

The Montreal Daily Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVIII.—12

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886

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TELEGRAPHIC.

QUEBEC.

A Sacrilegious Impostor—The State of the River.

QUEBEC, January 13.—The Quebec Fire Assurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent on the paid-up capital, payable the 25th instant. There was up before the Police Court, to-day, an individual calling himself Alfred Grenier, from Ottawa, and charged with stealing a valuable crown and a silver bracelet from a statue in the church of Chateau Richer, while on his way up from a pretended pilgrimage to La Bonne Ste. Anne. He is supposed to be identical with the rascal who, disguised as a priest, has been going through the country parishes robbing churches for some time past.

The river, opposite the mouth of the Chaudiere, is reported frozen over.

TORONTO.

Meeting of the Ontario Reform Club—Price Fighters Prosecuted—Another Case of Smallpox.

TORONTO, January 13.—The first general meeting of the Ontario Reform Club was held in the club rooms, yesterday, when the report showed that the club opened with a membership of 600. A board of management and a house committee were chosen, and auditors were appointed. On the 25th, the opening of the Ontario Legislature, there will be a reception for members and their ladies.

The police are determined to put a stop to prize fighting. To-day, at the Police Court, H. Gilmore and Joe Popp were charged with aiding and abetting in the prize fight between the two men, and were remanded for a week, as warrants against Fulljames and Kirby, also for the same cause, had not been served. Gilmore was fined for keeping a place of amusement, viz.: a boxing academy, for which he charged an entrance fee, without license. To-night another prize fight took place in Fulljames' academy between two young local pugilists, named Smith and McDonald, for the feather weight championship. Fulljames and Pettillo will be summoned to answer the same charge as Gilmore.

A young woman named Wright was taken to the smallpox hospital, last night, suffering from a mild type of smallpox. She is a sister of the man Wright taken there on Saturday.

OTTAWA.

Deepening the Welland Canal—The Half-breeds at Batavia in a Distressed Condition—Preparations for the C. I. Exhibition—It is now feared that the Space Allotted will be Insufficient—Relief for the Half-breeds.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—The plans and specifications for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, so as to admit of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, have been prepared and are now on exhibition in the office of Mr. John Page, Chief Engineer of Canals, Department of Railways and Canals.

It is understood that the Customs authorities will not prosecute merchants who unwittingly purchased goods from the absconding jeweller Picard. The frauds were committed through false invoices and extend over a number of years. Picard is understood to be in Chicago, the Mecca of Canadian criminals.

Rev. Father Lacombe, of Calgary, who is at present in the city, has received a letter from the curé of St. Laurent, intimating that many of the half-breeds in the Batavia district are bordering on starvation, and asking that an effort be made to render immediate assistance. Yesterday the Rev. gentleman interviewed several members of the Government with reference to the matter and it is understood he will shortly be apprised of the course the Government intend pursuing.

Valley d'Ottawa announces that General Sir Fred Middleton and Lady Middleton have expressed their intention of shortly presenting a medal to the Montreal Garrison Artillery in recognition of services rendered during the North West rebellion.

The body of Mr. Sereney, the unfortunate lumberman who, in the darkness of night walked, into an opening in the ice on Lake Nipissing, and was drowned, has been recovered.

A deputation from the Ottawa Board of Trade waited upon the Minister of Customs to-day to urge upon him the desirability of admitting free of duty the American trotting horses that will participate in the approaching trotting races in this city. Hon. Mr. Bowell replied that the animals would be admitted free provided they were entered at a nominal value, 10 per cent, of which would have to be put up as a deposit. He stated that the amount would be refunded on the occasion of the return of the horses to American territory.

The little three-year-old girl, named Hurlbut, of Grafton Point, reported on Monday as having been choked to death by swallowing a pin, has miraculously come to life again. She apparently died after suffering indescribable agony for twenty-four hours, and the parents were frantic with grief. Preparations were made for the funeral, and every body who had known her mourned the demise of the young sufferer. After watching the prostrate body for several hours signs of animation were visible, and it was at once ascertained that she had been only in a comatose state. A physician was immediately summoned and announced the glad tidings that life was not extinct. By careful treatment the little girl was gradually brought around and the pin, after a series of attempts, was dislodged from the throat.

A meeting was held in the room of the Minister of Agriculture, to-day, of agents and other gentlemen engaged in collecting exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which opens in May next.

Among the gentlemen present were: Dr. Selwyn, Dr. Dawson, Messrs. S. C. Stevenson, L. Q. Desjardins, A. W. Wright, R. Pringle, Alex. Leith and W. Saunders. A very careful review was made of the progress so far made, and it was found that all questions of filling the space allotted to Canada were not only dispelled but a new question arose as to how to put all the exhibits offering within the space allotted. It was found that the

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Members Crowd to be Sworn In.

Bradlaugh has Taken the Oath, and is not to be Excluded.

The Liberal Politicians Greatly Divided on the Home Rule Question.

An Exchange of Courtesies and Compliments Between the Vatican and Berlin.

Swearing in the Members.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—There was a crush of members offering themselves to take the oath on the meeting of the House of Commons to-day. They were sworn in in batches. Among the crowd was Bradlaugh, who cordially shook hands with the Speaker. Mr. Speaker Peel said he was unable to recognize anything done by a previous Parliament in regard to the case of Bradlaugh, and he was powerless to prevent him from taking the oath. He could take the oath and take the risks of the law if any were involved. Bradlaugh stalked across the floor of the House in a defiant manner, kissed the Bible unciously, shook hands with the Speaker, smiling, and drove away directly after being sworn in. He was cheered as he departed from the building by a large crowd of his supporters.

The Home Rule Question in Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Irish Local Government Bill will be delayed till the English Bill is settled, although promised by the Queen's Speech, the Irish Measure may not appear during this session of Parliament. The Parnellites are not eager to force the Government to declare its Irish Policy. Gladstone and Hartington cannot agree on a Home Rule platform and the Duke of Devonshire is urging Hartington to an open rupture with the ex-minister.

An Application.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 13.—The Michigan Central Railway authorities have applied for running privileges over the London and Port Stanley Railway. A meeting of the officials of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk will be held at an early date to take the application into consideration.

Telegraphic Sparks.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—M. Malon, Prime Minister, is dying.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The Pope will create no British or American cardinals at the coming consistory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate confirmed M. H. Phelan, of Missouri, as Consul-General at Halifax.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Louis Kosuth is in failing health. He has arrived at Sorrento, where he will pass the winter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Department of State has received official information of the seizure of the Samoan Islands by Germany.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—A special from Indian Territory says the recent cold weather has caused great loss to the cattle industry, and has been the most disastrous known in that section.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—The North Dublin Board of Guardians, by a majority of 17 to 6, has rejected a motion in favor of protection on the ground that protection would only benefit landlords.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Hudson River was frozen solid across, this morning, as far west as Spencerville. A freight propeller, loaded with lumber and bound north, is frozen in off Irving.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—A number of persons were arrested at Saragossa, Barcelona and Cordoba in connection with the Carthagena rising. Senor Alberda has accepted the Spanish Ambassadorship at Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Sullivan and Jacques, of Boston, arrived here to-day to submit themselves to Pasteur's treatment for prevention of hydrophobia. Pasteur refuses to inoculate Sullivan, as seventy days have elapsed since he was bitten.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Customs authorities have seized a number of the muskets and a quantity of ammunition at a village on the French frontier. A smuggler, who is alleged to have been a Carlist chief, was found buried in snow and frozen to death in a mountain gully, whither he had retreated.

MARINE NOTES.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—Arrived, Circassia from New York.

ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Arrived, Waesland from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 13.—Arrived, Arizona from New York.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Advices from Colon state that 21 vessels were wrecked and cold lives lost during the recent storm there.

DUMFRIES, Jan. 13.—The ship Hudson Bay, Capt. Vesey, has foundered off Kenepema. Fifteen of the crew were drowned.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—The SS. Germany stricken, this evening, during the gale while lying water-bound in the stream. It is thought she will float to-morrow. It is likely to prove a total loss. The crew reached the shore safely.

NANDY HOOK, N.J., Jan. 13.—The fishing smack Wesley arrived off Sandy Hook, this morning, with the captain and 11 men of the foundered steamer Heylon Castle.

GLASGOW, Jan. 13.—The full-rigged ship William, of Yarmouth, N.S., went ashore six miles below here, yesterday, and will likely prove a total loss. The crew reached the shore safely.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—As the steamer Sardinian was entering her dock, to-day, she shoved a mass of ice against the schooner Yarmouth, crushing the schooner's sides and sinking her. No one was on board the schooner at the time.

NEWPORT, January 13.—The United States Revenue cutter, Dexter, while attempting to reach a dock here, ran foul of steamer Pilgrim, tearing a hole in her side, and part of another of the latter's masts, and behind the paddle box. The force of the collision caused the foremost of Dexter to go to the board, falling right among ten or fifteen of her crew on the forecastle, but luckily without injuring any one. The accident was caused by the Dexter's engine stopping on the centre.

