

MR LABOUCHERE'S LETTER.

Oratorical Honors in the Debate on the Farnell Amendment.

Bicycles to Snare Horses as Dependent Carriers - A Jubilee Dress Improver of a Musical Tune - An American Threatening the Blue Goggles of Capri - The Crawford Case in a Novel - Men and Things.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The two best speeches I say this without any party feeling—upon the amendment of Mr. Farnell to the address were those of Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt. Lord Hartington's speech was hardly up to the mark. There was a want of breadth about it, and it was rather a speech of a lawyer than of a statesman. It gave me the impression of having been prepared by Sir Henry James. The Government defence was, oratorically, singularly weak. Mr. Matthews did not rise above the Old Bailey, and what was curious was that he was perpetually getting into a mess about his law. The best of the many maiden speeches that have been made on the address was that of Sir Edward Grey, and I am surprised that it has not attracted more notice.

Now that the balloon has received a definite status in the British army perhaps the War Office will have time to consider the claims of the bicycle to similar recognition. Regularly organized bicycle corps are now attached to the French army, and in recent manoeuvres they have done all such work as the carrying of orders and despatches and done it with more speed and punctuality than mounted troops. In some cases bicyclists have accomplished journeys of fifty and sixty miles a day for six or eight days in succession. At this rate a bicyclist is not only more efficient than a horseman, but cheaper; for a bicycle costs originally less than half the price of a cavalry horse, wears as long, is far less expensive to keep and is much less likely to be put hors de combat by a stray bullet.

LORD JOHN RAY is to become naval commander-in-chief at Devonport when Admiral Phillimore retires in May. The Portsmouth command, which is the blue ribbon of the service, will become vacant next year, when Sir George Willis retires, and Sir William Dowell ought to be his successor, but I hear that the Queen is anxious that the Prince of Leiningen should be appointed, and the servility of the present Cabinet is so exuberant that I dare say this flagrant job will be sanctioned. If the Prince does not get Portsmouth he is tolerably sure to be appointed to Devonport when Lord John Hay retires next year on becoming Admiral of the Fleet.

A meeting to commemorate

was held last week by some ladies in the Provost house, Trinity College, Dublin, the Duchess of Marlborough being present. It was agreed that each lady should subscribe the sum of one shilling to commemorate the Queen's devotion to Ireland during fifty years. The 12 pennies in the selected coin most suitably represent the 12 days devotedly given up to Ireland out of these fifty years. Among the most curious jubilee objects is a jubilee dress improver. It plays on the words "God Save the Queen" whenever the wearer sits down. The inventor has forwarded one to Her Majesty at Osborne. But how about loyal subjects? They, if they wear the improver, would only be able to listen to "God Save the Queen" sitting, for were they to rise the music would cease. The blue grotto of Capri is threatened either with destruction or being closed to the public. An American has bought the land over it, and he claims that everything below the surface belongs to him. In vindication of his right he has brought a suit. If he wins it he will be able to close the grotto. If he loses it he will be able to make a hole through its ceiling, which will put an end to the blue reflections inside it.

THE QUEEN has written a kind letter of condolence to Sir William Jenner, who has just lost his last surviving sister, Miss Hannah Jenner, who has lived for many years at the Palace House, Bishops Waltham. Miss Jenner's death is much regretted at Bishops Waltham, as she was very kind and charitable, and the poor of the town have to lament the loss of an untiring benefactor. Sir William Jenner arrived in time to see his sister before she died.

One of the weekly papers announces that the Prince Regent, of Bavaria, has given orders that each of his sons is to learn a manual trade and that Prince Rupprecht, the heir to the throne, has become a turner. Prince Rupprecht and his brothers are the grandsons of the Regent Luitpold, being the sons of his oldest son, Prince Louis, who is married to the Archduchess Maria Theresia, of Austria. It is a matter of course for every German, whatever his rank, to learn a trade, and the Regent has given no order whatever on the subject. The Duke and Duchess of Nassau and their son, Prince William, have arrived at Cannes on a visit to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Baden, at the Villa des Tours. Prince William of Nassau, who was born in 1852, is the best royal parti in Europe, as he will inherit an immense fortune from his father, and he is not encumbered by the possession of a crown.

Mr. Goodall, R.A., is engaged upon a sculptural work for the next Royal Academy Exhibition, representing "Fragrant Guit Subjected to the Gaze of Staircase Innocence."

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER has made a good thing out of his former regard for Mr. Gladstone and his present disapproval of him. Mr. Agnew paid Sir John Millais £1,050 for Mr. Gladstone's portrait, and sold it to the Duke for £1,200. The latter has now sold it to Mr. Tennant for 3,000 guineas, thus clearing a modest £1,950 by his altered political appreciation of Mr. Gladstone.

I am sorry to hear that Sir Fitzjames Stephen has abandoned his intention of writing the monograph of Carlyle for Mr. John Morley's admirable series of "English Men of Letters." His decision is much to be regretted, as no man is more thoroughly qualified to produce an interesting and valuable work, and his relations with Carlyle were so intimate that his book was expected to prove an important addition to biographical literature.

The Prince of Wales has sent Mr. Charles Wyndham a handsome and massive cup with the following inscription on it: To Charles Wyndham. From Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

In Remembrance of "David Garrick" at Sandringham, Jan. 7, 1887.

