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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, 50 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3.

NOTICE.

THE MONTREAL HERALD, with all its rights and appurtenances, having been purchased by "THE HERALD COMPANY" (limited), the business will in future be conducted in their name.

At a meeting of THE HERALD COMPANY (limited), held in THE HERALD BUILDING, Victoria Square, the shareholders elected the following Board of Directors:—Hon. Peter Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, William Cassels; and Mr. Albert Murray was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The "Herald" will be delivered during the Summer on incoming morning trains from surrounding summer resorts. Those of our patrons who desire such delivery will please advise us.

The "Herald" will also be mailed to any address, or delivered as above, during the summer, at the rate of Fifty Cents a Month prepaid.

THE HERALD COMPANY, (Limited).

A GRIEVANCE-MONGER.

The Halifax Chronicle complains bitterly of the way in which the Nova Scotia volunteers have been treated in the North-West. It declares that "our soldiers have suffered hardships and privations which are totally inexcusable." When we come to see what these hardships and hardships were we cannot say that we feel a great deal of pity for the Halifax volunteers, or that we sympathize very deeply with the Chronicle. "Canned beef and hard tack," says the Chronicle in doleful tones, "composed their bill of fare for weeks and weeks." There is very likely some exaggeration in this statement; but, even if it were strictly true, men who are fed upon bread and beef cannot be said to be suffering any very great privation. Did the Chronicle expect that the volunteers in the plains, hundreds of miles from any town, were to be supplied with dinners of three or four courses? Many men who have travelled over those plains, whether for pleasure or for business, would have been glad to have been sure of a constant and plentiful supply of "hard tack and canned beef." Surveying parties and freighters have frequently been forced to live upon far harder fare. That distinguished Nova Scotian, the Rev. G. M. Grant, and the party with whom he travelled from ocean to ocean, would have been delighted to have had as much as they could eat of such dainties as crackers and canned beef, pemmican, bread and tea, and not by any means a plentiful supply of these, yet they did not complain. They, indeed, made merry over their privations, as no doubt did the Nova Scotia boys at Medicine Hat and the other places where they were stationed in the North-West. They are not the kind of men to whine because on the march or in camp they could not get all the comforts and luxuries they were accustomed to at home. The truth is that our soldiers have had very little experience of the hardships and privations of actual warfare, if the worst thing they have to complain of is that they had nothing to eat except hard-tack and canned beef.

But the Chronicle complains that the men were badly clad as well as ill fed. It says that on June 27th, two months after the men left home, they were "all in rags." It does not say what the boys did in that short time to wear out all their clothes. We do not think that the editor of the Chronicle himself, had he been Minister of War, would think of sending men who had not been two months in the field new clothes. Yet we find Col. Bremner informing his Walkerton correspondent, who had sent the men a package of shirts and socks, that he was even then getting a full supply from the Militia Department.

It is very evident from the tone of the Halifax Chronicle's article that it is dictated not by sympathy for the volunteers but by party spirit. It does not wish the Nova Scotians so much to pity the soldiers as to hate the Government. Its sole desire is to make capital against the Government, and it eagerly seizes upon anything which promises to give it what it wants. But in this case, as in most others, extreme partisanship defeats its own ends. Every man of common sense can see that the soldiers who have nothing to wear to complain of than that they were

fed for a time on biscuit and canned beef, and that they did not get a supply of new clothes until they were two months at the seat of war, could not have been badly treated by the department. Hardship and privation are inseparable from warfare even on a small scale, but an old campaigner would laugh at the idea of the Halifax volunteers, if they were required to endure nothing worse than the Chronicle complains of, having to suffer either the one or the other.

But the appearance of the Halifax boys when they return home will prove how utterly groundless the Chronicle's complaints are. It is quite certain they will return home stronger and healthier than when they started for the North-West. The pure air and the plain food of the prairies will have given new vigor to every man of them. It will then be patent to everyone that the Chronicle as a grievance-monger is not a success.

CHAMBERLAIN ON IRELAND.

The following is an extract of a speech not of an Irish Nationalist but of a gentleman who was but a day or two before a British Cabinet Minister. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain closed a speech which he recently delivered with the following remarks:—

"The pacification of Ireland at this moment, as I believe, depends on the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business. Now, what is the alternative? Are you content after eighty years of failure—(hear, hear)—to renew once more the dreary experiences of repressive legislation? (Cries of "No.") Is it not incredible to us that even now it is only by unconstitutional means we are able to secure peace and order in one portion of Her Majesty's dominions? (Hear, hear.) I believe the great majority of Englishmen cannot have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule a sister country. It is a system founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently in a hostile country. (Hear, hear.) It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that by which Russia governs Poland or that which was known in Venice under the Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work without being confronted by an interference with, and controlled by an English official, appointed by a foreign Government—(shame)—and without a shade or shadow of representative authority. Gentlemen, I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle—(loud cheers)—to sweep away altogether these alien boards and foreign officials, and to substitute for them a genuine Irish administration of purely Irish business. (Cheers.) That is the work to which the new Parliament will be called—(cheers)—and I believe by its successful accomplishment it will do more to secure the strength, the character and the influence of the nation than by the addition of any amount, however large, to the expenditure for naval and military purposes; that it will go further to maintain our weight in the councils of Europe than any amount of bluster in our relations with foreign countries—(cheers)—and that it will go further to promote the true interests of the people of the United Kingdom and of the Empire which it is our duty to govern well and wisely before we seek to multiply our responsibilities and enlarge our obligations. (Loud and prolonged cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

This is not mere election clap-trap uttered to catch votes, for while Mr. Chamberlain was a Cabinet Minister he gave utterance to the same sentiments. It was well known that he was opposed to the continuance of the policy of coercion, and it was said that rather than consent to it he would resign his seat in the Government. Yet the Parnellites denounce an enemy this man who has the will and the power to befriended Ireland, and give their support to those who have always treated Ireland with the greatest harshness, who have invariably opposed any measure for the emancipation of its people and the amelioration of their condition, and who now appear friendly merely to gain their votes to maintain them in power.

EUROPE'S STANDING ARMIES.

John Bright's letter to Deputy Passy of Paris is very suggestive. The enormous military establishments of Europe are a great burden upon its people. While the masses were ignorant they bore the burden with patience. They even believed that great standing armies were necessary, and were proud of their achievements. But the agitator has been abroad. The common people are being taught to think and to enquire. They are asking for whose benefit, are they compelled to support these immense masses of men in expensive idleness. Why are the industries of the country deprived of so many workers who are made a burden on the already over-loaded and over-taxed producers? Why are families every year deprived of the strongest of their bread-winners? The answers given to these questions are not satisfactory to millions who are just beginning to learn to think. They feel that they are being oppressed and ill-used, and are ready to listen to those who offer them a remedy for the evils from which they suffer. Most of these remedies are quack remedies, calculated rather to aggravate the disease than to remedy it. But they are firmly believed in, and there are many—it is hard to tell how many—who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to apply them. Communism, Socialism, Nihilism, Anarchy, are the names of some of these remedies.

It is unreasonable to conclude that the population of European countries is composed of extremists. Between the bigoted upholders of things as they are and the enthusiasts who would turn the world upside down to bring about what they believe to be a perfect state of society, there

is a vast multitude of quiet, law-abiding people, who feel that a dreadful drain on the resources of the nations, and are looking about them for some practicable way of getting rid of it. They cannot see what good purpose is served by compelling the producers of Europe to maintain in times of profound peace 3,274,000 men, who not only produce nothing themselves but who require another army to attend solely to their wants. These people are deterred from taking active steps to carry their principles into action by the violence and the vagaries of those who, as far as the abolition of the military system is concerned, hold the same views as themselves. But the heaven of thought is working in their minds, and will be certain to produce its results before very long. They may, as Mr. Bright indicates, driven to despair, sweep away the royalties and statesmen who govern in their names, or they may effect the reforms they hope for in a quieter and more peaceful way.

To us on this side of the Atlantic who see a whole continent governed with fewer soldiers than are maintained by a third or fourth rate European nation, the military system of the old world appears to be a terrible waste of treasure and of human power. We are accustomed to see almost the whole population of the country employed in productive industries. Our armies are armies of workers who voluntarily and for the individual benefit of those who compose them, redeem the wilderness, build cities, construct railroads, man ships, trade, cultivate the ground, and make what men's comfort and convenience and luxury require. When we look back upon what these armies of workers have done within the last hundred years it appears almost miraculous. Although much has been done, there remains still more to do. There is work in this world for every man and woman in it. The millions of strong men who form the armies of Europe could, in this Dominion alone, find ample employment for all their energies; and their work would improve the world—make it a better place to live in both for themselves and those who come after them. Now, at their best state, they are perfectly useless, a burden to the several communities to which they belong, and they may at any hour be converted into horrible engines of destruction, bringing death and sorrow and misery upon men and desolation on the earth.

It is folly to say that standing armies are necessary evils. They are evil, truly, but not necessary. They are not necessary on this continent of America, where some seventy millions of people live without them, and but for the insane ambition of a comparatively few men of high station, they would be equally unnecessary in Europe.

