and it is but natural that they should feel the new yoke to be galling and that they would eagerly embrace any opportunity that might seem to them favorable of throwing it off. Then there are included under Russian rule many alien races who even in the piping times of peace are not enthusiastically loyal, and who, in time of war, could not be depended upon as an element of strength. Russia then is not a compact country, and its population is not homogeneous. Of the one hundred and two millions that inhabit that vast empire there are not more than forty millions of pure Russians. The other sixty-two millions are Poles, Jews, Roumanians, Turks, Finns, Caucasians, Cossacks, and other Tartar tribes.

The fighting capacity of Russia cannot be correctly estimated without taking into consideration the strength of her immediate neighbors and her relations with them. When it is known that it requires 900,000 men to garrison Russia's German and Austro-Hungarian frontier, and it is not considered safe to reduce the garrison below that number, it can readily be seen that the part of Russia's immense army that is available for a foreign war is comparatively small. But Austria and Germany are only two of Russia's neighbors. The others are Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, China on the south, and Sweden on the northwest. Some of these countries have no great reason to love their big neighbor, and if they found her engaged in a deadly struggle with a formidable antagonist they might regard the opportunity as a favorable one for putting in old claims and for settling old scores. In this way they might, and probably would, embarrass Russia. In order to conduct a war with any chance of ultimate success, a nation must have money as well as men. This is so emphatically the case that money has been called from ancient times "the sinews of war." But Russia's sinews are at this present moment in an exceedingly attenuated condition. She is known to be in a condition not very far removed from bankruptcy. To begin war with an empty treasury and a credit well-nigh exhausted is not the part of wisdom and does not bode much for its success. And such is the state of public morals in Russia that the Government is never sure that the money which it orders to be expended upon war material will be honestly applied to that purpose. Corruption is rampant in Russia, and the thieves of all grades would hail a foreign war, with its profuse expenditure and its many opportunities of plundering the tax-payers, with delight. It is said that Russia has upwards of 90,000 men ready at a very short notice to invade Afghanistan. These men must be fed and provided with the munitions of war. The country in which the war is to be carried on is poor, and the Russian territory near is sparsely peopled, and capable of contributing but little to the support of an army. All supplies must therefore be brought to the invading army from an immense distance and at a great expense. If the invading force is increased, as no doubt it will have to be, the expense of keeping it in the field will be a tremendous drain on the Russian exchequer, which, as we have said, is already nearly depleted. The war will, of course, be confined to Afghanistan. Every seaport in the Russian dominion will be in danger, and the Russian merchant marine will be in all likelihood driven from the seas. This will cripple Russian resources still more, and what is worse, will make the war unpopular with the classes on which the Government must depend for the means to carry it on.

When all things are considered, it will be seen that, although the Russian Empire is of immense extent, its population large and its resources great, the Czar, if he goes to war with England, will find that he has his hands full. The Government and people of Great Britain evidently take this view of the situation, for they are preparing for war with cheerful alacrity, and seem to have no misgivings as to the result of the struggle if war with Russia is forced upon them.

INSIDE PAGES.—On page 2, financial and commercial news, markets, etc.; page 3, report of the Sommerville lecture on Sir William Logan, and article on the Sexton-Watts debates; page 6, Miss Betsey Bancker's "New York Gossip"; page 7, Mr. Mulock's speech in introducing his Railway Bill, our Men, Women and Things column, and Church Notices for to-morrow.

RAILWAY RATES.

From time to time we hear it charged that railways in Canada commit offences against the spirit of the railway laws by discriminating unjustly as between shippers, giving special advantages to favored localities and arranging their tariff against the interests of other localities, charging excessive rates, etc. Such charges, no doubt, frequently rest upon no solid foundation, but in other cases it is to be regretted that good cause exists for such complaints. It would be well for railways to remember that they have an interest in common with the public, and, quite apart from their legal obligations, their permanent interest is best secured by a due regard for the welfare of their patrons, the public.

The railway system of Canada may be divided into two great classes, one consisting of the main trunk lines carrying the wealth of the country to the sea-board on its way to the European market, the other consisting of those branch lines which serve the back country. The former will always have to encounter, as competitors, the great water system and the American trunk lines, whilst the branch lines, having no such rivals, will always enjoy amongst themselves a monopoly of the carrying trade for the country served by them. Now, the development of this portion of the country and the welfare of the inhabitants in such districts are of vital importance to the whole Dominion, and any railway policy that militates against either of such desirable objects operates against our national prosperity.

These remarks are specially appropriate in view of a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Mulock on Thursday to amend the Railway Acts, and of his remarks explaining its provisions. In the course of his observations the honorable gentleman showed the necessity for legislation on the subject by mentioning some of the practices of the Northern Railway system, and if it should turn out that such charges are well founded, and that no remedies at present exist, Parliament cannot too soon address itself to a removal of all foundation for such grievances. It does seem to us most unjust that, for example, a railway should, by virtue of its powers, direct traffic from its natural and shortest route to market in order that this traffic may be thereby compelled to pass over more railway mileage and pay a corresponding increase of rates. If such traffic is to be diverted, it certainly should be at no cost to the shipper in excess of the rates payable for the shorter haulage.

To come to particulars, it appears that the Northern Railway carries grain shipped at Cookstown for Toronto northwesterly several miles, to Allandale, in order to meet its main line, and thence southerly to Toronto, a distance in all of seventy-nine miles, charging eleven cents per hundred pounds on grain, whilst a much shorter route exists, but which unfortunately is not available, owing to the fact that a small portion of such shorter route is controlled by the Northern Railway. Several other abuses were pointed out, all of which, it is hoped, will, at an early date, be considered and remedied. We cannot too strongly impress upon the railways of Canada and upon Parliament that the development of the country may be largely promoted or retarded by the action of the various railways; that whatever adds to our population and business adds to the volume of the carrying trade; that railways derive their powers solely from Parliament, and which must be exercised with some regard to the public interest.

AN OPPOSITION BLUNDER.

The opinion of the country will be that the Opposition in Parliament has been too eager to make party capital of the North-West troubles. Whatever latent discontent has existed in the North-West has been cultivated and encouraged by the Toronto Globe during the past two years, greatly to the disgust of all who are prepared to place country before party; and now that there is actual trouble in that quarter the movements of party men are jealously scanned to see how far party feeling and party desires will carry our public men in opposition to the public well-being. If Riel is a disturber of the peace, if his conduct is calculated to dishonor Canada and heap expense upon the tax-payers, he ought not to find encouragement, intentional or otherwise, in a Canadian Parliament. As a matter of fact, however, he is receiving encouragement from the tactics of the Opposition. The speeches of the leading members of the Opposition, when Riel has learned of them, will stiffen his back and increase his pretensions. He will justly reason that since the Opposition were thus brought to take advantage of his movements in order to embarrass the Government, his interests will be served by giving all possible trouble to the Government, trusting to the latter coming to terms with him in order to close the mouths of the Opposition. The temptation to prolong his mischievous acts is therefore increased by what most persons will regard as a wholly uncalculated Parliamentary demonstration. No public interest would have suffered by the Opposition's silence, or their withholding their hands from attacking the Government until after the "rising" had been suppressed. It is easy enough for party leaders to assume to be caring for the public interests in their party manoeuvres, but the public are more intelligent than party manipulators believe them to be; and the demonstration by the Opposition in the Commons

on Thursday night will be treated as a thinly disguised attempt to make party capital even at the expense of playing into Riel's hands. If the Government have unduly delayed the settlement of certain grievances, or did not take the necessary steps to deprive Riel of combustible material for creating a blaze in the North-West, the country will deal with them in due time. Their offences, however, gives the Opposition no right to commit crime as great an offence against the public good by bringing the subject up in Parliament prematurely and taking action which Riel will hail with delight as playing into his hands.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Have chance for a person worth from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars to go into an established Wholesale Business in the City of London. Apply, Box 185, London, E.C. March 28, 1885. 28 M. 4, 11, 18 A 75

PARTNER WANTED.