THE CANKER WORM OF THE BLOOD is Scrofula, that gnaws upon the vitals and consumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Purifiers is one of the best known combinations to cure Scrofula.

PAIN IN THE SIDE, from whatever cause, may be quickly relieved by Hagar's Yellow Oil, which cures all manner of aches and pains, and all soreness and aches of the flesh—applied and taken inwardly.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

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Strained Relations Between the Chair and the Irish Party.

(New York Herald.)

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 14.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

The propriety of taking steps to protect Montreal against inundation in winter and spring was briefly discussed at the Board of Trade meeting on Tuesday, and was referred to the Executive Committee for action. It is to be hoped that when such engineers as Mr. Walter Shanly, and those in the service of the Dominion Government are so near at hand, advantage will be taken of the fact to secure an examination of the flooded localities while the evidence of inundation is visible. There should have been a professional examination of the localities while the flood was at its highest, but since that was not done, no time should be lost in bringing engineers to the spot while they can see with their own eyes the results of the enemy's work before they have faded out. If the Board of Trade's intervention is to be of any service, it should move promptly, and the best it can do for the city is to secure the report of some one or two engineers. The Council's committee has been waiting time in hearing opinions from a large number of persons as to the causes of the spring overflow; that is not what is wanted. An engineer should study the situation on the spot at the time of the flooding, enquiring and examining for himself. If he should happen to be a man of continental experience and reputation—and this is the sort of person that is needed—he will, in all probability, find nothing very novel in the situation, or nothing that has not happened elsewhere and been successfully checked. What the people of Montreal have seen and the opinions which some of us have formed of the proper means of overcoming our troubles are matters which may properly be placed before a professional expert for his information, and would, no doubt, be thankfully received, but any one who values his reputation will wish to study the situation for himself and to witness with his own eyes the action of our enemy, the flood. The necessary steps to enable an able engineer to prepare for an examination in the spring should be taken now. He should be engaged without delay. The data already collected should be placed in his hands, and he should be instructed to push other necessary enquiry with all necessary diligence, and to be ready to visit Montreal whenever summoned by telegraph to witness for himself the spring inundation. One or two members of the Board of Trade Council, acting with one or two members of the City Council, will be a sufficiently large body to deal with the subject, or for that matter the President of the Board of Trade and the Mayor might be still better. There should be no excuse for delay, and indeed no excuses will be received. The folly of procrastination has been fully exemplified in the destruction of property, the interruption to business, the expense cast upon hundreds of enterprises and property owners, and the starvation and suffering of the poor. It has been nothing but talk—talk—talk—for the past three or four years, while the interests of the city have suffered to an almost incredible extent. Let us try something better. Let us have less talk and more action. If there is to be a public meeting, let it be a genuine, hearty indignation meeting, one that will warm the ears of the authorities who have looked on without doing anything, while the work of destruction has gone on year after year, costing in the aggregate millions of dollars. Now, let us go to work, see what can be done to arrest this destruction, who is to do it, and what it will cost; and then let us do it, and without delay. Let gable give way to deeds.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Several interesting Indian facts are disclosed in an interview which a reporter has had with Dr. McEachran, who has just returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountains. The Doctor states, for instance, that the Indians are being supplied with green tea by the Government rather than with black tea, which they prefer, and which is the cheaper article. This is in harmony with the policy which forces bacon and salt pork on many of the Indians, rather than fresh meat, which is cheaper and healthier, and which they would rather have. The fact affords another illustration of the ways that are dark which characterize our Indian management in these times. The Doctor also states that the Indian ration is 1 1/2 lb. flour and 1 1/2 lb. meat, daily, for every man, woman and child on the Blood reserve, which seems to be a pretty good allowance, but notwithstanding such liberal treatment "some of the Indians, especially unmarried bucks, were restless,"

and much horse stealing had been going on. Dr. McEachran says these Indians "are well armed with rifles of the best" and most recent patterns; they have "plenty of ammunition, although they do not let the whites see it. They are said to have spent most of their money in buying ammunition south of the line, but at all events they are thoroughly armed." The Doctor was present at a pow-wow with the Piegiens and Bloods, and having been asked by the reporter whether the rumors of a possible Indian rising were without foundation, he replied:—

"I am quite convinced that the Government will find it a case of a 'stitch in time saving nine.' It will be readily understood that a large, armed and idle mob, such as the Indians are, will be difficult to keep under control. It is hard to keep the young men from committing illegal acts and depredations on the settlers and ranchmen, and these outrages will be undoubtedly resented by the latter. In this way trouble may be brought about. The recent increase in the North-West Mounted Police has had a good effect, because the Indians are beginning to think that a rising would be disastrous to them, and would cut off their food supply. There is a further danger of which I have heard from persons to whom the Indians confided. The Indians say they wonder why the half-breeds and Indians in the last rebellion did not cut up the railways and telegraphs, so as to prevent the Government bringing out soldiers and ammunition. If there is a rising, the probability is that the Indians will first attack the railway. Owing to the nature of the country a band of Indians could easily tear up the railway, destroy the culverts, or burn the bridges and retreat before they could be attacked. It appears to me that the authorities should have a sufficient force at central points, so as to be available at once if their services were required to protect the railways and telegraphs."

"Do you think the Mounted Police force is large enough to enforce the law?"

"It is the opinion of those who know the district that 100 more men should be stationed at Macleod and 50 at Lethbridge. I think that some of the force now at Regina could be spared."

These are instructive statements. Dr. McEachran has come straight from the officers of the Mounted Police in the North-West, and he intimates that a portion of the Regina force should be detached to the Macleod district. It is but a few weeks since the force in the Macleod district was reinforced by two hundred men from Regina, and it is evidently the opinion of the police officers that they should be further strengthened from that quarter. Yet to the public the police have been saying that there was nothing in the reports of the probability of trouble with the Indians. Nearly everything that comes to the public from disinterested quarters tends to confirm the suspicion that much which the public should know is, for reasons of their own, being withheld by the authorities.

Dr. McEachran's statement, of the Indian idea of how to conduct a successful rebellion in the North-West is useful in view of the location of the Indians so near the Canadian Pacific, and goes to establish the correctness of THE HERALD's position in urging the removal of the Indians in the vicinity of the road to the northern country. The more the Indian situation is studied the more clearly will the necessity for this step present itself, both in the interests of the white settlements, the railway and the Indians themselves. We predict that before two years have passed this will be a burning question, and that the present policy of "letting things slide" will be universally condemned, even if it has not by that time led to fresh massacres and ruinous complications.

Dr. McEachran describes the Indians on the reservations as "a large, armed, 'idle mob,' and this applies to each reserve. If the people of Canada are to be taxed to feed these armed, idle mobs, the least the Government can do is to place such mobs where they can do the least harm to the cause of immigration and settlement in the North-West. The longer the inevitable is postponed the more difficult the final disposition of the question becomes."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION BY AUTHORITY. At last! We shall now be able from time to time to learn precisely what is intended by our friends the Imperial Federationists. They have established themselves in print and have issued the first number of their future organ, *Imperial Federation*, a monthly publication somewhat resembling the *London Canadian Gazette*, the initial number containing thirty-two pages. It is made up of editorial articles, signed articles, miscellaneous articles, correspondence and literature, and is in fact a journal supposed to be devoted to the interests of the colonies, plus the grand idea. "Hurry no man's cattle" is an old and excellent maxim, in the observance of which we refrain from demanding from the first number any explicit programme. We should not gain much by making the demand, and as each month is to bring its tale, the disunited colonies can afford to wait a little longer for an answer to those questions that have from time to time been put by doubters. It would appear that in the category of signed articles everyone is permitted to ventilate his own opinions, if they be favorable to Federation, and the general application of the whole is concentrated in one or two editorials. We observe with considerable satisfaction that the gentleman who conducts this portion of the enterprise starts out on his federalizing career with the words, "Above all, and before all, let us be practical." The fourteen pages preceding this invitation did not create any expectation of such a delightful oasis, except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Francis P. Labilliere, who frankly admits as "practical difficulties" the existence on the part of Great Britain

of "provincial exclusiveness and in the colonies of an unwillingness to submit to a small percentage of taxation by a federal parliament." When we turn to the practical gentlemen, and referring to Mr. Labilliere's admission, ask; how answer you that, Mr. Editor? We find it is not answered. To be practical means to make efficient and effective use of every means to further the end in view, and we learn that the power of sentiment, tradition, affection and sympathy are essential to success, and that nothing is more sternly practical than to encourage them. Federation, we are told, can be promoted by legislation, but that short of legislative administration can do much. A general concentration of management of the naval and military forces of the component parts of the Empire, all officers, Imperial and Colonial, being of equal standing, is one step in the reformed administration, and the delivery of letters for a penny in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, while the same service for other places costs two pence half-penny, is another. An opening of the Civil Service to the young men of the several colonial capitals, including Quebec, which the writer perhaps mistakes for Ottawa, is an element in the plan, and the codification of the criminal law so that the Queen's writ may run from one end of the Empire to the other is another suggested promoter of the grand idea. As we have intimated, we can now afford to be patient and not press for too much information at once. We hope that the editor will keep his signed astute writers well in hand and carefully extract so much of their flights as he approves, because it is impossible to gather what is meant from the conflicting news of irresponsible gentlemen. We hope that he frowns upon Mr. J. R. Seely, who seems to think that Imperial Federation is necessary, because "audacious proposals" in connection with pauperism at home make it necessary to study the question of emigration, and we trust that Mr. F. P. Labilliere has not editorial sanction for proposing that a conference should be held to establish a general basis of agreement before any details of the scheme had been prepared. Confederation, it is true, was arranged in that way, but in the future it will be well to observe the injunction to look before you leap. We shall read the future numbers of this publication with every attention.