KILLED BY DELAY.

The Government's delays are very provoking to business men. How long is it since the merchants of Montreal were rejoicing over the Premier's promise to have the canal tolls reduced to the minimum point? Well, the Order-in-Council, if passed, had not been notified to the canal collectors up to yesterday afternoon, and the grain passing through the canals is still paying the old tolls. When the Government announced immediate action in a matter of this kind it would have been only proper for the departments interested to give effect to the Government promises without delay. No one will say that the delay in this instance is not greater than it should be. Then there is the Newfoundland trade. The special deputation that waited on the Government some time ago brought satisfactory assurances that this dispute would be arranged and our trade with Newfoundland would flow on as usual. Members of the last deputation to Ottawa sounded the Premier on the subject, and although they received no satisfaction, they did not regard the situation seriously, hoping that Sir John's courtesy was due rather to the necessity for preserving a judicious reticence than to any hostility entertained by the Government to their proposals for liberal trade relations with the sister colony. Yesterday, however, it was learned that trade has come to a standstill. Telegrams from St. Johns, N.F., stated that the Newfoundland Government had exacted the dollar a barrel duty on Canadian flour, in retaliation for Canada's new duties on Newfoundland's fish, and cancelling any contemplated shipments of flour to St. Johns. It must be confessed that this is a most undesirable state of things to prevail between sister colonies, and far from creditable to the governments interested. It is to be hoped the merchants and people of Canada and Newfoundland will take this matter out of the hands of the politicians and apply such pressure to the two legislatures as will put an end to such suicidal proceedings.

THE CHINESE RESOLUTIONS passed the House of Commons last night, after a speech by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who held the floor for three mortal hours when members wished to proceed with business and were in no mood to listen to long speeches. Why, under all the circumstances, the Government would persist in taking up so much time with Chinese affairs it was hard to understand. Mr. Chapleau's address was eloquent in favor of the Chinese, while the measure in his hand was one to restrict their landing in the Dominion and applying to them severe regulations which are applied to no other class of emigrants. Of course, Mr. Chapleau's lengthy oration was an incentive to the British Columbians to open the floodgates of their eloquence on the indignant members. The business might have been disposed of in one-quarter of the time had judicious economy of speech been the order of the day.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSITION.

The Government bill, relating to the administration of justice and other matters in the North-West, one of its provisions requiring all persons in the Territories to take out licenses to carry arms met with sharp opposition in the Commons yesterday. Mr. Mills moved an amendment relaxing the arms clause, and this amendment, although proceeding from the Opposition, recom mended itself so strongly to the House's sense of justice that it was supported by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Royal, Dr. Orton and Mr. White, of Hastings, besides Opposition speakers. This provision of the bill was regarded as most unfair and inconvenient to settlers who require rifles and small arms for the protection of property and for the sustenance of their families. If the Government wish to disarm the Indians they should go about it in a proper manner. They have no right to punish or inconvenience the white settlers in order to reach the Indians. The settlers of the North-West are entitled to enjoy all the rights which are enjoyed by the inhabitants of any other part of Canada, and if they are still too few and too widely scattered to benefit at present by the political institutions which will be theirs in a few years, this does not supply any justification for treating them as is proposed in the Government bill, and placing them at the mercy of Government understrappers. Sir John moved the adjournment of the debate on the bill, and it is to be hoped that when it comes up again it will be purged of this obnoxious feature. As the bill stood yesterday the disinterested spectator would suspect that the Government had decided to punish the loyal whites and half-breeds of the North-West for the conduct of disloyal half-breeds and Indians.

It is a fortunate thing for the Government that there are members on their own side of the House with sufficient independence to check them in their headlong career in opposition to North-West interests, a course which will soon leave the Government without a friend in all of that region.

IN THE HOUSE last night, after disposing of the Chinese resolutions and the introduction of a bill founded upon them, the Canadian Pacific Railway bill came up for a second reading and passed through Committee, after a brilliant speech by Mr. Alonzo Wright, the King of the Gaiety.

A TWENTY LINE EDITORIAL in the Witness usually ends by the conclusion controverting the rest of the article. Yesterday referring to Mrs. Dudley's attempt to murder O'Donovan, it says:—"There never was a case in which there was a better excuse for assassination." This is admitting that assassination may be excusable.—A few lines further on it remarks:—"Once palliate assassination in any case and anarchy immediately takes possession of the world." Which of these opposing doctrines does "the only religious daily" really teach? Both cannot be right.—Now the Witness has palliated and does palliate assassination. It has done so in Mrs. Dudley's case, and anarchy did not "immediately take possession of the world." Far from it. The world moves on as usual, and outside of the Witness office not an additional anarchist put in an appearance.

Here is the Witness's doctrine of February 3, 1885,—the declaration of principles of "the only religious daily"—"Should the assassin [Mrs. Dudley] prove to be the dynamiter she pretends 'ed, no one will have much cause for regret 'that her murderous hand was turned 'against one who as richly deserves death as 'ever miscreant did.' In Exodus, chapter xx, v. 13, there is recorded for the first time the commandment "THOU SHALT NOT KILL." It would appear, however, that the "only religious daily" presumes to supersede the Bible and declares that Mrs. Dudley was justified in taking the law into her own hands to murder O'Donovan. We wonder what it will next attempt.

DEATHS. BAXTER—On the morning of the 1st inst. Mary Isabella, daughter of M. S. Baxter, aged 18 years and 7 months. Funeral from her father's residence, 32 Osborne street, Saturday, 4th inst. at 2.30 p.m. in 157

WANTED. ARCHITECT.—There is a vacancy for a pupil in an Architect's office in town. u 135 Address, 35, HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED. A LOCAL REPORTER, fully acquainted with the city, understands French and English and writes shorthand. Address, The Editor of THE HERALD. June 25, 1885. 151

PACE'S CUT PLUG. PACE'S CUT PLUG. To be had Pure at PHILIP HENRY'S 134 St. James Street. BRANCH: 1885 ST. CATHERINE ST.

CARD. Mr. C. J. Alloway, V.S., has arranged that during his absence in the North-West his practice will be attended to by Mr. FRANK MATTHEWS. OFFICE: 79 Burnside Place, Corner Metcalfe St. Telephone No. 804. All calls promptly attended to. 143

New Advertisements.

CHEAP PARASOLS! Every Parasol in the store has been reduced in price for the July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas in every variety and style. Spitalfields Silk, Union Gloria, Alpaca, Gingham and every other cloth made for Umbrellas from 25c to \$75 each. S. CARSLY.

Every Umbrella guaranteed. S. CARSLY. None but Spitalfields Silks used. S. CARSLY. The largest stock in America to select from. S. CARSLY.

Umbrellas made to order. S. CARSLY. Umbrellas repaired. S. CARSLY. Umbrellas re-covered and made equal to new. S. CARSLY.

The Umbrella Factory, the largest in Canada. S. CARSLY.

WOODWARD, Patentee. Post Office Box 1879, MONTREAL, P. Q.

The Lines laid in 1883 between the City Hall and Central Fire Station, Craig St., can be inspected at any time. June 30. 17155

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. DIVIDEND NO. 51.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after THURSDAY, 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, W. M. FARWELL, General Manager. 303 St. James Street, Sherbrooke, 3rd June, 1885.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in the CITY OF QUEBEC, on MONDAY, the SIXTH DAY OF JULY, 1885. The chair will be taken at noon.

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First Monday in July, 1885. J. W. SCHMIDT, Secretary. 127 136 New York, June 4, 1885.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! JOHNSTON'S FLUID CHICKEN. Johnston's Dissipated Oysters.

All the above preparations are invaluable to invalids and a favorite luxury with convalescents. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. 138

POTIER & STYMUS, Furniture and Interior Decorations. NEW WAREROOMS, 489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Antique Department, CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. Tapestries, Ancient and Modern. Bronzes, Vases and Curios. June 13. 142

AUTOMATIC FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. ROBERT MITCHELL & CO., Cor. St. Peter & Craig Sts. Sole Agents for the Dominion for the latest and best AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

We are now fitting these up and solicit orders. June 11. 139

R. J. Kimball & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 15 AND 18 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Both of our firms are MEMBERS of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. We personally execute all orders for purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, etc., in the Exchange, and carry the same at the option of our clients.

United Pipe Line Certificates (Petroleum) also bought, sold and carried on margin. ROBERT H. KIDWELL, ALFRED B. LOUGHEBY, Agents in Chicago—MILWAUKEE, BODMAN & CO. June 27. 153

New Advertisements.

To Capitalists and Investors! "WOODWARD" TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM.

Your attention is respectfully called to the above system, and its many advantages over the present pole system. I have decided to place upon the market FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Full Paid Up and Unassessable Capital Stock of the

Woodward Underground Telegraph and Telephone Co. of Canada, [Limited]. The above Stock is a good and safe investment, Full Paid, and Registered at Ottawa according to Law, and the holder cannot be assessed in any manner or form.