Have chance for a person worth from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars to go into an established Wholesale Business in the City of London. Apply, Box 185, London, E.C. March 28, 1885. 28 M. 4, 11, 18 A 75

AFGHANISTAN

Please reserve your orders for the latest

War Map,

DRAWN BY

C. CLAPHAM,

MONTREAL.

Will be ready next Wednesday.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

March 28, 1885. u 75

BOARD OF HEALTH,

Notice Concerning Scavenging.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that house refuse, store refuse, etc., will be removed by the scavengers from the several divisions of the city, as follows:—

On Monday and Thursday nights all that portion of the city south of St. James (west of McGill street) and Craig streets, including the south side of those streets;

On Tuesday and Friday nights, that portion north of St. Catherine street, both sides of said street included;

On Wednesday and Saturday nights that portion between St. Catherine street, the river, Craig and St. James (from McGill west) streets.

N.B.—The scavenging work is begun daily at seven o'clock p.m., and is completed at 8 o'clock a.m.

Any person placing receptacles for refuse on the public streets at an unreasonable length of time before the hour appointed for the passing of the scavengers, shall be liable to be prosecuted by the City Surveyor for obstructing the streets.

Refuse must be put in convenient vessels, none of which must exceed in capacity an ordinary four barrel.

Citizens are not allowed to keep large accumulations of refuse either on their premises or in lanes.

(By Order),

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

Montreal, 27th March, 1885. u 75

SEWERS!

Public Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned City Surveyor has completed the Special Assessment Rolls for sewers constructed in the undermentioned streets, in the City of Montreal, viz:—

Commissioners street—Between Victor street and Fripone street, a distance of about 88 lineal yards.

Fulham Lane—From Fulham street eastwards, a distance of about 50 lineal yards.

Guy street—From St. Catherine street southwards, a distance of about 75 lineal yards.

Hypolite Lane—Between Ontario street and Chester Lane, a distance of about 35 lineal yards.

Laguachetere street—From St. Hubert St. eastwards, a distance of about 75 lineal yards.

McTavish street—From Pine Avenue southwards, a distance of about 52 lineal yards.

Pine Avenue—From McTavish street eastwards, a distance of about 50 lineal yards.

St. Catherine street—Between Ontario street and Sherbrooke street, a distance of about 15 lineal yards.

University street—Between St. Catherine street and Burnside Place, a distance of about 17 lineal yards.

St. Catherine street—Between Peel and Drummond streets, a distance of about 186 lineal yards.

Versailles street—Between St. James street and Notre Dame street, a distance of about 20 lineal yards.

Beaudry street—Between Craig and Laguachetere streets, a distance of about 165 lineal yards.

Bonsouers street—Between Craig and St. Louis streets, a distance of about 54 lineal yards.

Rivard street—From Roy street southwards, a distance of about 137 lineal yards.

McGill College Avenue—Between St. Catherine street and Burnside Place, a distance of about 178 lineal yards.

And that they have been deposited in his office, City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by all parties interested until WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH OF APRIL, 1885, at ten o'clock a.m., and that he will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such Special Rolls of Assessment before the accounts are delivered to the City Treasurer, in accordance with section 8 of By-law No. 45, for collection.

(Signed) PIERCEVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY HALL, Montreal, March 27th, 1885. u 74

(Signed) CHARLES DEBELLAND and Gazette on the 27th and 28th March instant.

WANTED.

TWO OR THREE GOOD, STEADY NEWSPAPER COMPOSITORS.

Apply at

HERALD Office.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

Wanted, TWO SALESMEN, for the Carpet and Lace Curtain Departments.

S. CARSLY.

APRENTICE WANTED.

Wanted, a YOUTH as an apprentice to the practical upholstering and odding manufacture.

S. CARSLY.

APRENTICE.

Wanted, TWO APPRENTICES to the Dry Goods.

S. CARSLY.

Forty-five Cents! Forty-five Cents! Forty-five Cents! Forty-five Cents!

To be sold this week, one large lot of first-class quality LONG MOUSQUET GLOVES at 45c per pair, guaranteed equal to what is generally sold in Montreal at from 60c to \$1.00.

Kid Glove Sale! Kid Glove Sale! Kid Glove Sale! Kid Glove Sale!

Our Kid Glove Sale begins every morning at NINE o'clock. Store closes punctually at SIX.

A. S. CARSLY.

MONEY SAVED!

Kid Gloves, all sizes, from 25c per pair up to the best makes. All sold at from 15c to 25c per pair lower than other stores. And several lots during the glove sale (which is now going on), to be sold at from 50c to 60c per pair lower than regular prices.

A. S. CARSLY.

SPRING UNDERWEAR!

Men's Scarlet Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Scarlet Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Scarlet Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Natural Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Natural Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Natural Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Elastic Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Elastic Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Elastic Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Men's Elastic Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.

A. S. CARSLY.

The above CASHMERE UNDERWEAR are all made of the finest and best of Wool.

The colors are beautiful, and the weight suitable for Spring Wear. All new and fresh goods, just been received.

A. S. CARSLY.

A special line of Men's Heavy White Merino Shirts and Drawers selling at reduced prices

A. S. CARSLY.

Men's Gauze Wool Shirts and Drawers, Men's Gauze Wool Shirts and Drawers, Men's Gauze Wool Shirts and Drawers, Men's Gauze Wool Shirts and Drawers.

A. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY.

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

NOTRE DAME STREET.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

LONDON.

PRESIDENT:

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

DIRECTOR:

SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

The MONTREAL SCHOLARSHIP

Tenable for Three Years, Including FREE MUSICAL EDUCATION at the College with Board and Residence during the College Term.

FOUNDED by two gentlemen of Montreal and open for competition to natives of Montreal and of the neighborhood thereof, and to residents in the same district of not less than five years' standing.

I. COMPOSERS—Male and female, age not to exceed 21.

II. PIANISTS—Male, age not to exceed 18; female, 19.

III. ORGANISTS—Male, age not to exceed 19; female, 20.

IV. VIOLINISTS—Male and female, age not to exceed 18.

V. VOCALISTS—Male, age 18 to 23; female, 17 to 22.

The examinations will be held at McGill College on TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th of April next.

Persons desirous of being admitted as Candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from Mr. JOSEPH GOULD, 898 Dorchester street, Montreal.

March 20, 1885. u 75 e 68.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Winter Course of Sommerville Lectures 1885.

THURSDAY, March 26th—"Reminiscences of the late Sir W. E. Logan," by Dr. ROBERT HILL, F.R.S.

THURSDAY, April 2nd—"The Valley of the Nile," by Principal SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, F.R.S.

THURSDAY, April 9th—"On Cholera," by Dr. J. B. MCCONNELL.

The Museum will be open at 7 p.m. each evening, and the Chair will be taken at 8 p.m. precisely.

B. J. HARRINGTON, Convener of Committee.

ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Royal Electric Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 109 St. James street, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

(By Order) E. M. STALKER, Secretary.

Montreal, March 21, 1885. u 74

REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the removal of dead animals," will be received at the City Clerk's office until noon.

ON TUESDAY, 7th of April next, for the removal of dead animals from the lot of MARY next to the 29th day of FEBRUARY 1885; 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.

CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 26th March, 1885. u 74

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.

The Fourth Lecture of the Winter Course will be delivered in the

ART GALLERY,

Phillips Square,

ON MONDAY EVENING, 30th MARCH, 1885, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. F. F. THORNTON, D.D. Subject—"Art as Related to Morals and Religion."

Admission—Members by their Course Ticket. Non-members, 25 cents.

THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Bulletin, London, March 14, 1885. Last week we referred to the general feeling of disappointment at the meagre result shown by the January working statement of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. It is almost unnecessary to state that this feeling was considerably accentuated by the announcement, on Saturday last, of the miserably dividend, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for the past six months, on the first preference stock. Bearing in mind the working statements to the end of November and the traffic returns for December, this was as good a result for the half-year as there was reason to expect. So far as we can judge by the figures already published, we fear the worst is not yet disclosed; and we await, with no very hopeful feeling, the publication of the full accounts, to which we shall refer in order to discover the disposal of the Suspense Account which figured for £100,800 in the June balance sheet. Assuming that this account, as then brought forward, represented the proportion to that date of the special renewal expenditure chargeable to revenue, as forehanded by the chairman at the general meeting in March, 1885, it is not surprising that it has not been already written off to revenue, which there is no evidence in the figures thus far made public—it will have to be so disposed of before the auditors can pass the accounts for 1884. We see no way of dealing with this formidable item, unless should the effect of this course be to nullify the dividend announcement made last Saturday, "subject to audit," by reducing the balance available for dividends to a sum insufficient to pay "gratuated" stock more than 10 per cent. for the half-year; the adjustment rendered necessary by what would thus appear to have been a wrongful payment to First Preference at June being left for some future date. At what date this necessary adjustment will be made it is at present difficult to say. Recurring to the subject of the dividend for the "fat" half of the year 1884, we cannot refrain from saying it appears to us that under the "fat" half of the year 1884, the affairs of this Company are drifting from bad to worse, and are, in fact, arriving rapidly at that stage which can be described by no milder term than "desperate." The promises held out by Sir Henry Tyler to the proprietors from time to time have led only to disappointment, and whereas we were actually only a year ago the chairman was explaining why the Third Preference Stock could only receive a dividend of 3 per cent., the question is now rapidly coming to the front whether the Debentures are entirely safe. The root of the evil undoubtedly is the tremendously heavy expense at which the railway is worked. Latterly the percentage of expenditure to revenue has become heavier and heavier. This is clearly shown by the following tables which we have prepared from the company's own statistics. It would, perhaps, be unfair to press, by way of comparison, that well-managed English railways are worked at 55 to 65 per cent. of their gross receipts. In the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, we have the expenses which have steadily increased as revenue has declined. This is certainly peculiar, but it is nevertheless true as exemplified by the subjoined data.

Table with columns for 'PERCENTAGE OF WORKING EXPENSES TO GROSS RECEIPTS' and 'Average of 6 months'. Rows include years 1883-1884 and 1884-1885, and various months like January, February, etc.

At the general meeting of the proprietors in April last Sir Henry Tyler admitted that in 1883 Mr. Hickson had been dealing with expenses in a too liberal manner, which would, however, he said, make possible a corresponding reduction in the expenses of 1884; and he announced a saving of 25,000 in the coal contracts made for that year, and of 72,000 in the estimate for maintenance of permanent way. Turning to the accounts of June 30, 1884, we find in the half-year a saving of 20,000 in fuel, of 21,500 in other locomotive expenses, and of 75,000 in permanent way charges; and yet in all these, excepting the last, so far from a saving in proportion to the traffic, the percentage was actually higher. In other words, notwithstanding the previous liberal outlay, and in the face of the chairman's promises, the reduction in expenses did not keep pace with the falling off in receipts. With regard to the so-called economy in charges for permanent way, it would be interesting to learn how far this was effected by carrying expenditure to the Suspense Account—an account which we recommended proprietors to insist upon having clearly and thoroughly explained. The reference made thereby by the chairman at the last general meeting was too hazy to convey a definite idea of its purpose. The great consideration, however, which the proprietors should bear in mind, and which we have from time to time urged upon their notice, and also upon that of the directors, is the enormous cost of working the railway. The concern is being eaten up with expenses, and these, as we have shown, get heavier every month, despite the monthly decrease in revenue. THE PROBLEM which requires solution, therefore, is this:—Can the railway be more economically administered? If so, and if Mr. Hickson upon whom the onus of responsibility appears to rest, will not, or cannot, adopt his policy to the requirements of the case, then let the Board appoint a man better fitted for the post. If the latter, however, is with the Board in failing to exercise proper control over the manager, then in the interests of the whole body of proprietors, from debenture-holders downwards, let a more efficient Board take their place, competent and determined to save the finest and most important railway property in the Dominion. The interest which debenture-holders have in placing the management of the railway on a more satisfactory basis is obvious. Because it is only necessary to point out—even supposing there are no more decreases in traffic, and no more increases in expenses, during the remaining four months of the current half-year—that it is doubtful whether the net result of the six months' working will be sufficient to meet the usual fixed charges. The following figures point to this uncertainty:—

Table with columns for 'Fixed charges (rentals, interest on subsidiary lines and debenture interest), same as last half-year' and 'Half-year's proportion of special renewal expenditure, as announced by the chairman in March, 1885'. Rows include various financial figures and percentages.

Fixed charges (rentals, interest on subsidiary lines and debenture interest), same as last half-year. Half-year's proportion of special renewal expenditure, as announced by the chairman in March, 1885. Balance remaining for dividends, provided traffic and expenses for March, April, May and June equal those of the corresponding months of 1884. With expenses month after month at more than 80 per cent., with full dividends on guaranteed and first preference stock for the first half of 1884 (of which dividends not a fraction was derived from the net earnings of the period), and only a fourth of the full rate of dividend on first preference for the "fat" half; with a heavy balance of suspense account (representing current expenditure) ranking amongst the assets; and with debenture interest to be paid, surely no further evidence can be required of THE NECESSITY FOR A SWEEPING REFORM in the administration of all branches of the Company's affairs and in the regulation of its accounts. That such a reform is necessary no one will deny. The shrinkage in the value in the market price of the property, and the loss of income which has proceeded from the lamentable results of the past two years' working call for it. What the shrinkage of value alone has done is evident by the following comparison of the highest prices of the various stocks in 1883, with those current at the time when we write:—

Table with columns for 'Grand Trunk' and 'Ordinary stock'. Rows include various stock types and their prices in 1883 and current prices.

THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE GRAND TRUNK. (Continued from previous page) The only way to save the Grand Trunk Railway, as we have stated, to institute a THOROUGH REFORM, ROOT AND BRANCH, in the administration of the company. As at present constituted, it is at once autocratic and bureaucratic. Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Renton in London, and Mr. Hickson in Canada, virtually hold the reins of office, and comport themselves as if the many millions which are sunk in the railway have been subscribed for no other reason than their own personal aggrandisement. It may be argued that the administration of the company is not entirely vested in the hands of Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Renton, and that the remaining members of the board may, or should be, responsible for what the proprietors have now to face. We admit both propositions, but we demur to the conclusion. Sir Henry Tyler has evidently no power over Mr. Hickson, or he would have exercised it long ago, and the members of the London Board are apparently in the hands of Sir Henry. Amongst them they have undertaken far too much on the boards of other companies to render the discharge of their duties possible. Thus the following list of the various directorial engagements of the board will show:—

Table with columns for 'Numbr of Boards on which each director serves'. Rows list names of directors and the number of boards they serve on.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Outgoing Season—Novelties in Millinery—Bonnets, Round Hats, Turbans—Theatrical Gossip—Adolf Sennenthal—The New Lyceum Theatre—Literary Notes—In English and French.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.]

New York, March 26th, 1895.

Spring days creep. A snail would be ashamed of such slowness. High winds prevail. Dust rises, but rents keep apace. Organ recitals are attended by candidates for Easter confirmations. Amateur performances continue to bother society, and peddlers of tickets make enemies out of pleasant acquaintances. Little dinners are quietly indulged in, and an occasional oyster supper slips in between tea and breakfast. Dancing classes for adults have ceased. The world at home may go to sleep before midnight for a night a fortnight yet, but at the end of this blissful, restful period comes the short, sweet, rapid Easter Season.

EASTER BONNETS—GREAT NOVELTIES. I opened my almanack, to be positive, and found that before your indulgent eyes gazed after this week upon my lines, that Easter Sunday would have come and gone. Not to unconvincingly describe the new bonnet for this important day would be a lack of faith on my part not to be condoned by you or yours.

The most important "opening" in millinery for the week, and I have visited them all, is that of the Messrs. Stern of 23rd street.