I hear that a well known French novelist, M. Hector Malot, has taken the Crawford case for the plot of a new work which is announced by the Paris papers of this week as about to appear immediately in the "Le Figaro." The title is "Les Vices Francais," the use of which phrase by Mrs. Crawford greatly irritated

public opinion in France. It is said by those who profess to have seen it that M. Malot has utilized in the present work his knowledge of England and that it is one of his best.

HENRY LABOUCHERE. "DON'T YOU WORRY." How Shrewd Business Men Have Solved a Great Problem. "Is there a fatality among our prominent men," is a question that we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that if the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered. The fights of "isms" reminds us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homoeopathy derides it and breaks down its influence. If Homoeopathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none in any other. Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who asked him how he got rich, "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession have been wrangling about it.

By a careful examination of insurance reports we find that there has been a sharp reform with reference to examinations, [and that no man can now get any amount of insurance who has the least development of kidney disorder.] because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kidney disease. Hence, no reliable company will insure a man except after a rigid urinary examination.

The editor of a certain paper, which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because, unknown to himself, his kidneys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to the business, and to his commission, as said, "Don't you worry; you get a half dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month come around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

What are we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd business men, as well as other shrewd business men, found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, that has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by many ignored as an advertisement?

In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no two alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed they are published under a guarantee of \$500 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years. Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as such. We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or an Astor.

Hence we take the liberty of telling our friends that it is a duty they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refuted them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and one believing them found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy, and money cannot take away.

LACHINE'S WATER. Plans of Proposed Water-Works Submitted to the Town Council. Lachine is to have a complete water system, the plans for the same having been prepared by Mr. W. McLea Wabank, C. E., and will be submitted to the electors of the town for their approbation about the end of March. Surveys of the town and numerous river soundings have been made in connection with the proposed improvement. The Holly or direct pumping system will be the one used and it is proposed to erect the works near Stony Point. It is estimated that the cost of the system will be \$30,000 and that it will be sufficient for the requirements of the town for the next fifty years.

The introduction of a water supply system, it is understood, will very materially benefit the town, as it will tend to reduce insurance rates, encourage building and add considerably to the value of property. The proposed plans will include two pumps of the Worthington or Knowles pattern, each with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons daily, two boilers, engineer's house and the conduit to the river. The principal main will be twelve inches and will be laid as far as the tollgate, with branches in the principal streets. The Dominion Bridge Company will be supplied from this pipe and a branch will go under the canal to supply that portion of the town lying south of the canal. Sub-mains of a smaller size will branch off into the side streets, and hydrants will be placed at intervals of every 400 feet, with an effective pressure of 20 lbs. to the square inch. The mains will be supplied with blow-offs for cleaning the pipes, and service pipes will run into all the houses in the town.

AMONG THE INDIANS. "While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian who was taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yellow Oil internally and applied it externally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throat, etc." Mrs. A. Beaw, Cook's Mills, Serpentine River, Ont.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

Liquors, Ales, Etc.

SCOTCH WHISKEY! Shipped by Mackie & Co., Distillers, Langavilla and Laphroaig Distillers, Island of Islay, Scotland, is admitted by the Medical Faculty the finest in Scotland, used by Queen's physicians.

ASK FOR MACKIE'S RARE OLD SPECIAL 10 years old, gold label.

MACKIE'S ISLAY BLEND 7 years old, green label. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BRO. ALE AND FOREIGN BEERWERS, 286 St. Mary Street, MONTREAL. Have always on hand the various kinds of ALE AND PORTER. IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. Families regularly supplied.

DOW'S BREWERY, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE. Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

WILLIAM DOW & CO., Brewers and Maltsters. Feb. 23. Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in Wood and Bottle.

DAWES & CO., BREWERS AND MALTSTERS. INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE, EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER (In Wood and Bottle.) Families supplied.

JOHN HOPE & CO., Agents in Canada for JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, Rotterdam MARTELL & CO., Cognac. JULES ROBIN & CO., Cognac. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay. DRINKHARD & CO., Cognac. M. MISA, Xeres de la Frontera. COCKBURN, SMITHS & CO., Oporto. MULLER & BARTHEZ, Tarragona. BODEL & FILS FRERES, Bordeaux. E. J. BURKE, Dublin. PATTERSON & HIBBERT, London. BULLOCH, LADE & CO., Glasgow. W.M. JAMESON & CO., Dublin. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Dublin.

CLARET I Cunliffe, Dobson & Co. BORDEAUX. CHATEAU LEVILLÉ. Do. MARGAUX. Do. LAFFITE. Imported direct and for sale by FREDERICK KINGSTON, 243 Hospital Street, Octobe

L'ETENDARD. Daily and Weekly Paper. The Only French Daily in Canada Having Three Editions, Morning, Three and Six o'clock P. 37 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHY L'ETENDARD IS A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM. L'ETENDARD has a larger circulation than any other French newspaper in the Dominion; L'ETENDARD's bona-fide and paying circulation is at least equal to that of other papers claiming a much larger circulation; L'ETENDARD reaches the most substantial class of people, its annual subscription being \$5.00 for others \$2.00; L'ETENDARD is one of the most influential political papers in the Province, and, therefore, reaches a class of people that others do not; L'ETENDARD has the largest circulation amongst the Clergy, Educational Establishments and Teachers; L'ETENDARD is the only French paper in Canada having a daily circulation and financial review and current prices, which are most carefully edited and revised, which fact should give it the largest circulation amongst French-speaking business men in Canada; L'ETENDARD is the only French Daily in Montreal having an organization of newboys to sell it on the street, horse-cars, and at the depot. Its widest spread and most popular amongst farmers.