A LIBERAL'S VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Trevelyan, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, has given his views upon the Irish question, and as a light, and particularly an Irish official light, of the Liberal party, his utterances, at a time when everything bearing on the Irish difficulty is involved in mystery, have peculiar value. He thinks that the time for speaking in indistinct terms has passed, and he is sufficiently clear in expressing his own meaning. He thinks there is no half-way house between entire separation and absolute Imperial control. He is altogether opposed to the idea of placing the Irish police under the control of the local authorities. It would be impossible, he thinks, to govern the country by peaceful measures were this done. It has been difficult enough even when the Imperial authorities were in control of them. He says:—

"Every minister of the law, from the judge to the constable, did his duty with the full sense that he was serving masters who wished him to do his duty, and who would protect him in doing it. But even so, it was not a very easy matter. There was one district in the west of Ireland where, in the course of a short time, there were no less than eight frightful and violent murders in the immediate vicinity of a single town, and in 1881 and 1882, if the constabulary had been at the disposal of a popularly-elected local body, instead of a strong central government, nothing could have preserved that district from disasters as serious as any that had been recorded in Irish history; unless we intended to keep the care of law and order in all its departments in the hands of the central government, we had much better go in at once for repealing the Union. He could understand granting independence to Ireland as an act of grace, and hoping that good would come from it, however little he himself might share that hope. But to keep up the name and outward semblance of a union, and at the same time to put into the hands of the enemies of that union full license to keep Ireland in disorder was a policy which he did not think would commend itself to any one who really knew the country."

The proposal to give Ireland a Parliament of its own and at the same time to admit Irish members to the Imperial House, is ridiculed by Mr. Trevelyan, who says it would merely mean making the Irish masters of their own Parliament and of the Imperial House as well, for their presence in the latter would be used as it was on the Egyptian and other questions merely as a lever to carry some point in Irish Government. On the other hand he would go far in the direction of allowing Ireland to spend her share of the public funds according to Irish ideas. Coming to the plan which he believes the one that should be adopted, he says:—

"To begin with, he would allot to Ireland its quota of the money which was paid from the Exchequer for national education, and the disposal of that money should be in the hands of a freely elected body. In the hands of the same body he would place the charge of the higher and middle class education of the country. All public funds, all payments from the Exchequer on behalf of education, should be placed in the hands of that body. Whatever more was wanted should be raised by internal Irish taxation, which this elective body might levy at its will, the State interfering only so far as to see that the system of taxation was fair and just to all classes. If the board was too extravagant, its constituents would soon bring it to reason. He would have an *ex officio* Government member. Every member should be an elected representative of Irish opinion. In

the matter of making Irish education really Irish, just as in the matter of the maintenance of law and order, there was no half-way house of doing the thing thoroughly and doing it not at all. That was the principle upon which he would act with regard to education, and in the same way with Government loans and grants to public bodies or to individuals with regard to bridges, and roads, and asylums. With regard even to the administration of poor rates and system of poor relief, he would give the whole control over to elective bodies, who should raise as much or as little as they thought fit to spend or borrow from Irish sources and on Irish credit, in order that Ireland might learn by her own experience and at her own cost how to manage her own local business. And he could not help thinking that some Irish ideas would be very different at the end of ten or twelve years from what they were at the present moment. But what we gave we should give generously, promptly, comprehensively, and in what we refused we should refuse firmly and finally."

This is not, of course, what Mr. Parnell has demanded, nor what his various speeches lead us to expect he will accept, but the growth of feeling in England, in both parties, has of late been so strongly against anything tending to separation that his views may "become" modified. In Ireland itself a much stronger opposition to Home Rule has been disclosed than was generally believed to exist; the Ulster men declaring that they will take up arms sooner than consent; and the problem which everyone hoped was about to be solved seems to be growing more difficult. Canadians having their own example before them cannot easily understand why the two divisions of Ireland should not get on harmoniously together, but there is evident fear in England and Ireland that they will not. The Ulster men declare that if Home Rule is to be given to Ireland they only want to be left free to fight out their own salvation, which they assure the country is threatened; and the *London Daily Telegraph* says:—

"What would be sure to happen if the Protestants of Ireland were thus deserted by the Crown? We believe that they would arm themselves at once, and that an Ulster rebellion would be one of the first difficulties of Mr. Parnell's reign. * * * The sight of such a conflict so close to our doors would rouse up anew sectarian passions which, in this country, have almost died down. A massacre of Protestants by a force of Parnellite police, the sacking of Protestant churches, an unrestrained Catholic mob, would set England on fire. In Scotland the Ulster Presbyterians would find ready sympathy in their hour of trial."

Without believing that the Irish Catholics would do anything of the kind, it is easy to see that the Englishman who satisfactorily disposes of the Irish question will have performed one of the greatest feats of statesmanship in modern times.

OUR MORNING CONTEMPORARY is accusing another of our contemporaries of inconsistency, in that it published in the same day two editorial articles on the same subject which did not harmonize. Has our contemporary so soon forgotten its dual and contradictory utterances on the question of canal enlargement one morning not so very long ago? We thought, at the time, that our contemporary was not a stickler for consistency, but now that it appears in this new role, its readers would probably like to have an explanation of those two opposing editorials on the same page. If consistency is a jewel the *Gazette* has a chance to possess itself of wealth in this form by bringing itself into line with itself.

New Advertisements.

INSIDE PAGES.—A report of the opening proceedings of the Dairywomen's Convention at St. Hyacinthe, yesterday, will be found on page 6. The report of the 64th annual meeting of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, held yesterday, is placed on page 3.

FRASER, VIGOR & CO.
The Leading Brands at Lowest Prices.
Pommery & Greno
Cordon Rouge
Mumm's Extra Dry
Mumm's Dry Verzenay
Piper Sec
Piper Hellsieck
Veuve Clicquot (Yellow Label)
Delbeck's Extra Dry
All the Above Popular Wines,
IN QUARTS AND PINTS,
CONSTANTLY IN STOCK
—AT—
THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
199 St. James Street.
FRASER, VIGOR & CO.
Jan. 13 11

NOTICE
Is hereby given that Mr. SAMUEL FINLEY retired from office on the 1st December last, by mutual arrangement.
GAULT, BROS. & CO.
Jan. 14 u 12

SPECIAL NOTICE.
YOU CAN NOW HAVE YOUR
"FANDINGS"
AND
"TURN-OUTS"
PHOTOGRAPHED IN SPLENDID
STYLE AT
NOTMAN'S,
BLEUERY STREET.
Jan. 12 1f 6

DEED.
RALSTON—At San Rafael, California, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, James Ralston, of the firm of Ralston, Lightbourn & Co., of this city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

New Advertisements.
The \$500,000 BLAZE
In Nuns' Buildings, DeBresoles Street, fortunately did not reach our factory; we, therefore, beg to notify our customers and the Trade in general that we are still at our old store, No. 10 DeBresoles St., where all orders for Flavoring Extracts, Grocers' Sundries & Perfumery will be promptly attended to as in the past.
HENRI JONAS & CO.,
10 DeBresoles St.
TELEPHONE No. 127. c 12

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO.
Have Removed, Temporarily,
TO THE
Exchange Bank Buildings,
Corner St. Francis Xavier Street.
Entrance on Notre Dame Street. f 12
Jan. 14

Newspaper Extracts!

An idea of S. Carsley's low prices may be formed from the fact that he is selling extra heavy all-wool red flannel at 30c per yard, 37 inches wide, weighing six ounces to the yard, as heavy as is usually sold at 50c.—Witness.
S. Carsley is clearing out his stock of Black and Colored Dress Silks at desperately low rates.

PRESENTATION.
Valuable Gold-mounted Sticks, suitable for presents. These Sticks are in Ebony and Snake wood chiefly, and are mounted in 14, 15 and 18 carat gold; the quality guaranteed. The prices vary from \$5.25 to \$30 each; the largest assortment in Canada.
S. CARSLY.

RIDING AND HUNTING.
A very choice assortment of Riding Whips and Hunting Crops, all of the very best English make, and guaranteed. Price from \$1.75 upwards.
S. CARSLY.