Mr. Crowe, of that vast marble emporium of fashion, politely informed

me of much valuable news of the fickle Dame Fashion's domain, especially in head-gear. The bonnets are beautiful, the imported ones of course. The skill exhibited in the composition of each example is a dream of color blending, real artistic effects.

Tinted straws are to be worn, tinted laces, tinted embroideries. A bronze and green tinted straw, crown in dome shape, of small capote, with front cut in pointed scallops, each point filled in with guipure lace completely matching the straw goods in every tone, and forming a bewitching face trimming. A bunch of small white wild flowers with tiny green leaves, arranged in pompon shape, with velvet, greenish-white flowers and leaves a l'air de paille. A finish of wide, greenish, double-faced ribbon with old-fashioned feather-edge formed the strings of this exquisite model. A closely-fitting pointed poke has red velvet rim with open work of straw toning the red velvet effect. The color of the bonnet is beige—the natural color of wool. The crown is soft in same color and gilt crepe de Chine. The trimming consists of coquelicots. These wild red poppies are clustered together near the top of the bonnet, while from their centre rises a bunch of poppies and green leaves. The long wide strings are of red velvet, satin faced.

The next imported bonnet that particularly attracted me was the box-plaited straw poke, olive brown in tone. The face trimming is of box-plaited red velvet to fit in this box-plaited straw. The full crown is of brown embroidered net over a gilt lining. The top trimming is composed of a large cluster of wallflowers and grasses for aigrettes. The strings are of olive brown velvet.

A golden brown capote is composed of golden brown embroidery arranged in form of two box-plaits for the crown. Same color net forms the bonnet.

A wreath of yellow daisies forms the face trimming. The pompon arrangement is made of yellowish brown ostrich plumes encircled with bright yellow velvet ribbon loops. The strings are of golden bronze.

An English Round Hat is dotted with straw buttons, and is of pale tan straw. The brim is faced with tinsel and a fringe of dangling straw buttons. The trimming is a scarf of shaded gilt net, including in its shading the colors of the cultivated English double butter-cups, and tender green leaves.

The Scotch Turban is made of velvet and crepe de Chine. The full front is of greenish brown, trimming of crepe de Chine scarf, with embroidery of some beige color and tinsel and green. On the side of this Scotch turban, is a bird perched upon a variety of plumage, that seemingly natural melts—so to speak—in harmony with above described colors. The aigrettes are of gilt. Imagine the garish effect! The above examples, kind kinsmen, may be employed in a variety of combinations.

I do not tell you who manufactured this artistic head-gear because it would be of no avail. I know they are genuine. I've positive proof. Any milliner well posted in her trade ought to be able to combine from the description, any amount of beautiful bonnets. Later shall you have more news on this subject. Colored straw hats are fine and glossy like satin. Straw tamine is to be among the novelties. It is an exquisite shade of cafe au lait, embroidered in the varying colors, each design being mixed with tinsel of gold bronze or silver. This fabric is used for the soft crowns of the capote, not close-fitting poke just spoken of. Plain crepe for bonnets, and in all colors, is among the spring novelties. This is combined with straw or velvet.

The latest bonnet-pins for the bow in front are an inch and a half long, and represent tiny flowers in enamel. The daisy and larger violet are among the favorites.

Butterflies of all sorts and sizes, made of gold or silver filagree and colored chenille, look well placed on the bow of a lady's cap, and can be worn on theatre bonnets with pleasing effect.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

On Tuesday evening last, Herr Adolf Sennenthal bade an affectionate farewell to a German-American audience which

filled to overflowing the Thalia Theatre. The piece presented was an adaptation of George Sand's "Marquis de Villemer." The great actor showed all his skill, and by his graceful bearing, great naturalness, vivacious and force, added another leaf to the laurel crown so deservedly worn during his too short stay in this city. I had had the pleasure of witnessing Herr Sennenthal's impersonations of three roles, *Kun, Hamlet*, and the one just referred to, and can but confirm the popular verdict that a great actor has given us more than the promised treat. New methods are open to us. Conceptions of bygone dramatists that ought to be enrolled in the plays of to-day. For it is by what we feel and breathe of our present that we can properly measure the heights and depths of so brilliant an intellect as that of the accomplished Austrian who has just left our shores. Mr. Gustav Amberg, and the entire management of the Thalia Theatre, deserve the individual thanks of a community for inducing Herr Sennenthal to visit us for even so short a time. "Nanon," that charming comic opera, will be nightly produced, dressed in gay costumes, and set with new scenes.

Mr. Irving continues at the Star, "Diplomacy" at Wallace's, "A Prisoner for Life" at the Union Square, "The Private Secretary" at the Madison Square, "Gasparone" at the Standard, and side shows—so to speak—at a dozen other places of amusement.

The great theatrical event of the coming spring season is to be the opening of Steele Mackaye's Lyceum Theatre. This is promised us on Easter Monday. It is the cynosure of all eyes, and as marvellous stories are being circulated as to the luxuriousness and richness of its many appointments, the talent of its actors, etc., etc., we may reasonably expect something excellent. I hope to give this new temple a thorough inspection, and will inform you of the digest whenever the open season may be submitted to ordinary clay. The first drama will be *Doktor*, another version of George Ohnet's "Lady Claire." This news somewhat surprises me, for I fancied that Mr. Mackaye would have given us something entirely novel. Moral—See what an idea well worked out is worth.

LITERARY NOTE

I stepped into G. P. Putnam's Sons, yesterday, and saw an epitome of what these publishers are getting ready for spring. It would seem that there was a great demand for books upon political economy, as well as for history and theology.

The first volume of the complete works of Alexander Hamilton was shown me. Besides its historical value, the book is a model of printing and binding, and is a praiseworthy example of the Messrs. Putnam's work in that specialty. The portrait of Alexander Hamilton adorns the first page of the volume, a fine lithograph from a portrait owned by the mother of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston. The set will comprise nine volumes, limited to 500 copies.

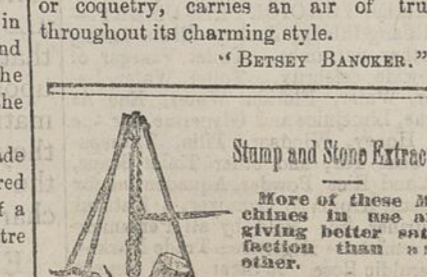
"The Story of the Nations" is to consist of a series of graphic historical studies, intended to present to the young the stories of different nations that have attained prominence in history. They begin with Egypt and thus far determined upon include Assyria, Greece, the Jews, Rome, Carthage, Gaul, Byzantium, Early Britain, Scandinavia, the Goths, the Normans, the Saracens, the Italian Republics, Spain, Germany, Holland. The first volume in readiness will be "Greece," by Prof. James A. Hamilton, of the Washington and Lee Universities. In fiction "The Knight of the Black Forest," by Grace D. Litchfield, is assuming its cloth dress.

Mr. F. W. Christern, well-known among the Canadians, especially among the French, has his spring prospectus almost ready. Political economy, history and religion among the Gauls, as with us, also asserts itself in book form.

The Comte Paul Vassili has the pleasure of announcing his seventh edition of *La Societe de Vienne*, printed by Georges Chameroi, of Rue des Saints Peres, Paris. In speaking of the Archiduc Albert, he says, "dont le seul rejeton male est mort l'annee de sa naissance, avait encore une fille, l'Archiduchesse Mathilde, tres malheureusement morte aussi a dix-sept ans. Un jour la jeune princesse eut la facheuse inspiration de vouloir fumer une cigarette. Elle s'etait mise pour cela a la fenetre, lorsque son oncle, l'Archiduc Guillaume, l'apercevant, vint la saluer et lui parler. Surprise, et se sentant quelque pen en faute, l'Archiduchesse cacha vivement la cigarette derriere son dos, assez impudemment pour que la legere etoile de sa robe en fut vite entouree de flammes. Elle succomba a d'affreuses brulures le 6 Juin, 1867." In speaking of the press the Comte Paul says: "Vous savez quelle importance j'attache a la presse. Je vous ai dit souvent que je lui devais la surete de mes informations, de mes jugements, de mes previsions. Je m'enorgueillis d'avoir ete l'un des premiers diplomates ayant compris qu'avec les depêches, les journaux, l'importance qu'on prit les journalistes dans les Parlements, la place qu'ils occupent dans les preoccupations des gouvernements, la diplomatie devient se faire a l'aide de la presse."