PRENDERGAST & CO., Editors and Proprietors. L. A. CARON, Advertising Agent. Jan. 12

National Colonization Lottery -OF THE- Rev. FATHER LABELLE. \$30,000 IN PRIZES. Tickets, 1st Series, \$1.00. 2nd Series, \$1.00. 25

Spring Hill Coal. FREER MINED, Screened Steam Coal, arriving daily in BOX cars, dry and free from dust. CUMBERLAND RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY. J. B. COWANS, Secretary. 15 Alexist Street, Oct. 31

Legal Cards.

McINTYRE, LEWIS & CODE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents. Solicitors Bank of Montreal. for Union Bank of Lower Canada, &c. OTTAWA, Ont.

MAcDONALD & MacINTOSH, (Late Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald.) BARRISTERS, CORNWALL, Ont.

MAcDONALD, TUPPER & PHIPPKN, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, OFFICES OVER MERCHANTS' BANK, WYNFLETE.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, FRANK B. PHIPPKN, J. STEWART TUPPER, WILLIAM J. TUPPER, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C., LONDON, Ont.

MAcMILLAN & CARREON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, & C., LONDON, Ont.

GIBBONS, McONAB & MULKERN, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. OFFICE: Corner Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, Ont.

LEITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c. CORNWALL, Ont.

MAcLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE (Late Maclelland & Macdonald.) Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL, Ont.

MAcLENNAN, J. W. Liddell, J. D. Maclelland, C. E. Cline, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., CORNWALL, Ont.

BRATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, BRATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & NEVILLE, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. W. H. H. BRATTY, T. G. BLACKSTOCK, THOMAS F. GALT, R. S. NEVILLE.

CAMERON & McPHILLIPS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Cavithra Chambers, 45 King Street West, TORONTO.

JAMES DUNNE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW 280 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

KENNEDY, BLANCHARD & MCKAY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., WINNIPEG.

MAcMORON, MAcDONALD, DRAxTON & DUNBAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., TORONTO.

MAcMORON, MAcDONALD, DRAxTON & DUNBAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., TORONTO.

EXTENSIVE SALE. 1417 Epiphany, County of Assumption, on the 15th of March, at 10 a.m., two magnificent Mills, one flour and one carding, and a superb ground adjoining the property of M.M. de St. Sulpice, agreeably located in the village of L'Epiphany, a short distance from the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot will be sold, without fail, to the highest bidder on the above mentioned date.

NOTICE. Application will be made by the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company, to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an act granting power to acquire, by lease or otherwise, as part of its own line, and subject to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the West Toronto and Pacific Railway, and to make all necessary provisions incidental thereto.

NOTICE. Application will be made by the Atlantic and North-west Railway Company to the Parliament of the Dominion, at its next session, for an act confirming the contract, purchase or lease to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, made in connection with the establishment of the line of railway between Montreal and the Atlantic seaboard, commonly called the Short Line Railway; and providing for the regulation of all matters incidental thereto.

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Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135 TO 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

Albemarle Hotel, MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK. Meet charmingly situated at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 24th St. (across Madison Square). Connected on the European Plan. JAVIERIN & WALTER, Proprietors.

PALACE HOTEL OF BOSTON The Vendome Corner Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street. This is one of the largest and most elegant hotel structures in this country. Conveniently situated, delightfully surrounded, and in every way desirable for transient visitors and tourists. It is also peculiarly attractive as a residence for Ladies and families. Commonwealth Avenue (extending from the Public Garden to the New Park), upon which the Vendome has its main front, is acknowledged to be the finest boulevard in America, and facing it on either side are the most costly and beautiful residences in the city. C.H. GREENLEAF & Co., Proprietors.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Fifth Avenue, New York. This most fashionable and centrally located hotel has been renovated from top to bottom, and is now managed under the supervision of R. H. Southgate, upon the American and European plans. This hotel is the favorite resort for Canadians. MITCHELL, KINZLER & SOUTHWATE, Proprietors.

The Balmoral MONTREAL, Is the Hotel for Business Men. CHARLOTTEVILLE, F. E. A. REVERE HOUSE. MRS. MONKIE, Proprietress. First-class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient to Railway and Steamboats.

Murray Hill Hotel, NEW YORK. The largest and finest constructed hotel in the city, on Park Avenue, one block from Grand Central Depot. (ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS). 600 rooms, elegantly furnished and decorated. The ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangements generally, are the most perfect that human ingenuity and skill can devise. No charge for conveying baggage from or to the Grand Central Depot. HUNTING & HAMBROD, Proprietors.

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

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 elevators, electric bells and lifts, &c. In fact, all that modern ingenuity 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.

GLASGOW Scotland. PHILPS COOKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET. First-Class; Quietly and Centrally Situated. Moderate Charges. Turkish Baths. THE MONTREAL HERALD is on file at this Hotel. POTTIER & STYMUS, Furniture and Interior Decorations, NEW WAREHOUSES, 489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Post Office Time Table.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSING. Rows include Montreal, Quebec, and various international routes.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the departure of the mail. Letters for Montreal must be posted 15 minutes before the departure of the mail.

Letters post papers should be addressed to street and number at which to be delivered. Notice of change of residence should be promptly notified to the postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, the taking effect upon only during that length of time.