VERY CHOICE.
Very choice Umbrellas, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's. Now is the time to purchase a cheap Umbrella, as well as a really good one. Every Umbrella guaranteed.
Umbrellas made to order.
Umbrellas re-covered.
Umbrellas repaired.
Umbrellas engraved.
Ice spike fitted on Umbrellas or Walking Sticks whilst you wait.
S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,
NOTRE DAME STREET
R. J. Kimball & Co.
(Established in 1865),
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 AND 18 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
By writing to the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, any person can easily ascertain if any one of a firm advertising themselves as "Bankers and Brokers" is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. We have had twenty years' experience in the Banking and Brokerage business in New York, and both members of our firm are MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

We are constantly represented on the floor of the Exchange by one of our firm. We endeavor to make our own business successful, by doing what we can to make it so for our clients.
ROBERT J. KIMBALL, ALFRED B. LOVINSKEY
Nov. 18 1y 278

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of
JAMES STEWART, "The Times" Publishing Company of Montreal."
AUCTION SALE
of Printing Presses, Cutting and Baling Machines, Engine, Boiler and Shafting, Type & Plant, Safe, Office Fixtures, &c.
Public Notice is hereby given that the assets of this estate, as above mentioned, amounting to about \$1,000, will be offered for sale, in detail, as per inventory, on the premises, No. 89 St. James Street, Montreal, on
THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1886, at Eleven o'clock a.m.
Terms will be made known on day of sale. The establishment can be inspected and inventory examined, on application to the undersigned.
The above assets are in first-class order and recently purchased.
ARTHUR M. PERKINS,
Curator.
Office of Bailie & Perkins,
No. 102 St. James Street,
Montreal, 24th Dec. 1885.
312 24, 65, 11, 13, 14, 313

New Advertisements.
If you want a Housemaid's place advertise in The Herald, free.

Cumberland Railway and Coal Company
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Chesterfield Chambers, St. Alexis Street, in the City of Montreal, on
Wednesday, 10th day of February next, at THREE P.M.
The Transfer Books shall be closed from the thirtieth of January exclusive until after the meeting. By order,
J. R. COWANS,
Secretary.
107 8

Montreal Rolling Mills Company
Annual Meeting.
The Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 409 St. Paul Street, on
SATURDAY, 30th January, 1886,
AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,
for the purpose of receiving from the Directors their report of the business of the past year, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for other business.
Wm. McMaster,
Secretary.
Jan 7 14 23 29 and 30

Dominion Bridge Co., Limited.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Dominion Bridge Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the Thirtieth day of JANUARY, now instant (1886), at the hour of THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and sanction the report of the Directors of the Company on the 31st day of January instant (1886), authorizing the "borrowing of \$100,000 in debentures of the Company, secured by a hypothec of the Company's movable and immovable property."
By order of the Board,
LUKE LYMAN,
Secretary.
c 12

Atlantic & North-West Railway Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Atlantic & North-West Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 107 St. James St., Montreal, on
Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1886,
At the hour of TWELVE o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, transacting the business of the Company, whether general or special, and electing Directors for the ensuing year.
C. DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
Montreal, January 4th, 1886. 5f 4

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.
DIVIDEND No. 7.
NOTICE IS hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable to Shareholders of record DECEMBER 31st, at the direction of the Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, 107 St. James St., Montreal, on
JANUARY next. CHAS. P. SCULATER,
Sec.-Treasurer.
Montreal, December 16th, 1885. 178

ART CLASSES.
The Art Association of Montreal.
The Second Term of the Association's ART CLASSES will be opened on the 5th JANUARY, 1886, under the direction of
MR. R. HARRIS, R. C. A.,
and close on the 30th April next. As a limited number only can be accommodated, intending pupils should send in their names early.
For information, as to terms, etc., apply to
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.
200

ARMONIA CIGARS!
Reina Maria Victoria,
Regalia Comme il faut,
Regalia Reina fina.
One case of these Cigars just received, and will be sold cheap.
PHILIP HENRY,
134 St. James Street.
BRANCH: 1385 St. Catherine St. east.

"IN THE END CONTINENTAL UNION WILL COME."
North American Review, 1886.
THEREFORE
The Great Rock Island
—AND—
ALBERT LEAR ROUTES
ARE RUNNING
EXCURSIONS
TO THE
GLORIOUS WEST!
St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha,
AND BEYOND TO THE PACIFIC.
For Fares, Train Service and Particulars of Tourist Round Trip and Colonist Settlers Excursions, apply to
J. FRANCIS LEE,
Gen. Agent C. R. I. & P. Ry.
E. ST. JOHN,
G. T. & P. A., Chicago. 1y 178 254

PAINT
—AND—
VARNISH!
USE THE
Crown & Anchor Brand of White Lead
Never deviates in quality and is always Reliable.
"CROWN AND ANCHOR" Carriage Varnish surpasses every other kind for Carriage work, Baking Jars, Spirit and Furniture Varnishes of every grade.
To be obtained at all Hardware Dealers and Carriage Supply Stores throughout the Dominion,
AND MANUFACTURED BY THE
BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nazareth St., Montreal. 3m 271

WANTED,
FIFTY GOOD BOYS
to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HENRY THOMAS, Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY, January 11th, One Week and Saturday Matinee.
Haymarket Theatre Company of London
—IN—
DARK DAYS!
An original drama in five acts by J. Comyns Carr and Hugh Conway, under the management of Messrs. Loomay and Paken. New appointments and special scenes from Haymarket Theatre.
Box sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Monday, Jan. 18.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
2 MATINEES—WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
First and Only Representations in this city by the
D'OLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY,
50 Artists—50
Under the Management of
MR. JOHN STETSON,
—OF—
Mr. W. S. GILBERT and Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Latest work, a new Japanese Opera in two acts entitled, the
MIKADO;
Or the TOWN OF THIEF.

Mr. Stetson would respectfully remind the musical public that this will be the ONLY AUTHORIZED and GENUINE PRODUCTION of the "MIKADO" in this city, with the original Orchestral Score and Libretto, together with the original models of the scenes and the designs for the wardrobe, armor and properties from the Savoy Theatre, London.
The Opera will be presented with an Admirable Cast, selected from the best musical talent in London and New York. Complete Chorus and Grand Orchestra. A Special Car is used for the transportation of the New and Magnificent Scenery, Costly Real Antique Japanese Costumes, Armor, etc., constituting in every detail an exact counterpart of the famous original productions at the Savoy Theatre, London, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.
The Sale of Seats will open at Nordheimer's Music Store, Thursday, January 14.
Reserved Seats, \$1.00 and 75 cents.
Excursion trains will be run wherever practicable to accommodate suburban patrons.
THEATRE ROYAL.
Sparrow & Jacobs, Proprietors and Managers.
Week commencing JANUARY 11th.
A DRAMATIC EVENT.
Engagement of the talented and popular young actor
EDWIN ARDENI
In His Powerful Western Romance
EAGLE'S NEST!
A TALE OF '70.
Supported by MISS GERTY BLANCHARD and a sterling company, every afternoon and evening.
Admission, 10, 20 and 30 cents.
Telephone call, 1,282.

ART CLASSES.
The Art Association of Montreal.
The Second Term of the Association's ART CLASSES will be opened on the 5th JANUARY, 1886, under the direction of
MR. R. HARRIS, R. C. A.,
and close on the 30th April next. As a limited number only can be accommodated, intending pupils should send in their names early.
For information, as to terms, etc., apply to
S. ENGLISH,
Secretary.
200

DANCING.
New Class for Beginners, Monday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 11th and 14th. Advanced classes on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Boston SCHOTTIE DANCE taught in this class. Afternoon Class—Tuesdays and Fridays. Beginners will join this class at any time, and receive personal attention.
ACADEMY, 115 MANSFIELD ST.
Jan. 6 5m

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.
1280 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.
The following eight quarter section of Land, viz.:—
The Northeast Quarter of Section 18, Northeast Quarter of Section 16, Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Northwest Quarter of Section 4, Northwest Quarter of Section 17, Southwest Quarter of Section 16, Southwest Quarter of Section 5, Northeast Quarter of Section 2.
The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of two Railway Stations.
Terms of Payment Reasonable.
Apply at
THE HERALD OFFICE.
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1885. 201

NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.
MILLS AT PORTNEUF.
Office and Warehouse: Nun's Building
21 & 23 DeBresoles St., Montreal.
MANUFACTURERS OF
News, Manila, Brown, Grey and Straw Wrappings.
—ALSO—
Hanging, Shooting and Roofing Papers and Card Middles.
Dec. 19 6m 178 333

WANTED,
FIFTY GOOD BOYS
to sell THE HERALD on the streets. Apply at the Mailing Room before 8 o'clock a.m.

QUEBEC DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

The St. Hyacinthe Meeting Yesterday.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, there assembled in St. Hyacinthe one of the most largely-attended assemblies of dairymen ever seen in this province. Among those present were the following:—Messrs. S. Lesage, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province; Ed. A. Barnard, Director of Agriculture; Hon. L. Beaudin, Geo. Leclaire, Dr. Couture, James Cheesman (The Dairyman), Peter McFarlane, J. H. Ruddick and others well known in agriculture and dairy produce.