The whole volume might be quoted and each chapter, whether dealing with light gossip, or heavy gossip, of theatre, temple or coquetry, carries an air of truth throughout its charming style. "BETSEY BANCKER."

Stamp and Stone Extractor



More of these Machines in use and giving better satisfaction than any other. For price, etc., address S. S. HUBBARD, 677 Craig St., Montreal.

Miscellaneous. FAIRBANKS' SCALES! The Standard. FAIRBANKS & CO., 377 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. January 19 19

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FOR SALE. Fish and Oils. HERRINGS—Labrador, Cape Ereton, Anticosti, in Barrels and Half-Barrels; also Loch Fyne Herring in Kegs, Malcolm Brand SALMON—Thoros and Barrels Prime Mfd. CODFISH—Dry Cod; Barrels Green Codfish, No 1, No. 2 and Large. SEALS OILS—Stoan Refined, Ordinary Pale Sea and Straw. COD OIL—Gaspe and Newfoundland, Genuine Cod.

JOHN BAIRD & CO. 191 Commissioners Street November 4 265

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE From 2181 St. James Street, TO THE Herald Building; VICTORIA SQUARE. P. MITCHELL, 26th January, 1895 17

OATMEAL! "GRANULATED" AND "STANDARD," In 5 lb. Boxes, MANUFACTURED BY THE MOUNT ROYAL MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COY FOR SALE BY ROSS, HALL & CO., 65 St. Peter Street. Ma 16 117

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman; THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman; THEODORE BART, Esq., ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq., EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

Capital, \$16,000,000 Amount Invested in Canada, \$900,000 Assets, \$33,000,000. Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates. Churches, Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties, insured at reduced rates. G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for the Dominion, Sub Agents: CYRILLE LAUREN, FRED. C. HENSHAW, 16 Place d'Armes, 24 Hospital St. Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks. F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital St., TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION April 10 86

BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES BROKERS' BUYING AND SELLING CONTRACT BLANKS. MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING OFFICE VICTORIA SQUARE MONTREAL

Miscellaneous. Park Avenue Hotel, New York. This elegant house, occupying the entire front on Fourth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, and covering half the block in depth to Madison Avenue, is centrally located for transient visitors, and families desiring the quiet of an elegant home. It is contiguous to the most fashionable thoroughfares, with means of quick conveyance to all the business centres; is within easy reach of the Grand Central Depot, from which trains depart for and arrive from all points, and within five minutes walk of East and West side Elevated Railroads. As a structure it is absolutely the only entirely fire-proof hotel building in the United States. Surrounding a spacious open court, adorned with fountain, garden and balconies, it forms a most delightful and attractive home in summer as well as winter. Its Grand Parlor, Reception Rooms, Library, with its choice literature, Dining Rooms, and private apartments, with their connecting Bathing and Dressing rooms, ensure to its guests every comfort and luxury that can be desired. All its interior rooms are most pleasant, while outside ones, on its upper floors, give extensive views of the East River, Long Island and the suburbs. Ample arrangements exist for the complete heating of the rooms and halls with steam, and particular attention has been given to the perfect ventilation of the structure. The sanitary condition of the house is very highly commended by the most eminent of the medical faculty. The entire house is elegantly furnished, and is perfect throughout in its appointments. The Hotel is conducted on the American system. Dispatches from arriving guests requiring accommodations will receive careful attention. Rates lower than any first-class up-town Hotel. HENRY CLAIR Lessee. February 28 51

THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Consists of the finest WHEAT, MEADOW and CRAZING lands in MANITOBA and the NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, dairy produce, etc. Land can be purchased With or Without Cultivation Conditions. At the option of the purchaser. Prices range from \$2.50 per acre upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, and without cultivation or settlement conditions at liberal figures, based upon careful inspection by the Company's Land Examiners. When the sale is made subject to cultivation A REBATE of one-half of the purchase price is allowed on the quantity cultivated. TERMS OF PAYMENT: Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest, in payment for lands. Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed. By order of the Board, CHALMERS DRINKWATER, Secretary. RAILWAY SUPPLIES. ANTHONY FORCE, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyros, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Bells for Churches &c., Lubricating and other Oils. REPRESENTING IN CANADA: Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited), Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng. F. & W. MacLellan, Cast Iron Works, Glasgow. George MacLellan & Co. India Rubber Works, Glasgow. Manhattan Oil Company, New York. James Watson & Co., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlebro', Swansea and Liverpool. John Russell & Co. (Limited), Alma Tube Works, Walsall. Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET. Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL. March 5

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to guests. GOUIN & CO. Proprietors. February 6 81

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ONT. This old-established and favorite establishment is again OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It has been remodelled and newly furnished. Bath-rooms and Closets on every floor. The Cuisine is under the direction of an A-1 Cook. Home comforts and everything to make the Boarder or Traveler happy and contented. Rates most moderate and concessions to Commercial Travellers and Boarders. 70 Bedrooms. ARCHE McFAUL, Proprietor. October 6 239

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, Electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all the modern ingenuity and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied. WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHEATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO Proprietors. June 26 153

QUEBEC. We now make a Speciality of delivering Work WHEN PROMISED. And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect. Having a well equipped BOOK-BINDERY. We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Note-heads, circulars, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed. J. J. Y.

REVERE HOUSE. Mrs. McNeil, Proprietress. First class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboat.

Miscellaneous. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Will Cure Sick Headache. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system. They do this without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old-fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the price of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City. A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE. In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus— Lea & Perrins. without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World. J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL. April 19

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, they invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT. An infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Anginal Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm. manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON are sold at Is. 1ld., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. April 12 W 15

SPECIAL NOTICE! THE Proprietor of the "Montreal Herald" Respectfully announces that having increased the facilities of the office for turning out every description of Work, from a 3-SHEET POSTER To a VISITING CARD, and having considerably reduced the

TARIFF OF PRICES. Solicits the Public generally, and especially SHOW MEN to call and get estimates before ordering their Work elsewhere.

WHEN PROMISED. And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect. Having a well equipped BOOK-BINDERY. We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Note-heads, circulars, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed. J. J. Y.

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LOCAL NOTES.

HYMAN'S CELEBRATED CUT PLUG TOBACCO.—The combination of this tobacco will be found perfect, and the last whiff of the pipe sweeter by far than the first, a merit possessed by no other smoking tobacco. Prepared and sold only by S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The visiting governors to this institution for the week commencing Monday, 30th inst., will be A. A. Ayer, Esq., and Andrew Boyd, Esq.

The whole of the fine furniture and effects of the house 211 Peel street, to be sold on Tuesday, the 31st inst., will be on view on Monday from 2 to 5 p. m. Catalogues can be had at the house and from the auctioneer.

THE FIRE RECORD.—The central section of the brigade made a rapid run through the slush and water of the streets early yesterday afternoon to an alarm from box eight. Flames had broken out behind a fire board in the office of W. F. Torrance, 18 Common street, but were put out with a Babcock charge from the Salvage Corps.

TENDERS FOR FLATBOATS.—Tenders will be received up to noon on Tuesday next for the construction of a fleet of flatboats for ferry service at the south end of St. Peter street. The crafts must be the St. Clair Flat style of marine architecture, and will require to be manned by parties familiar with navigation on the Welland Canal.

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION.—The Invitation Committee having arranged the arrangements for the Convention of the old pupils of the Montreal College in hand have issued a circular to the students notifying them that the Convention will take place on the 17th June next, and enquiring for the addresses of former pupils, so that all may receive invitations.