There are five deliveries made daily in the central divisions of the city, at 8.00 and 10.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.00 p.m., and 8.00 p.m. Deliveries in the other divisions, at 8.00 and noon, and 2.00 and 8.00 p.m. Hockleys and Point St. Charles—Two deliveries daily: 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Letters Carriers' Delivery. Street and number at which to be delivered. Notice of change of residence should be promptly notified to the postmaster in writing, and renewed at the expiration of three months, the taking effect upon only during that length of time.

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A FEW OF THE BOODLERS

Like Orient Pearls at Random Strung.

HON. J. H. POPE—received a subsidy of \$150,000 to extend a railway, controlled by him, through the State of Maine.

HON. FRANK SMITH—President of the Northern Railway of Canada, while holding a lease to the Northern Railway of the projected line from the terminus of that railway at Grandchester to Callander, PROCURED A SUBSIDY FOR THE PROPOSED EXTENSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF \$1,000,000 PER MILE, AMOUNTING TO \$1,320,000. The Company then bonded the road for \$20,000 a mile, thus SECURING TO THEMSELVES A CLEAR PROFIT OF OVER \$800,000.

HON. JOHN CARLING—PERSUADED THE GOVERNMENT TO PROMISE the corporation of the City of London (Ont.) a raise in expenditures in connection with the military department, IF THE CITY WOULD PURCHASE THE "CARLING FARM" FROM HIM FOR \$40,000—A LEAST TWICE ITS VALUE. IT IS NECESSARY TO SAY THAT MR. CARLING HAS SINCE RECEIVED THE \$40,000.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—BROTHER-IN-LAW OF SHARPLES, of Quebec, promoter of the PRINCE ALBERT COLONIZATION COMPANY, of "BLIND SHARE" notoriety, WHICH WAS GRANTED THE FAMOUS ST. LOUIS DE LANGEVIN half-breed settlement in the North-West, SIR ADOLPHE HAS ENJOYED HIMSELF IN TRAVELLING A THE PUBLIC EXPENSE TO THE TUNE OF \$2,617. Sir Adolphe is also a MEMBER OF THE "CONSTRUCTION COMPANY," awarded the contract for the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, which HAS BEEN SUBSIDIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE EXTENT OF \$176,000.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU—PROMOTER OF THE PONTOIAC RAILWAY which WAS GRANTED A SUBSIDY OF \$272,000 in the session of 1884. In the short time that he has been in the Cabinet, he has MANAGED TO EXPEND \$3,141 of the public money for the benefit of the Montreal & Ottawa Railway.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, M. P., OUTSIDE MEMBER OF THE CABINET, who, as President of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, at a SALARY OF \$60,000 PER ANNUM, SECURED A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF \$12,000 A MILE FOR THAT railway, and also permission to ISSUE BONDS FOR \$20,000 A MILE ADDITIONAL—THUS MAKING A CLEAR PROFIT FOR HIMSELF AND TO HIS FRIENDS OF AT LEAST \$300,000, over and above the cost of construction. He is counsel for the St. Catharines Mining Company, in the suit with the Province of Ontario, the Dominion having assumed all responsibility for costs, etc. He has ALREADY RECEIVED ABOUT \$6,000, AND HAS IN WRITING BEEN PROMISED THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY THE CASE TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AT A PROBABLE COST OF \$20,000.

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The Candidates Preparing for the Election—Mr. Deff Belletres from St. Antoine Ward.

The friends of both candidates in the Mayoralty contest are confident of success. Mr. Abbott's agents are quietly but actively engaged in canvassing the city, and report that the indications are that he will be elected by a large majority. He is sure of the support of many prominent French Liberals, such as Ald. Grenier and others. Ald. Grenier says that Mr. Abbott, with his great executive ability and legal knowledge, will be sure to fill the Mayor's chair to the best interests of the city. Ald. Bainville's friends have out a large body of canvassers and the candidate is going into the work heartily himself. In St. Antoine Ward Mr. J. M. Duff, the opponent of Ald. Archibald, has sent in his letter of resignation to the city clerk. He thanked the electors for the honor they had done him but did not see any reason why Ald. Archibald should be removed from City Council. Ald. Archibald promised to secure such amendments to the city's charter as were required in the best interest of the city. Mr. Duff was sure that Ald. Archibald would keep his promise. Ald. Archibald has promised to see that the clauses in the city charter referring to gambling and licenses are stringently enforced, and, while not in favor of all the means which the prohibitionists use to attain their end, he sympathizes with the object of the Temperance League and will use all his influence to have the number of licenses reduced.

NOTES. The voters' lists will be finally closed to-day, and no alterations will in future be allowed. All parties who wish to have changes made should, therefore, attend at the City Clerk's office at once.

The City Clerk has picked out a number of polling booths all over the city for the municipal elections, and the board of revisors will meet to-day to sanction the list of places chosen. As soon as this is done, the names and localities will be published. Alderman Rainville's friends held a meeting in the town hall, Hochelaga, last evening, when a number of gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued a circular to the employees of the company, informing them that they are at liberty to vote as they choose. He also warns the company's agents or bosses to abstain from influencing the men in any way.

OUR CHARITIES.