I make this offer to enable me to further demonstrate the practicability of the Woodward Underground System, and its many uses in Canada. Full particulars will be given to bona fide purchasers, and bids will be received until

JULY TENTH, PROX., for any or all of the above named Stock. But the undersigned will not bind himself to deliver any or all of the said Stock unless such bids are satisfactory. Circulars sent on application. Address

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Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL. SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors & Managers. Week Commencing Monday, June 29th. For the First Time in Montreal, Grand Elaborate Production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Magnificent Opera, PRINCESS IDA!

Special Scenery from original London models, by Mr. George W. Dayton. MISS JANET EDMONDSON as PRINCESS IDA, her original part in Boston. Matinees—Monday (special), Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—10c and 25c. Reserved seats at Prince's Music Stores, St. James St. and St. Catherine St.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opening, Monday Evening, July 6th, with live 5 and 6 and 7 p.m. NEXT WEEK—Gilbert and Sullivan's most charming Opera "IOLANTRIE." 153

CRYSTAL PALACE OPERA HOUSE. Week Commencing June 29th. J. H. GILMOUR'S COMPANY. In the Great Society Drama entitled LYNWOOD, Founded upon an Incident of the late Southern War.

Popular Admission, 15c. Reserved Seats, 20c, 30c and 50c. Matinees, Tuesdays and Fridays only. 153

BEAVER HALL OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY, JUNE 29. First production of the new Canadian Play, L'HABITANT.

With Mr. George Cameron, Cyril Scario and Little Emily Thompson in the principal roles. Preceded by W. S. Gilbert's comedy, SWEETHEARTS. Seats now on sale at Prince's Music Store, St. James St. 153

ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M. ADMISSION FREE.

May 25 SATURDAYS FREE. 124

New Advertisements. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Temperley Line SS. OCEAN KING, Benham, master, from London, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents. u 138 Montreal, July 3, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Great Western Line SS. BRISTOL, Williams, master, from Bristol, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents. u 135 Montre 1, July 3, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Donaldson Line SS. CYNTHIA, Taylor, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. ROBERT REFORM & CO., Agents. u 137 Montreal, July 2, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Beaver Line SS. LAKE WINNIEPEG, S. O. Campbell, master, from Liverpool, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. CANADA SHIPPING CO., H. E. MURRAY, General Manager. 136 July 1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. The Atlas R. M. S. CIRCASSIAN, J. Richardson, commander, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay. H. & A. ALLAN, Agents. u 136 Montreal, June 30, 1885.

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IF YOU CANNOT GET RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL SPRING WATER SEND TO J. A. HARTE'S, 400 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL, June 10. 281 vs 133

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.00 p.m. Mr. Smyth presented a petition from 171 electors of Bothwell, praying that the Franchise Bill now before the House may become law, and asking that the franchise be extended to property-qualified Indians, and expressing disapproval of the action of Mr. Mill in this connection. (Heard, hear.)

Mr. Blake called attention to the delay in opening the House each day to some time past the regular hour. Frequently the Speaker did not take the chair for half an hour after the appointed time.

Sir John Macdonald said he did not think the present Parliament was more lax in this respect than previous ones had been. During the regime of hon. gentlemen opposite the engagements of the Ministers of the day were also so pressing that they could not always be in their places at the hour of opening, and so were unable to attend.

Mr. Mills—When does the Government propose to submit to Parliament an address inviting Imperial legislation regarding the Ontario boundary?

Sir John Macdonald—I did not say we were to have an address. I mean the Government would deal with the question during the present session.

Mr. Charlton drew attention to a report that on Corpus Christi Sunday No. 2 company of the 64th Battalion was ordered to parade for church and to attend the Corpus Christi celebration. One of the privates, a Protestant, refused to fall in as he had promised to attend a Presbyterian church. On giving the reason why he refused to fall in, he was reprimanded for making such a promise without the consent of his officers. Six officers, however, refused to take part in the celebration, and as a result three were ordered by Col. Oumet for extra duty and three were consigned to the guardroom, one of the latter being placed for eight days on bread and water.

As the Queen's regulations provided that all volunteers should be at liberty to worship in the church to which they belonged, this attempt to force men to a service they did not wish to attend was a breach of the regulations and a gross violation of their right to worship in the manner dictated by conscience.

Mr. Caron said the Department had had no information upon the subject. His attention, however, was called to the matter by the Premier and he at once telegraphed to Lieut.-Colonel Oumet and the officers at headquarters in relation to the case. It was impossible for him to express an opinion until he had the particulars before him. He might say, though, that the regulations were perfectly clear, and that every man had a right to worship in the church to which he belonged.

Mr. Mackenzie—I hope that the volunteer suffering for conscience' sake has been released.

Sir John Macdonald—If there is any truth in the report as it has reached the public, the case is an outrage. The question of the religious work of the soldiers was settled long ago in Canada. When the 79th Highland Regiment was at Montreal the men were ordered to march to church to hear a chaplain who was a clergyman of the Church of England. They grumbled a good deal, but they marched to church, the band playing. "This is not my own house." After that they were not asked to attend any service but their own.

Mr. Blake said he understood that ministers of religion were not permitted to see the prisoners at Regina. The prisoners should not be forbidden the consolations which their religion afforded them.

Sir John Macdonald said he was in some degree personally responsible for that. Being aware that there would be a large number of prisoners at Regina, and that the means of keeping them secure were not sufficient, he sent a short telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that no person should be allowed to see them at present. He never thought of depriving the prisoners of religious instruction, and the moment he heard his telegram was so interpreted he telegraphed that his instruction was not intended to interfere with the rights of prisoners to see their own clergymen.

Mr. Desjardine drew the attention of the Minister of Militia to the reports of the correspondent of the *Mail* at Batouche that after the battle the volunteers damaged the property of the Metis and carried away valuables as mementoes. He would like to know whether this was true or not. If true, the Government should do something more than merely report upon the affair.

Mr. Caron said his attention was called, some days ago, by the member for Megantic, to a report that windows had been broken at Batouche, and that a sewing-machine had been injured. He had then said that such reports might be expected when a village was under fire for some considerable time. He had also stated that the official reports made no reference to the sewing-machine. As to looting, Gen. Middleton had given most stringent orders against it. The General's attention had been drawn to the charge that looting had indulged in, and his reply was that as far as he could ascertain the charge was not true.

Mr. Orton drew attention to an article published by a *Fergus* Crit paper charging him with shirking the vote on the Senate amendment to the Scott Act. He had no objection to the amendment being paired. Had he been unable to secure a pair he would have remained in Ottawa and voted, even though such a course might have been prejudicial to a case he had in the courts at Toronto and which he was telegraphing to attend. His opinion of the Scott Act was that it was unjust and therefore worthless as a temperance measure, and he was prepared to say to whoever the occasion presented itself. The pair he had with the hon. member for Lunenburg, and he could not understand how it was that that hon. gentleman voted.

Mr. Mitchell said he was induced by the spirit of enquiry pervading the House to ask whether the Grand Trunk had produced the returns ordered by the House, and whether the Government was taking any measures to force the production of these returns.

Sir John Macdonald could only repeat that the Government had the matter under its gravest consideration.

Mr. Weldon asked when papers relating to the fishery question would be laid on the table.

Sir John Macdonald said he would bring them down when the Governor-General returned, which would be in a few days.

Mr. Caron moved the third reading of the bill respecting the administration of justice and other matters in the North-West Territories.

Mr. Mills objected to the provision in the bill prohibiting the use or possession of firearms or ammunition in the Territories except with a written permit from the

Lieutenant-Governor. He moved an amendment relaxing this clause. Messrs. Mitchell, White (Hastings), Watson and Royal thought the provision would entail hardship on settlers who required rifles and small arms for purposes of protection and sustenance. Sir John Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate.

The bill to amend the Consolidated Revenue Act was read a third time and passed. Mr. Chapleau moved the House into Committee on a resolution respecting Chinese immigration. In doing so he referred to the labors of the Commission appointed last year to enquire into and report upon this interesting subject. That Commission was the outcome of an assurance given by the Government during the previous session in respect to repeated complaints from the people of the Pacific Coast through their representatives that the interests of that country were being injured by the presence of the Chinese element. An obstacle in the way of the Government attempting to deal with this question presented itself in the fact that a commercial treaty existed between England and China, and that any restrictive regulations adopted by the Canadian Government might impair the relations existing under that treaty, but before taking up the question the Government had received an assurance from the Government of England that they were perfectly free to deal with the subject as we deemed expedient. There were two classes of objectors to the Chinese. Some complained that they were degraded, unutilized, and that they were interfering with the progress of the country. Others complained that they were interfering with the progress of the country.

With regard to the character of Chinese he would say that the evidence placed before him went to show that there were bad Chinamen, the race was not as a rule vicious. If they were guilty of the immoralities imputed to them nothing would shield them from summary justice. Nor were their habits or their ways of living so outrageous as to entitle them to be despised. They certainly did not work cheaply in California. They had gone into vine-growing, gold-mining and land-recovering, and in Canada they had labored, and had proved themselves able laborers on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Their work on great public enterprises, which would only be carried to completion by cheap labor, had been useful and necessary. At the same time there was a good deal to be said in support of the white workmen, who argued in this way: "We have no right to be asked to support; why should I, a taxpayer and a good member of the community, be subjected to the competition of men who can live almost on a straw a day and who have no wife and no family to provide for?"