A WARNING.—According to Mr. McMillan, the Superintendent of the House of Refuge, some fraudulent party or parties have been soliciting orders for firewood in the name of that institution and then filling the orders by sending a third of the right quantity, but charging the full amount. The only way to stop the imposition is for householders to be on their guard against the swindlers.

CHANGE OF OFFICE.—We notice that the office of the International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, published by C. R. Chisholm & Co., has been removed from 498 St. James street to 11 Place d'Armes Hill, but not, however, to stay, as the firm intend occupying, after the 16th of April, handsome offices in the Royal Insurance Company's Buildings, 1709 Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes Square.

A FRIGHTENED HOUSEHOLD.—Last night at 11:30 o'clock the family of Mrs. Scott, 11 St. Elizabeth street, were startled by some one trying to force an entrance to the house. The police, on arriving, found one Paul Forget, in a drunken condition, endeavoring to gain access to the premises. He was removed to the Central Station. A lady at Mrs. Scott's fainted from fright during the row.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—An aged gentleman named Lepine fell dead at Point St. Charles yesterday morning. He took a prominent part in the rebellion of 1837-38.—Mrs. Napoleon Dulude, 40, residing in the Quebec Suburbs, suddenly expired shortly after getting out of bed in the morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of her taking off, Coroner Jones had not been notified of these deaths up to eight o'clock last evening.

THE SANBORN LIBRARY.—The sale of this library, which takes place at Mr. Potter's room on Tuesday afternoon, 31st inst., offers an opportunity which has not occurred in Montreal for many years. The library is as extensive as that of the late Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, sold some fifteen years ago, and much more recent in its departments of English, French and American books. It is needless to specify particular books, as nearly every book of mark is to be found in this library.

BANKRUPT ESTATES.—An adjourned meeting of the wholesale trade was held yesterday afternoon at the Corn Exchange to take into consideration the proposed amendments to the common law of this province concerning the liquidation of bankrupt estates. The amendments already published in the HERALD were gone over by one and a few trifling alterations made. The next move will be to obtain signatures to the petition from among the wholesale merchants.

TO BE PUBLISHED.—The admirable lecture on "Money," with witty sketches of celebrated millionaires, lately delivered at a social in the hall of Emmanuel Church here by Mr. George Hague, the general manager of the Merchants' Bank, will be shortly published in pamphlet form by general request. All who heard it declare it was one of the most entertaining addresses which has been given here for some time past.

OTTAWA STREET CHURCH.—The united choirs of Ottawa Street, Point St. Charles and West End Methodist churches gave a sacred concert at the Ottawa Street Methodist Church last evening, the proceeds going towards the liquidation of the debt on the Chamby Street church. There was a fair attendance in spite of the unfavorable weather, and the first class programme prepared for the occasion, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was gone through in capital style.

GONE AT A RISE OF AGE.—The death of the late Mrs. Cochrane, mother-in-law of Mr. Warden King, one of our well-known philanthropists, has caused deep grief to a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteemed and loved her for her many virtues. Mrs. Cochrane was of Scotch extraction, but was born in Nova Scotia, coming to this city at an early age. She was the oldest member of Erskine Presbyterian Church, having joined it on its establishment, and at the time of her death was in her 83rd year.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE CITY HALL.—Detective Watson Richardson seems to have been born with a mission—that of Comp troller General of the City Hall. Last evening he was leisurely exercising his intellect in a game of solitaire in the guard-room when a reporter intruded on his privacy and was promptly ordered out. Of course the eviction was resisted. Mr. Richardson promised to have a mandate issued prohibiting all newspaper men from entering the precincts of the room in question in future. If such an order is given, it is to be hoped a grammar and a dictionary will be consulted before it is posted on the wall, in order that it will be a little more comprehensible than some of the bulletins which are hung up in the Central Station. The average general appearance of the "guardroom" is well worth a lengthy description.

THE RETURN OF THE LOAFER.—One of the surest indications of the approach of spring is the return of the loafer, a species of manhood noted by a variety of names—bummer, sunfish, cadger, tramp and hoodlum being a few of them. Their presence is particularly noticeable along the water front, and during the temporary excitement of a small fire on Commissioners street yesterday afternoon there was a goodly array of them assembled, even at this early date. Where have they been since last fall? Some in jail, some driven to the country to work on farms, others "carried the banner" all winter, and the great majority eked out an existence by "working" on the susceptibilities of the city charities. During the coming spring they will stalk along the docks and streets leading thither, stealing, begging—working never, till the approach of another winter will find them again homeless and penniless and forced to rely on their stock of tricks to drag out another cold winter.

CHEAP SCHOOLS.—During the address of Mr. Kerr, counsel for the plaintiff in the Monjo case, on Thursday in the Court of Appeals, he objected to the school where the children now are on the ground that they could not be furnished with the dainties they were accustomed to in the States, for the low price of \$8 per month for school fees and board. The Chief Justice said that the College Fathers charged pupils was no criterion of the actual expense, as all these educational institutions were not so dependent on fees for their support as on endowments. Mr. Justice Baby remarked that \$100 per annum was the highest sum charged by any rural college in this Province for board and tuition. Sir A. A. Dorion said that he could recall the names of four rural colleges where boys had been boarded and educated for \$20 per annum, but he thought the terms were somewhat higher now. It was stated by several who heard the conversation of the experienced members of the bench that in no part of the world is there such a high-class education imparted at so cheap a rate as in the Province of Quebec.

STREET GOSSIP.—The members of the local stock exchange and operators generally were feeling good yesterday over the report that was current on the street to the effect the president of the City Gas Company had made a good stroke in his purchase of coal for consumption at the east and west end works for the current year. The rumor was generally believed, and the saving which Mr. Joseph with his officials had effected was stated to amount to fully \$20,000, as compared with what the same quantity cost last year. As reports emanating from the precincts of the Exchange are not always to be relied on, enquiry was made at the office, when the Secretary answered that a good purchase had not yet been ascertained, however, he believed it was as much as stated outside. From another authentic source a representative of the HERALD has authority for stating that the amount saved to the treasury of the Company is not in the least exaggerated. It was learned from the Secretary that the reduction in the price of gas to the citizens will commence on the 1st of May next. In place of \$1.90 net, per thousand feet—that is the present rate—the price will be \$1.50 net, there being no discount. It would pay the Company better to be a little more liberal—and ward off opposition—to give the usual discount of the minimum rate. Of course the reduction will go until the price of the illuminator is on an equality with English cities, say 75c per thousand feet.

HERE AND THERE.—Major "Coombs" has opened a Salvation Army campaign in Ottawa. The Thompson Opera Company and Ten Mile Crossing were in Ottawa this week. Before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, Joseph Main was fined \$85 and costs for selling liquor without a license. Victor Pouliot is under arrest for fast driving on Visitation street, knocking down a man on that street, and injuring him so badly that he is confined to the hospital.

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING.—"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the best Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

WEATHER REPORT.—Metereological Office, 1 s. m. Toronto, Ont., March 28, 1885. Probabilities.—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—West and northwest winds, generally fair weather, slightly lower temperatures. St. Lawrence Lower—West and north-west winds, mostly fair weather, stationary or slightly lower temperatures. Gulf—Southwest and west winds, cloudy to fair weather, with light falls of snow or sleet. Maritime Provinces—Moderate to fresh south and west winds, cloudy, milder weather, with occasional rains.