The Board of Out Door Relief acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations, collected by the Rev. H. Ongert, viz.:—St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Thos. May & Co., W. C. Munderloh, G. Reinhard, \$10 each; Feodor Bros., B. A. Boss, J. Diehl, L. G. Mayer, Son & Co., G. Lewis & Co., Schwobros, Silverman, Boulter & Co., L. F. Wolf, \$5 each; M. Hulbig, K. Kruse, \$3 each; W. Bohrer, Deltete Bros., E. Hecker, E. Heuser, F. Koehn, K. Ludwig, Sr., B. Von Rappard, \$2 each; W. M. Sluder, C. Rank, F. Frankenberg, \$1 each.—Total, \$103. The German Society, \$50.

The Treasurer of the Protestant Home Industry and Refuge acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations:—R. B. Angus, \$50; G. O. per R. N. McCullum, \$10. The Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following sums:—\$100 from the Conductors and Brakemen's Benevolent Association, Branch No. 9 G.T.R. Co., per Mr. J. B. Morio, \$24 from Mr. George Brush and employees of the Eagle Foundry, King street, \$15 from the employees of the Montreal Manufacturing Co., Nazareth street, and \$5 additional from the employees of Messrs. Greenfield's Son & Co., being \$113 in all.

Miscellaneous.

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H. COTTE, Accountant and Auditor. Address P. O. Box No. 1886, Montreal.

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Miscellaneous.

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4.20 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving Montreal 8.50 p.m., Support Burlington, 8.15 p.m., Montreal 10.30 p.m., Troy 1.30 a.m., Albany 1.45 a.m., New York 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.40 a.m., Boston 7.40 a.m., via Burlington, Lowell, 1.45 a.m., Springfield, and New Haven 11.40 a.m.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express, for St. Albans, White River Junction, Manchester, Nashua, arriving Montreal via Lowell, 8.30 a.m., via Fitchburg, 9.30 a.m., New York via Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, and New Haven 11.40 a.m.

This train makes close connection at Nashua and Whitehaven for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

For Tickets, Time-tables, and other information, apply at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Office, or at the Company's office, 136 St. James Street, Montreal, November 27th, 1886.

Intercolonial Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 22nd NOV., 1886. THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with columns: Leave Montreal, Arrive, Leave Montreal, Arrive. Includes routes to St. John, Halifax, and other points.

THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent 136 ST. JAMES STREET Montreal.

D. FOTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, RAILWAY OFFICE, Montreal, N.E., Nov. 16th, 1886.

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Table with columns: Train Name, Time, Destination. Includes routes to Portland, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, etc.

For further particulars see Time Tables. Baggage checked through and passed by the Customs at Bonaventure Dock. For tickets and all information, apply at 202 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel, Balmoral Hotel, or Bonaventure Station.

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J. W. BURDICK, General Pass. Agent, Montreal. O. E. McFARLANE, General Agent, Albany, N.Y.

MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RY. CO.

CHANCE OF TIME. Taking effect Monday, December 20, 1886.

STATION TABLE: Table with columns: Station, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10.

Trains leave Minneapolis for Rapid City TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10:10; returning leave Rapid City WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 8:00; for Langenburg, leave Rapid City FRIDAYS only at 2:00; returning leave Langenburg SATURDAYS only at 2:30; for Russell leave Rapid City TUESDAYS only at 1:30; returning leave Russell WEDNESDAYS only at 3:45 making connection with main line trains. The above trains connect at Portage La Prairie with trains of the Can. Pac. Ry. to and from Winnipeg. For information as to freight or passenger rates apply to A. McDonald, Asst. Freight and Passenger Agent, Portage La Prairie, or to W. B. BAKER, General Superintendent.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

COLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878.

GOODMENS

Triumphant Progress of the People's Campaign.

Rallying of the Masses Against the Classes.

An Influential Gathering of Workingmen.

Addressed by Prominent Representatives of Labor Organizations.

Who Declare Strongly in Favor of the Opposition.

A Rousing Joint Meeting of Montreal West and Hochelaga County.

The Popular Standard Bearer Cheered to the Echo.

Welter Hall was crowded to suffocation, yesterday evening, by as many workmen of the Centre and West divisions of Montreal as could possibly squeeze themselves within its walls. A very large number could not obtain admittance, and had to content themselves with whatever standing room they could obtain on the stairs and landing. A more respectable body of electors has not assembled in the city for many a day. Prominent among those on the platform were Messrs. Joseph Corbell, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, A. T. Lepine, its secretary, Geo. S. Warren, Eugene O'Rourke, Duffy, and many others. Mr. O'Rourke called the meeting to order shortly after eight o'clock, and said that the meeting had been called in the interests of Messrs. Ward and Cloran, the Labor candidates for Montreal West and Centre. It was also called to obtain from some of the prominent workmen of the city an expression of opinion on the issues of the day. Some of our newspapers were doing all in their power to divert the workmen from the right cause (Hear, hear); the Gazette & Star particularly had done everything they could to keep things out of the press. When resolutions had been passed by the Trades and Labor Council, setting out the stand it took on this matter, and its reasons therefor, the Gazette had refused absolutely to publish them, although they had offered it double the advertising price for doing so. The Star had published them, but had exacted a price for what they should have done for nothing. Our papers, however, had espoused their cause of labor. (Applause.) Attempts had been made by some so-called workmen to misrepresent the laboring classes; they had called pole and corner meetings and passed bogus resolutions, and these the Gazette and Star published with great avidity. (Hear, hear.) The presence of the platform of the President of the Trades and Labor Council would show that they meant business, and that the Labor Council was not defunct, as had been alleged. That Council would do its duty as all the workmen would do on election day. (Applause.) Messrs. Ward and Cloran subscribed to the following platform, which was the reason why the Council endorsed them as candidates of the workingmen:—

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

The Workingmen's Platform having been laid before Mr. J. K. O'Rourke, candidate for Montreal West, and Mr. H. J. Cloran, candidate for Montreal Centre, the following is a copy of their letter of acceptance.