The President, Hon. M. de la Bruere, gave his annual address. He said: Four years have passed since the dairymen formed their Association, and the work done in that time was marvellous. It was not necessary to go over the ground in detail, as all who had borne a part in it were familiar with the work attempted and the results achieved. He had to regret the absence of Hon. Mr. Joly, whose presence they had counted upon. The number of factories inspected by instructors during the season of 1935 showed a large increase. Among them were 13 butter factories, 149 cheese factories, and three combined cheese and butter factories. In the dairy school factory more than 52 pupils had received instruction during the season, attending 108 days at the factory for tuition. The reluctance of the Canadian to buy high-priced bulls for grading up the old Canadian stock had suggested the desirability of improving it by a careful process of selection. To stimulate this work, the Department had organized cow competitions on the most encouraging plan for farmers. In 1894 only one prize was made, but it is gratifying to report that no less than five entered during the 1895 season for a seven-days' test. The prizes given by the Association were \$100 for first and \$50 for the second prize, while the citizens of St. Hyacinthe had supplemented these with a prize of \$25. The Canadian cow "Major," took first prize with a seven-days' yield of 134 lbs. of butter. Her milk weighed 33 lbs. the first day and gradually increased to 44 lbs. on the last day of the test. This is a good result for a cow 15 years old and should encourage others next year.

During the season just closed there has been a decided falling off in the exports of cheese, although the aggregate produce has been largely in excess of former years. We have improved, but much still remains to be done before we can feel any degree of satisfaction. The Inspector, Mr. Archambault, reports that of 120 factories inspected he could not class more than 37 as first-class. They should employ only first-class cheese makers, and depend upon it, the few dollars saved in the rate of wages paid to a good man would be well bought economy. The highest paid men were the best, and their cheese would obtain the highest prices.

For the year ending June, 1895, we exported 62,755,423 pounds of cheese. The increased value of this export was \$63,927 more than in 1870. This is progress, but it might have been greater. In butter the case is different. In 1870 our export was 12,265,881 lbs. in 1895 our export was only 8,015,537 lbs. Prof. Arnold says we Canadians lose \$5,000,000 a year through not making better butter. All parts of the province are not adapted for the production of really good butter, but much can be done even in the less favorable localities. There should be preferred to cheese, as its demand on the fertility of the soil was less, and left the farmer with skim milk with which to raise calves. There was ample scope for more butter.

The Americans had, within the last few years, used up 700,000,000 of dollars in buying milk cows, a sum greater by \$41,774,000 than the aggregate bank capital. Our responsibility was great, and we must endeavor to increase in proportion to the size of our markets. Since 1882 the value of Canadian farm buildings had increased \$40,000,000. These facts were worth remembering, and should be pondered by every dairyman who had the improvement of this great interest at heart.

The secretary, Mr. J. de la Roche, read his report. Among the receipts of the year was a subsidy of \$1,500 from the Government for instruction, and this with members' subscriptions, at one dollar per head, gave a good working fund. After a very successful year, there was left a balance of \$860.

Mr. J. Chapuis followed with a paper on silos by Mr. N. Bourque, of Sherbrooke, an interesting discussion followed.

Hon. L. Beaudin read a paper on ensilage and pastures, and discussed the various aspects of the whole question. Many questions were asked and discussion followed.

Mr. L. J. Lemere continued the discussion on Mr. Beaudin's paper, and quoted from his own experience with ensilage. He brought a large sample of the silage, which was handed round the room. The sample was in good condition, exhibiting that peculiar odor common to fodder treated in silos.

Mr. A. Ed. Barnard announced that during the season of the De Laval Separator seemed to indicate that it was preferred to the Danish machine.

Mr. James G. Gosselin was called upon to address the convention on milk tests. The address was illustrated with some simple demonstrations intended to instruct dairymen in the mode of estimating milk fat. The subject excited considerable interest.

The convention was in evening session as our reporter left. The attendance was over 200 members.

HAYARD'S YELLOW OIL is positively guaranteed to relieve or cure Rheumatic Pains, Sore Throat, Croup, Deafness, Colds, Cramps, Aches, Pains, Bruises, Frostbite, Chills, Stiff Cords, and all lameness and soreness, when used internally and externally according to directions.

EPPS' COCOA.—A GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fault shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labeled "JAMES EPPS & CO'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA," London 1895. 6 m d&w 239

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING

Which Ended in an Arab Defeat in the Soudan.

GINNIS, Dec. 30, 10 a. m.

The force moved out from camp at Koshah at 5 o'clock this morning. The First Brigade, under General Butler, swept round in the desert for three miles in a south-easterly direction. The Second Brigade moved in echelon with the First Brigade, about a mile from the river. A portion of the Second Brigade, under Colonel Hayshe, including the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Blacks, advanced from Koshah Fort along the river bank. The Second Brigade wheeled to their right on reaching the ridge above the fortified houses, which have been held by the enemy, and which are within 2,000 yards of Koshah Fort.

At 6.15 a.m. Major Whately's battery opened fire, and the enemy replied with musketry. The Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment) then opened fire. Meanwhile the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Egyptian battalion advanced in attack formation along the river bank from Koshah. When within charging distance Colonel Whately's battery ceased fire, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, with the Egyptians, took the houses at the point of the bayonet, killing about 50 of the enemy. The enemy stuck obstinately to their loop-holed mud houses.

Meanwhile General Butler, with the 1st Brigade, had wheeled to the right about three miles beyond the 2nd Brigade, and found the enemy in force on the ridges above Ginnis. His infantry, advancing under a heavy fire and in line, took ridge after ridge by assault, the enemy fighting with GREAT DETERMINATION AND BRAVERY, and charging to within ten yards of the infantry. General Butler had despatched his cavalry to cut off the retreat of the Arabs in a southerly direction.

The two brigades gradually converged upon the village of Ginnis, where the rebels had pitched their headquarters. The enemy was soon completely routed, and fled southwards, leaving all their camp and banners. General Butler captured two guns, 20 standards, and the whole of the Arab camp. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Egyptians captured one gun and two standards.

The English and Egyptian artillery made excellent practice. The Egyptians behaved exceedingly well. The enemy fled in the utmost disorder, throwing away their ammunition and baggage. The force occupies Atad today, about three miles to the south of Ginnis.

The casualties include Lieutenant Soltan, of the Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Berkshire Regiment), killed; Lieutenant W. Gan, of the same regiment, wounded; one officer of the Egyptian army killed, and about 50 of the combined forces killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very severe.

The hostile Arabs on the west bank also retreated to the south.

CAIRO, Dec. 30.—There is little to add respecting the battle at Ginnis to the telegram forwarded from the correspondent of the Times at the front. Independent accounts speak with admiration of the behaviour of the Egyptian troops, who carried the villages at the point of the bayonet side by side of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Their losses, distributed among every corps engaged, amount to—killed, one officer and four men; wounded, five officers and 11 men. A bullet passed through Major Besant's sleeve, but he escaped unhurt. The only English officer killed is Lieutenant Soltan, a young subaltern who joined the Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Berkshire Regiment) only last February. The officer wounded, Lieutenant Wigan, was only three months his senior.

General Stephenson's report omits to mention the number of the rank and file killed, but it would appear to be about 12.

THE MONTREAL HERALD

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Miscellaneous.

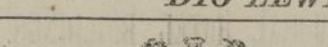


THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Dose, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reaping their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Dose, and administer it. Besides, I took some, awaiting three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the modern profession stands dumb and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help of an erasing humanity.

DIO LEWIS.



GIBB & CO.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR

WINTER GOODS

—IN—

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—AND—

HABERDASHERY,

Also Pattern Suits from Poole,

INVITE INSPECTION.

Oct. 14. 246

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FISH, OILS, &c.

200 Cases Lobsters, Young's and other brands.

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1000 Barrels Labrador Salmon, No. 1's, 2's & 3's.

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Fresh Fish, Cod, Halibut, Tommies, Smelts, &c.

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Dec. 23.

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STEAM-REFINED SEAL OIL.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD OIL.

GASPE and HALIFAX COD OIL.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.

Stewart, Munn & Co.

22 ST. JOHN STREET.

Telephone 1235.

Jan. 11. 3m 229

FOR SALE.

HERRING.—No. 1 Labrador,

in Brls., Hf. Brls., Kits and

Pails.

No. 1 C.B., in Brls. and Hf.

Brls., Lock Pyne "Malcolm,"

Crown Brand in Kegs and

Firkins.

SALMON.—No. 1 and 2 Prime

Newfoundland in Tcs., Brls.,

and Hf. Brls.

CODFISH.—Nos. 1, 2 and

Large Green Codfish in Brls.

and Casks.

MAKEREL.—In Brls. and

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Barrels Steam Refined Pale Seal Oil.

Barrels Cod Liver Oil.

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Total Assets \$100,000,000

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Annual Income 4,000,000

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The time for closing the Company's Books, and dividing the Profits, having been extended to the 31st of December next, all proposals sent in prior to that date will participate in a full year's share of the profit.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

Standard Buildings, Montreal.

Nov. 21. 1f 287.

THE FIRE

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E. P. HEATON,

Fire Superintendent.