THE FACTORIES ON THE CANAL.—The Supply of Water Insufficient, owing to an Ice Block in the St. Lawrence. For many days past manufacturers who have works on the banks of the Lachine Canal, near Cote St. Paul, have been complaining of the want of a sufficient supply of water, where they are dependent exclusively upon it to keep their machinery going. In an interview which a representative of THE HERALD had yesterday with the head of the firm of Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, whose extensive iron works are situated at Cote St. Paul, Mr. Workman said he learned in the morning from the foreman there that their factory was the only one in that centre of industry which was not actually scarce of water, and this arose from the fact that when there is no ice in the river, the water is about double the supply required. The foreman stated that the supply had never been so low as at present, although at this season there is always a falling off. They were not inconvenienced so far, but most of the other manufacturers—Belting, Paul & Co., for instance—were said to be short. Mr. Workman accounted for the vast decrease of water in the canal by stating that it arose from a barricade of ice which had floated down and settled at the Cascade Rapids and caused a jam about 12 feet high in the Lake Perrot and Beauharois canal. The gate at the entrance of the latter are actually submerged and covered with blocks of ice. This immense barricade has turned the mighty St. Lawrence from its course, and the water is being driven through another channel which is the Sault au Recollet and Terrence. Any one going out on the Grand Trunk can see the St. Lawrence rising into the Ottawa River, which is the reverse of its course. Until the barricade breaks up there is no hope for an increased supply of water in the canal. If the weather conditions like yesterday for a few days the relief necessary will be given. If the weather continues, however, many important works will be at a stand and their hands idle. It cannot last long, and that is the best feature.

INFANTICIDE.—Trial of Celina Huard.—The Defence Incompetent. In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Celina Huard was placed on trial on the charge of destroying a new-born illegitimate female child early in February. Mr. J. A. Descauries for defendant; Mr. Ouimet, Q.C., for the Crown. A jury being sworn, Coroner Joseph Jones testified to holding an inquest on the child in Ottawa, in whose custody she had been taken at the inquiry, as well as the finding of the jury. Jacques Monty, 829 St. Catherine street, the girl's employer, testified to the girl admitting the child's birth and to the finding of the body in a closet. High Constable Bissonnette told of the girl admitting to him that she had made away with her offspring. Dr. David stated the child's death was due to internal hemorrhage caused by wounds in the neck and head. Dr. P. Mount corroborated Dr. David's testimony. The defence, Adelaide Huard said her sister (prisoner at the bar) was often given to paroxysms of hysteria, and was not considered of strong mind; prisoner had been twice a mother. Mrs. Huard (mother and accused) stated that her daughter had never been of sound mind; a second daughter had also been in Luncheon Point. Philomene Huard, sister of Celina, gave testimony so irrelevant that the Court ruled it out. Z. Jolicoeur, in whose custody the child had been, said she was a good servant, and had never noticed any oddity of manner. Dr. J. A. Laramee testified that while prisoner was in Notre Dame Hospital she had several attacks of hysteria. He had had charge of an insane patient, a girl, who had been in the hospital, and had stated, and stated at the inquest the prisoner was not able to question any of the witnesses. Dr. Pare believed accused was not perfectly sane. In summing up for his client, Mr. Descauries, while admitting the guilt of the accused, pleaded insanity at the time. Mr. Ouimet, Q.C., argued that accused was responsible for her actions. In his charge, His Honor told the Jury there were three verdicts open for them to render—guilty, not guilty, a girl of sound mind, or insane at the time. The jury retired, and, not having agreed on a decision at six o'clock, the court was adjourned for two hours. When it reassembled at 8 o'clock no verdict could be obtained, so they were locked up for the night.

TO-DAY.—It is believed that the case of William Albert and Jacob Heinick will come up for trial this morning. The James Wright perjury case will probably be put off until next term. The Harland and Hollis cases are still pending.

THE MONJO MATTER SETTLED.—The Mother Gets Possession of Her Infant Daughter and the Father is Awarded the Custody of the Child. The interest taken by the citizens in the disposition of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Monjo was still manifested yesterday by the numerous attendance in the Appeals court. On the opening in the morning, Mr. Lamothé, counsel for the defendant, resumed the address and maintained that in such proceedings as those they were engaged in under a writ of habeas corpus, the Court has no right to adjudicate upon the respective rights of the parents. Counsel urged that the simple object of the writ was to determine whether the children were held in the institution here on legitimate authority. This, he stated, had been proved. He claimed that under the Civil Code the Court must protect the father's right to the children. He claimed that under no condition could the children be entrusted to the mother, as she was not qualified to take them in charge. The counsel concluded by referring to the affidavits he had filed impeaching the character for morality of Mrs. Monjo.

Mr. Kerr replied for plaintiff, insisting that Mr. Monjo was not qualified to take charge of the children, and especially that the mother should have the care of her infant daughter. The defendant rose, during the counsel's address, and exclaimed to reply to Mr. Kerr's personal allusions, but the Chief Justice quieted the angry father. After one hour of adjournment the Court gave judgment awarding the two boys to their father's protection, and the girl to her mother's care. It is understood that the proceedings in the divorce court at Toledo will be continued.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Arthur David has severed his connection with Notre Dame Hospital and opened an office for himself on St. Antoine street, near St. Margaret. Dr. Brennan is now house surgeon at Notre Dame Hospital. Mr. Dennis Barry, B.C.L., is a candidate for re-election to the presidency of St. Patrick's Society.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—Meeting of the Market Committee.—Reports of the Sub-committee on Retail Prices at a different Market.—Large Appropriations Decided Upon.—Removing the Cattle Market to the Abattoirs, etc. The Market Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Alderman Beausoleil in the chair; present Aldermen Holland, Stevenson, Dufresne, Robert, Mooney and Berger. The chairman submitted the opinion of the City Attorney on the claim of John Dore, plumber, for some repairs to Bonsecours Market, which he said there was no ground for the claim. It was therefore resolved that the claim be not entertained. Messrs. Le May and Gaduate appeared before the committee, accompanied by their lawyers, and appealed to the committee to decide a difficulty between them as to who was the rightful tenant of a stall on Bonsecours Market.

Alderman Stevenson moved that the matter be deferred until Monday, so that the clerk of the market could be communicated with. Alderman Robert moved in amendment, "Considering that the stall was not leased from the corporation at all, but from a private party that tenders be called for it." On division this amendment was lost on the casting vote of the chairman, as was also the main motion. The Chairman then moved that decision in the matter be deferred until five o'clock when Ald. Berger, who was one of the sub-committee with himself on the matter, would be present and would not doubt be able to give some explanation on the matter.

The report of the sub-committee on the various markets was submitted and considerable discussion arose. The repairs needed for Bonsecours Market would cost in the vicinity of \$2-325, which was for the extension of the grain platform on Jacques Cartier Square, double windows for the market building and various other matters. St. Ann's Market needed some repairs, such as new flooring, repairs to stalls, etc., which would cost \$1,000. In this connection Alderman Mooney thought that a platform should be built from the end of the Fish Market to St. Nicholas street for the convenience of farmers who wished to attend the market. Alderman Stevenson and Holland were of this opinion also. The remainder of the report was taken up, as follows:—Hay Market \$125, St. Gabriel \$100, St. Antoine \$500, the bulk of which was for the erection of new stalls; St. Lawrence market, no report; Hochelaga \$180, Papineau \$137, Viger \$400 and St. James \$350 for closets, drains, etc., and \$2,300 for the erection of the remaining half of the building. The chairman here read a petition from various residents in St. James' Ward asking that the platform be built at once, as it was much needed. Considerable discussion ensued, in which Ald. Robert and Holland took a prominent part, and it was at last resolved to ask for the appropriation for the purpose.

The Chairman then brought up again the matter of the platform at St. Ann's market, and thought that it also should be built. Alderman Stevenson questioned whether the Market Committee had jurisdiction over the ground in question, but, on referring to the books, it was found that they had, and it was resolved that \$300 for the purpose be added to the item for St. Ann's market. Before the report was adopted Alderman Robert moved in amendment that the item for the extension to St. James' market be struck out, but on division it was lost and the report adopted as it stood. It will be laid before the Board of Chairmen at their next meeting. The Chairman brought up the matter of the Horse Market on College street, and said that the lease of it to the present occupant expired in May. It was resolved to report to Council, to amend the market by-law so that it could be leased for another year.