MONTREAL, 6th February, 1887.
To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Council's Committee:

WE have carefully read and considered your Platform, and declarations of principles communicated to us, and we are in perfect accord with its provisions, and we have no objection in that direction so far as it relates to our Federal jurisdiction.

Our sympathy and support will be given to all men tending to the mental, moral, and physical advancement of the working classes.

We will also support any measure which will afford greater facilities to the workingmen to secure their rights, among which we would particularly favor the following, which we advocate and propose to support.

First—An efficient Factory Act.

Second—A cessation of all expenditure of public money on extravagant repairs.

Third—The inauguration of a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fourth—An amendment to the Franchise Act so as to afford increased facilities to workmen to vote, as by the extension of the present hours of voting or by paying for the cost of their labor.

Fifth—Weekly pay on all Government Works.

SIXTH—Opposed to convict labor coming into competition with free labor.

SEVENTH—In favor of legislation to facilitate co-operation in production and distribution.

EIGHTH—Exemption of wages from seizure.

NINTH—First priority to workmen on the product of their labor.

We would regard it an honor to have our candidature endorsed by your honorable body.

Resolving the above will meet with your approval, and we are your early reply.

We remain, yours truly,

(Signed), H. J. CLORAN, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, 6th Mignonne Street, A. T. LEPINE, Secretary, 176 St. Christopher Street.

He then called on Mr. Corbell, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, to address the meeting.

Mr. Corbell, who was greeted with loud cheers, said that his presence there was to certify to what the Trades and Labor Council had done in regard to the candidature of Messrs. Ward and Cloran. He had been sorry to see that certain city papers would not publish the resolutions of that body at any price; he believed that that was due to orders from outsiders. (Hear, hear.) The Council had only done its duty, as well known that the workingmen as a body were desirous of endorsing these candidates. (Loud applause.) He referred to the clauses embodied in the foregoing declaration of principles, and said that no honest workman who had his own and his country's interest at heart could do otherwise than approve of them. (Cheers.) If the United States were today peopled by an immense number of French-Canadians it was due to the mal-administration of former Governments of whatever politics. Men were obliged to go elsewhere to earn a living, while the country, if properly governed, could easily give it to them. (Cries of *ca ca ca ca*.) There were great reforms needed in the interests of the working classes; these reforms

could only be effected by honest government, and he called on all to help themselves together to obtain that government. (Applause.)