Oct. 10. 1f 248

North British and Mercantile

FIRE & LIFE

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

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At 31st December, 1894, £1,597,225 9 6

Life and Annuity Funds 3,994,662 7 3

Revenue, Fire Branch 1,201,085 11 11

Life and Annuity Branches 587,561 5 8

WILLIAM EWING, ... Inspector

GEORGE N. AHERN, ... Sub-Inspector

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D. LORN MACDOUGALL,

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

General Agents.

October 1. 1y 235

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

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

Capital \$500,000

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ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.,

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Vice-Pres. ARTHUR GAGNON,

Geo. H. McHENRY, Esq., Sec.-Treas.

Oct. 2. 1y 238

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

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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,

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Telephone Communication.

Dec. 22. 305

JOSEPH GILBERT'S

STEEL PENS

NOTICE.

Until the First of May THE HERALD will publish advertisements of parties wanting SITUATIONS, HOUSES AND ROOMS TO LET, etc., for three insertions, FREE OF CHARGE. The space to be occupied by each advertisement must not exceed three lines.

We have no doubt that many persons will avail themselves of this liberal offer.

CITY NEWS.

IF YOU WANT A GOVERNOR'S POSITION advertise in THE HERALD, free.

SWORN IN.—Mr. Alphonse Gosselin, the assistant City Clerk, was sworn in yesterday as Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreal.

LAFAMME VERSES THE TORONTO "MAIL."—This libel suit is set down for trial to-day before Justice Johnson and a jury, and will, no doubt, be called this morning.

DON'T FORGET that you can buy three (3) packages of Sweet Caporal, Old Judge or Vanity Fair cigarettes for twenty-five cents (25c) at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL TAYLOR.—Parties desirous of attending the funeral of Corporal Taylor, late of the isolation force, will assemble at 13 Gosford street at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

ANOTHER CAPLAS.—On the complaint of Messrs. Joseph Ullman & Company, of New York, yesterday, a capias was issued against Doran Schwerenski, furrier, of St. Paul street, for \$6,700, and he was lodged in jail.

THE CONTRACTORS' FEES.—The contractors of the city have resolved to hold their annual dinner at Pelouin's, at the Back River, on the 26th inst. They are to drive around the city in procession previous to going out.

IF YOU WANT A General Servant's place advertise in THE HERALD, free.

THE MCHANE CASE.—The exception taken by Hon. H. Mercier, Q.C., acting for the defendant in the disqualification case of Alderman McShane, has been dismissed by Justice Taschereau. The case will now go on to final hearing.

ANNEXATION.—The ratifiers of St. Jean Baptiste will vote to-morrow on the by-law for annexation to the city. The indications are that the by-law will be adopted and that St. Jean Baptiste will form part of the city within thirty days.

POLICE COURT.—Before Police Magistrate Dugas, in the above Court, yesterday, Dennis Lepey was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on a charge of larceny, and D. M. Cameron for having in his possession unstamped tobacco, was fined \$50 and costs or six months' imprisonment.

BOOK ANNUAL.—Catalogues of the fine illustrated are now ready and can be had at the store, 250 St. James street, or the auctioneer. The sale of popular standard and miscellaneous works will be continued without catalogue till Saturday. On Saturday and Monday, the 16th and 18th will be sold in order of the catalogue.

IF YOU WANT Board advertise in THE HERALD, free.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning, Coroner Lionais opened an inquest at the Morgue on the remains of the man who dropped dead on the street, near No. 4 station, on Tuesday night. The body was identified as that of Joseph Beausoleil, alias Louiers, a laborer, residing at 414 Champlain street. The jury returned a verdict of death from fatty degeneration of the heart.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—On the deposition of Mr. Kehoe, undertaker, of Notre Dame street, a warrant was issued yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Mr. Lawrence Flynn, on a charge of criminal libel. This is an outcome of a recent liquor case in which Mr. Flynn was fined for selling liquor on Sunday, and for which he published a card accusing Mr. Kehoe of being the informer.

CERCLES FRANCAIS.—The election of officers of the Cercle Francais for the ensuing year have resulted as follows:—President, M. Schweb; vice-president, S. Brochier; treasurer, E. Galibert; secretary, P. M. Sauvalle; manager, H. Jones. The managing committee is as follows:—Chairman, Mr. Frechon; secretary, Mr. Hirtz; Messrs. Boudet, Roscio and Halbrunner.

THE ROYAL SCOTS.—The Royal Scots will parade in their new winter caps before the end of the month. The recent entertainment was highly successful and sufficient funds were raised to purchase the head gear. The projected visit of the regiment to England will, it is thought, take place in 1887, the year of the Queen's Jubilee, when Indian, West Indian and Australian troops will be brigaded in London.

IF YOU WANT Boarders advertise in THE HERALD, free.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Louis J. Rivet, photographer, residing at 202 St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, became suddenly ill while making a purchase in the St. Lawrence Market. He called a sleigh and was driven to his home, and as he entered the door he fell on the steps and expired almost immediately. Deputy Coroner Lionais was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

THE RIEL QUESTION.—There is to be a mass meeting of the electors of Chambly county at Longueuil to-day, for the purpose of condemning the Government and adopting the resolutions of the Champ de Mars meeting. The principal speakers will be Messrs. Beaudin, Trudel, Belletre, Desjardins, Bergeron, Poirer, David, Champagne and Duhamel, and Mr. Benoit, M. P., and Dr. Martel, M. P., the representatives of the county.

ACCIDENT ON THE ROAD.—A brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway named C. D. Coffelman was engaged in coupling cars at Pointe Claire, last evening, when he fell into a culvert and was badly injured by the car coming against him. He had two ribs broken and one lung badly crushed. He was removed to Point St. Charles where he was attended by Dr. Casey A. Wood who ordered his removal to the General Hospital. Although he was severely injured internally it is expected he will recover.

GILBERT VERSES GILMAN.—On the 28th December THE HERALD published a synopsis of the declaration in the suit of E. E. Gilbert & Sons vs. Mr. F. E. Gilman, of which notices have appeared in the press. THE HERALD gave the points of the declaration as news taken from a legal document which was being served on the defendant, and has expressed no opinion on the matter either way. Mr. Gilman assures us that the statements do him an injustice, which was very far indeed from our intention.

AT A MEETING of the members of Montreal Lodge, No. 243, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Past Master Workman J. J. Ulley installed the following Brothers:—John Thompson, P.M.W.; J. J. Ulley, M.W.; Bro. Turton, Foreman; E. Lichtenhein, Overseer; S. Roman, Recorder; Bro. Timmins, Financier; A. Ansel, Receiver; R. P. Nivin, Guide; C. Blackstead, J. W. Bro. Nivin, O.W. The members of the above order met at the Oddfellows' Hall, St. James street. P.M.W. J. J. Ulley, representative to the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

IF YOU WANT a situation of any kind advertise in THE HERALD, free.

AN UNSEEMLY SQUIBBLE.—A reliable gentleman telephoned us last night that there was much disorder at the Lansdowne slide. There was but one chute open, which was not nearly sufficient for the number who wished to use the slide. Disputes about precedence became warm, angry words were used, and even blows were interchanged. Many ladies, shocked and alarmed, left the slide. There were not enough policemen there to keep order. It is to be hoped that these scenes will not be repeated. The management have been very successful in the past, and this exceptional conduct ought not to injure the slide. The management, no doubt, will do their duty.

THE ORIGIN OF THE EPIDEMIC.—Dr. Hingston has prepared his reply for the sub-committee and handed it to Mr. Leveque. We trust its publication will not be delayed. It is understood that Dr. Hingston gives a flat denial to a number of Dr. Rodger's statements. He says he recognized Longley's as a case of smallpox and so informed the hospital authorities, and that it was treated accordingly. He declares that he never treated Longley, professionally, who was Dr. Rodger's patient throughout. It is also alleged that Dr. Hingston prepared a report in November for the sub-committee, but withheld it at the instance of Dr. Rodger. In fact, the doctor's paper means a square up and down fight with Dr. Rodger. The citizens will await its publication with not a little interest.

OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.—The Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Society acknowledges, with thanks, fifty dollars from Captain John McMaster. The Board of Out-door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, viz: Miles Williams, \$25; Strachan Bethune, Q.C., \$20.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—The following additional entries were received yesterday for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition:—

T. Blackburn, Montreal, waterproof coverings for textile fabrics.
S. W. Hicks, Montreal, assortment of show cards, advertising mediums and door-to-door notices.
W. Strachan & Co., Montreal, petroleum and lubricating oils.
Alfred Desjardins, Montreal, collection of Canadian coins.
Canada Jute Co., Montreal, assortment of jute and cotton bags.
Messrs. Thompson Co., Sherbrooke, patent bobbins.

RETAIL MERCHANTS Ask That Business Streets be Lit Up With Electric Light.