The matter of removing the cattle market to the abattoirs in case the bargain between the company and the city was settled, was next brought up and the chairman suggested that some steps should be taken in the matter. The Chairman, Alderman Holland and Berger were named a sub-committee to get an estimate of the cost of removal. The case of LeMay and Gaduate was then taken up and Ald. Dufresne announced that he had written to the American amicably settle the affair, provided the committee would grant them new leases. It was resolved to do so. A lot of unimportant business was then disposed of and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—Vessels for Montreal. Cynthia [s], at Glasgow March 25. D. H. Morris, ship, at Hong Kong March 12. Polynesian, ship, sailed from Montreal March 28. Grant, bark, at Maccio March 16. Hamnia, bark, at Bahia March 10. Lake Nepigon, from Liverpool April 16. Minnie Carmichael, bark, at Hilo March 3. Occident, bark, at Mauritius March 3. Polynesian, bark, at Bahia March 10. Polynesian, ship, sailed from Hilo March 2. Scotia, bark, sailed from Hilo February 2. Scotland [s], at London February 17. Arrived. White Cross Line steamship Hermann from Antwerp arrived at Halifax on 27th inst. The ship will sail for Halifax direct to Antwerp on or about 14th April, carrying goods for the Antwerp exhibition on account of the Canadian Government.

Sailed. From Buenos Ayres February 3, for Barbados, ship Golden Rule, barks Gaspee, Anne C. Maguire and Trousdale. The German steamship Vorsetzen, from Halifax 14 for Hamburg, has not yet arrived. Bark Earl of Devon, of Plymouth, from Halifax for New York, reported as missing, arrived at her destination March 25 after a fearful passage of 57 days, during which she met much ice and heavy weather. The Great Western Line steamship Cornwall is still in port at New York, she having been libelled for sinking the Liverpool ship Lorony. At Bristol, March 11, bark Louise, for Quebec. In port at Barbados February 23, for Boston or Portland, bark Kate Harding, of Quebec. At Hamburg, March 12, British ship D. H. Morris, Purdy, for Montreal. At Trieste, March 1, steamship Escalona, for Mediterranean ports and Montreal. At Glasgow, April 13, steamship Cynthia for Montreal.

An avalanche of ice and frozen snow from the roof of 199 Bleary street yesterday afternoon smashed into "smithens" a large and substantial outside staircase in the rear, but fortunately without injuring any one.

CONCLUSION OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH ON THE NORTHWEST TROUBLES.—The following are the concluding portions of the Premier's remarks in reply to Mr. Blake on Thursday night:—The hon. gentleman says we must have been alarmed when we placed a part of our force in Carlton last year. We have our Mounted Police always on the move over the North-West, and no company of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police during the winter moved around more continually than they. We sent 50 men there. We have 100 men at Regina and 50 men at Fort McLeod—but we are just quietly getting men there in order to be ready should the winter do us any harm. We are not in this want of loyalty and want of common sense. Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that the complaints alluded to by the hon. gentleman have very little reference to this land question. There are very few just claims that are unsettled, and when their boundaries are settled they will have their rights. (Clear, hear.) But do the hon. gentleman pretend to say that the grievances of these people are just claims? He does not say so, but he says most emphatically. There may have been a grievance but there has been no just claim. Most of them have been settled, and those which have not been settled will be settled as soon as it can be ascertained that they are just claims. It is in the interest of our Government or of any government to keep them out of their lands? It would be much easier for us to give everything, but we are the guardians of the public property, we are bound by oath to see that the public property of our duties to the Crown, the people, shall not be deprived of an acre of land by an unjust claim. We are bound to protect the treasury, and that is just what we are doing, and that is just what we will do, notwithstanding the patriotic attempts of hon. gentlemen opposite.

The leader of the Opposition had said that colonization companies were not treating people right. What had that to do with this question of Riel's rights? What had that to do with the claims of the Metis? But he had to bring in his case, and everything to bolster up his case, and so he lugs in the colonization companies and some claims by white people with respect to these colonization companies. He knows the spirits with which the hon. gentleman is actuated. (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman wants to know what we will do with Riel. Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman offered \$5,000 to try and catch him, and what was his object? Why the man was shot, Thomas Blake, was an Irish Orangeman. He (Mr. Blake) had no hopes of gaining the French Canadians, so he must try and gain the Irishmen, and who was so strong a patriot as he? This Irishman, who was shot, was a Protestant like himself, shot down by this traitor and murderer, Riel \$5,000 was offered for him, but it was never paid. Riel was elected to Parliament, and came down here and took his oath and had the right to come in and take his seat. I do not think that the present Government countenanced Riel. I think it was rather the Government friendly to the leader of Opposition. (Clear, hear.) And then, sir, I made a speech in regard to the case of Riel. "I wish to God we could catch Riel." Well, Mr. Speaker, there never was a prayer more sincerely offered than I offered at that time. If we had got Mr. Riel that time he would have been brought and tried in the province of Ontario or the Province of Quebec. We have got a law by which special criminals can be tried in this way. He could not be fairly tried when his jury would be composed of his fellow supporters, of the soldiers who would be ordered to shoot him, but he has been brought down here we would have got a conviction, and therefore, sir, I was very anxious to get him. But the hon. gentleman has unwittingly made a mistake when he says we asked Archbishop Tache to go to leave the country. That was not the case, and the hon. gentleman tried to help us when he offered the reward. But the reward was proclaimed so loudly that the man ran away. (Laughter and cheers.) Why, Riel was in the United States, he was not here, and he was helped to get away on continued incursions into the country. It was of the utmost importance—in fact, of the utmost importance—that he should no longer be a disturbing element to us. The Americans would not surrender him, even though he had been a murderer, because it was a political offence. His old supporters came across the lines, and together with him they hatched the old revolts and incited the half-breeds to renewed efforts; and so I asked Archbishop Tache to request the Government to give him a frontier and to cease from agitating the country, and to allow us to settle that country and make it what it has since become. I said that we would pay for a whole year his expenses if he would go away from the frontier and leave us to settle the country in peace and quietness. I would ask the House if that was not a good policy; I would ask the House if that was not practical statesmanship (cheers) and, sir, it was successful. He went away say for years the country was at peace, and now we are more and more we have him still inciting these people who fought under him. Sir, I say, I was justified in the interests of the country, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the future of the great North-West. I can say that the Government have done the peace and prosperity of the country. What the hon. gen. did was for the purpose of setting race against race, of setting religion against religion, and of setting Province against Province. I leave it to the hon. gentleman to say what he will do to the calm sober judgment of the country as to which of us has done the most to promote the peace and prosperity of the country. Every act of the hon. gentleman from the time he offered the \$5,000 and the incendiary speeches which he made in the House at Toronto, up to this moment, supported by his friends, has been to incite the people of the North-West. I am willing that his course should be compared with that taken by myself.

Now, sir, with respect to that motion, I may say that in the interests of the country I will bring down just such information as I think will best conduce to the settlement of the difficulty as it now stands. I will not be away from the frontier and leave us to settle the country in peace and quietness, I will not bring down anything that will have the tendency of preventing or of postponing for one single day the settlement of that great country. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) FIRE ON YOUNG STREET THIS MORNING.—Shortly before three o'clock this morning an alarm was rung in from box 45 for a fire in a shed at the rear of 19 Young street. Patrick McCarthy had some vehicles stored there, two at least of which were burned, further damage being stopped by a stream from No. Three street. The loss will be small, covered by insurance. Chief Frank McCullough, of the Salvage Corps, the men of Seven Police District, and a host of alarmed neighbors gathered out to the scene. The smaller fire the bigger the attendance of spectators.



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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for Station, Dalhousie Square Station, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and various routes like Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal.

RAILROADS.

Table for SARATOGA LINE, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston, and New York, Philadelphia, and all points south and east.

RAILWAYS.

Table for DELAWARE & HUDSON, New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy, and Boston.

Intercolonial Railway.

Table for WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing 1st December, 1884, listing various routes and stations.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE is printed and published every day by the Proprietor, HON. PETER MITCHELL, at the printing and publishing office of J. W. HOBART, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, THE NEW LINE, MONTREAL AND TORONTO, VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE. Monday, November 24th, 1884. Table with columns for Station, Morning, Night, and Express.

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