Yielding to this argument, having a desire to encourage white immigration, and knowing that if Canada became a country in which the whites could not earn a sufficiency, it must lose rather than gain population, the Government proposed the legislation now before the House. The measure was a compromise, and it would not extinguish undesirable immigration, and would not deter merchants and those who created a trade between Canada and China from coming here. It provided for the payment of fifty dollars by each Chinaman entering the country either by land or by water, no vessel to be allowed to carry more than one Chinaman over fifty tons burden into any Canadian port. Other provisions were inserted looking to the adoption of proper sanitary arrangements among the Chinese population, and the employment of an interpreter. He thought the provisions of the bill would meet the approval of the people not only in British Columbia, but of the whole Dominion.

Mr. Shakespeare expressed his pleasure at the prospect of the people of British Columbia being relieved in a measure from the curse of the presence of a large Chinese population; no measure would be more generally hailed by the country at large.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Baker (Victoria) stated that the morals of the Chinese were so bad that it was impossible with decency to describe the presence of the Chinese. Moreover, they had been prejudicial to the interests of the industrial classes; nor had they been of any advantage to the business of the country, for each Chinaman sent home on an average \$25 a month. In British Columbia the strongest restrictive measures were demanded. That such should be the case was not a matter for surprise, seeing the ease with which Chinamen were imported, and only last month two vessels brought eight hundred Mongolians a row to Victoria. He supported the proposal to require a fee of \$50 from every Chinaman entering the Dominion, but he thought the Government should restrict the number of Chinamen to arrive per vessel to one or every hundred tons instead of one to every fifty tons.

Mr. Gordon thought it was quite a compliment to British Columbia that the House should at this late stage of the session listen to a discussion of this question. At the present time, with the Legislature upon it, he congratulated the Dominion Government upon keeping its promise to push the measure, which, though not so restrictive as some might desire, was a move in the right direction.

Mr. Homer said that while he believed in 1883 that the act restricting the importation of Chinese labor into British Columbia would be premature, owing to the unfinished condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he believed the time had now come when such restriction should be adopted. At the present time, with the railway construction for the present nearly ended, there was a surplus of labor in this province. The immigration of Chinamen had been very large, and threatened to convert the province into a Chinese colony unless such restriction was proposed should be adopted. Black in its dealing with the several North-West divisions of the Dominion seems to be always one of hostility to the inhabitants. They are not legislated for, so much as legislated against. And in saying this I do not forget better terms given to Manitoba, as that is merely a concession offering for wrong done, and is given mainly to increase official salaries. The conclusion to which one is driven by enquiry and observation is that, just as Sir John holds the House of Commons, so he, in his turn, is under the control of his subordinate officials. The official mind detests any outside interference or suggestion, but is for ever desirous of tinkering with laws and regulations in the interest of symmetry and convenience. "The office." Most honorable and worthy gentlemen who live in converts them from smart clerks into arbitrary tapeists, provided to let the world was as it will be, and the convenience of the Department is always respected and due worship paid to that shrine. It is part of Sir John's nature to love and respect this class and to be guided by it in his bearing towards the enemy. Unfortunately, the official mind is apt to regard people at a distance as enemies little less obnoxious than the Opposition. Consequently there is mischief in store in the North-West.

July 2.

At the opening of the House to-day Mr.

Blake called attention to the irregular hours at which the House met, and rebuke the Government for the cavalier manner in which they treated the House in this matter. It was at Sir John's request that the House agreed to meet at 1.30 p.m., instead of at 3 p.m., but the Government came at all sorts of hours both in the afternoon and evening, and the Speaker is not sent for to take the chair until the Ministers are ready. Sir Hector who is the responsible minister looked very unhappy while being whipped, but Sir John took it gallily enough, and the House understood that it must happen as it was. The Speaker is not sent for to take the chair until the Ministers are ready. Sir Hector who is the responsible minister looked very unhappy while being whipped, but Sir John took it gallily enough, and the House understood that it must happen as it was. The Speaker is not sent for to take the chair until the Ministers are ready. 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CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Road Committee Meeting—Correspondence with the City Surveyor. The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon, Aldermen Laurent in the chair. Present—Aldermen Hood, Roy, Rainville and Beausoleil.

A petition for some repairs to Versailles street was referred to the City Surveyor. Alderman Jeannotte appeared before the Committee on behalf of a number of residents on Lagache street, and protested against the laying of a new sewer on that street. He claimed it was not needed. The protest was not entertained.

A large deputation, composed of residents on Wolfe street, appeared before the Committee to ask that no new sewer be placed on that street. They said the present one was in good order and a new one was not needed. The deputation were informed that the report of the Drain Inspector was altogether different, and that their petition could not be entertained.

The claim of the City Gas Company, with the City Attorney's opinion thereon, was submitted and left over until next meeting. A report from the same functionary on the claim of one Jas. Barsalou for damages through the breaking of his leg by the steam roller was also submitted, in which it was stated that Barsalou had no ground for his claim. The committee accordingly decided not to entertain it.

The contracts for new sewers were then discussed, and after considerable debate, they were awarded as follows:—To R. McKee, sewers on Lagache street, St. Sophie lane, St. Dominique, Courville, Fortier, Wolfe, Brisson, St. Felix and Frontenac streets. To C. O. Gagnon, sewer on De Salaberry street. To W. Howell, sewers on St. Charles, Bormesse, St. Lawrence, St. Justin, Charlotte and St. Alexis streets.

It was resolved to lay a chainstone pavement in front of Mr. St. Westfield's block, at the corner of St. John and Hospital streets, Mr. Waddell to pay half the cost.

A LETTER FROM MR. L. DEMERS, of the Hochelaga Cement Coy., was submitted, claiming that his cement had not been given a fair trial by the City Surveyor. It had been said that his cement did not harden, but the contrary had been proved. With regard to this cement comparing with the Portland cement used by the Corporation, he claimed that the cement sold to the Corporation was of inferior quality. He stated that his cement was only worth 25 cents per barrel. With regard to his cement he felt sure that it would have given satisfaction if judiciously used by Mr. St. George. In concluding his letter he hoped that the committee would see that he had fair play, as he thought that Mr. St. George was acting for the interests of the English as against the French.

Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, submitted the following report to the committee in reply to the statements made by Mr. Demers:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Road Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to Mr. Demers' (Manager of the Hochelaga Cement Co.) letter dated the 26th of June—He states first that his cement has been successfully used elsewhere than in the city of Montreal, and that could be done, if I would use it judiciously. The statement of his would imply that I did not use it fairly. From a letter of his to myself, dated the 20th of June, he therein thanks me for having used his cement in such conspicuous places in the city, but he states that it should be used in the proportion of 1 to 1, and not as Portland cement, 2 to 1. He claims his cement to be equal to Portland considering the price, \$1.80 a barrel. If I used his cement as suggested by him, 1 to 1, the cost would be \$2.60 a barrel, when the cost of Portland is \$2.30, a saving in favor of Portland cement of 70 cents a barrel. He concludes his letter by saying that as I am a friend of all Canadian industries I will do him justice.

He states, secondly, that through bad faith he had seen used on works, corner of Craig and Saguenay streets, Napance cement, inferior to Hochelaga cement. The work referred to was not done by the Road Department; and he stated that I might possibly be in good faith, but he thought that my faith was too much English.

Thirdly, he states that in my trial on sidewalks I had four barrels, one and a half of which remains, showing that the amount of work done by me must have been nearly all sand. My instructions to Mr. Rousseau, the foreman, and Mr. Baccari, the man who did the work, was to use the four barrels, and to treat it the same as Portland cement, as Mr. Demers in previous letters of his (viz. 15th Sept., 1884) claimed that it was equal to Portland, which he now repudiates. Mr. Rousseau and Mr. Baccari can testify that this cement was given every attention, and that it was fairly mixed—two to one—portions of the work of which I personally superintended, and saw the cement mixed.

A previous letter of his, dated the 8th of June, he mentions having laid down some of his cement last year on St. Catherine street, and that was in good order. This is not correct, as you can see it for yourself, or what is left of it, in the shape of mud, in front of 507 St. Catherine street.

Gentlemen, in self defence of my reputation as an engineer, and more especially as your City Surveyor, I request that this letter of mine be published in the newspapers, as Mr. Demers plainly shows by his letters that he desires to malign my character for justice and to instil into the minds of the Canadian-French aldermen that I, as an Englishman, will not render justice to his or their countrymen.

I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly, PASCAL V. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

The Committee unanimously resolved not to entertain the letter of Mr. Demers and to support their own official.

After disposing of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The Water Committee.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL AWARDED. At a meeting of the Water Committee held yesterday afternoon Alderman Donovan presided; present, Aldermen Holland, Archibald, Mathieu and Rolland.