A meeting of retail dry goods merchants, favorable to the reduction of insurance rates on their stocks and the introduction of the electric light on the business streets, was held last evening, in the long room, Mechanics' Hall. Mr. S. D. Hamilton presided, and among those present were Messrs. Thomas Liggett, P. Wright, Ald. J. X. Perrault, N. Tossignant, J. M. Marcotte, L. J. Lafond, Z. Arcand, G. Marois, F. Guerin, ex-Ald. Beauchamp, and others. Mr. Comte, of the Royal Electric Light, was also in attendance, representing the Company. After routine the Chairman presented a petition to the City Council from merchants of the city, asking for the introduction of electric light in the business streets. This was signed by about fifty leading merchants, including Messrs. John Murphy & Co., S. Carley, Thomas May & Co., Henry Morgan & Co., Goodyear Rubber Co., and many others.

After discussion, on a motion by Mr. Wright, one gentleman from each ward was appointed to call on their respective representatives in the Council to induce them to favor the adoption of electric light in the Council. The gentlemen so appointed were:—St. James Ward, P. Wright; St. Antoine, T. Liggett; St. Ann's, L. A. Beauregard; St. Lawrence, Mr. Gohier; St. Louis, N. Tossignant; St. Mary's, F. Archambault; Centre and West, John Murphy; East, Mesni Asselin; Hochelaga, F. X. Archambault. It was resolved that the Chairman and Secretary inform the Council of the wishes of the meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the description of the reduction in insurance rates was left over until next Wednesday evening, when another meeting will be held.

DYSPEPSIA.

This prevalent malady is the parent of most of our bodily ills. One of the best remedies known for Dyspepsia is Burdock Blood Bitters, it having cured the worst chronic forms, all else had failed.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Citizens' Committee in Favor of a Permanent Hospital.

The Civic Board Also Alive to Its Necessity.

Dr. Laberge states that during the twenty-four hours ending at noon, yesterday, there were six new cases of smallpox reported, only two of which, however, were verified. At present there are 76 patients in St. Camille Hospital, 27 of which are considered bed, and two deaths have occurred in the institution since the last report. In St. Sauveur's Ward there are ten cases, one of which is considered bad. There are 165 beds vacant in both wards.

During the same period the Fabrique reports that no deaths occurred in the city and only three in the suburbs, two of which occurred in the Mount Royal Hospital.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Civic Board of Health was held yesterday morning, there being present: Aldermen Gray (Chairman), Roy, Stevenson, Mathieu, Messrs. Perrault, Graham, Masterman and Delisle. After the transaction of the ordinary routine, it was resolved that Dr. Laporte, a former employee of the Board, should be again engaged as public vaccinator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Lafard, which was accepted.

An account received from Dr. Roy was then read by the Chairman. It was a claim for \$604 for vaccination work done by him, and the account was recommended for payment by the three Aldermen of Hochelaga Ward, and the Board decided to return the account, with the statement that they would pay \$130 of the amount claimed, but that the balance would have to be struck off, or else they would not entertain the bill.

The Chairman then read the following report from the Vaccination Committee, which had just been handed in:—

VACCINATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The Vaccination Committee begs to report:—Three physicians, each accompanied by a specially appointed officer, are now busy offering vaccination for the last time to those who refused it when the first call was made from door to door. They are meeting with a large measure of success, chiefly through the prosecutions before the Health Court. Twenty-eight cases have so far been instituted, and at every sitting of the Health Court at least one new case will be taken up.

The committee, by its own physicians and otherwise, has succeeded in vaccinating 12th of January, an aggregate exceeding forty thousand persons. The day following, the committee is convinced that vaccination must be thoroughly carried out if smallpox is to be banished, law respected, and a recurrence of epidemics prevented. (Signed) HUGH GRAHAM, W. NOLAN DUBREUIL, W. MASTERMAN.

On motion of Mr. Graham, it was resolved that the report as read be adopted and \$500 placed to the credit of the committee to settle outstanding claims. The by-law on slop trucks was then referred to the Sanitary Inspector with instructions to report on it at the next meeting of the Board.

After some discussion on the question of future hospital accommodation for cases of contagious diseases, it was resolved that Messrs. Graham, Desjardins, Delisle, Alderman Stevenson, and the Chairman be appointed a committee to report to the Board on the question of a suitable site for a permanent civic hospital for contagious diseases.

It was then resolved that the Chairman should communicate with the General with a view to having the two justices now sitting in connection with the Sanitary Court, ad hoc, in such a way as to put the city in a position to be able to remove them.

A letter was read from Messrs. Damaise & Halpin, giving an explanation of the prices charged by them for funerals in the account handed in at last meeting. It was resolved that \$130 be granted to the Isolation Committee to pay current expenses for the past week. The Board granted \$50 to the Relief Committee for special relief purposes. The Sanitary Inspector made a report on the sanitary condition of the private schools in the city. The matter was left in the hands of the Chairman to report at next meeting.

The Board adjourned until Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Citizens' Committee there were present Hollis Shorey, in the chair, Mr. Michaels, Secretary, and Messrs. Lefebvre, Delisle, McAfee, Morgan. The minutes of preceding meeting having been read and adopted, the discussion of cutting ice from the canal was taken up. After having been thoroughly handled by all present, Mr. McAfee moved, seconded by Mr. Lefebvre, that the Vigilance Committee be instructed by the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee to furnish a list of names of all the ice men of March next, a list of the names of the parties who have stored ice during the winter and where the said ice was cut. Carried.

Mr. Shorey then said that while the work of the Citizens' Committee, so far as the epidemic was concerned, was nearly over, he for one was in favor of continuing the organization until they had seen a suitable smallpox hospital built, so as to be ready for any emergency which might arise in the future. If a suitable place had been provided for the reception of the first cases that appeared in the city, and they had been removed there in place of to the Hotel Dieu, the epidemic of smallpox would never have occurred. He had just learned that action had been taken by the Civic Committee, but he thought this committee should remain intact, so as to be able to do the work proposed.

Mr. Delisle said that at the morning's meeting a committee had been struck to look after suitable hospital accommodations.

It was then suggested, and the committee authorized their secretary to write to the Chairman of the Board of Health, informing him that the committee were pleased to learn of the action taken by the Civic Committee, which met with their approval.

It was then suggested by Mr. Michaels that a permanent committee be formed of citizens who should pay a small entrance fee, which sums would be devoted to medical expenses.

Mr. Delisle was heartily in favor of such a scheme, and thought such a committee would result in much good to the city's business interests.

Mr. Michaels then gave notice that at

the next meeting he would move the formation of such a committee. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN.

South Durham.—No smallpox. St. Anicet.—The Mayor reports that there is not, to his knowledge, any smallpox in the municipality. There was one case which broke out in the end of November, which was isolated, and now no increase of the disease is apprehended.

Sault au Recollet.—There has been one death but no new cases are reported. So far, since the commencement of the epidemic, there have been 67 cases with 19 deaths.

East Farnham.—The only case of smallpox has been that of Francis Maisson, student at the College of St. Cesaire, who was immediately isolated and treated by Dr. Jeannette, but died in a few days.

L'Assomption.—No new patients, and those who were sick are convalescent.

St. Narcisse.—(Co. Champlain) still persists in its refusal to form a Local Board of Health, and points out that it is in such company as that of St. Genevieve de Batiscan, St. Maurice, St. Stanislas and St. Tite, all of which will be compelled to comply with the law.

St. Francois de Sales.—One case of smallpox.

IF YOU HAVE ROOMS to Let advertise in THE HERALD, free.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following municipalities have held their elections with the result given below:—

COTE DE NEIGES.—Messrs. Paschal Sarazin and Felix Lavoie, file, were elected councillors unanimously.

CHEVREUIL.—Councillor Anderson was re-elected, and Mr. Grove was elected in the place of Councillor Wintel, resigned, by acclamation.

St. Andrews.—Mr. George Simpson and Mr. William Beacham were re-elected councillors at St. Andrews.

DIXVILLE.—Mr. N. Egleston, re-elected, and Messrs. Josiah B. Parker and William Wright elected councillors by acclamation.

RICHMOND.—Mr. Thomas Hart, mayor for the past thirteen years, re-elected; Messrs. John Murphy and J. N. Dubreuil, councillors, re-elected, and Mr. W. L. Bell, manager Eastern Townships Bank, elected councillors for the first time.

COMPTON TOWN COUNCIL.—Mr. T. J. Pomroy and Mr. J. A. Cochrane, son of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, are on his list for election in Europe, elected. The retiring councillors, Messrs. Stafford and Sanders have served the last nine years.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS.—The voting for the municipal elections, at Coteau St. Louis, ended Tuesday afternoon, the successful candidates being Messrs. Dominique Dupre and Jos. Leduc. The vote will be reached by the Council on the 22nd inst. question on Tuesday next, when it is expected the by-law will be unanimously adopted.

IF YOU WANT a Housemaid's place advertise in THE HERALD, free.

THE OLD AND NEW REGIME.

The Baggage Smasher's Day Over and the Carriage Handler's Day Come.

Two commercial travellers were seated at one of the hotels in this city conversing on the baggage question.

"What a change there has been lately," said one, "in the way baggage is handled."

A short time ago my cases needed repairs every trip, and to be replaced with new ones once or twice a year. Now, this is all different. My samples are always in good order, and my cases last twice or three times as long, and I have made up my mind to get lighter ones, when these have done their full service, and am certain that the new ones will last twice as long as under the old baggage smashing regime."