Loud calls for Mr. H. J. Cloran brought that gentleman forward, and when the cheering had subsided, he expressed the great pleasure he felt in being called upon to address his fellow workers on behalf of good government, and to protest against the system of government which had existed for the last eight years. (Applause.) He had not entered into the present struggle against Mr. Cloran on personal grounds, because that gentleman was a supporter of Sir John. He opposed Mr. Cloran because he had condoned all the crimes committed by the Government, and because he betrayed the sacred trust reposed in him by his constituents. (Cheers.) If Mr. Cloran had acted in a proper manner he would not be afraid to put his constituents on a public platform. (A voice, "he is a traitor.") (Cheers.) The meeting, he said, was presided over by two representatives of labor, men who were elected to their respective positions by the united votes of the workmen of this city. The Tory press had tried to mislead the public and to deceive the workmen, but they had signally failed. (Applause.) The working organizations were alive to their true interests. When they had wanted help and legislation, Mackenzie, Mowat and Blake were the men who had stood up for them. It was too late for Tories, through its organs and wire pullers, to try and deceive the working classes of this city. (Cheers.) The Tories might, as they have done, gather two or three interested individuals and have resolutions passed, as they did last Saturday night. They pretended that the whole of the steel and iron workers had met in the Weber Hall and passed resolutions against him. The facts of the case were that eleven all told had met; when the object of their meeting was mentioned they got up and left, while three who were his friends remained to see what would be done. The three remaining had passed resolutions which had been published in the Gazette, which afterwards refused to publish the bona fide resolutions of an organized and representative body of the Central Trades and Labor Council. ("Shame!") If the Government organ was guilty of such conduct they could easily understand their motives in trying to capture the labor vote. (Hear, hear.) The Tories were not actuated by any sense of justice and did not care for the political and labor programme of Mr. Blake and the Liberal party was ample evidence that the true friends of the workmen were on the Liberal side. (Applause.) What he now said to workmen was no mere electoral campaign; it was the capacity of a public journal to have had occasion to increase the reform; he was now merely developing what he had said in the public press. His record in the past was the best guarantee he could give the workmen of what he would do in the future. (Cheers.) If public men did not dare raise their voices in the interests of the people, the laboring classes, he had not tacked down nor quitted before the frown of these unfavorable labor organizations. (Cheers.) He had given that organization fair and judicious and honest support, and he was glad to-day to be able to say that the bulk of the community had fallen in line. (Applause.) The labor organizations were the best judges of who should be their representatives, and not the Tory organs and wire pullers. (Hear, hear.) They had an expression of opinion on that question from them, and he had no doubt that on the 22nd of February the great masses would endorse that opinion. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) These organizations represented the true feelings of the workmen of the city, and he felt sure that the candidates endorsed by them in the Centre and the West would on that day be the head of the polls with large majorities. (Applause.) The question of Labor candidates was one that was not fully comprehended in many quarters. It would not be useful to have Labor candidates totally free from all party ties. A Labor candidate, as far as he had studied the situation, should adopt either one side or other in politics. He would not have any objection to a Labor candidate going in on the Conservative ticket in a constituency where the Conservative feeling was the strongest. (Applause.) Not as the Conservatives had done in Montreal, to put a man to back to back with their own votes. (Cheers.) When Conservative principles would be paramount in a constituency, he would like to see a Labor candidate taken up by them. But where the Conservatives were strong, how many were taken up by them? He would like to see a Labor candidate not one Labor candidate backed by them while on the other hand there were nine Labor candidates supported by the Liberal party (Cheers)—two in Montreal and seven outside of it. That was evidence of the friendship of the Liberal party and of its desire to promote the welfare of labor. (Renewed cheering.) The Liberal candidate would have much more influence and would be of much more service to the labor interests by adopting one side or another. If a man goes in as Independent, and on the floor of the House votes once with the party and then with another, his vote is looked upon with suspicion. But when he stuck to one party, the danger did not exist, and when a Labor question comes up, whether he was a Conservative or a Liberal, he can give his support to that question. So that if there were two labor representatives on one side of the House and two on the other, they could join hands and vote together on that question. (Cheers.) On every other subject they would be free to vote with their party. A labor representative could safely be guided by the advice of the representative of the labor class. If elected, it would be his (Mr. Cloran's) aim to be guided on questions affecting labor by the wishes and decisions of the organized bodies representing labor. (Applause.) As this was a meeting called to consider questions more especially affecting labor, he would not deal with the general questions, such as the fiscal policy, the administration of the North-West and other subjects, but would consider some of the items of the programme which had been laid before them and which had been signed by Mr. Ward and himself. The first item was with reference to the passing of the Franchise Act. The Government of Sir John had never done anything in that respect. Mr. Egan, of Cornwall, at different times introduced a Franchise Act, but at the repeated request of Sir John it was on every occasion withdrawn. If the Government had been desirous of passing such an act it would have regularly as the bill was introduced it would desire to promote the welfare of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) That Franchise Act is essential to promote the material, physical and moral welfare of the working classes. (Applause.) Young children worked in factories from 11 to 14 hours, instead of being at school. Women were forced to work from early dawn to late in the evening. Such a state of things would not be tolerated in any enlightened country of Europe, not even in manufacturing England; yet here in Canada the Government would not take

any steps to regulate this. (Applause.) If elected he would press the matter and he felt sure that Edward Blake would see that the bill passed. There was a doubt as to the federal jurisdiction in this matter. Mr. Mowat had vainly tried to obtain an expression of opinion from the Minister of Justice, and had then at the Factory Act passed by himself into immediate operation. (Applause.)

With regard to the undue expenditure of public money on immigration, Mr. Cloran said that in the press he had always advocated the cessation of it. This system in too many cases brought into this country the scum of Europe, and was continued merely to put money into the pockets of immigration agents and Government printers. (Cheers.) This misappropriation of money on behalf of immigration should be stopped. If immigrants wished to come here, the country was open to them; but they should not have assisted passages. He was not in favor of the system, and he would get out, but not such men as had been assisted out. (Cheers.) The Police Magistrate of Montreal had complained of the rable that was turned loose from immigrant vessels on to the streets of Montreal, and to fill our gas. (Applause.) He had gone further than the other hands in the programme, and had no hesitation in saying that he was opposed to the importation of foreign labor under contract, that is to say, he objected to bringing labor here to replace honest, free Canadian labor. (Applause.) If there were difficulties between employers and workmen, let them settle it amicably and not go elsewhere for their men. (Cheers.) The question of the inauguration of a Bureau of Labor Statistics had been taken up at the last hour by the Tories. Under the Bill for the purpose was carried out and would be worked in the interests of the working class and not of Tory politicians. (Applause.) On the fourth item, the amendment of the Franchise Act so as to afford increased facilities to workmen to vote, by an extension of the present hours of voting, or by special facilities, Mr. Cloran said that he would point out to the Tories refused to concede to the working classes. Mr. Blake had asked that the hours of polling be extended in industrial centres, but the Tory party refused point blank. They preferred to curtail the hours of voting, and to deprive the laboring classes should have no opportunity of casting their votes. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped that in Montreal all would take the time necessary to cast their votes, (Cheers) and at the next general elections they would not have to ask for the time; it would be theirs as a matter of right. (Applause.) With regard to paying the heads weekly, those weekly payments would benefit the working classes by enabling them to pay their current expenses in cash, and not have to get into debt. (Applause.) Mr. Cloran then touched lightly on the other subjects in the programme, viz., to oppose convict labor coming into competition with free labor; legislation to aid co-operation in production and distribution; the exemption of wages from seizure; the first lien to workmen on the product of their labor. He said that owing to the large number of workmen who would not treat them as fully as he would like to do, but would fully develop his views on these subjects at the mass meeting to be held on Chabouillez Square on Saturday.