The bid for a contract for the coal over the fair-ace was pointed out, and a protest read by the Chairman which was to be sent to the County Council of Hochelaga, calling upon them to repair the bridge at once.

The reply of the Nuns of Point St. Charles, accepting the rental named by the committee for two lots in that district, was submitted, and leases for the new year were ordered to be made out and sent to the Sisters.

The claim of Mr. Lemere for breaking a carriage in a hole on Notre Dame street was the next business, and a report from the road inspectors was submitted. It was resolved to resist the claim.

A letter was read from Mr. P. Emesse, complaining that he had not been called upon to tender for the repairs to the boilers at the Wheelhouse, and asking the com-

mittee to give some reason for this action.

The Superintendent said that the matter had been in the hands of Mr. Champagne, the boiler inspector, who was the only one that could explain the matter. The letter was referred to Mr. Champagne, with instructions to give an explanation at the next meeting.

The Superintendent called the attention of the committee to the manner in which the fish dealers of St. Ann's Market wasted the water. They had a large pipe tree of tax and kept a large stream constantly running. He suggested that a smaller pipe be placed there or that they be charged a tax. The matter was left in the hands of the Superintendent to see if they would not pay anything, and if not the water to be shut off.

The case of Auer & Kennedy, who have been using the city's water for some time, and although an account had been sent them they had not paid any attention to it, was taken up.

Alderman Holland moved that they be given six days' notice for the payment of the account, after which it was not paid in that time legal proceedings would be instituted against them.

The Chairman said that with regard to the pumping engines there had been considerable delay owing to the absence of the consulting engineers. However, Mr. Lesage last week had secured their attention and the three gentlemen had made the trip and a report would be presented to the committee on the matter early next week.

The claim of some merchants on McGill street for damages through the breaking of the water main on that street some time ago was submitted, with the City Attorney's opinion thereon. The City Attorney said that from the facts in his hands he thought that the city was not obliged to pay any damages. His ground for this opinion was the fact that, according to the report of the Inspector, a private drain had been run in under the water main, which had caused a considerable cavity. Into the main had sunk, causing the break.

With this fact in view, the City Attorney advised the committee not to entertain the claim.

The tenders for 2,000 tons of coal for the Water Works were then opened, and were as follows:—Baird, Scotch steam \$4.50 per ton; Holland, Scotch steam \$4.50 per ton; Caledonia, Scotch steam \$4.45 per ton; W. F. Torrance, 1,000 tons of Scotch steam at \$4.60; W. Muir & Sons, 250 tons Lehigh, \$4.85, stove, \$5.80; 1,000 tons of Little Glace Bay at \$3.25; Kingman, Brown & Co., 1,000 tons Intercolonial coal \$3.45; H. Budden 1,000 tons Drummond Colliery at \$3.45; T. Lecuyer, 1,000 tons Caledonia \$3.45; Evans Bros., 250 tons American Scranton, \$4.71; 90 tons stove at \$6; 1,000 tons Scotch steam at \$4.50; G. Fauteux, Lehigh \$5.05, stove \$6.15; Little Glace Bay, \$3.80; Vale coal, \$3.30; Scotch steam, \$4.55; P. Robertson, 250 tons anthracite \$4.75, stove \$6.15; 1,000 Wishart \$4.58, Caledonian steam \$3.60; Sydney \$3.70; D. Cameron & Co., 1,000 tons Intercolonial at \$4.35; Andrew Daille, 1,000 tons Intercolonial at \$4.50; 250 tons Pennsylvania at \$5.20; 90 tons do at \$6.10; Dufresne & Mongenais, 1,000 tons Scotch steam at \$4.70; G. W. Cameron, Lackawanna \$4.90, stove \$3.90; Cumberland Coal Co., 1,000 tons Springhill coal, \$4.60.

It was resolved on motion of Alderman Robert, to give Leucuyer the contract for 1,000 tons of Caledonia steam at \$3.45 per ton.

On motion of Ald. Holland, it was resolved to award the contract for 250 tons of coal to W. F. Torrance at \$4.45 and for 90 tons of stove coal to A. T. Holland at \$4.44 per ton. Meeting adjourned.

WITH THE MONTREAL BOYS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] M. G. ARTILLERY CAMP, NEAR REGINA, N. W. T., SUNDAY, June 23.

Although I have tried all I can, I find it impossible to either get anything about our Riel, as he is too closely guarded by the police. I have been to Governor Dewdney, who told me that, as he told all reporters, he has no jurisdiction, the rebel leader being under the entire control of Captain Deane, of the police, who also refused, as he has positive orders from Ottawa to let no person speak to Riel or learn anything about him. Even the police guards are not allowed to speak to him, and some (excepting) having been degraded to the ranks for conveying some extra grub to the prisoner. We are having a great time here, and I am getting as brown as a berry. On Tuesday morning last we left camp at 6.30, carrying all our impedimenta except our knapsacks, which were carried in wagons, the whole we had to carry being about twenty pounds, and started off on a march to Long Lake, a distance of thirty-seven miles. The object was twofold, to have a good time fishing, boating and bathing in the lake, and to set at rest any apprehensions which the settlers in the neighborhood might have. The trail was very rough over the native prairie, and was nearly too much for many of us, but we all held out and reached our camping ground at 6.15, doing the last 100 yards at a double.

This was the very creditable march, you must admit, for city boys, but the best of it is that not a man fell out whereas in the previous week No. 1 and 2 batteries had not reached the end of their journey until 7.30 and then staggered, kept coming in until 10 o'clock. The next day and all the week was spent in a dozen different ways, some of the boys boating all day, while others went out fishing and shooting. I caught 37 fish the first day and 23 the next—all big ones, mind you—bass, dory, pickerel and pike, but shooting only a few ducks. On Thursday we had target practice. It was awfully hot there, and the mosquitoes were well—there isn't a word in the vocabulary strong enough to express what they are, the only expetive suitable being damnable. They are as large as bluebottle flies and leave marks as big as a pigeon's egg. On Thursday night I was on guard and suffered terribly with them, my face, arms and neck being all blisters and sores.

Yesterday we were called at 2.30, struck tents, had breakfast and left at 4.30 for here, which we reached after eight hours' actual marching at 3.20, the remaining time being rest, over two hours. I am proud to say we all marched in as if we had only come off a five miles' tramp, not a mile wading, and when a quarter of a mile from camp we were met by the band, who played us into camp, where the boys gave us a great reception, the Colonel giving us high praise for our "soldierlike qualities." This morning we marched down to the town, two and a half miles, to church, the boys being divided up among the different churches.

This forenoon we have had to ourselves, but to-morrow the evening parades will begin again and all the camp routine, of which, *entre nous*, I am getting pretty sick, will have to be done. This is a magnificent country, and if I saw my way I would not mind stopping here, but shall, all well, go home with the boys, who are anxious to know what sort of a reception they will get. We expect to be home before September and hope to well received. If we don't get it the corps will be sore and nine-tenths will leave. If we have not seen any lighting it is not our fault; if we have been ready and have done our duty.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN HOPE & CO., MONTREAL. Agents in Canada. JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam. MARTEL & CO., Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay. DEINHARD & CO., Coblentz. BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHES & CO., SPORT. MULLER & DARTHEZ, Tarragona. FREDERIC VALLETTE, Marseilles. E. & J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. SULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow. WM. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. GANTRELL & ORRANE, Dublin. & Co., & Co. N.B.—ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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

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

Office: 76 ST. PETER STREET.

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April 23. 97

The Inland Revenue Department having recently applied regulations, permitting distillers to bottle their own spirits, under the supervision of an officer, the proprietors of this establishment, who are now enabled to offer the public:

FINE OLD WHISKIES. Club Whiskey OF 1879. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, DISTILLERS, WALKERVILLE, ONT. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. April 13. 6m str 93

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Table with columns: Arrive From, Leave For, Time. Includes routes like Dalhousie Square Station, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, and Grand Trunk Railway.

Table with columns: a.m. p.m., Time. Includes routes like Montreal Station, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, and Central Vermont Railway.

Table with columns: Time, Location. Includes routes like South Eastern Railway, Boston, Lowell, Nashua, and Concord.

Table with columns: Time, Location. Includes routes like Delaware & Hudson, New York, Saratoga, Albany, Troy, and Boston Point, N.Y.

\*Only Saturdays.

Hotels.



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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; it is within eight minutes' walk 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.

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.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

The Palace Hotel of Canada. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. The Russell contains accommodations for over FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS, with passages 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 be no confusion or danger.

TADOUAC HOTEL, 1885, SEA BATHING! 1885. SAGUENAY. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c. In fact, all that modern luxury and practical science can devise to promote the comfort and convenience of guests has been supplied.

Every attention paid to guests. GOUIN & CO., Proprietors. February 5.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL



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

WILLIS RUSSELL, President. CHATEAU SAINT LOUIS HOTEL CO., Proprietors. June 20.

REVERE HOUSE.

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

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

Canada Board of Directors: The Honorable H. Y. STARNES, Chairman. THEODORE HART, Esq. EDWARD J. BARREAU, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq.