"My experience," said his friend, "is similar to your own. I remember starting out on one trip with new cases, and before I had been out a week they were simply smashed to pieces, my samples ruined, and even my personal belongings were so much that I had to buy a new outfit. My baggage was completely ruined, and all my little knick knacks broken to pieces. Now, I can travel with comparative ease and comfort, and assured that my baggage will be properly dealt with. But to what do you attribute the change? Why to competition and improved methods of course; and by the way I find that the greatest care and attention are paid by the employees of the Canadian Pacific to commercial and other baggage."

"Just so! and I always take that road when I can."

A WORTHY WORK.

A well-informed correspondent, a level-headed business man, sends us the following:—

"Referring to a letter in THE HERALD of Tuesday, from Shafro Agassiz to the Bishop of Quebec, I may say that I know Agassiz. He is a good one—young, earnest, practical missionary. He came to Moosomin two years since with Bishop Anson—either soldier or chaplain—none of the goody-goody about him. He had been in the Zulu war; is a cousin of the late Professor Agassiz, of Harvard. Wants to do the good nearest him. If he takes hold of a lot of Indian children at school and educates them to practical knowledge and work he will do more good than can be done in any other way. John McDougall and Father Lacombe, the most successful missionaries, recognize the fact that it is with the 'little Indians' the work is to be done. Agassiz is a man that has likely given his life to the cause before he made this appeal, and I think he ought to be encouraged. Pelly is on the Assiniboine above the mouth of the Qu'Appelle some distance. It will be reached in time by the M. and N. W. Railway."

"If you can say a good word for missionaries, these are the kind of missions and missionaries that at least pay here below."

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Ont., January 14, 1 a.m.

The pressure is highest over the Maritime Provinces. An area of depression is moving eastward from the North-West Territories, followed by a developing area of high pressure. The weather has fallen in the neighborhood of Kingston and most points in northern Ontario. The temperature has risen slightly in the Lake region and considerably along the St. Lawrence, while in the Maritime Provinces there has been little change.

Probabilities.—Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh winds, mostly southerly, generally fair weather, rising temperature.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Winds mostly south and south-west, fair weather, stationary or higher temperature.

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair weather, slightly higher temperature.

ECHOES OF THE LATE FIRE.

Statement of the Insurance Losses.

The loss by the fire on St. Diemer street will not reach the first estimate made on the spur of the moment. It is believed that it will not exceed \$200,000 to \$225,000 on both buildings and stock. The total amount of insurance on all reaches \$159,200 divided as follows:—

Liverpool, London & Globe	\$55,000
Quebec & Montreal	20,000
Citizens	14,000
Northern	12,000
London	10,000
Imperial	6,000
Northern Union	4,500
Scottish Union	4,500
Commercial Union	4,000
Royal Canadian	3,500
Western	2,500
Total	\$159,200

The buildings destroyed, owned by the Grey Nuns, were insured for \$81,250 in three companies, as follows:—Liverpool, London & Globe, \$45,000 (mostly re-insured); Citizens, \$6,250; Northern, \$10,000. On B. & S. H. Thompson's stock there was \$45,000 insurance, as follows:—Liverpool, London & Globe, \$10,000; Quebec & Montreal, \$10,000; Imperial, \$12,000; London Assurance Corporation, \$10,000; Smith, Fischer & Co.'s stock was insured for \$15,000, between the Royal Canadian, \$2,500; City of London, \$5,000; Scottish Union, \$10,000. Bourne, Turcotte & Co.'s stock had insurance on it to the extent of \$5,400, made up of \$2,800 in the Queen, \$1,000 in the Royal Canadian and \$1,600 in the Norwich Union. J. L. Cassidy & Co.'s crockery was covered by \$18,000, of which the Citizens will pay \$5,000 and the Northern \$10,000. Other insurances are \$2,000 on M. E. Edison & Co.'s stock in the Queen, \$2,500 on a stock of apples belonging to George Verette in the North British & Mercantile, \$1,000 on W. O. Hubbard's stock in the Commercial Union, \$1,000 on some goods belonging to Thomas Jordan in the same company, and \$2,000 on rags belonging to Charles Morris also in the same company.

WHAT INSURANCE MEN ARE DOING.

The insurance agents held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, and naturally the fire was the *piece de resistance*. The meeting was private and no insurance fraternity are ignorant of the inefficiency displayed at the fire. They admit that the firemen did their duty well, but are most pronounced in censuring the cause of the fire, and in urging proper measures in time to utilize the various fire steamers owned by the city. Only one of these was used at all, the others being in out of the way stations and still on wheels, or not brought into service for want of horses to pull them. It is also stated that the agents are dissatisfied with the water supply which was insufficient. A special committee was appointed to investigate the matter and draw out a report. In the meantime, it is stated on good authority, that the insurance companies have resolved on raising insurance rates in Montreal, and that this will be done at once. The object of this move, it is admitted, is to secure a reform in the fire system of the city.

WHY THE WATER WAS DEFICIENT.

Mr. Lesage, the Superintendent of the Water Works, explained to a HERALD reporter, yesterday, what he considered was the cause of the deficiency in the water supply. "The very peculiar situation of the burning buildings, which could not be reached from Notre Dame street by the hose, had all the stress of the demand for water on the hydrants on St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets, which are supplied by two six inch pipes. Some eight different lines of hose were turned on the fire, making two on each hydrant, which, as a matter of course, largely diminished the pressure. As a consequence the streams were not so powerful as they should have been, while the greatest damage was being done on the upper stories and roof."

It was to be expected that in such circumstances, the only steamer in use would do little good in the demand. It is beyond doubt that the buildings on the east side of St. Diemer street would have been saved had there been a powerful stream at hand. If the brigade had been able to utilize the hydrants on Notre Dame street, Mr. Lesage is of the opinion that the intense cold prevailing caused several joints of hose to burst, and this lessened the force of the streams. Mr. Lesage thinks that insurance companies should be more careful in taking risks where goods of inflammable nature are stored, and that if this were done great assistance would be rendered the authorities. He inclines to the belief that the New York system of having a fireman from each of the principal stations visit his district often to ascertain the nature of all merchandise stored in the different buildings, and inform the authorities of the existence of explosives, etc., would be a great benefit. The statement made that the deficiency in the supply was caused by the floods, Mr. Lesage says, is incorrect, as in spite of the fire the water in the reservoir this morning was a foot and a half higher than on the evening previous.

VISITING THE RUINS.

Large crowds of people visited the ruins all through the day, and the fire continued to smoulder until the evening, and, in fact, is not yet extinguished. Firemen were on duty during the day to keep the burning from extending to the limits. The streets to the east and north-east of the conflagration were strewn with cinders, and a paper was picked up on St. Denis and several other streets to the east, which seemed to show the velocity of the wind at the time.

CHIEF PATTON'S EXPLANATION.

Chief Patton states that the reason why the steamers were not brought into service was because of the want of stable accommodation for horses to draw them. This deficiency was principally caused through the non-completion of the Chabouzelet Square station, which was promised for May, but which will not be ready until next May. The delay in the arrival of the Point St. Charles steamer, the Chief does not attribute this to the possibilities stated, but to the bad condition of the streets, made almost impassable by the inundations.

IN THE CONVENT.

The fire had not long been discovered when the nuns in the Providence Convent near by noticed the imminent danger of the institution and Church of Notre Dame de Pitie were in. The institution is a large one, and the dormitory on one of the above floors was occupied by fully one hundred and the children and nuns, and not to frighten alarm, the good sisters acted with much prudence and calmness. The fire had already been ignited in the little steeple by falling embers when all the pupils were quietly awakened by the nuns and told of Sister Bourgeois, they would go down and pray. In a short time they moved slowly down the stairs to the lower story, where they were told that a big fire was raging in the city, and all would pray for

the safety of the brave men who were fighting the devouring element. All knelt and for several minutes said prayers. When the danger was passed the pupils again retired to their dormitory, hardly aware of the danger they had been in.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

"DARK DAYS."

A fair audience was present at the Academy last evening, to witness this great play. The play is an excellent melodrama and brains play an essential and conspicuous part. Common sense is also apparent in the treatment of the theme, and a knowledge of human character, experience of life and acquaintance with the limitations of the stage, further combine to make the piece attractive. The leading parts require much histrionic ability for their successful presentation, and the different players give good delineations of the characters assumed. The play will be presented every evening this week and at Saturday's matinee.

THE MIKADO.

Who has not heard of this popular piece, and the decided success it has proved wherever played? The sale of seats began at 10 o'clock this morning at Nordheimer's Hall. The costumes and embroideries are imported direct from Japan by Messrs. Liberty & Co., and are adapted by Madame Leon, of New York. The following is the cast:

The Mikado of Japan	Mr. N. S. Burnham
Nanki-Poo, his son, disguised as a wandering minstrel and in love with Yum-Yum	Mr. Roy Stalton
Koko, Lord High Executioner	Mr. J. W. Hebert
Peep-Sing, a noble Lord	Mr. Harry Allen
Yum-Yum, a noble Lord	Mr. Louis J. Rivet