Mr. Geo. S. Warren, in answer to loud and persistent demands, ascended the platform and was vociferously cheered. He said that the reason he was there was to defend the rights of the workingmen, and because the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald had never had these interests at heart. (Applause.) The National Policy had been often mentioned as a measure beneficial to the working classes, but he would ask them if under Sir John's eye they had not seen the country in the hands of the Hon. Edward Blake. (Loud cheers.) If elected he would strongly advocate the reduction of taxes on coal and raw materials of manufacture not produced in this country, so as to make the manufacturer to compete with the foreign manufacturer. (Applause.) This could be done without injuring the factories in the least, while it would be of immense advantage to the masses of the people. (Cheers.) The cry raised by the Ministerialists that the National Policy was in danger had not been answered, and he hoped that the intelligent electors would not be misled by it. (Cries of "no, we won't.") "We're up to the trick." He had nothing to say against Sir Donald A. Smith personally, but the position which Sir Donald occupied as one of the largest shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a most unfortunate one. He was not to return to Dr. Lanctot in Hochelaga, and the interests of the country and company in conflict there was no doubt whatever, but that the former would be sacrificed to the latter. (Applause.) He (Mr. Ward) would also strongly advocate the reduction of the duties on iron and steel, which already made living so burdensome for the masses of the people. Mr. Ward concluded his address by thanking the electors for the very warm manner in which they had received him, and asked them to cast their votes early on Tuesday morning for the proposed amendments, and to return Dr. Lanctot in Hochelaga, and retiring Mr. Ward was given three enthusiastic cheers.

TO THE FRENCH ELECTORS.

Mr. Charles Marcell was next called for and addressed the meeting in French. He expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to witness the enthusiastic manner in which the meeting was conducted, and Dr. Lanctot had been received by the electors, and expressed the belief that the manner in which the Opposition candidates were received by the electors was a certain omen of the triumph which awaited them on Tuesday. The electors of Montreal were to be congratulated in having such a man as Mr. Ward in their midst. He was one of the most representative men of the city. A capitalist and a large employer of labor, he was at the same time a representative workman and a man who commanded the respect of both friends and opponents. Mr. Ward was a man who held no creeds and nationalities could unite and one who would do justice to all classes. Largely interested in manufacturing himself, his candidature in support of the Hon. Edward Blake (Cheers) was the very best evidence that could be adduced that the National Policy was in danger. (Applause.) Mr. Ward was the Representative of both capital and labor, and besides being one of the foremost citizens of Montreal was a credit and honor to the Canadian workingman. (Applause.) He (Mr. Marcell) denounced the despicable attempt being made by monopolists to coerce the people into giving a verdict which was not in accordance with their conscience, as a disgraceful expedient and an outrage upon the liberties of the citizen. (Loud applause.) The time had arrived to rescue the country from the hands of dishonest and corrupt politicians and called upon every man who held a good name of Canada to rise to his feet and cast his ballot on Tuesday for the Opposition, and place Montreal in line with the rest of the country. (Loud applause.)

MR. DENNIS BARRY

came next and his eloquent address produced a decided impression on the meet-

ing, which repeatedly applauded the different points which he scored against the Boode Brigade. After speaking of the high standing which Mr. Ward occupied in the city, he went on to speak of the despicable attempt being made by the Ministerial party to defeat him. He had been informed on good authority that one of the Conservative candidates in Montreal had drawn \$10,000 to bribe the electors. (Cries of "shame," "shame.") More than that, he was stated that if the Ministerial party in the Montreal district had \$75,000 at its disposal to bribe the constituents here. (Shame.) This was a disgraceful state of things and he sincerely hoped that the electors of Montreal would save the political honor of the country and emphatically condemn the hoodlumism which was being referred to the cry raised that the National Policy was in danger, he clearly showed that the Hon. Mr. Blake's statements at the Queen's Hall clearly did away with that fallacy. After enumerating a long list of books who had received money to turn out en masse and put an end to the carnival of corruption. Amid great applause he referred to the "callous neglect" of the Government which had caused the rebellion and held that the Metis would not have been so numerous, to such treatment. In conclusion he related how Sir John and every Tory in the House had voted against Home Rule and retired amid applause.

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SEIZURE OF MONEY IN A BANK.

In the case of Mappin vs. Greene, judgment was rendered in favor of the creditor, the Bank of Montreal, to pay over to her the amount deposited by Greene and seized in its hands. The plaintiff is the widow of the late Mr. Jos. Doure, Q. C., and had obtained a judgment against Mr. Greene for the purchase money of property sold to the latter by her husband in his lifetime.

BRIEFERS.

The French-Canadian residents in Boston are to form a society similar to the national organization at home.

Mr. H. W. Lillie, mechanical superintendent of the G. T. R., will deliver a lecture on "Locomotive Boilers" before the McGill Faculty of Applied Science this evening.

Mr. Bourbonnais has withdrawn his suit to sue Mr. G. F. Perry, one of the electors of Bonaventure county for using insulting language against the plaintiff in consequence of a written apology having been received.

Mr. Charlebois, M. P. P., yesterday, through his attorneys, Messrs. Pagnuelo & Co., filed his answer to Mr. H. A. Bourrasse's plea in the La Prairie contested election case, to the effect that he had been elected by a majority of the bona fide electors of the constituency. This case has been fixed for the 24th in the Practice Court.

A JOINT MEETING.

A joint Opposition meeting will be held to-morrow evening on Chabouillez Square. Messrs. Ward and Cloran will be present as well as other prominent speakers.

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