Capital, \$10,000,000. Amount Invested in Canada, \$900,000. Assets, \$35,000,000.

Mercantile Risks accepted at the lowest current rates. 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, 36 PLACE D'ARMS, 34 Hospital Street. Having been appointed Sub-Agent for the above Company for the City of Montreal, I take the liberty of asking my friends to favor me with a share of their Insurance Risks.

F. C. HENSHAW, 24 Hospital Street. Telephone Communication.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878.

Hotels.



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; it is within eight minutes' walk 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.

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.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878.

Miscellaneous.

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—

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO. AND ALEX. URQUHART, MONTREAL. April 19.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Finest and Cheapest Meat-Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes & Sauces. ANNUAL SALE 9,000,000 JARS. An invaluable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Respectfully announce that having increased the facilities of the for turning out every description of Work, from a

THE HERALD COMPANY (LIMITED.)

They solicit the Public generally, and especially SHOW MEN, to call and get estimates before ordering their Work elsewhere.

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TARIFF OF PRICES.

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, Statements, Memos, etc Rule to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

DOW'S BREWERY.

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

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters.

521 St. James Street West, Montreal. Orders received by Telephone: 170.

JNO. H. B. MOLSON & BROS.

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS, 286 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families regularly supplied.

CLARET I

Cunliffe Dobson & Co. BORDEAUX. CHATEAU LEUVILLE. Do. MARGAUX. Do. LAFITE. Imported direct and for sale by FREDERICK KINGSTON, 25 Hospital Street, MONTREAL. October 245

ALL FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANTS

—KEEP— RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL SPRING WATER. June 10. 207 w 132



LOCAL NOTES.

LA FLOR DE CUBANA, REINA VICTORIA, EXTRA FINE.—One case of the above brand of Havana cigars just received. S. Hyman, 180 St. James street. (City and District Savings Bank building.)

SENT TO THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Mr. Desnoyers, P.M., committed Paul Thomas and Peter Dardelle, who were charged with larceny, to stand their trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

DOMINION DAY.—Gentlemen requiring cigars and tobacco should call at the Vice-Regal Tobacco Emporium, 134 St. James street, and at the branch store, 1385 St. Catherine street, and get their supplies. They will be able to get a good article at a moderate price.

TO BE SOLD.—In his judgment in the case of the Exchange Bank liquidators vs. Craig et al., Mr. Justice Jette gave an order that the house claimed by the defendants be sold by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale to be handed to the liquidators to meet the judgment already rendered in THE HERALD. Messrs. Macmaster, Hutchinson & Weir were the lawyers for the bank in this intricate case.

A SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Webber, keeper of a boarding house at 13 Phillips square, died very suddenly either on Wednesday night or yesterday morning. The fact was discovered when some of her friends entered the room in the morning, and it is supposed that she was called away while reading a religious book, as one was found on the floor in a position indicating that it had fallen from her hand. The body was examined by Dr. Ross, who gave it as his opinion that life had been extinct for several hours. The coroner held an inquest in the evening, when the jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

CRIMINAL LIBEL.—Mr. L. A. Senecal has taken proceedings against Mr. A. Tranchant, a French civil engineer, for an alleged criminal libel which the defendant is accused of publishing in the Star. Mr. Tranchant was arrested by the High Constable on a warrant, but was subsequently released on giving security to appear when called on. Mr. Wurtelle, an employe of complainant, deposed that the defendant called at Mr. Senecal's office and threatened that if the latter did not settle accounts with defendant the war between them would be continued. The proceedings, as already mentioned in THE HERALD, have arisen out of a petition forwarded to the Corps Legislatif, Paris, demanding an enquiry as to the names and particulars of the parties on whose recommendation Mr. Senecal was decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor.

THE RECORDER AND THE STOWAWAYS.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday morning the thirty-two stowaways arrested by Detective Cullen at Point St. Charles were brought up for trial. They comprised a very motley lot; indeed, almost every nationality under the sun was represented. Detective Cullen appeared, and said that his charge against them was that of vagrancy. They had been loitering around Point St. Charles for the past two weeks, sleeping in the empty freight cars in the Grand Trunk yard. The residents in the neighborhood had complained to him several times about the gang, and he had at last decided to arrest them. His Honor, after giving them a lecture, dismissed them, and said that when they wanted a place to sleep in future they should go to some place distant.

A NEW WARD.—The annexation agitation which has been going on for some time in the village of St. Gabriel has culminated, after several stormy meetings of the Town Council, in a set of resolutions being drawn up which will be presented to the City Council. The by-law is very elaborate and comprises some eighteen articles. The municipality, if annexed to the city, is to be called St. Gabriel Ward, and is to be represented in the City Council by three aldermen. The questions of water supply, sewage, taxation, police, etc., are treated minutely in the draft of the by-law drawn up. It is to be presented to the City Council for their consideration at an early date. The meeting at which it was decided to draft the by-law is described as a very stormy one, the independents and annexation parties using strong language towards each other.

FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY.—The second drawing of Father Labelle's National Lottery in aid of colonization in this Province will take place here on 15th inst. All who intend to take tickets are invited to call at the office, 19 St. James street, which is open daily up to 9 p.m., or at any of the following addresses:—James McNamara, 150 Manufacturers street; M. Miller, 1078 St. Catherine street; James Millroy, 1201 St. Catherine street; Dr. F. L. Palardy, 396 St. James street; A. Despatie, corner St. Catherine and Visitation streets; Syndicat de la Puissance, 647 and 649 St. Catherine street; A. Brazear, 45 and 47 St. Lawrence street; H. Therien, 587 St. Lawrence main street; H. Dion, 685 Craig street; J. E. Baril, 437 Craig street; C. Lafreniere, corner Craig and St. Denis streets; A. St. Germain, 755 Notre Dame street; L. Gratton, 1095 Notre Dame street; Alfred Roy, jr., corner Panet and Ontario streets; Ed. Temple, 618 St. Catherine street; Joseph Parmeton, 94 Bleury street; C. H. A. Guimond, the general agent, 163 Maisonneuve street.

REMARKABLE HAIL AND RAIN STORM.—A senatorial friend of THE HERALD, who has just returned from a visit to the seaside, tells us that Gaspé was visited by a dreadful hailstorm on Friday last. It commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the hailstones were of extraordinary size, measuring seven and a half inches in circumference, and the shower was so heavy that on the Sunday following the hail was found in a sheltered place—a yard 20 x 40 feet—to the depth of twenty inches. The storm did a great amount of damage. It completely destroyed growing

craps on the area over which it passed, which is four and a half miles long by about one mile wide. It killed the smaller animals, such as sheep and geese, which could not find shelter at once, and it not only broke the glass of the windows of the houses, but also smashed the sashes. At one store alone next morning there were calls for over 200 panes of glass. It might be added that the hail, in its descent down the hill-side, moved like a glacier, demolishing all the fences in its path. The hailstorm was followed by furious showers of rain, which did great damage to the roads and bridges. Our friend informs us that the salmon fishing on the coast, both of Quebec and New Brunswick, is better than that of average years.

AMUSEMENTS. Theatre Royal. There seems to be no end to the vast patronage bestowed on the opera of Princess Ida, with Miss Janet Edmondson in the title role. It shows unmistakably that the musical taste here is developing rapidly when a house of the capacity of the Royal is so often filled to the doors to enjoy so pure and so elevating an entertainment.

Crystal Palace Opera House. The time for withdrawing the play of Lynwood, which has become so popular during the past week, is very near an end, and it must be witnessed either this evening or to-morrow, or not at all, under the fine acting of Mr. J. H. Gilmour and his well-trained and talented company. The performance is well worth patronizing. Those who miss seeing it will regret the omission when it is too late.

Opera House. L'Habitant is still the piece de resistance at this house, and will be continued until Saturday evening to make room for some other novelty or attraction. The company at the present stage is more effective in bringing out the principal points in the play than at the start. Every act goes off amidst genuine applause and commendation.

PERSONAL. Mr. Corning, of Peoria, Ill., is in the city in connection with a movement to establish a large distillery here. Mr. Corning represents the largest distillery in the world, and thinks Montreal about the best point in Canada for establishing such works.

The Bishop of Niagara arrived at Quebec last evening. He is on his way west, and is stopping at the Windsor. Senator J. S. Carvell, of Prince Edward Island, arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Windsor. He leaves this evening for Ottawa via the Canadian Pacific line.

Guillermo Arche, one of the leading importers of Mexico, accompanied by his wife, arrived at the Windsor last evening from New York. He will remain here for some days, at the end of which time he intends to visit Ottawa and proceed thence to the Canadian North-West, and will return home via San Francisco and El Paso.

Mr. William Carleton, of Hindsdale, Mich., the author of the widely-known poems "Betsey and I Are Out," "Over the Hills to the Workhouse," &c., has been stopping at the Windsor for the last few days. He left yesterday morning for Brooklyn. Mr. Carleton has at present a book of poems in the press which will shortly be published. He intends to give a series of recitations in Montreal next winter.

Mr. George W. Bain, of Nicholasville, Ky., general manager of the Southern Emigration and Colonization Society, is at present in the city.

The following were among the arrivals at the Windsor Hotel:—J. O. Bigelow, New Orleans, La.; L. G. Power, Halifax; Bishop of Niagara, Quebec; Wm. Vanner, Chislehurst, Eng.; Thomas Cole, Sheffield, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Flemming, Iowa; Rev. John Pringle, Winnipeg; W. A. Downs, New York; W. A. Sempie, Broadbrook, Ct.; A. W. McLaughlin, Dr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Bonner and four children, New York; Thos. Thompson, Hudson's Bay Co., Moose Factory; Jno. W. Russell, New York; John White, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Parker, Littleton, N. H.; Walter E. Miller, London, Eng.; Guillermo Arche and wife, Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stephens and two daughters, Trenton, N.J.

A SUDDEN AND SAD BEREAVEMENT.—The news circulated yesterday of the sudden death, through an unforeseen accident, of Mr. T. W. Hamilton, formerly in the foundry business here, but of late carrying on a similar industry at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he had purchased a partnership in the Acme Foundry Company, caused the deepest regret amongst all who knew him and widespread sympathy for his bereaved young wife (who is a sister of Mr. George Iles, the manager of the Windsor Hotel), to whom he was married only two weeks ago, with bright prospects of happiness before them. Deceased's death, it appears, occurred when passing through the foundry department, by a piece of wood, severed from the machinery, striking him on the head with terrific force and felling him to the ground quite unconscious. Partially revived, he was removed to his residence, where all the remedies of medical skill were applied, but without effect, as he died in a short time after. He was a young man of high character and great enterprise, and was universally esteemed. It is a crushing affliction to his bride, in which all the friends of both share, but it is feared that nothing can alleviate the poignant grief that such a calamity entails. Deceased was only twenty-six and a half years of age. The body has been brought to Montreal, and the funeral will take place to-day at 3 p.m. from his mother's residence, 85 Cathcart street.

THE MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The quarterly meeting (from April to July) of the above association was held at their hall, 101 Metcalfe street, yesterday morning, when a full report of the work done during the quarter was given.

The Thursday morning prayer meetings have been held regularly every week and have been well attended. Miss Allan conducts a Bible class for young women on Sunday afternoons. During the week her time is almost entirely spent among the sailors, and she gives interesting reports of her work.

The house has been well filled with boarders. During the past few weeks a number of Normal School students who boarded here during the winter have gone home and their places have been partially filled for a few weeks by young women in search of employment or governesses out of situations. Since May two more sleeping rooms and a small sitting-room have been added, and through the liberality of friends they have been partially, but not completely furnished, so that now a number of boarders can be accommodated. Many things are still needed to make the rooms comfortable. The number taking advantage of the lunch room is not large, but from time to time new faces appear, and we are encouraged to hope that the number will be largely increased in winter, for we feel that the place only requires to be known to be appreciated.

WORKING GIRLS' ROOMS, Fortification Lane.—This branch of the work is going on slowly. Since May two more sleeping rooms and a small sitting-room have been added, and through the liberality of friends they have been partially, but not completely furnished, so that now a number of boarders can be accommodated. Many things are still needed to make the rooms comfortable. The number taking advantage of the lunch room is not large, but from time to time new faces appear, and we are encouraged to hope that the number will be largely increased in winter, for we feel that the place only requires to be known to be appreciated.

THE INSTITUTE CANADIEN. Opposition to the Transfer of the Books Owned by the Majority of the Members to be Handed Over to the Free Library Still in Progress. Yesterday Mr. Joseph Douce, Q.C., made an application in chambers before Mr. Justice Mathieu, asking for a peremptory order to the opposition, who are in possession of the works belonging to the Institute, to surrender them at once in order that they may be handed over to the Trustees of the Fraser Free Library, as directed in the resolution of the Institute, and for which the Court had previously given judgment, and the members security as directed by the judgment of the Court. Mr. Mathieu, Q.C., made a long argument, and quoted legal authorities against the application. The judge finally took the matter *in delibero*. There is a good deal of adverse comment in all circles, French-Canadian as well as English, about the proposed transfer of the books. The will of the large majority of the members of the Institute by a small minority, who are seeking to prevent the books being made available for the information and instruction of all nationalities and classes in the city, without fee or reward. Citizens declare it is a narrow view of their plain duty to obstruct such a desirable object for the good of the whole community being carried out. The learned counsel who is uselessly fighting this battle for the citizens deserves the gratitude of the people.

THE PRESIDENTS TO THE PREMIER. The following telegrams were sent to Ottawa yesterday:— MONTREAL, 2nd July, 1885. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier, Ottawa: The following telegram from Newfoundland about the proposed transfer of the books, in consequence of action of Dominion Government, prohibition duties imposed here to-day; Bonavista cargo will probably have to go back in her unless immediate steps taken after Canadian tariff. Council informed other cargoes en route to St. John's. Immediate action by Dominion Government seems imperative. JOHN KERRY, President Board of Trade.

MONTREAL, 2nd July, 1885. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier, Ottawa: Agents Black Diamond Steamers have received following telegram: "In consequence of action Dominion Government prohibition duties imposed to-day; Bonavista's cargo will probably have to go back in her unless immediate steps taken after Canadian tariff." Ship due St. John's to-morrow with ten thousand barrels flour, and other goods subject to duty; immediate action necessary. JOHN MAGOR, Pres. Corn Exchange Ass'n.

IS THIS TO BE A FREE PORT? The Deputation of a Free Navigation League Returned from Ottawa. The influential deputation from Montreal, with the Mayor and the Presidents of the Harbor Board, Corn Exchange and Board of Trade at their head, have returned from the capital, after a cordial interview on the canal and harbor questions with Sir John A. Macdonald and members of his Cabinet. Without exception they are all sanguine that, in the first place, the tolls on the canals will be abolished for a definite number of years, and will only be resumed in case the State of New York reverses its policy and enforces tolls on the Erie again, which no one considers at all likely to occur. Of course, nothing more definite can be done to abolish the canal tolls altogether until the next session of Parliament, when the deputation believe a bill on the subject will be introduced to this effect. With regard to the assumption of Lake St. Peter and the harbor debt by the Government, all say the Premier was to a certain extent non-committal, but that he manifested views in favor of the principle, if the members from the West and Maritime Provinces could be induced to support the proposition as in the interest of the Dominion. It is the general opinion that it will require an energetic and persevering agitation until the next session of Parliament to get the Cabinet to bring the matter before the House as a Government measure of relief to the St. Lawrence route. Many remarked on the ability and pertinency of the addresses made by members of the deputation, who covered all the points that could be urged in favor of Parliament doing a simple act of justice to Montreal and the country west and north-west.

THE MURDERERS. Their Latest Feats. Mr. Gervais, residing on Beaudry street was awakened on Wednesday night about twelve o'clock by the sound of some person walking about in his room. Calling out "Who is there?" and receiving no answer, Mr. Gervais jumped out of bed to light a lamp. Just then his wife called loudly for help and fell to the floor in a faint. When the lamp was lit Mr. Gervais discovered that his wife was covered with blood. She had evidently been struck a blow on the head with a clenched fist. The house was searched and it was found that the burglars had effected their entrance by means of a window. Mrs. Gervais is in a very weak state, necessitating the attendance of a doctor.

THE MURDERERS. Their Latest Feats. Another attempt was made by burglars on the store of Mr. Leduc on Notre Dame street. They entered over the yard fence and broke open the basement window. A quantity of goods was stolen. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained.

THE MURDERERS. Their Latest Feats. The Cynthia is at the Point. Propeller Cuba is due here to-morrow. The wool cargo of the Hastings is being unloaded. Bark Hafsfjord has been towed into the new canal basin. July 1—30 feet 3 inches of water in Sorel ship channel. Steamship Coban left Sydney yesterday morning for Montreal. Steamship Benack will go to Pierreville to load leads for London. Barge Conway arrived from Ottawa yesterday with 140 tons of phosphate. The steamship Ashbrooke, of London, sailed from Barrow June 29 for Montreal with rails. Allan line steamship Austrian, from Glasgow for Boston, arrived at midnight on Wednesday. Propeller Lake Ontario is loading for

OUR DIZZY CHIEF OF POLICE. Some More of His Peculiarities. The proverb "They whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," seems applicable to Chief Hercules Paradis just now. The energetic expression of public opinion which has found vent in THE HERALD of late has woken up the party who poses as the head of the Montreal police force to a knowledge of the grim fact that something has to be done to place the department he presides over on a more thorough working basis. To accomplish that end an order has been issued to the prisoners made, especially during the night hours. After walking about for six hours a policeman will not care about spending another half day at court, while he has to put in an appearance at his station early in the afternoon. Last evening a policeman was sent on trial to the Chief for use among the police during the night. The many dark lanes, alleys and passages which the police have to explore were reduced from occasional to constant visits, the gleaming rays of the bullseye penetrating every nook and corner. The policemen were enthusiastic over their new equipment. Chief Paradis, however, saw in their permanent introduction the insertion of the thin edge of a wedge he was always opposed to—namely, modern improvement, and therefore branded the inauguration of the dark lantern as a standing menace to the discipline and good conduct of the force, and so the lanterns had to go. What is the result of their loss? The capture of a burglar a few nights ago in a building had to be effected by searching for him with the light lanterns from the staircase. Fancy the predicament of a policeman at midnight when he finds the front door of a wholesale house open, or a water-pipe burst and a store being flooded, or a lane to be searched for suspicious characters, as is often the case, which is always necessary in some parts of the city, Longueuil Lane for example. In such cases the unfortunate guardian of the peace feels his way about by the dim and uncertain light of a match, or goes to the headquarters of the City and District Watchmen and obtains the loan of that obnoxious and corrupting article—a dark lantern.

THE TEMPERLEY LINE STEAMSHIP OCEAN KING, from London on the 18th June, passed Father Point inwards at 8 a.m. to-day. The Dent Holme, which discharged at Longueuil ferry, left for Cow Bay early this morning, followed by the Beona for Sydney. One of Donnelly's steam pumps has arrived from Kingston and will be put to work on the barge Wheat Bin, ashore on St. Helen's Island. The Dominion Line steamship Dominion, from Montreal June 20th, with 438 cattle, arrived at A vonmouth Dock on Wednesday and lost one bullock. The office in the basement of the Harbor Commissioners' building, formerly occupied by Mr. St. A. Ormond, has been fitted up with tables and chairs for the use of the pilots, who now make it their headquarters. A despatch from London in regard to the Colina states that she will probably be a total loss. The passengers and crew have returned to Greenock. At the time of the disaster the weather was calm, and the vessel was proceeding at full speed. When she first struck she passed completely over the reef, tearing away her keel, and ran up on a shelving rock, where the vessel became firmly lodged. The united efforts of several tugs failed to haul her off the rock.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Notice to Mariners. SIGNAL STATIONS. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established:—

Table with 3 columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, Miles from Montreal. Lists stations like South Shore of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Little Telegraph, Riviere du Loup Light-house, etc.

THE SMALLPOX. Items about the Disease. There are now seventeen cases of smallpox in the Civic Hospital, of which three are bad cases and fourteen are progressing favorably. One of the three bad cases is the young man taken from Roscoe's Hotel, his case revealing a most violent type of the disease. The fact shows that the Medical Health Officer acted most wisely in having him removed from the crowded tenement.

A house on St. Lawrence street, where a young man has been suffering from the disease, is reported to be not properly isolated. It is said that the attendance on the young man at that obnoxious inn in her dotage. Parties are also reported to be going and coming from the house constantly. The residents on Anderson street complain that in a house on this street, where there is a case of smallpox, the servant girl goes and out to the various stores several times a day. Some of the storekeepers have become alarmed and will not allow her to enter their premises. The Health Board have done all they can under the existing regulations by placarding the house so that it lays with the residents in the neighborhood. The Medical Health Officer advises that in houses which are infected, the inmates should hang a sheet, saturated with carbolic acid and water over the door of the room in which the patient is. This would act as a preventive to infection.

THE BURGERS. Their Latest Feats. Mr. Gervais, residing on Beaudry street was awakened on Wednesday night about twelve o'clock by the sound of some person walking about in his room. Calling out "Who is there?" and receiving no answer, Mr. Gervais jumped out of bed to light a lamp. Just then his wife called loudly for help and fell to the floor in a faint. When the lamp was lit Mr. Gervais discovered that his wife was covered with blood. She had evidently been struck a blow on the head with a clenched fist. The house was searched and it was found that the burglars had effected their entrance by means of a window. Mrs. Gervais is in a very weak state, necessitating the attendance of a doctor.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Notice to Mariners. SIGNAL STATIONS. Marine signalling stations, in connection with the telegraph system of Canada and the world, are now in operation under the control of the Marine Department at the following points. Due notice will be given of any additional stations which may from time to time be established:—

Table with 3 columns: Name of Station, Signals in use, Miles from Montreal. Lists stations like South Shore of Gulf and River St. Lawrence, Little Telegraph, Riviere du Loup Light-house, etc.

THE SMALLPOX. Items about the Disease. There are now seventeen cases of smallpox in the Civic Hospital, of which three are bad cases and fourteen are progressing favorably. One of the three bad cases is the young man taken from Roscoe's Hotel, his case revealing a most violent type of the disease. The fact shows that the Medical Health Officer acted most wisely in having him removed from the crowded tenement.

A house on St. Lawrence street, where a young man has been suffering from the disease, is reported to be not properly isolated. It is said that the attendance on the young man at that obnoxious inn in her dotage. Parties are also reported to be going and coming from the house constantly. The residents on Anderson street complain that in a house on this street, where there is a case of smallpox, the servant girl goes and out to the various stores several times a day. Some of the storekeepers have become alarmed and will not allow her to enter their premises. The Health Board have done all they can under the existing regulations by placarding the house so that it lays with the residents in the neighborhood. The Medical Health Officer advises that in houses which are infected, the inmates should hang a sheet, saturated with carbolic acid and water over the door of the room in which the patient is. This would act as a preventive to infection.

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NOTES.—July 2. Since the opening of navigation 223 vessels have entered inwards at the Custom House from sea, and, including steamships and outports, 193 have cleared; 683 market steamers and schooners have arrived from the different adjacent parishes. Captain McAulay of steamship Toronto, reports—Left Liverpool at 2.30 p.m. on 18th ult. and Belfast at 9.30 a.m. next day, had strong westerly winds and high head sea till reaching 43.34 n. and 43 w. thence to port moderate to fresh breeze, with thick fog; ran past Cape Race at noon on 23th ult. in heavy fog; several large icebergs to eastward of the Cape. Bark Scotia, at this port from Iloilo, with sugar for Montreal, was one hundred days on the passage. She is the first arrival this season of the deep sea fleet of sugar vessels. Ferry steamer North caught her flat/tee in some of the floating logs yesterday and had them badly broken up. She is laid up to-day for repairs. Some 5,000 logs broke away from Crawford's Mills at Scott's Junction, on River Chaudiere, on Tuesday night. Numbers of logs are also reported to have broken away from Breakey's and Hall Brothers' booms on the same river. Steamship Toronto left for Montreal at 10 a.m. Bark Scotia will leave for Montreal to-morrow morning in tow of tug Challenger. Bark Queen of Nations, outward bound, is reported at anchor in Travis with a very heavy list to starboard. The vessel's yards are reported almost touching the water. Bark Onkel, Christian, at this port, has been ordered to St. Thomas to load, and leaves to-morrow morning. Steamships Penzance at noon, Minerva 4 p.m., Siberian 4.15 p.m., and Titania 5.15 p.m., all arrived from Montreal. Siberian anchored and others proceeded. Bark Peacemaker and brigantines Echo arrived from Montreal at 6 p.m. in tow of Mersey and anchored. Steamships Ocean King, Bristol and Corean are at head and will arrive during the night.

THE GULF. July 2, 3.30 p.m. L'ISLET—Clear and fine; light north-east wind. Steamship Toronto inwards at 6 a.m., and a loaded bark in tow at 9.30 a.m. FATHER POINT—Thermometer 44°; dense fog strong north-east wind. Steamship Ocean King inwards at 8 a.m., Corean at 9.30 a.m., and Bristol at 10 a.m. MARTIN RIVER—Dense fog; light east wind. ANTI-COAST—Thermometer 67°; dull and cloudy, raining and foggy; light south-east wind. Three barks inwards off South-west Point, at 2 p.m. MEAT COVE, C.B.—Thermometer 67°; clear and fine; strong south-east wind. LOW POINT, C.B.—Clear and fine; strong south-west wind. Inwards at 10 a.m., Norwegian bark showing H R G; at 11 a.m., brig Peleus; and at 1.30 p.m. bark M. & E. Cann.

ISLAND NAVIGATION. PORT D'ARROUZE, July 2.—Passed up—Schooners J. R. Noyes, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; B. Barwick, Kingston to Leamington, light; Willie Kellar, Fair Haven to Detroit, coal; Mary Stockton, Sackett's Harbor to Saginaw, light; DeLancey, Burlington to St. Catharines, wheat. Steamers Abercorn, Fairhaven to Detroit, coal; Dominion, Montreal to St. Catharines, light. Down—Steamer Cuba, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo. Schooners Hoboken, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Ragon, Thorold to Wellar's Bay, light. Wind north-west, light; raining and cool. PORT COLBORNE, July 2.—Passed up—Schooners Watertown, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Wm. Shupe, Oswego to Detroit, coal; Nellie Hunter, Wellar's Bay to Cleveland, ore; J. R. Noyes, Oswego to Sandusky, coal. Propeller Alma Munro, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo. Down—Schooners Edward Blake, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Trade Winds, Cleveland to St. Catharines, coal. Steam barge D. M. Wilson and consort, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn. Wind west, fresh; weather cloudy and cool.

ARRIVED. New York, July 2.—Arrived—Steamer State of India, from Glasgow. SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—Arrived—Steamship Elder, from New York.

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